



National Defence College - Kenya

Newsletter

VOLUME I

COURSE 21 - 2018/19

A large space shuttle, the Challenger, is shown launching from the left side of the frame. It is a white orbiter with a large red nose cone and two white solid rocket boosters. The shuttle is ascending vertically, leaving a massive, billowing cloud of white smoke and fire behind it. The background is a clear blue sky. The shuttle's name "CHALLENGER" is visible on the side of the orbiter.

CHALLENGERS!!
We Pull Beyond Gravity



Kenya's Cabinet Secretary for Defence, Ambassador Raychelle Omamo, with NDC leadership and Course 21 participants on 2nd July 2018



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FROM THE COMMANDANT'S DESK



MAJ GEN A K IKENYE CBS 'ndu' (China) 'psc' (K)
DEPUTY COMMANDANT NDC

The mid-winter of 2018 witnessed the arrival of Course 21-2018-19. The “Challengers” settled down fast and soon made the National Defence College their home. We were again privileged to get participants from all over the world, adding to the richness of the learning experience for all. In fact at the National Defence College, peer Learning is an important component of the overall schooling process.

At the outset let me begin by congratulating all the participants for producing such an interesting newsletter. I also compliment the editorial team for coordinating this effort. The newsletter serves multiple purposes: it informs about the ongoing activities in the National Defence College, brings out the creativity of the participants, is a historical record and also brings out issues of topical interest. The instant edition has been exceptionally well done reflecting upon the awareness levels of its contributors. I am confident that the readers will

find it an interesting read, as well as giving an enriching experience.

For our readers, National Defence College is a premier institution of the nation. It trains senior officers of the security forces and civil servants, in order to prepare them for higher responsibilities in the strategic direction and management of security and other related areas of public policy. The institution also serves as a regional center of excellence for policy and strategic studies. Further it is a government think tank for all national security related policy formulations.

I conclude by wishing all the participants the very best for their remaining part of the stay at the National Defence College. I am certain that this newsletter is but only the beginning of the creative journey and will serve to imbibe the culture of creativity as well as scientific writing. HAPPY READING!

MESSAGE FROM THE SPONSOR



BRIG J M WAWERU 'MBS', 'ndc', 'psc' (K)

SPONSOR

The Editorial Board of the National Defence College is pleased to launch the first edition of the newsletter of Course 21/2018-19. The “Challengers”, comprising of 37 participants from nine different countries, pitching together for this maiden effort. Well begun, is half done! The excellent compilation of this newsletter makes me believe that the participants will let their creativity flow for the subsequent publications thereby producing thought provoking articles.

This edition of the newsletter has focused on contemporary issues which makes it an interesting read and also serves to inform. Readers will find snippets of College activity giving an insight into the college life. The purpose of encouraging the participants to contribute to such newsletter is to hone their skills and inculcate good reading habits. Once they step out of the portals of the National Defence College, each one of them will

be expected to take up positions of responsibility in the armed forces as well as in the public policy sphere. Thus, the aim of writing is to encourage an all-rounded, well informed personality.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all our resource persons, eminent speakers and others for their valuable contributions to National Defence College. Their knowledge, coupled with the rich experience that the participants themselves carry, makes National Defence College truly a “Institution of Higher Learning”.

I thank the editorial team as well as all the participants for their tireless efforts in producing articles of good quality. I take this opportunity to invite the alumni to connect with their Alma Mater by contributing to our various publications. I also express our gratitude to the Commandant for his invaluable guidance in preparing this publication.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN – EDITORIAL COMMITTEE



COL S O ONDIRO
CHAIRMAN

The Challengers rose to their first challenge and ensured that the newsletter was ready in record time. The indomitable spirit of the Course 21/2018-19 has been demonstrated in this compilation. I am optimistic that the readers will find it interesting. This edition is our first publication. The creativity demonstrated by the participants reflects upon their writing acumen. We have tried to produce a blend including bits and pieces of our campus life, issues of topical relevance and even some serious topics.

I wish to thank my colleagues on the editorial team who worked tirelessly, the seminar leaders who were the interface and all the participants. Expectations have been raised all round for the second newsletter and the journal.

So please do keep up the current standards. I sign off while wishing all of us a happy and memorable stay and A LIFELONG ASSOCIATION.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CORAL REEF AND MANGROVE FORESTS



COL J K KORIR

KENYA ARMY

I watched in amazement as Kazungu, a 60yr old fisherman, rowed his boat off the shores of Watamu Island, whistling into the deep sea as the waves roar from a far. He talked of how a few years ago fishing was almost becoming extinct due to the gradual degradation of coral reef colonies. I stood there reminiscing on a seminar I attended recently on the state of Kenya's coral reef as he towed away. Coral reefs protect the coastlines from wave erosions and acts as a habitat for many marine animals. They provide nitrogen and essential nutrients for marine life as well as assisting in carbon and nitrogen fixing. Due to increased water temperatures in the sea surface, coral experience bleaching, which occurs when corals lose their relationship with zooxanthellae, a microscopic algae. These algae live inside the coral tissues and apart from giving the corals their color; they are the main food providers for sea animals. In unfavorable conditions such as a rise in sea temperatures, the algae leave the corals causing a bleaching effect, which makes the coral vulnerable. Pollution, low tides that expose corals to air and overexposure to intense ultra-violet radiation are among factors that causes coral bleaching.

The Global Coral Reef Monitoring regional report on the state of coral reef of the

Western Indian Ocean reported that in 2003, the hard coral cover was below 5%. This was as a result of the 1998 coral bleaching. The coral hard cover increased from about 15% in 2004 to 30% in 2009. In 2014, a massive loss was experienced by fishermen and the tourism stakeholders due to degradation of coral reef along the Kenyan Coast, and in 2015, the hard cover deteriorated to 15%. According to a report by Nature Scientific Reports, if the current trends continue and the world fails to reduce greenhouse gas emission, severe bleaching will occur every year on 99% of the world's reefs within a century. In addition to bleaching due to increase in the sea temperature, overfishing has also been a major contributor to the decline in the number of coral colonies in Kenya's coast.

The hard coral cover currently stands at 60% rugosity which is a major improvement. In August 2017 the then Agriculture Cabinet Secretary Willy Bett, gave a report that Kenya was losing up to Ksh10 billion annually due to Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing activities in the Kenya's Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ) in the Indian Ocean. Overfishing is a major contributor of coral degradation.

The Mangrove is equally important and offer protection to the coastline from storms. Though they play a great role in the coastal ecosystem, there has been a wanton destruction of the mangrove. Fish rely on the mangrove for in breeding and also the mangrove protects the surrounding vegetation from salinization. In the coastal town of Mombasa, there are settlements and shops which normally extends up to the edge of a mangrove forest, which itself gives way to the vast Indian Ocean. Villagers from these settlements usually meet on these shorelines every day to trade fish. In the early morning, women congregate in many of the bays to buy catch from the fishermen, who arrive back on shore after hours out at sea. Mangroves are essential for these villages whose inhabitants rely on the forests to build houses, furniture, boats and to use as firewood. Some villagers

who still ascribe to the traditional religion have erected shrines inside the forests. Mangroves also act as carbon sinks and, most importantly for the fishermen, they are a vital coastal ecosystem. Fish rarely breed in the deep sea because the conditions are hostile. It is therefore necessary to protect or restore depleted mangroves which is essential, not only to secure sustainable livelihoods for the community, but to mitigate the effects of climate change.

The Mangrove forests in the coastal region are largely logged for human use. For more than a decade; researchers from the Kenya Marines and Fisheries Research Institute (KEMFRI) have been working to reverse the degradation of the mangroves and to link science to community development, by engaging the villagers in their restoration. At first, it wasn't easy to persuade the local community to buy into the programme because they didn't understand climate change. However, after researchers from KEMFRI held community meetings to create awareness on climate change, most of the villagers embraced the idea and formed their own organizations. In one of the coastal village named Gazi an organization was formed and named Mikoko Pamoja – Swahili for “mangroves together”. Today, Mikoko Pamoja has its own ecotourism unit, featuring 450 meters of boardwalk among the trees where six of the nine mangroves species in Kenya can be seen.

In conclusion it is important to note that the Mangroves are as such of vital importance for humans and for the fauna living within this ecosystem. In fact, mangroves are part of the “tropical coastal seascape” comprising the coral reefs and seagrass beds. It is encouraging to note that most settlements along our coastal towns have embraced the idea of conserving the Mangrove forest for sustainable livelihood. With these efforts to conserve, fishermen like Kazungu can enjoy a steady stream of fish while at the same time conserve the mangrove and coral reef colonies since they have been educated on that.

DIVERSIONS ALONG THE 'LAND OF LAKES'



MS M MING'ALA

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - KENYA

A journey beginning from the Kenyan Coast down to the lakeside city of Kisumu stretches over a distance of approximately 700 kilometres and will take you through a scenic landscape which entails a good number of lakes in between.

Beginning with a detour off the Mombasa-Nairobi highway, advantageously positioned next to Tsavo West National Park lies Lake Jipe. Wildlife from the park and a host of various water birds including pelicans, storks and egrets, frequent its waters. Not too far off is Lake Chala. The lake is a spectacle to behold with its forested 100metre high crater rim and its sparkling aqua blue/green waters. A visit to the two lakes which can easily be accessed via Taveta town will further offer you awesome views of Mt. Kilimanjaro in the background.

Lake Magadi is the southern-most lake in the Kenyan Rift Valley. The journey to the lake, from Nairobi via Magadi Road is 87 kilometres from Kiserian town located in Ngong. A causeway crossing the lake provides access to Nguruman Escarpment to the West and welcome access to tented air-conditioned accommodation for visitors to this parched landscape. It is worth noting that this route also takes you to the famous Olorgesailie pre-historic site and museum, and is worth the ride for the rugged adventure and lessons in the history of early man that it provides.

Nairobi is home to a variety of green, forested spaces which offer ample options for a quick, relaxing get-aways away from the hustle and bustle of city life. These include Nairobi National Park, Karura Forest, Ngong Forest and Arboretum Gardens. As you drive past Nairobi, you might want take a detour to the paradisiacal Gatamaiyu forest, which is one of the last rainforests in Kenya. It is situated approximately 55 kilometres away from the capital city and is part of the larger Kereita forest. The nearest town is Kimende off the Nairobi Nakuru highway and managed by the Kijabe Environment Volunteers (KENVO) from the Fisheries Office at Gatamaiyu.

Along the Nairobi-Nakuru highway lies Naivasha town, most famously associated with the flower farms of the region from where bouquets a plenty of Kenya's famous exports boast their origins. The first of the Rift Valley lakes, visible from the road is Lake Naivasha. The lake is located a mere one and a half, to two hours away from Nairobi providing a quick and easy break away from the capital city at one of the numerous leisure resorts ranging from five star hotels to camp sites dotting its scenic shores. It is close to the world famous Hell's Gate National park and has also lent its name to neighbouring Naivasha town. Not too far off, is Lake Elementaita, which is most commonly associated with the nearby majestic Longonot crater and flamingoes which regularly migrate from nearby Lake Nakuru. Lake Elementaita area also has adequate lodges and camps to cater for travelers' comforts.

Minutes away, Lake Nakuru is next on our stop. The lake gives Nakuru town its name. Its environs host Lake Nakuru National Park, Hyrax hill Museum and of course, resorts and facilities, ranging from the five star to backpackers' havens. Another lake within relatively easy reach of this locale is beautiful Lake Ol'bolosat with its stunning vistas of the Aberdares ranges. Lake Ol'bolosat can be accessed through Nyahururu via Gilgil town.

'Off the beaten track' still in the Rift north of the Equator, one encounters Lake Bogoria which is famous for its geysers, hot springs and Lake Baringo, which after Lake Turkana is the most northern of the Kenyan Rift Valley lakes. Both lakes are equally spectacular. Ol'kokwa Island within the vicinity of Lake Baringo hosts an eye catching rocky formation, locally known as 'Lesokut', Lake Baringo has the distinction of being listed in the Guinness Book of Records for the highest number of birds recorded in 24 hours. On the other hand, Lake Turkana which is also alternatively known as 'the Jade sea' on account of its turquoise hues borders Lake Turkana National parks which is listed as a World Heritage site.

Along the Nakuru-Kisumu highway, passage through the agricultural Rift and lush tea zones of Kericho finally winds down to the grand Lake Victoria which boasts the title of being Africa's largest lake, the largest tropical lake in the world and the world's second largest freshwater lake by surface area. Located along its shoreline is Kisumu which is Kenya's third largest city. Nearby attractions include the Kisumu Impala Wildlife Sanctuary, Kit Mikayi rock formation, the Kakamega tropical rainforest and accommodation to suit every taste. These sites are part of the emerging western Kenya tourism circuit.

A detour within the Western Kenya tourism circuit offers yet another Lake, Simbi Nyaima, which is located in Karachuonyo, near Kendu Bay town. According to local mythology, this crater lake was formed when residents declined to shelter and feed an old woman who sought refuge there and were swallowed up by its sudden formation. 'Simbi Nyaima' in local dialect translates to 'village that sank'. The lake serves as a seasonal home for flamingoes migrating from the Rift Valley lakes of Nakuru, Baringo, Natron and Elementaita. Other interesting sites nearby include Kanjera Archaeological site and Kendu Bay's Old Town.

ORIGINS AND STANDARDISATION OF THE MARATHON RACE



COL T BANDA

ZAMBIA DEFENCE FORCES

Marathon is a long-distance race completed by running, walking, or a combination of both. It has an official distance of 42.195 kilometers (26.219 miles or 26 miles 385 yards). The race was founded as a tribute to a fabled run of a Greek soldier by the name of Pheidippides. Marathon was a battleground between the Athenian Army and an invading Persian Army in 490 BC. Legend has it that Pheidippides ran nonstop from Marathon to Athens the Greek capital, a distance of forty (40) Kilometers to report his country's victory over the Persians. After announcing the victory, he collapsed and died of exhaustion.

Kenyans and predominantly the Kalenjin ethnic group of the former Rift Valley Province have had a large share of marathon winners of the world. In the men's category, Kenya boasts of names like Dennis Kimetto, Eliud Kipchoge, Emmanuel Mutai, and Stanely Biwott while names like Mary Kietany, Vivian Cheruiyot, Catherine Ndereba and Gladys Cheronon are some of household names in the female category. As a tribute to the country while studying at Kenya National Defence College (NDC), I feel compelled to write about the origin and standardization of the race.

When the modern Olympics began in 1896, the initiators and organizers were looking for a way to promote the event.

French Philologist Breal suggested a marathon race with a view to commemorate Pheidippides dramatic run. Michel's idea was greatly supported by Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of modern day Olympics. Naturally, it was well supported by the Greeks. The games were held in Athens, Greece. The Greeks, therefore, staged a selection race on 22 March 1896 won by Charilaos Vasilakos in 3 hours and 18 minutes. The winner of the introductory Olympic Games marathon was Spyrodon (Spyros) Louisa Greek water-carrier. He won it in 2 hours 58 minutes and 50 seconds.

Between Marathon and Athens lies Mount Pentelicus, which means that if Pheidippides actually made his famous run after the battle, he had to run around the mountain, either to the north or to the south. There have been suggestions that Pheidippides might have followed the Northern route with a westward climb along the eastern and northern slopes of Mount Pentelicus to the pass of Dionvos and then a straight southward downhill path to Athens. This route is considerably shorter at approximately thirty-five (35) kilometers (22 miles), but includes a very steep initial

climb of more than five (5) kilometers (3.1 miles). On the other hand, there is a strong belief that he used the general alignment of the Athens-highway to the south of the mountain. This route, as it existed during the 1896 Olympics was approximately 40 kilometers (25 miles) long. This was the distance used for the 1896 marathon race and the approximate distance for the next few Olympics marathons.

However, at the 1908 Games in London, the course was extended, allegedly to accommodate the British royal family. As the story goes, Queen Alexandra requested that the race start on the lawns of Windsor Castle so that the little royals could watch the start of the race from the window of their nursery and finish in front of the royal box at the Olympic stadium, where Queen Alexandra herself would be sitting. The distance happened to be 26.2 miles (26 miles and 385 yards).

The question is; why 26 miles and 385 yards? It all started during the planning of the 1908 Summer Olympics in London. The planning had to be done at very short notice, as Rome backed out of hosting the event in



Samuel Wanjiru raises his hand in acknowledgment of the crowd as he runs to a gold medal in the 2008 Olympic Marathon



Marathoners on the race route

1906. A giant stadium, dubbed “The Great Stadium,” was built in Shepherd’s Bush in London. It was here that the 25-mile marathon race would end. The race would begin, as demanded by royalty at Windsor Castle in Berkshire County, England. When the route was announced in 1907, the planning committee encountered protests, especially because of tramlines enroute.

Consequently, it was slightly altered, ultimately ending up at 26 miles, plus a lap within the Great Stadium (the lap being roughly 700 yards). However, the original entrance turned out to be inaccessible to the track within the stadium. An alternative route was therefore, designed keeping the outer route still at 26 miles. With all these adjustments, two things had to remain constant; firstly, the race was to start at the lawns of Windsor Castle and secondly, it had to end in front of the Royal Box. This was impossible under the adjusted route, so rather than doing a full lap within the Stadium, it was decided that the racers would run in the opposite direction but still end the race in front of the Royal Box. This distance, in the stadium, worked out to be 385 yards hence the 26 miles 385 yards or 42.195 metres. The International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) set the modern 42.195 km standard distance in May 1921.

It is worth noting that initially, marathon was a males-only affair. For a long time after the Olympic marathon started, there were no long-distance races for women. The women’s marathon was introduced at the 1984 Summer Olympics held in Los Angeles, USA and was won by Joan Benoit of the United States with a time of 2 hours 24 minutes and 52 seconds. The Olympic men’s marathon record is 2:06:32, set at the 2008 Summer Olympics by Samuel Kamau Wanjiru of Kenya. The Olympic women’s marathon record is 2:23:07, set at the 2012 Summer Olympics by Tiki Gelana of Ethiopia. Today, more than 800 marathons are held throughout the world each year under different names like the Boston marathon, the London marathon and so on. Larger marathons can have tens of thousands of participants.

When the modern Olympics began in 1896, the initiators and organizers were looking for a way to promote the event. French Philologist Breal suggested a marathon race with a view to commemorate Pheidippides dramatic run.



Luc-Olivier Merson’s painting depicting Pheidippides announcing the victory at the Battle of Marathon to the people of Athens.

WILDLIFE IN KENYA – THE NAIROBI NATIONAL PARK



LT COL (GS) S HASLER
GERMANY DEFENCE FORCE

“Will we have elephants in our garden?” – that was the first question my four-year old son Tom asked me, when my wife Cornelia and I told our four children that we were moving to Africa. My son was quite a little boy and his first idea of Africa was about animals. And – to be honest – the amazing flora and fauna is one of the most popular and very common images of Africa that even adult and well informed average middle European people have in mind when they think of Africa.

After two years of preparation for my new assignment at the German Embassy in Nairobi, and for the NDC Course in Karen, I had different ideas in my mind about what Africa and especially Kenya with its four-million inhabitant capital city Nairobi may be: an economic hotspot in East Africa, a melting pot for cultures, religions and citizens from the whole region; a metropole region with the whole variety of challenges and opportunities of every fast growing city in the developing world; traffic jams, a fascinating place with friendly people. I therefore followed the thoughts of little Tom and I still had the idea of typical African animals and an interesting vegetation deep in my mind. I was curious about seeing all the animals that I knew from books and visits to the Zoo: the famous Big Five, Crocodiles, Hippos and a lot of interesting and more beautiful creatures.

I arrived in Nairobi for the first time with a flight that landed after sunset. On my way to the hotel I saw nothing but lights, traffic and streets of a major city. The next day when I started my work in the Embassy and when I made my first excursions to Nairobi I quickly realized, that Nairobi for sure is, although it seemed to be a giant construction site, was a green town. Many trees, small forests and parks give the first good impression of the town.

Quickly, I realized that all the things that people told me about Nairobi seemed to be true, but I missed seeing one thing I ultimately connect to Africa: animals, especially wild animals. For me Africa without animals seemed to be somehow incomplete.

After some days, a friend took me with him to the famous Karura forest in the north of Nairobi, an apparent green paradise and a green lung of the city. He had promised me, that I would get a first impression of Africa and he was right. Walking through the forest I saw monkeys and a varied vegetation. I liked it and proudly reported back home that I had seen some monkeys and the reaction was disappointment. My kids reminded me that they already have seen monkeys during one of our vacations and therefore this was nothing special. Furthermore, they asked me if I have seen lions, elephants, zebras or other well-known African animals. I replied in the negative, and in the end, I had the feeling that I had yet to see more of Africa. However, but until I had seen the typical still image-defining animals I would not feel I was in Kenya.

A few weeks later I was asked to accompany a Dutch-German delegation as one of my duties as Deputy Defense Attaché. When I was informed on what I had to do on a Sunday, notwithstanding the challenging NDC course I had already undertaken I was really pleased. The sixteen hour program would start with a visit to the famous Nairobi National Park.

Early in the morning we started our tour with three 4x4 SUV's suitable vehicles to allow the visitors to see the beauty of

African wildlife. Just six hours later, I happily reported to my family back home that my reconnaissance mission was then completed: I had seen Rhinos, Giraffes, Crocodiles, Antelopes, Lions and some more animals. I got the impression how the typical African grasslands looked like and had a feeling that I now had a much better idea of Africa. The day ended with a beer at night and I started to think about the park and why that single visit was so impressive to me.

A few weeks later, I was sure that I could explain why that day shaped my view of Africa. The idea of Nairobi National Park is probably unique in the world. Although there are National Parks and game reserves all over the continent and Kenya having several famous of them, this one park is something unique. Only seven kilometers away from the Nairobi Central District in the Park, one can see typical African nature and animals and enjoy the peaceful silence of the environment, while in the background the skyscrapers of the loud and fast city are still present. Established 1946, the park covers 117 square kilometers of nature, is home to more than 500 different species and is an important part of the Athi-Kapiti ecosystem. The Nairobi National Park somehow draws residents and tourists alike into a landscape that shapes the image of sub Saharan Africa.

Although I am looking forward to having my first excursion into the Nairobi National Park with my whole family, I have some thoughts following my first visit, that need to be considered carefully. I asked myself what would happen to the beautiful environment if Nairobi further grew as fast as it is? Will the beauty of the Park be in danger? With the new railway track going through the park, discussions about the alteration of the borders of the park for new development that are urgently needed to further expand the city, major changes seem to challenge the National Park. It is easy to criticize decisionmakers and local politicians for their ideas but, as a European citizen, maybe it is a good idea not to be too

offensive. Remembering how we treated our environment when we developed our countries, for sure very recklessly, caution is appropriate. Today's decision makers in Kenya are much more sensitive with the question of environmental protection than ours have been were when we started the industrialization in Europe.

Therefore, I am really looking forward to enjoy our visit to the Nairobi National Park together with my family and to present

the beauty of Kenya to our visitors during the upcoming four years. Being convinced that it is possible to combine environmental protection and economic development, I believe the world famous Nairobi National Park will have a bright future. And many little boys, like my son, Tom, will get their first impression of Kenya's beauty within it and will never forget their first sight of wild animals.

I asked myself what would happen to the beautiful environment if Nairobi further grew as fast as it is? Will the beauty of the Park be in danger?

BEING INDIAN IN KENYA



BRIG S JAIN

INDIA

I had received a nomination for attending NDC in Nigeria. Nigeria had been getting Indian officers at their NDC on a regular basis and hence a lot of information was available to me and preparations had started in good earnest. However, suddenly the nomination was changed to Kenya. Unfortunately, I was to be the first officer after many years to attend NDC Kenya. This obviously posed a problem as now one could not count on advice of Indian officers who had previously done the course. Thanks to the advancements in information technology one could immediately speak to the college secretary and also the Indian Defence attaché who were very helpful. Another complication in my case was that I was a vegetarian and the general perception was that vegetarians would find nothing to eat in Kenya. The silver lining was that language was not to be a problem as also while in India one came across many Indians who had some relatives in Kenya. I had also previously served with Kenyan officers as part of a UN mission in Eritrea where one served under two Kenyan colonels. I had another opportunity to serve with a KENBAT in

the UN mission in South Sudan subsequently.

After much trepidation I finally started the journey. The Kenyan officer attending NDC in Kenya provided very detailed information starting from climatic conditions to the setup in NDC. The reception at the airport was an indicator of what to expect ahead. The KDF liaison NCO most efficiently whisked past all the immigration formalities. On the journey from the airport to the NDC campus what strikes you is the lack of pollution and the green city. Kenya has been able to preserve its environment in a much better manner than India, even though rising population may alter this situation even in Kenya. Already squatters occupying forest land seems to be a rising trend.

At first sight the college was very neatly and compactly organized. Probably being a small organization, it was also very efficient. Thus settling down proved to be a lesser challenge than expected. The accommodation, mess and the other facilities were sufficient. The real plus however, was the warmth in the welcome accorded by everyone. I was not even permitted to carry my luggage to the room myself. The Kenyan participants as also the faculty was very welcoming. The Mess staff was very concerned about dispelling the myth that vegetarian fare will not be available.

I was pleasantly surprised by the "Indian Connection" that everyone seemed to have. There were officers who had done their graduate studies in India while a large number of others had attended courses of instructions there. To be honest one did not earlier know the depth of relationships the two countries had. The fact that many officers seemed to have pleasant memories of their stay in India was an obvious plus. Thus within a day or two it felt like one was attending a course in an Indian institution. There were many reasons for this. Both Kenyan and Indian armed forces carry some British influence and as such many traditions, rank structure etc are similar. Also language as mentioned earlier is not a barrier.

The true depth of India – Kenya relations was however, only revealed when one was exposed to the Kenyan media as also after reading about the Kenyan history. There is a very good reason for Indians being accepted as a tribe in the Kenyan constitution. Indians who were initially brought to Kenya by the British for construction of the Buganda railway as also for the initial conquest decided to stay back and merge into the Kenyan society. Soon they became the backbone of the colonial economic and social landscape. Many of them provided leadership in aspects like forming trade unions against the British. The anti-colonial struggle found at least moral support and inspiration from the Indian anticolonial movement. After Independence, India lent its voice for liberation of all the other African colonies. India till recently was the largest trading partner of Kenya, only now being displaced by China and UAE.

India and Kenya have also followed a very similar growth and development trajectory after independence and are besieged by almost identical challenges. There are so many similarities. Both had import substitution industrialization, public sector manufacturing, license era, liberalization in the early nineties, subsequent restructuring and so on. Both countries adopted a five year plan model for financial outlays; face similar problems of corruption, similar political systems, exacerbation of ethnic fault lines due to election mobilization etc.

All is however not well, India – Kenya relations will need nurturing and may not continue to grow by default any more. Many Kenyans do now tend to equate China and India and at times feel India may have similar motives as China. Of course this is not true, but perceptions matter. I do hope in my small humble capacity I will be able to act as the ambassador of Indian goodwill and contribute to the strengthening of the deep bond that the two countries share.

MILITARY INTEGRATION IN BURUNDI



COL A NDUWIMANA
BURUNDI NATIONAL DEFENCE FORCES

This article covers the military integration in Burundi in relation to the peace process from 2000 to 2006 which eventually ended the civil war that had begun in 1993. Burundi is a small land-locked country of approximately 11 million people in Central Africa. It has been ravaged by a cycle of political violence since independence in 1962. Burundian society is marked by a caste-like stratification that has historically privileged a Tutsi minority relative to majority Hutu and a very small third group, the Twa. Burundians have struggled to escape a conflict pitting custodian of this “ranked ethnic system”. This is the context within which military integration has taken place in Burundi. In the sections below, I provide details on the process by which military integration was realized after the civil war from 1993 to 2004, between the regular force and movement rebels. I follow the narrative structure of all contributions, first by discussing origins of the military integration idea in Burundi through a historical background. I thereafter discuss the process by which the terms of integration were set, and then conclude by discussing the outcomes of the process.

Origins

Some historical context is necessary to understand the motivations that drove the 2000-2006 military integration process. Burundi’s national army, known as the Forces armées burundaises (FAB) from

1962 to 2004, has featured centrally in the country’s bloody political drama since just after independence. In the first four years after independence in 1962, Burundian politics suffered a series of assassinations, an abortive coup by Hutu officers, repressions, and reprisal massacres. The events culminated in a purge of high-ranking Hutu officers and 1966 military coup led by the Minister of Defense, Captain Michel Micombero, who declared a republic. The clique oversaw a dramatic intensification of Hutu exclusion as well as a degree of exclusion by Tutsi.

In 1972 insurrection coordinated by Hutu expatriates and Hutu army members escalated to involve massacres of Tutsis, mostly in the southern part of the country. This triggered a barbarous crackdown by the army. The crackdown went beyond restoring order and sought to prevent future uprisings by “decapitating” Hutu society. The army targeted for execution Hutus’ authority, those showing signs of intellect, or otherwise exhibiting leadership potential. The estimated number killed in that violence mostly Hutu, was 150,000-200,000 and thousands of others were driven into neighboring Rwanda and Tanzania. Competition among clan-based factions of southern Tutsi military officers shaped

the next 20 years of Burundian politics. Micombero was overthrown in 1976 coup by Colonel Jean Baptiste Bagaza, also a Tutsi, from Bururi province. Bagaza presided over a decade of fast-paced development, although largely benefit the Tutsi elite from Bururi. During this period, a number of movements emerged to contest for Hutu representation. These included the Burundian workers Party (“UBU”) organized among Burundian exiles in Rwanda, the Parti pour la libération du peuple hutu (PALIPEHUTU) and its armed wing.

Military Integration Creation

With the Arusha Accords in the background, the creation of an integrated military force occurred through power-sharing negotiations between the National Council of the Defence of Democracy-Force of the Defence of Democracy (NCDD-FDD), the transitional government and the high officer corps of the Burundi Army Forces (BAF). The Arusha Accords continued to provide the basic structure for the power-sharing agreements, with these new negotiations filling in details. South African mediators and experts worked alongside representatives from Tanzania and Uganda to keep the peace process going and offer detailed proposals. On the battlefield,



the FDD demonstrated that it could control large swathes of the Burundian countryside, but the BAF also showed that it would not be vanquished any time soon. Politically, the NCDD-FDD began to sense, by late 2002, that while large segments of the population supported their war aims, they risked losing such backing as war fatigue spread. While the NCDD-FDD's increasingly sensed the need for a deal, they remained reluctant to accept the formulas of the Arusha accords, particularly 50-50 ethnic balance in the military. The NCDD-FDD leadership initially viewed with great suspicion the South African mediators who pushed for acceptance of this formula, accusing them of pro-Tutsi bias. An important task for the mediation team was to gain the trust of the NCDD-FDD and to persuade them of the

practical necessity of sticking with formula.

Outcome

As described above, the NCDD-FDD's grand political strategy required military integration as a condition for peace, and the vast majority of Burundians supported this aim. It was their success on the battlefield that ensured that this became a reality rather than a replay of 1972. Military integration also provided spoils that were used to build consensus. In these ways, integration was crucial to the ending of the war. The new armed forces have demonstrated effectiveness on the battlefield. The new Burundian army also deployed two battalions in 2007 as part of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). Their contribution to the mission has been substantial. Now days,

Burundi has five battalions in peacekeeping AMISOM in Somalia and two battalions in Central Africa.

Conclusion

Burundi Soldiers after Integration

Military integration in Burundi has been successful with is supporting the vast majority of Burundians. Other in concerns the case of Burundi would be whether the military is subject to civilian control when ordered into action against domestic opponents, and whether the integration has made the resumption of large-scale violence less likely. Like the use of quotas and the erosion of political power-sharing arrangements.

MANAGING HEALTH PANDEMICS: REACTIONS TO EBOLA IN LIBERIA



COL N MUHINDI

KENYA ARMY

Imagine not shaking hands or making bodily contact with anyone for months! In addition, you are in a foreign country with no commercial flights out or in! This was Liberia during the Ebola Viral Disease (EVD) pandemic of 2014-2015. The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) was still in place, it played a significant role in creating favourable conditions that facilitated the international community to respond to the pandemic.

EVD outbreak is not common in West

Africa, there was only one isolated case of EVD in Ivory Coast in 1994. The outbreak which started in Guinea in March 2014 is regarded as exceptional in history because of the extensive area of its spread (Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone), the long duration of epidemic and the biggest EVD outbreak in history. For some time it showed no signs of slowing down.

As initial symptoms of EVD are almost similar to other diseases like lassa fever, dengue fever, yellow fever as well as malaria; initial diagnosis and isolation is very difficult until formal confirmation is made through laboratory tests. The incubation period, that is, the time interval from infection with the virus to onset of symptoms is 2 to 21 days; humans are not infectious until they develop symptoms.

There is no specific treatment for Ebola, the pillar of treatment is supportive management with avoidance of dehydration, maintenance of oxygen status as the vital aspect. Ebola virus is known to persist in a small percentage of survivors, some body fluids like semen may test positive for ebola virus for nine months. An epidemic is normally declared over after a period of two

successive incubation periods lapse without any new cases.

On 30 March 2014 Liberia confirmed its first two cases of EVD, the second outbreak occurred in May 2014 and quickly started impacting society. Up till then, the international community, UN and the Government of Liberia (GoL) mostly underestimated the scope of the issue and did not react in a timely manner to control the spread of the virus. In order to consolidate on efforts, GoL imposed a State of Emergency on 06 August 2014.

The management of EVD entailed creation of Treatment Teams responsible for investigating reported EVD cases, monitoring persons considered as contacts of EVD patients and health promoting; Burial, Decontamination and Body Transfer teams; Logistics teams; Case Management teams responsible for infection control and prevention, screening, treatment and laboratory specimen collection and transfer; and Surveillance teams. The outbreak was notorious for its continued high transmission to healthcare workers.

The GoL with help from the international community established treatment centres

across the country, the Chinese military built a state of the art EVD treatment unit in Monrovia, the US Army deployed over 3000 troops to build and staff EVD treatment units. European countries also contributed by opening their advanced medical facilities to UN staff who contracted EVD, several UNMIL staff were flown to Europe for treatment before the US military EVD treatment units were completed in Monrovia. Kenya was not left behind, 170 Kenyan health workers served in Sierra Leone and Liberia as part of the African Union Mission to contain Ebola in West Africa.

UNMIL supported the government as much as possible while at the same time developed strategies to protect its personnel. Key to this was distribution of brochures, publications and advisory notes to all staff members. Mandatory EVD training was conducted on weekly basis to educate and enhance awareness among all mission staff members to adopt preventive measures against the disease. The measures included no handshakes or body contact, preserving personal space, washing of hands with choline and taking temperature readings at entrance to all buildings.

It was routine to hear ambulance and police sirens day and night, that were transporting EVD patients or bodies of EVD victims. It was also common to find bodies of EVD victims on the roadside. At one point, lorry loads of bodies could be seen enroute to crematoriums, burial of EVD victims had become hazardous due to the high rate of infections.

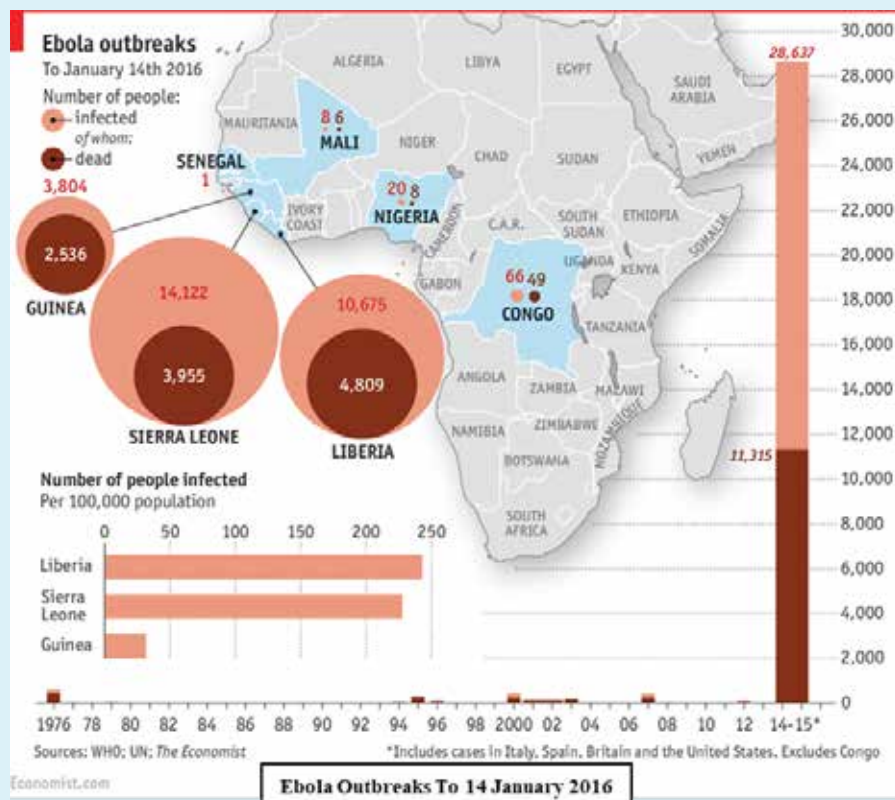
Kenya was one of 19 countries the World Bank viewed as being at risk of Ebola although no ebola case had been reported. In August 2014 Kenya joined other countries in banning travellers from parts of ebola-hit West Africa; Kenya closed its borders to travellers from Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, the nations most affected by the outbreak. This was after the discovery of EVD in a Liberian government official attending a conference in Nigeria. Kenya Airways also suspended its flights to Freetown and Monrovia. The Kenyan government however allowed Kenyans to travel home from EVD affected countries. Port medical personnel were at hand at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport to take body temperature of travellers and their telephone contacts. The medical personnel were ideally



supposed to call all travellers daily for twenty-one days to confirm the individual was not ill, unfortunately, the calls were rarely made.

It is essential that Kenya re-examines its strategies to address medical pandemics like EVD. Countries like Uganda and DR Congo have over the years been able to contain the spread of the disease. Managing EVD is a complex task that needs an all of government approach; lessons learnt from other episodes are key in ensuring effective strategies are put in place.

Kenya was one of 19 countries the World Bank viewed as being at risk of Ebola although no ebola case had been reported.



TIME IS LIFE



COL. N MUTISO
KENYA ARMY

Time refers to the conscious experience of a duration or the period during which an action or event occurs. Life on the other hand is the period between birth and death of a living thing. Hence a lifetime is the duration of a thing's existence. Time holds a close and complex relationship with life. Life without time is a dead constant while time without life is a dead variable. As we need time to live so

They would not go far before meeting this other man who after similar questions, suggested that the old man needed a ride on the donkey as well; reasoning that the beast had a high load carrying capacity and after all it would shortly be sold off. So the old man joined his son in the ride. You would think that was all but before the duo could enjoy the ride, they came across yet another fellow who after the usual pleasantries expressed deep shock. "So what are you eventually going to sell? With this load the donkey will definitely die long before reaching the market" declared the advisor. Alarmed by this professional assessment, the old man enquired what he could do. "The donkey is already in bad shape and there is only one option" roared the animal rights activist. "I recommend that both of you carry the donkey such that by the time you reach the market it will have recuperated". So the man and his son devised some means of carrying the donkey!

Most of us don't choose what to do with our lives. We expend our lifetime just doing what comes our way or doing what 'experts' consider important for us. Failure to choose what to do turns out to choosing to do everything that could be done in our lifetime. Owing to the numerous tasks competing for our attention, we end up believing that we don't have adequate time. Often we overwork ourselves with little rewards thereby picking up stress and depression. At times we seem to know what to do, but in the fog of the day we end up doing something quite different. But the worst crime against self is listening to what other people prescribe for us and dropping our plans or even imitating them.

Making a choice in life gives us the chance to concentrate on the most important things in our lives. When we concentrate, our time and energy are synchronized to give us the most rewarding results. Usually we have enough time to do the right things. What we lack is adequate time to do all that comes our way. So trying to plan time minute by minute to accomplish everything is a mere dream.

Taking control of our time is a lifetime effort. If you haven't decided on what you want in life, you need to do so as quickly as possible. Once you have decided on what is essential in your life, concentrate on that alone. Then and only then can you be assured of a good life. You will have more fulfilment in your personal life as well as in your career for you will accomplish more with less effort. Time means a lot to your life hence time is life. You have adequate time to change your life now, failure to which you will never get another life to manage your time!

do we need life to handle time.

Any time, every time and all the time belongs to you. To master time is to master your life, while to waste time is to waste your own life. In life, we are faced with choices on how best to live. It is quite a challenge distinguishing what is the best for us out of the many seemingly good things to do. To most of us, it becomes a case of the proverbial hyena who while in his hunting patrol reached a Y- road junction: one of the road fork smelt of fresh meat while the other was awash with roasted bone aroma. The hyena did not want to miss either. So he committed the left symmetry of his body to one branch of the road with the right one on the other branch. Then it moved forward astride both roads. This is quite normal, for while meat is obviously sweet, who says bones are bad to the hyena?

Mastering our time means not only knowing and doing what we must do but more importantly discarding what is not necessary to our lives. We need to differentiate between efficiency and effectiveness. Efficiency entails accomplishing tasks in the shortest time possible. This is quite admirable but we could be efficient on things that have no value to our lives. On the other hand, effectiveness is determining the most important aspects of our lives and committing our time and other necessary resources in accomplishing them.

Deciding what we want is quite tricky. Often, we don't want to take responsibility in choosing one thing and leaving the other. Occasionally, we are not sure if what we want is what we ought to want. The trick is to invest more effort in determining what we need so as to avoid shifting our choices during the implementation phase. Here, the carpenter's principle of measuring twice and cutting once comes in handy. A story is told of an old man who accompanied by his teenage son, set out on a market day to sell his donkey. After a short while, they met a man who asked the old man "where are you going?" "To the market to sell my donkey" came the reply from the old man. The stranger was surprised and further asked: "You mean you can let your own young son walk all the way to the market while the beast of labour walks leisurely like this?" The old man asked what he was supposed to do and quickly came the answer. "Have the boy ride on the animal" said the freelancer adviser. So the old man ordered his son to climb on to the donkey's back and they continued with their journey.



FOOD AS A POLITICAL AND SECURITY CONCERN



COL C C MZENA

TANZANIA PEOPLES' DEFENCE FORCES

Food is power, food has a fundamental, constantly changing role throughout human culture and history. Food is, after all, a basic need, the very stuff of life. The role of food is complex and multidimensional, it touches everything, is the foundation of every economy and is a central pawn in political strategies of states, households have no political strategies. Through cultural practices such as hunting and gathering, market forces, economically significant jobs, celebrations, or on a larger scale through government regulation, inevitably, people use food to satisfy needs beyond those for simple nutrition's. Food has always been a special and glorious expression of self, culture, society, economic, and political autonomy. Food is also an effective means of power and control.

Food security and traditional national security have usually been viewed as a separate and unrelated subjects. However, increasingly security aspects are re-examining traditional notions of security and are, in some instances, expanding the definition to encompass non-military threats to the welfare. National Security issue is any trend or event that threatens the very survival of the Nation, and threatens to drastically reduce the welfare of the Nation in a fashion that requires a centrally coordinated national mobilization of resource to mitigate. For

Tanzania, food security is a national security issue as evidenced by protectionist agriculture and other policies that reflect a sense of National vulnerability on the availability or lack of food supplies.

Perhaps out of concern about their own food security vulnerability, many countries have attempted to pursue what they view as ideals of self-sufficiency even in the face of evidence that such policies are extremely inefficient. Once again, this reflects a strong conviction in many countries that a minimum level of food self-sufficiency is prerequisite for national security. This also may explain why most countries in the region have tended to restrict food imports in the interest of promoting their food self-sufficiency.

Food security and political stability are often inextricably linked in many countries. Historically, significant malnutrition and famine have been caused by the disruption of food supplies through wars and civil strife. The concept of food security and political stability are therefore mutually dependant and reinforcing. Food security for example, can influence the political stability of countries. At the same time, political instability (such as wars or other forms of civil strife) can affect food security. Among the greatest threats to regime stability is a risk of urban riots – riots that are sometimes sparked by food shortages or sudden price increases of food products. Often, starvation in the countryside does not result in a political instability. This is because those who experience the brunt of food shortages tend to be rural who have little political voice. Thus the sensitivity that many African governments have about threats to food security may be linked to fears of social instability and perhaps even political revolution. Food security thus becomes an issue of regime survival.

Another way in which food can be linked to security is when it is used as a “weapon” or even a tool for gaining political leverage of some sort. In some cases, governments will use food as weapon by restricting it is

access, for instance, against segments of its own population, such as political opposition groups. In contrast, some governments may assure access to food in exchange for promises of political support.

One of clearest linkages between food security and traditional national security occurs when it effects a National Armed Forces. In order for a country to have a viable military force, it must be able to provide that force with adequate food supplies. One military study has noted soldiers are probably more easily exhausted and demoralized by the absence of food and water than almost anything else other than severe sleep deprivation. Therefore, governments eager on maintaining their power and influence will probably ensure that their Armed Forces receive adequate food supplies, even when the entire country faces severe food shortages.

Military forces participate in food security situations in another way, in food shortage emergencies, governments may call upon their military forces to distribute food within a country or region because Military Forces often have logistical capabilities that are unmatched by other domestic agencies. In 2017 Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces (TPDF) was also deployed to distribute food greatly assisting the civilian authorities in ensuring the food supplies reached rural masses. This demonstrates the positive role that military forces can play in providing immediate food aid that in many cases may set off civil unrest or even the collapse of a government.

Food security is likely to continue to be a major security concern for many years to come, especially given the fact that many African countries already consider food security to be an essential ingredient of their National sovereignty or national security. Moreover, for some countries, food security is likely to be intertwined with future prospects of political stability and regime survival.

GEOPOLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF 'GERD'

The government of Ethiopia is currently constructing the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD). Once complete the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance dam, will be the largest hydro power facility in Africa (about 6000mw) nearly triple the country's current electricity generation capacity and represent a potential economic wind fall for the government.

The benefits for Ethiopia and for many electricity importing countries in East Africa are clear. However the implication for downstream countries are not positive and need to be understood.

In 2016, about 30% of Ethiopia population had access to electricity and more than 70% of the households continued to rely on traditional fuels for cooking. Traditional fuels can cause respiratory infection and according to World Health Organisation acute lower respiratory infection is the leading cause of death in Ethiopia.

So the benefits of better access to electricity in Ethiopia are clear. But creating a larger supply does not mean demand will automatically follow. In Ethiopia where 70% of the population live in rural areas and relies on agriculture, the government must also invest in developing human capital to increase incomes and stimulate demand for services. The standard of living needs to improve before Ethiopians can consume additional electricity-unless it is completely subsidized by the government.

The government may also anticipate a boost in revenues through electricity exports from the dam. Several power purchase agreements have also been signed with neighboring countries including Djibouti, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan and Tanzania however there are concerns about how the dam will affect downstream states particularly Sudan and Egypt.

Although Sudan was initially opposed to the Dam's construction, the country, has recently warmed to the ideas. This could be because Sudan has agreed to purchase electricity from the dam, while the two countries have also agreed to collaborate on a "free Economic Zone" while bilateral relations has proved potentially fruitful.

Signed in 2015 The Khartoum agreement



M M KATUNGI

UGANDA PEOPLE'S DEFENCE FORCES

ostensibly mapped out a way forward, but implementation of the deal has not been easy, and cracks are starting to show. In May, this year middle East monitor press concluded that Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan had just finished their 14th round of unsuccessful discussions about how to manage the Nile River.

At the 2015 meeting, officials from the three countries of Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan agreed to proceed with an impact assessment that was to be completed in 15 months. After 2 months, the report has yet to be publically released. There is still no independent feasibility study, cost-benefit analysis or environmental impact assessment.

This is worrying since Ethiopia could begin filling the dam at any time. The Ethiopian government expects it will take roughly 5 to 6 years to fill the GERD reservoir. However Egypt's Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation believes that a period of 12 to 18 years is needed to guarantee water security for Egypt, this is quite a discrepancy.

A recent report from the Geological Society of America said a period of 5 to 15 years seemed reasonable, apparently giving credibility to both sides.

But the same report noted that the Niles fresh water flow to Egypt may be cut as much as 25% with a loss of a third of the electricity generated by the Aswan High dam which would be bad news for Egyptians.

Also many Egyptian officials fear that

increased evaporation from the sheer size of the dam could affect water security in the country-already one of the most stressed in the world.

Ethiopia maintains that the GERD project has been conducted with adequate transparency and involvement from the relevant stakeholders. It also highlights that Egypt has not signed the Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA) of the Nile basin states whereas Ethiopia has.

Since Ethiopia announced it would go ahead with the construction of the dam in 2011, Cairo has voiced disapproval. At various stages, Egypt demands that Ethiopia ceases construction, threatened action at the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and claimed it was protected by the 1959 treaty, even though Ethiopia didn't sign the treaty. The treaty essentially divides the river between Sudan and Egypt leaving nothing for other countries where most the Nile water originates.

With its national livelihood depending on the Nile, it is difficult to anticipate Egypt's reaction might be should Ethiopia proceed with its plan to fill the dam.

Egyptian foreign affairs ministry recently told Reuters that Egypt has no other resources... we will not allow our national interest, our national security to be endangered. This brings back memories of former President Mohamed Morsi's 2013 speech, in which he declared that if the Nile loses our drop, our blood is the alternative.

Analysts believe Egypt's reaction will be in part determined by its political leadership under Sissi, but stress that whatever its political inclination, a large scale reduction in water from the Nile would be intolerable to an Egyptian government.

In conclusion Ethiopia and Nile basin countries including have a right to exploit their natural resources to support much needed human development projects and will they afford to compromise their leadership with downstream states particularly Egypt? Ethiopia has done well to finance and promote this project the question now is how to manage the possible implications with downstream States!

THE LIFE OF A SAMBURU MORAN



COL J L LEMAKARA
KENYA ARMY

The Samburu people, one of the over 42 tribes of Kenya, are regarded as an indigenous population (IPACC2007). There has been one common unfortunate feature among indigenous populations across the world: they all have experienced negative outcomes as a result of assimilation and modernization processes.

Even though at the first glance the Samburu community appears a rather intact and static example of indigenous cultures preservation, the opposite is true since all cultures bear evidence and traces of changes in their traditions and even livelihoods. They spread through the three constituencies found in Samburu County; Samburu East, Samburu West and lastly Samburu North.

Samburu County borders five other counties including Laikipia County to the south, Baringo County to the west, Marsabit County to the north, Turkana County to the northwest and finally Isiolo County borders to the east. Other ethnic groups that live in Samburu County include the Rendile, Borana and Turkana. The Samburu members of the Moran age grade wear their hair in long braids, which are shaved off when they become elders.

Furthermore, these Morans compared to the rest of their tribesmen wear more colourful adornments.

The Maasai people named the area as Samburu; which translates to 'butterflies' in the Maasai language; drawing reference from the colourful clothes and other adornments worn by Samburu people. The Samburu hold the title of Moran with high regard. Every seven years, the community holds a graduation ceremony indicating that the warriors are climbing up the ladder in the society.

Their values and behaviour contrast the elders' ideals of harmony and peace. The Moran stage - the warrior stage, the agile warriors occupy a strategic position both economically and militarily in the community. Over the course of Moranhoo, elders in the community choose a leader of the Morans and also name their age group. Male members of the society in Samburu culture are required to undergo six distinct rites of passage including the '*Imugetlesikia*' which involves coming from seclusion and circumcision, '*Imugetlenkarna*' through which warriors get new name according to the age-set, '*Imugetlemowuo*' which signals a transitional stage from a Moran to elder-hood, and stage to leading to marriage which is named as '*Imugetlalaing'oni*'.

Polygamy is supported by the community. Morans are not allowed to marry until they graduate as seniors. Graduation of the Morans in

a ritual referred to as '*Imuget*' and is in the middle of the 15 year period in which a warrior transitions to an elder. Graduating to senior Moran marks the time when he is perceived as a future leader and future family man, and is completely endowed with the security of the society. The Moran graduation ceremony additionally denotes an essential move toward the following stage in everyday life, which is turning into a senior.

This stage upholds Samburu values such as self-respect, perseverance, bravery, courage and fellowship, glamour and strong sense of responsibility.

The initial seven years in the life of a Samburu Moran start after his circumcision, which usually takes place at the age of 14. In fact, the history of the warrior group can be traced back in history to 1781 where the first believed age-set to be regarded so after initiation was the '*meishopo*' age-set.

Delayed marriage by men has sustained the survival of the Moran hood among the Samburu and ensures no need for a standing army in today's society. A few other events occur before finally the title Moran is confirmed for use and he now can adorn red ochre in the head. A ceremony is held by the initiates a year before new age-set is initiated.



The ceremony, usually called '*Imongololayiok*' translated "to the boys' ox" marks the beginning of a new age-set and any boy initiated after this is regarded to be of the new age-set.

The "fire stick elders" are usually entrusted with the responsibility of taking the boys interest through initiation and the entire journey and stages as Morans. This is where the name "fire stick elders" originates. The ceremony marks the end of initiations under the age-set. During this period, initiates usually wear special ear ornaments called '*Ikerno*', aprons that are dyed using charcoal. Around circumcision period, each and every other pastry performs separate ceremonies supervised by new "*mpiro*" "firestick elders" who, prior to this period were junior elders. The "fire stick elders" usually belong to the preceding age-set to that of the current initiates.

A ceremony known as "*ilmuget*" is celebrated to mark the transition period of a junior Moran to senior Moran. This ceremony usually provides an opportunity for the "firestick elders" to assert their control on the junior Moran early enough. It signifies that the ritual leader, and later members of his age-set, can now marry. The ceremony marks the end of initiations process under the age-set. There has never been a designated age where one can retire to elder hood from being a Moran. The marriage and initiation of a new age-set are all seen as stages in life. The final ceremony is held after the ritual leaders as well as a vast majority of his age-set, have gotten married. The ceremony is called the '*ilmuget*' of the milk and leaves.

The Morans receive blessings by drinking milk with the elders just before a bull is killed. Once he becomes an elder, a Moran gets blessings from elders and feeding restrictions are lifted. It usually is the case that a good number of new elders shave their plaited hair once they stop observing these restrictions. The rite then concludes the journey of transition from a boy to a Moran and in the end to elder hood in the Samburu society.

SIGNS OF INFIDELITY IN A RELATIONSHIP



COL G M MUSYOKI

KENYA AIR FORCE

Infidelity can be described as breaking a promise to remain faithful to a sexual partner. The promise can take many forms: from marriage vows approved by the state to privately uttered verbal agreements between lovers. As unthinkable as the notion of breaking such promises may be, infidelity is common. Some affairs are completely unintentional as one just gets caught up in a moment. Both men and women after an infidelity incident, and especially drinkers feel like life has changed forever. Mostly though, people decide they made a stupid mistake and think of never straying again. Some go home and follow their marriage vows until death while others get hooked.

For some reason, romantic affairs happen more often in good marriages than in bad ones, and usually with someone really inappropriate, for example with one with bigger problems than oneself. Being in love is so exciting that it makes ones troubles seem bearable, though briefly. They generally burn out although they lead to lots of divorces.

Both sexes are just as likely to fall in love; men go crazier and are far more likely to abandon their families. For women, it is about love and they are pretty much in control of what they are doing. Their affairs last longest especially in bad marriages but have rough edges and some become truly distressful. Though affairs wreck good marriages, they often stabilise bad ones and can really lead to complications.

Love may be blind, but you don't have to be blind to see the signs of infidelity. According to the Huffington Post in the article, "Cheating Signs: 3 Ways to Identify a Cheater," approximately 30 to 60 percent of men cheat on their spouses and ignoring one's suspicion can produce additional anger and anxiety towards one's partner.

If you see your partner suddenly looking nervous or being secretive about his cell phone and computer communications, these may be red flags that he has a reason to be anxious. Maybe he methodically now hides his cell phone when it used to sit on your coffee table or he startles when the cell phone rings. Don't ignore these changes in your partner's cell phone and computer usage, as recommended by counsellor Elly Prior, for professional-counselling in "Signs of Infidelity." Adulterers have a guilt conscience because they know that what they are doing is wrong.

Take a trip down memory lane, and remember how he dressed when he first set out to win your heart. Ask yourself if he looks and smells much nicer now. It's normal during the progression of a relationship for partners to become more relaxed as their comfort level increases. However, if your partner has suddenly swapped his ragged jeans for tailored slacks and discarded his favourite T-shirt for a crispy, new shirt and an expensive silk tie, consider these to be red flags, writes Prior.

Any significant changes in the how he behaves in the bedroom are signals that something is brewing, whether the problem is infidelity or something different, so don't ignore it, writes Rich Santos in Marie Claire's, "Nine Signs He's Cheating." For example, some men show diminished sexual drive when their sexual needs are fulfilled with someone else, and this change in behaviour may represent one of the first signs of a man's infidelity.

According to Santos, men who cheat find it challenging to remain emotionally engaged to their partner simply because their emotional energy is invested elsewhere. For example, you notice that he never tells you how much he loves you, he rarely laughs and doesn't engage in playful conversation, as he did before. Although these indicators of an emotional disconnect aren't necessarily a validation that your partner is cheating, they are signs of serious problems in your relationship. No cheater can hide their affair forever. Eventually it will come out and regardless of how the infidelity is revealed, an affair tears apart a person's ability to trust.

Despite all these, men who get caught are generally honest about their sex but vague about their emotions. They say that their wives and their new squeeze mean nothing. Both man and woman will forgive a spouse's affair and fight to hold onto their marriage, though they claim in advance that they wouldn't. Hence, infidelity is always messy, unpredictable and risky. Think carefully before you get tempted!

ZIMBABWE'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION



COL C P MUCHERO CZM, PSC, ZW
ZIMBABWE DEFENCE FORCES

Operation Restore Legacy was a military intervention by the Zimbabwe Defence Forces in Zimbabwe which took place on 15 November 2017 to arrest a fast deteriorating political and socioeconomic situation. The worsening situation was gaining a new impetus from a series of chaotic political interface rallies by the ZANU PF youth wing with the former President of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, who was drumming up support for the elevation of the former first lady Grace Mugabe to be Vice President. The rallies were being used as platforms for hate speeches which were running contrary to the founding principles of the revolution. A splinter faction of the ruling revolutionary party known as Generation 40 (GAO) fronted by Grace Mugabe had usurped state executive authority from former President Robert Mugabe who was then senile due to old age.

The state of the ruling ZANU PF

Party, was affecting the smooth running of government especially on the economic front. ZANU PF was reminded that it was a revolutionary party built on the principles of the liberation war. Hence, the Zimbabwe Defence Forces would not hesitate to step in if the situation did not change. The G40 cabal had total disregard for the founding principles of the revolutionary war and the war veterans. There was also no longer a clear distinction between Government and party; government policy pronouncements had become incoherent and contradictory. Grace Mugabe and her faction, the G40, were corrupt and had taken over key functions of government including other security institutions.

All hell broke loose in Bulawayo city at an interface rally on 5 November 2017 when Grace Mugabe was booed by disenchanted party supporters. Reacting to that, Mr Robert Mugabe announced that he might soon dismiss Mr Mnangagwa from his position as Vice President of both the ruling Party and Government. The country was now headed for disaster as it became clear that the inexperienced and vengeful Grace Mugabe was set to succeed her husband as Head of State and Government. The situation became tense as the G40 cabal went on a spree attacking generals and issued threats against them. The sacking of Mr Mnangagwa set a black cloud on the future of politics in Zimbabwe.

The socio economic condition of the citizenry was fast deteriorating. A cash crisis was also triggered by members of the G40 cabal who were looting cash from the banks and cash became scarce. At the same time the Zimbabwe Republic Police was also

wreaking havoc in the roads as traffic police officers extorted money from the motoring public. Tourism was affected as tourists could not endure the harassment. Illegal vendors, commuter omnibuses and other unlicensed commuter vehicles were causing chaos in urban centres, especially Harare. Police were collecting bribes and neglecting to discharge their duties. Hospitals were in a sorry state and getting worse. The situation had to be contained and the ZDF intervened citing relevant constitutional provisions

Operation Restore Legacy ushered in a new political dispensation and trajectory. Led by His Excellency, E D Mnangagwa, it ensured changes to the political and socio-economic situation in the country. Some of the political and socio-economic changes are listed below.

Fight against Corruption.

The new government adopted a zero tolerance stance against corruption. The Zimbabwe Anti Corruption Commission was reconstituted and a special prosecutorial unit set up and the mandate to deal promptly with cases of commercial crime and corruption. A former minister of energy is already serving time and more high profile cases of corruption are being processed.

Removal of Unnecessary Police Roadblocks.

Police road blocks were rationalized and the force is undergoing reorientation training programmes. The police force is set to be run professionally as expected in their charter.

Revival of Industries.

President Mnangagwa has been going around the country encouraging the setting



up, retooling and re-opening of industries. This programme has paid off handsomely. Revival of the gigantic Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Company is at an advanced stage.

Engagement with the West.

During the Robert Mugabe era, Zimbabwe had cut ties with the western world that had imposed sanctions on the country as a consequence of the Land Reform Programme. This had impacted negatively on the economic performance of the country as lines of credit to the country had been cut. However, President Mnangagwa has adopted the mantra that Zimbabwe is Open for Business and investors from all over the world are now queuing in search of investment opportunities.

Independence of Constitutional Commissions.

Independent Constitutional Commissions which, hitherto, were compromised have had their independence and support restored by the State. Some of the Commissions are the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission and the Anti Corruption Commission which play a vital role in the good governance of the country.

Operation Restore Legacy was a timely military intervention by the Zimbabwe Defence Forces to arrest the further worsening socio-economic conditions. Mr Mugabe and his G40 cabal were violating the revolutionary principles of the ruling party and pushing for the



elevation of his wife to the Presidium and with intention to create a dynasty in Zimbabwe. The ZDF had to restore the legacy of the revolution and also ensure socioeconomic progress and prosperity of the country. The new dispensation saw the improvement of the socio-economic situation through the opening of industries, improvement of international relations, independence of commissions and the fight against vices such as corruption amongst others.

IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES (IEDS) - THE BIGGEST THREAT TO AMISOM TROOPS IN SOMALIA



COL S O RADINA

KENYA ARMY

Kenya is a key player in regional multilateral peace and security frameworks. The country has since independence played a leading role in resolving regional conflicts, expending significant human and material resources. At the same time the Country bore the brunt of the protracted conflicts including in Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, DRC, Burundi and Eritrea. Kenya's foreign policy objectives are informed by our common desire for

a peaceful, united and prosperous region as embodied in the National Anthem, the Constitution and the Economic Development Blue Print, and foreign policy. Kenya seeks to promote and safeguard national, regional and international peace and security it also seeks to protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Kenya will continue to support the work of regional, international and multi-lateral organizations in finding lasting solutions to conflict and terrorism activities for a free and secure region.

In this context, Kenya is currently involved in many peacekeeping missions with about 5,000 personnel, with the most significant deployment of the Kenya Defence Forces to date being in the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) since 2011, under the Operation code named; Operation Linda Nchi, as a result AL-Shabaab relentless incursions in the country. In this operation, Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) are currently the biggest threat to AMISOM troops.

IED is defined as a device fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals and designed to

destroy, incapacitate, harass or distract. IEDs are often made from commercially-available products and/or military munitions, are simple in design and are usually cheap in labour and cost to produce. IEDs remain the weapon of choice for terrorists and insurgents in asymmetric warfare especially in Somalia. The threat is not only to the soldiers but other security agencies as well, and the civilians are faced by the same effect.

Kenya has established a Counter Improvised Explosive Device training wing at the Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS) in Embakasi, one of the training platforms for International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) which builds capacities for the country and those other Troop Contributing Countries preparing for the African Union Mission in Somalia in countering the IEDs. The Centre provides up to date training on the countering of IEDs through threat analysis and a threat based knowledge sharing platforms that cut across strategic, operational and tactical levels of command. The training has a three pillar approach for effectively countering the IED as described below:-

- **Pillar 1:** Preparing the Force - It

involves training and education of all as part of IED awareness. The training against IEDs should be as practical as possible and give students multiple scenarios of the different fabrications of IEDs. The training should let the students use their intuition, initiative while reading the ground signs of possible IEDs emplacement areas.

- **Pillar 2:** Defeating the device- This is a higher strategy that involves degrading the device and require specialist skills. It involve use of human and equipment capability to defeat the IED, this include EOD operators, search capability, route and clearance.
- **Pillar 3:** Attacking the network- Exploitation activities are classified according to the assets available and the amount of potential data that can be exploited.

This three pillar strategy has two exploitation levels. Level 1 (field exploitation) and Level 2 (Information Knowledge based Management- IKM).

Level 1 -field exploitation: This captures the IED incident context (scene and events) and preserves, recovers and identifies physical artifacts. It is normally conducted by specialists such as Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD); high-risks search or sensitive-site exploitation teams, and may include immediate assessment of aggressor Tactics Techniques and Procedures (TTPs) and capabilities. The field exploitation reports should focus on Force Protection (FP) and be disseminated to tactical elements to enhance FP. Valuable technical intelligence to support IED-TM can be derived from the exploitation of captured information and materiel. It includes: Examination, analysis and archiving of documents, photographs, computers and other information storage media.

Level 2- Information Knowledge based Management (IKM): This focuses on the detailed technical and forensic examination of evidence to determine the source of components and the nature of IED construction and to identify the individuals associated with it. That in turn further informs FP, intelligence analysis and efforts to degrade the aggressors' network.

The analysis often feeds back into the strategic arena, focusing on degrading the strategic and operational elements of the aggressor network. Biometric data is identified using forensic technology

that measures and analyses human body characteristics such as fingerprints, eye retinas and irises, voice and facial patterns and hand measurements for identification purposes.

Biometric data is distinct for each person in that signature collection and exploitation provides an unprecedented capability to identify and track persons of intelligence and security interest.

IED Legislation

Kenya as a country and being strategically placed in the fight against terrorism in the horn of Africa is open and willing to collaborate in the existing joint Partnership and new partnerships Programmes through the legal framework towards fostering pragmatic and innovative solutions to terrorism.

Key justice system institutions play a role of arresting, detaining, investigating, charging and prosecuting offenders. They help to dissuade personnel from joining or from continuing participation in such activities.

The various programmes to build institutions with an understanding of an IED system and how best to legally degrade its capabilities and dissuade its membership is key to effectively counter an IED problem within the country and the region.

Within a wider context, mechanisms to provide oversight of those undertaking activities to degrade the system and dissuade its membership is key. The oversight include appropriate environment for persons with

credible information to report in confidence and action taken upon, properly investigated and followed through.

Lessons learnt from AMISOM and other countries on the IED

It has been shown that use of excessive force and extra-judicial actions have short term benefits in the fight against IED but in the long run it empowers and strengthens its use among their support base and wider populace.

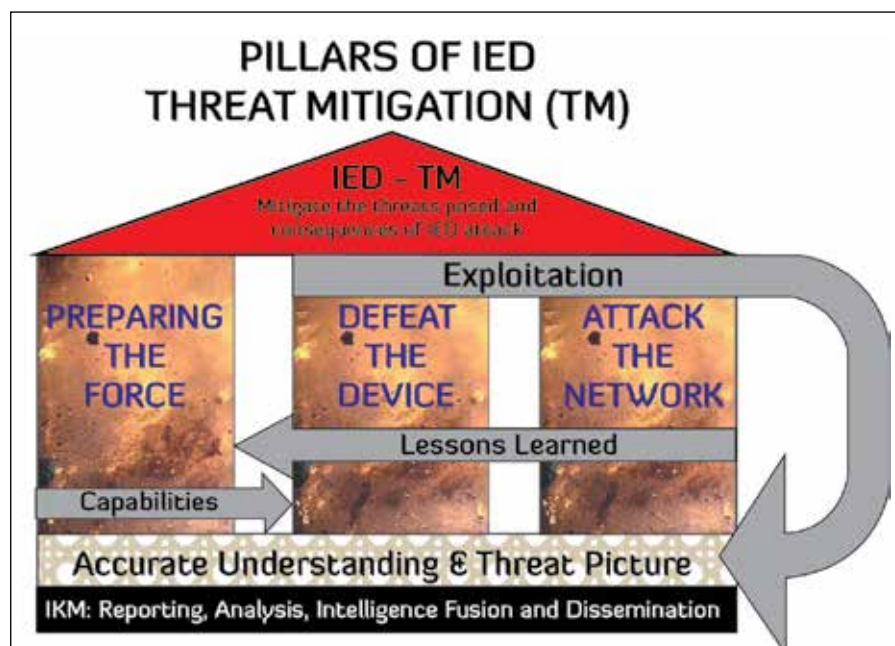
A judicial approach to IEDs is more time consuming, labour intensive and can be seen to be less effective than a war model military approach. It is frustrating and challenging for those who are required to implement such an approach.

Communication due to language barrier to the local populace is a big challenge. It is difficult to bring to book all involved for successful prosecution.

Way forward/Long Term Efforts to counter IEDs effectively.

Strong communication - The security forces need the assistance of local communities to report terrorist, criminal and spoiler activities to prevent security threats. A community outreach or communication plan as part of the national security plan for IEDs would go a long way in securing our own population, security agencies and troops in the theatre.

Handling biometric data - Reliable forensic standard operating procedures, highly trained personnel and reliable equipment to analyse biometrics.



THE DIGITAL BETRAYOR

Smart phones have helped tens of thousands of students in their research and studies. It has become an important tool for mothers at home to be better cooks and also perform other functions such as “to do it by yourself” simple solutions. In essence the smart phone has made life easier and simpler. Coupled with globalization and the invention of social media communication, access to information has become easier through the touch of a button and swiping fingers on the screen. Further more banking services and accessing money in the bank account can be done from the comfort of one’s living room by the simple activity of swiping by the finger on your mobile phone. School fees, house rent, utility bills the list is endless, are payable via the mobile money services. It is indeed a magical world.

The advantages are so many and vast. For instant, Huduma Centers in Kenya have made it easier for the citizenry access to multiple government services; a one stop business through e-citizen platform which also can be accessed via the smart phone. The citizens further can quickly and easily participate in crucial nation building decision making process through their phones. Indeed the smart phones have become a necessity for the modern man without which life is impossible. It is unimaginable to think life without the smart phone. The smart phone has become an essential integral asset for the modern student, businesspeople, farmer and even government ministries. It has made easy the task of extension services for the ministry of agriculture, in that information about farming animal husbandry, diseases, and farm inputs is accessed over the phone. Farmers are spoilt over the choice of information on various platforms availed in the internet. There is no need to visit the cyber café anymore.

Not to forget health services. Customers can access their doctors and consult pediatricians over the phone through various health platforms. For instance ‘the halo doctor’ application. Emergencies are attended to from a smart phone call.

Learning institutions too have had a fair share of joy; prospecting Students can make application for consideration to join university from their comfort zones without necessarily having to queue at the university



A. H. JILLO

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND COORDINATION OF
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

premises. The list is endless; it is a phantom of goodies provided by the tiny gadget.

Management of fleet, security CCTV surveillance and even managing farm livestock feeds schedules can be connected to the smart phones. Thus all pertinent issues have become mobile just like the mobile smart phone.

However, the very device that has brought so much freedom has turned to be the very thing used to unravel the hopes of a sweet life. The gadget has betrayed a number of it’s users. The smart phone has turned human beings into zombies. Students spend more time with their smart phones more than the number of contact times with their parents, siblings and friends; you will find them hundreds of young men and women hunched over their phones, their backs bent over their phones walking and talking to themselves like mad people. The smart gadget is held so dear than life itself. Life becomes meaningless once the small gadget is lost or misplaced.

Talk of cyber crimes the numbers is unimaginable. Computer gigs can access individual bank accounts and transfer the hard earned cash and savings in a click of a second. Hacking into important, secret, high profiled information is the modern day biggest challenge to security. The smart phone has made easier the hacking business.

In 2016 the UN refugee’s agency reported that phones were so important to migrants moving across Europe, the refugees spend more than 1/3 of their income to phone credit. The illegal immigrants share information

on how they can evade the police dragnets to avoid deportation. The asylum seekers in Europe are falling into the temptation of trying to give false information to migration departments so that they avoid repatriation to their country of origin. This led to the convening of a meeting in Brussels in June 2018. The meeting sought for forensic mobile investigation laws to allow for the access of individual mobile phone data stored in asylum seekers phones. Information about where calls were made, photos taken betrayed many asylum seekers who hid their identification information to the authorities.

In the recent past many suggestive and nude photos of high profile citizens found their way into the public domain to the embarrassment of the dignitary all because of the smart phones.

Kenya has had its fair fare share of crimes abetted via smart phones. Two university graduate brothers in the recent past managed to make a heist by digging a tunnel leading to the safe of a bank and stole millions of Kenyan currencies. The bank robbery took a period of one year to plan and execute, It was not long before police investigations identified the culprits. Photos posted on social media via their girl friend smart phone led the investigators to where the stolen money was hidden. A mere click of the smart phone button betrayed the bank thieves. The mobile phone gave them out; the stolen cache was traced and recovered. “The Smartphone syndrome destroyed it all.”

The mobile phone has made confidential information not so confidential any more. “The need to know principle” has been diluted to the extent that censored information has managed to find its way in the wrong hands only by a simple swipe of the finger erroneously or intentionally. The recent incident of the Nairobi County governor telephone conversation with his Kiambu County counterpart; the shared conversation was done in secrecy and in confidence but the phone, a private gadget was used to betray the intentions of the governor from Kiambu.

The smart phone therefore is the biggest enemy to modern society. The phone has betrayed its users. I hope I will not be judged so harshly if I declare the smart phones to be the modern DIGITAL BETRAYOR.



LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY AND GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY



COL E P LOPOKOIYIT

KENYA ARMY

What is Biodiversity?

Variability of all living things/organisms among them that is from aquatic, terrestrial and marine ecosystems complexes of ecology which they are in that includes species and economy diversity between and within them.

Biodiversity and food security are connected in many ways. From biomes, species, scenes and genes an important resource for humanity is biodiversity. It is the key for a broad range of services provided by ecosystems. Biodiversity helps regulate the nutrient cycle and water for example floods. According to UN report by 2050, populace of the world is estimated to hit the nine billion mark. Production of food in reference to availability or accessibility of food should increase by or over 60%.

Food security faces significant challenges due to population growth, poverty, globalization, climate change, and other factors. Supplying healthy food to all citizens is crucial for development. Food production and equitable access to food for all people must

be improved substantially. Biodiversity loss and global food security are hence two major challenges of our time. Linking these two areas from a research perspective and seeking synergies between them are likely to generate multiple benefits for social, ecological, and economic development.

Similarly, it would not be possible to keep livestock, fish or grow trees and plants without the often-unseen contribution of micro-organisms and invertebrates on our land and waters. The variability and availability of living organisms ranging from micro-organisms for example, bacteria, fungi, protozoa to larger meso-fauna are essential to agriculture as they ensure natural processes can take place while contributing to important functions, such as soil fertility.

Natural renewable resource degradation, including the loss of biodiversity and the erosion of genetic diversity, is one of the major challenges in food production today. Biological diversity and the related ecosystem services are crucial to cope with changes and achieve food security for all. Addressing food security and biodiversity requires appropriate practices and adequate policies.

Fast Facts

Invisible Workers: 35% of the world's crop production is brought about by insect species, mammals and birds of about 100,000 species as more than two-thirds of food plants are pollinated by them.

Wild Animals: 85% of protein intake by individuals living in or near forests is brought about by insects and birds, wild mammals that are edible, bushmeat and reptiles that live in trees and forests. The biodiversity of around 35 creature species tamed for use in horticulture and sustenance generation is the essential organic capital for domesticated

animals' improvement and is indispensable to nourishment security and reasonable rustic advancement. **Oceans, Seas, Rivers, and Lakes:** Human populace betterment is contributed by biological diversity of aquatic which its rich assortment is supported by inland, marine and coastal areas.

Aichi Biodiversity

In decision X/2, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held from 18 to 29 October 2010, in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, adopted a revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for the 2011-2020 period.

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Aichi Biodiversity Targets of relevance to food security, include those that by 2020: incentives and subsidies are reformed; plans are implemented for sustainable production and consumption; fisheries are harvested sustainably; areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably; pollution, including excess nutrients, is reduced below detrimental levels; genetic diversity of cultivated and farmed species, and their wild relatives, is maintained; ecosystems providing essential services are restored; and that traditional knowledge, innovations and practices are respected and integrated.

For the Benefit of Producers and Consumers

Supporting preservation and economical utilization of biodiversity, cultivating frameworks should be supported by producers learning or being taught how to ensure increased food production and also to be equipped with customary administration

practices so as to ensure future issues will be addressed. It is accordingly particularly imperative to advance key part ranchers, pastoralists and fisher-society around the globe to play in biodiversity support for food and horticulture, and of the indispensable commitment biodiversity makes to their jobs.

There are critical approaches to upgrade creation and resilience of food frameworks by integrated farming administration, domesticated animals and forestry at their diverse scales and integrated with other land employments.

For example, secured or community moderated forested regions inside a scene can give huge biological system administrations to agriculturists, like, fertilization, improved water supplies and regulation of nearby atmosphere. Landscape and rural decent variety is a profoundly attractive objective, particularly under an evolving atmosphere.

Preserving or re-establishing key components of biodiversity for food and farming, for instance soil biodiversity, bolsters related biological community capacities. Debasement of soils can be reversed to convey different advantages, including enhanced supplement and water administration. This altogether increases proficiency of utilization of sources of info for example compost, pesticides and herbicides), along these lines simultaneously expanding sustenance productivity, lessening off-cultivate impacts and expanding versatility to climate change.

By giving an assorted scope of foods, biodiversity supports nutritious and practical weight control plans, which are those eating regimens with low natural effects which add to sustenance and nutrition security. Buyers have developed a mind of significance of buying decent variety of foods because of expanding weight control plans and the intense urge to indulge in those kinds of foods. For example, educating people living in the urban areas relation between biodiversity, one's wellbeing and eating regime will ensure or bring about sustenance practices of farming and security which aid biodiversity. Assorted variety of nourishments and cultivating frameworks is additionally known to help monetary decent variety and increment versatility to nearby or worldwide financial stuns, subsequently supporting employments and food security.

More, and nutritiously adequate, food should be produced utilizing less resources. This should be possible fundamentally by keeping up and enhancing capacity of biological systems to support feasible increases in profitability while simultaneously decreasing effects over scales, from industrialized to smallholder cultivating.

TERRORISM



MR W A LUGONZO

NIS - KENYA

There is no clear legal definition for this term, The vice is said to be both a tactic and a strategy, it has been described as a crime, holy war, an abomination and even as a reaction to oppression. Terrorism may also refer to violent acts that are created in order to elicit fear and is usually perpetrated mainly for ideological reasons and directed at a larger civilian population. In as much as terrorism definition remains controversial, the global community has thus far not reached an agreement on a universally accepted definition.

It is important to note that terrorists usually have multiple demands and are motivated by various reasons to commit acts of terror. In the Kenyan context, reasons cited for terrorism vary from cultural, religious, social, political to economic issues. Terrorist activities alter the public perception of the government's overall effectiveness and legitimacy. This is usually achieved by disrupting or dismantling vital systems of communication in order to create doubt in the hearts and minds of citizens of the governments inability to protect and provide for them. Terrorism comes about when a person is convinced that they need public attention to spread their ideology. The idea that violent threats will be effective to bring upon change causes terrorism groups to emerge. These groups believe that violent actions justify the means to an end. Terrorist groups have been cited exploring violence as an option after failure of alternative pursuits. The terrorist attacks have at times been attributed to allegations of marginalization. This has seen terrorists target not only developing nations, but even the most developed economies of the world.

In the recent past, Kenya has been targeted by the Al Shabab terror group who abducted tourists, targeted social joints and even attacked and killed students at a public University in Garissa. This generated negative reaction from the public whose perception was that they were no longer safe.. Western countries as a result issued travel advisories for their citizens against travelling to Kenya. The tourism industry in Kenya was particularly affected. Terrorist were targeted Kenya due to its involvement in the war against terror in collaboration with other international actors. Terror activities are designed to frighten and as a result cause fear and panic in a nation, and international community. Terrorist use the media to push their agenda to enable them reach a larger audience and create greater fear among citizens. The long-term effects of terror attacks in Kenya have changed the Government's policies on how to deal with security issues. As a result Security has been virtually enhanced by security agencies through patrols and those implicated in the menace prosecuted. This has served as a deterrent mechanism against the spread of terrorism. Meanwhile, security companies have benefitted immensely from arising terrorism threats. Many business entities have now engaged private security services to guard and also screen people entering their premises. When terrorist attacks happen, an aura of fear and panic grip the society, spreading uncertainty for everyone who may be a possible victim and thus making the society feel vulnerable.

The long-term objective of terrorism is to obtain national and global recognition by attracting the attention of the media, harass, weaken, or embarrass government security forces making the government appear repressive. Terrorists also target weapons and ammunition vital to their operation, and often destroy communication equipment's with a view of creating doubt over government capability of protecting its citizens. Governments must invest heavily in information technology as a counter measure against terrorist's networks and websites.

The terrorism menace requires both military and political intervention. Governments need to promote cohesion, national unity and initiate commensurate development structures as a means of checking against perceived alienation. It is prudent for every citizen to reflect on the consequences of terrorism and always be conscious against it.

PICTURE SPEAK



1 - 4. Week 1 group dynamics at Defence Staff College.
5 & 6. Course Participants during Wednesday Sports Afternoon.

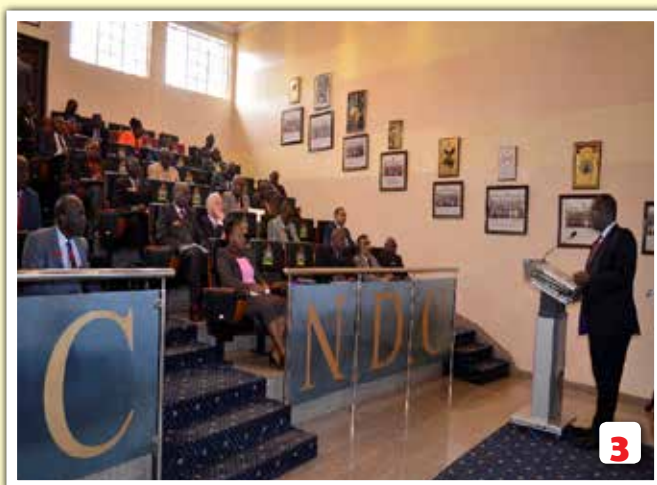
PICTURE SPEAK



1



2



3



4



5

1. Visit to National Museum by Allied Participants
2. Amb Rachel Omamo CS Ministry of Defence During official Opening of Course 21
3. Dr Fred Mtiangi CS Interior delivering Lecture of Opportunity
4. Amb Dr Amina Mohammed CS Education delivering a Lecture of Opportunity
5. Vice Admiral Girish Luthra from Indian Navy receiving an NDC plaque from Maj Gen A K Ikenye Deputy Commandant NDC after Lecture of Opportunity.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES FROM DADAAB



MR T. ANYIM

IMMIGRATION - KENYA

Dadaab refugee camp is one of the largest camps in the world. It was established in 1991 to accommodate the Somali refugees fleeing from war following the outbreak of civil war in Somalia.

The Dadaab refugee complex is made up of several camps: Dagahale, Ifo, Ifo2, Hagadera and Kambios. The refugees' situation is one of the most protracted in the world having taken over 25 years without resolution.

Arising from the stabilization and pacification of large areas of Somali by AMISOM forces and the establishment of administrative structures in the freed areas,

the government of Kenya entered into a tripartite agreement with the government of Somalia and UNHCR in 2013 to facilitate voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees in safety and dignity to their country.

The repatriation exercise started in 2014 on a slow pace. However it picked up pace in 2016 when the Government of Kenya set up a multi-agency committee to oversee the exercise, in collaboration with the United High Commission for Refugees and its partners.

The government multiagency team was tasked with ensuring that the repatriation exercise was successful. The team has been conducting biometric registration exercise of all refugees on voluntary repatriation and their family members. The registrations are carried out in all reception centers and a database is created for government use.

Under the repatriation program, refugees receive a cash grant of \$200 per person upon leaving the Dadaab camp and another \$200 upon arrival in Somalia. The grant is to enable them settle and start a new life at home.

The refugees are repatriated by road to Doble through Liboi border control point and by airlift to Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayu. An Immigration control desk has been established at the Dadaab airstrip to facilitate the exit of refugees. Security escorts teams were provided for road convoys.



Refugee being registered for repatriation

Road convoys are currently suspended due to rains that have rendered the roads impassable. Repatriation by air is however going on and flights depart three times a week with between two to three rotations each day.

Since the exercise began in 2014, about 80,000 refugees have been voluntarily repatriated. The repatriation exercise is however hampered by challenges inside Somalia that include lack of basic services such as health and education, limited capacity of government institutions in most areas, insecurity arising from Alshabab threats and lack of international support towards recovery and development.



Dadaab refugee camp



Government Repatriation team members in consultation with refugees on road convoy to Doble from Dadaab

USE OF FORENSIC BIOLOGY IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE



MR E K LAGAT

NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE - KENYA

Forensics is the use or application of science in the field of law. The forensic theory, generally called the Locard's Exchange Principle, was developed by a French criminologist named Edmund Locard (1877-1966). In general, he is called a forensic father and states that "every contact leaves a trace". That the perpetrator of a crime will bring something to the crime scene and will go away with something similar, and both can be used as forensic evidence.

Justice is the legal or philosophical theory by which equity is administered. With the administration of justice, legal teams can focus on punishment for crimes, particularly on the basis of available evidence. Forensic analysis becomes applicable in matters of physical evidence when assessing and determining a deserved punishment.

Forensics being a science, use various forms of physical evidence in incidents/situations where no eyewitnesses to link the offender to the crime scene and then to the victim. It can be in physical, chemical or biological form. Biological is mainly in the form of parts of the body, organs, tissues or secretions and excretions. Examples of blood, hair, skin, semen, saliva and many others. The main individualistic feature used in biological evidence samples processed by crime scenes is DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), which varies from individual to individual. The use of DNA profiles in forensic cases has been considered the most innovative technique in forensic science right from fingerprints; however, for those who have limited scientific knowledge, understanding DNA enough to use it correctly

can be a daunting task. As is your biological costume, DNA plays an evolving role in the judicial system. It is no longer just an instrument for the prosecution, DNA testing has become part of the post-conviction review, a model sometimes appropriate for what the courts consider considered science by the courts, and may eventually be of assistance to the investigator in the field.

Currently, Kenya Police has a fully operational forensic laboratory offering forensic ballistics, bomb and explosive analysis, scene of crime analysis, biometric and fingerprints analysis, photographic, video and audio analysis, cybercrime analysis, biological analysis, chemical analysis and quality control among others. Bodies of the Sinai fire tragedy in which 100 people died and 160 injured underwent DNA test for identification in this laboratory. The most recent DNA test for identification in this laboratory is the Solai Dam Tragedy where more than forty six people died. Several other tests are being undertaken for cases still pending in court.

The Ultra Modern Forensic Laboratory at the DCI Headquarters' Nairobi.

Forensic biology on the other hand is the application of biology to law enforcement. It includes sub disciplines of forensic anthropology, forensic entomology, forensic entomology, forensic toxicology and various DNA or protein techniques by Proving a suspect was at a crime scene, Identifying illegal products from endangered species, Solving crimes by matching crime scene evidence to suspects, Investigating airplane bird strikes, Investigating bird collisions with wind turbines. Forensic anthropology is for identification and recovery of remains. Certain characteristics such as race, sex and stature can be deduced based on skeletal remains while Forensic botany looks to plant life (leaves, seeds, pollen) in order to gain information regarding possible crimes. Can offer valuable information regarding timescales and locations of a crime. Forensic ornithology on the other hand involves Bird remains being identified, first and foremost from feathers (which are distinctive to a particular species at both macroscopic and microscopic levels). Just like forensic botany, the use of insects (usually lifecycles and geographical distributions) to gain information regarding possible crimes is what we call Forensic entomology. Forensic

odontology or dentists can be used in order to aid in an identification of degraded remains (possibly buried for long period or undergone fire damage). Tooth enamel, as the hardest substance in the human body, often endures and as such odontologists can in some circumstances compare recovered remains to dental records. Forensic toxicology is use of toxicology and other discipline such as analytical chemistry, pharmacology and clinical chemistry to aid medical or legal investigation of death, poisoning and drug abuse.

Lastly, are the DNA-based techniques where DNA evidence links suspect to a crime scene or victim. There is nuclear DNA and mitochondrial DNA. The techniques involve such processes in chronological order as extraction, amplification, quantification, sequencing and then profiling. The DNA profile is then compared to the suspect DNA. Other DNA Applications include DNA can be extracted from animals and used to at least identify species, for example bird or bat remains on an airplane or wind turbine, Solving paternity cases in family disputes, Identification and creating links of disaster victims to their origins/families, Identifying illegal products of biological nature such as ivory and sandal wood.

The legal system widely recognizes the role of forensic evidence in the trial against offenders. This is because when scientific techniques and methods are used, there is not much room for prejudice or injustice. This is why DNA profiles and many forensic tests are widely accepted in courts all over the world. Interestingly, the first legal technique that was used to identify fingerprints and palms dates back to the Chinese (650 AD).

Forensic evidence is widely used around the world to condemn and exempt defendants. Therefore, forensic science laboratories have proliferated throughout the world in the last two decades. In fact, special tools have been put in place in the United States, Canada and Australia to improve the provision of forensic services. This would ensure that crimes are detected with greater certainty and, consequently, condemnation rates could increase. Scene of great emphasis on the management of quality crime and efficient over time. The evolution of technology directly influences the way in which the criminal justice system is used to support the judicial system.

LONDIANI

“THE GORGEOUS” TOWNSHIP



MR A C SOI
KENYA FOREST SERVICE

Deep in the cold and tea producing South Rift region of the Kenyan Highland, within the canopy of Londiani Forest and at the border of Kericho and Nakuru Counties, lies the land, the culture and the people of Londiani, unperturbed by the hustle and bustle of big cities and towns. To a few outsiders with little acquaintance with the name, let alone the town, Londiani is primitive rural center inhabited majorly by the Kipsigis speaking people and occasionally a hot bed for ethnic clashes. To the locals however, well that is another story. There is more to Londiani than what meets the eye.

As you leave the Nairobi-Eldoret highway from Total at about 9 km, the scent of freshness that emanates from Londiani Forest and the serenity of the area ushers you in to Londiani grounds. Sighting Mount Blanket is an instant assurance of having arrived in Londiani Junction. This is where a road from Trans-Africa Highway branch to Londiani-Mohoroni, there a hot bed of activities as the locals has engaged in trading along the junction. As you leave the Trans-Africa highway, the first settlement of what may appear as slums can be seen and a number of shops and schools along the road. Mount Blanket commonly known as “*Tulwap Logoi*” among locals is a cultural site, this place where the boys were initiated into manhood because few men were left after the war. The town has an old railway station which is 64 miles to Eldoret that is why most people in rift valley called the town of Eldoret 64 ‘(*Sisi 4*)’.

Londiani town is surrounded by undulating topography of hills covered with the Londiani forest. The area under strict surveillance, protection and conservation by the Kenya Forest Service, it is a catchment area as well as acting as a natural habitat to a variety of wild animals such as the Columbus Monkeys, porcupines, snakes and the bush babies. A tributary of River Nyando locally known as river Kipchorian runs across Londiani region and hence a steady stream of water is pumped for household supply as well as institutions. At a point locally known as Ruskebei, the tributary forms a spectacular waterfall.

The region boasts of being the home for the Kericho sub-county hospital that attracts patients from as far as Molo, a town in Nakuru County. In addition to that, there are several laboratories and Dispensaries and other medical facilities that avail instant aid medical attention to the locals. Currently, there is a proposed construction for a Referral Hospital in the region.

The natives of Londiani are the Kipsigis speaking community whose main economic activity was livestock rearing, and the culture is similar among Kalenjin people as a whole. After the country gained independence and the white settlers left, the natives began interacting with other communities and through trade and later on, they welcomed them to live amidst them by selling their land. With interactions came intermarriages and as at now, the community that claim Londiani as their home include the Agikuyu, the Abaluhya, the Gusii, the Dholuo among many others. This is because intermarriages gave rise to inter-ethnic children whose only home is Londiani.

These intermarriages led to borrowing of culture and norms between communities as well as religious beliefs therefore, some cultural practices have been borrowed and shared. A good example is the circumcision practice where originally, the Kipsigis community would completely alienate the initiates and after initiation, women would be prohibited to call them by their maiden name. These days, however, initiates can be called by their maiden names and this is a result of interaction. The language of the people of Londiani has also changed, though not majorly, due to the need to communicate with other communities and Kiswahili has

been adopted as the widely spoken language.

Inter-cultural interactions also introduced other economic activities such as farming and trading which originally was Bantu’s way of life and not Nilotic. Londiani boasts of small scale farming of a variety of subsistent and cash crops. This is as a result of the red volcanic soil that is well-endowed and rich in the necessary minerals that supports maize farming, beans, potatoes and pyrethrum as the main cash crop.

At the junction where two roads intersect one from Kericho and another from Kisumu through Mohoroni, one would not avoid to buy variety of fresh foods like potatoes, onions, cabbages, tomatoes and carrots, not forgetting roasted maize for one to enjoy as they drive to either of the two cities Nairobi or Kisumu. In fact, they are plenty of food stuff throughout the year regardless of the season beside the food stuff; they are also variety of indigenous chickens that are sold by roadside at the modest price. The sellers are ready to slaughter the chicken for a small fee. Fresh milk is available by the road side, the good thing with the Kalenjin, is that it’s a taboo to dilute milk with water this affect the quality of milk. They sell milk at modest price.

Like any other cultural interaction which is bound to have disagreements, Londiani was adversely affected by the 2007 post-election skirmishes which saw several houses being brought down and a number of lives being lost which led the town to be listed as war-prone area. In the next two general elections however, the town voted peacefully and the listing was lifted. Multiethnic community have formed various social groups such as what’s up, sport club, church group and women groups all these geared towards developments and social protection.

In conclusion, Londiani can be likened as the proverbial sleeping giant awaiting awakening. Necessary resources and support from both the locals, the national and the county government need to be put in place in order to fully exploit the potential of the town, the people and the available natural resources while preserving the culture of the people, for example the area can be as high altitude training for athlete, because of its expansion, it can be and industrial area for the County. Come one come all to Londiani.

INFORMAL EDUCATION AND THE ROLE OF PARENTS/GUARDIANS



COL P N SONGEA

TANZANIA PEOPLES' DEFENCE FORCES

Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. Education methods include storytelling, discussion, teaching, training, and directed research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators, but learners may also educate themselves. Education can take place in formal or informal settings and any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels, or acts may be considered education.

Knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits are essentials to any human being and are what makes a person's personality. It is only through education that a person is able to identify oneself as an individual in society; in that regard one appreciates the value of oneself as a member of society and values others.

There are two types of education; formal education and informal education. Formal education can be defined as a being offered in a setting that is highly institutionalized, may be bureaucratic and curriculum driven, with formally recognized grades, or other forms of certifications. On the other hand informal education is closely tied with informal learning which occurs in a variety of places such as at home, work, daily interactions and shared relationships amongst members of a society. Informal

learning often takes place outside educational establishments and does not follow a specified curriculum. It may take place accidentally or sporadically during certain occasions, although it is not always the case. Informal education can also occur in formal forums where concepts are adapted to meet unique needs of individual students.

Indigenous communities in America, and even in Africa, often learn through observation and participation in everyday life of their respective communities and families. Barbara Rogoff, and other psychologists describe the ways in which children in indigenous communities learn by observing and participating in community endeavors, where eagerly contribute, playing valuable roles and finding a sense of belonging in their community. These learning experiences rely on the children being incorporated in the community and their attentiveness engaged. This form of informal learning allows the children to participate in social endeavors which give them an opportunity to learn by pitching in.

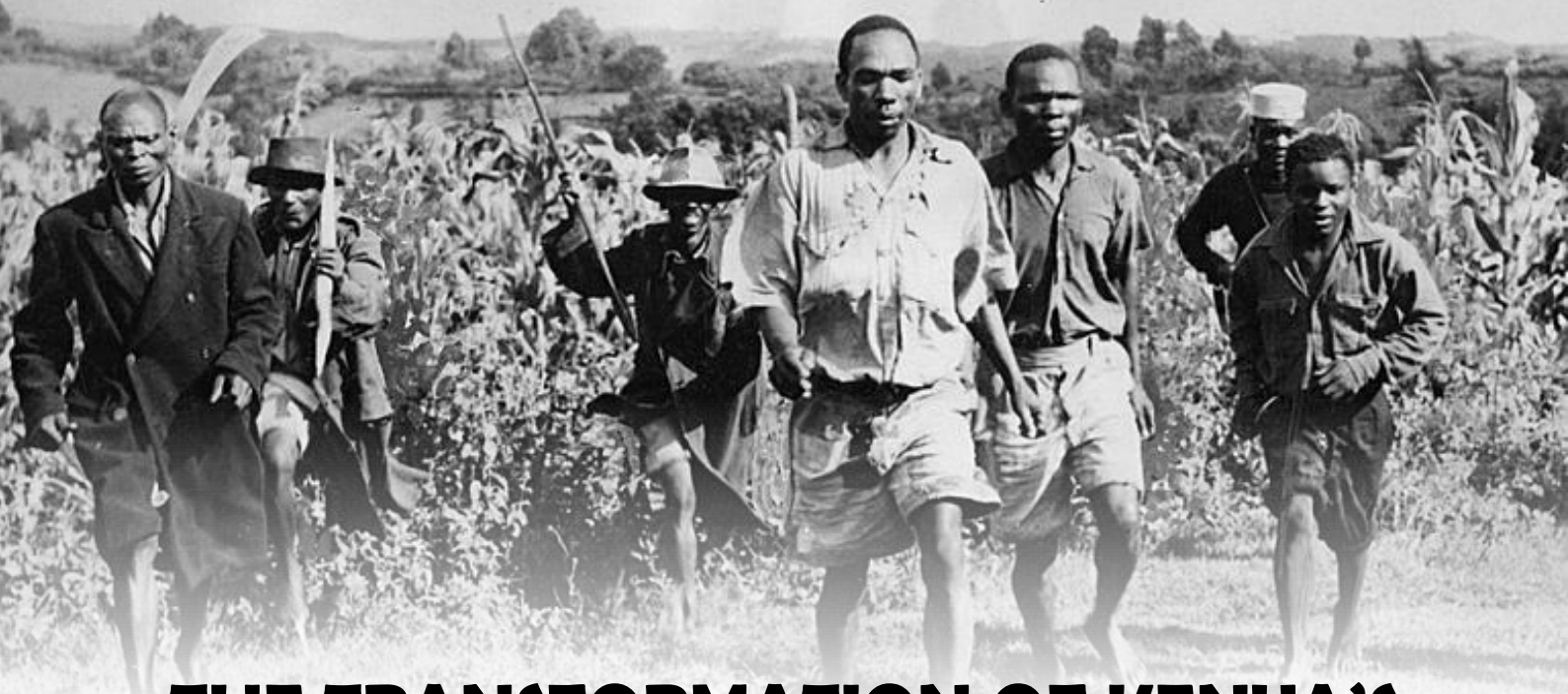
Learning occurs through socialization processes in one's environment. This is a more broad reflective of the process of learning. Learning by observing and pitching in, is an informal learning model often seen in many indigenous communities. Children can be seen participating alongside adults in many daily chores within the community. An example is the process where children learn slash-and-burn agriculture by contributing whenever possible. Noteworthy is children's own initiative and assumption of responsibility to perform tasks for the households' benefit. Many indigenous communities provide self-paced opportunities to children; they allow exploration and education without parental coercion. Collaborative input is highly encouraged and valued; both children and adults are actively involved in shared endeavors. Their roles as learner and expert

Knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits are essentials to any human being and are what makes a person's personality.

are flexible, while the observer participates with active concentration. Indigenous ways of learning include practices such as observation, experiential learning, and apprenticeship.

From the above, informal education occurs outside classroom setting, it does not have specified location and may occur in a variety of places, but such parents and guardians cannot escape from responsibility. Every parent, regardless of status, age and environment have a responsibility to ensure that they prepare programs for their children to learn various duties at home and in the surroundings. By doing so, we will be able to guide them, identify their talents and even may be predict their future studies. By the time children start formal education they will be equipped with informal knowledge that will assist them to pursue their goals. Parents must continually supervise what their children do at home and school. They have also to ensure that children attend important occasions like worship in order to receive spiritual nourishment. Allowing children to continually play with electronics is not recommended for children and does not constitute learning. Always remember allowing children too much freedom has its drawbacks and may result in them having a difficult life. Informal education makes a person's personality.

"LET EVERYBODY BE RESPONSIBLE".



THE TRANSFORMATION OF KENYA'S ADMINISTRATION POLICE



MR L S OPICHO

NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE

The History of Administration Police Service can be traced way back to around 1920's. By then they were known as the Native Police but they later transformed to the Tribal Police Ordinance, under Act 10 of 1929. During this time the Tribal Police used to work with the native colonial leaders within a certain area of jurisdiction.

In the year 1958, still under the colonial Government, the name Tribal Police was renamed Administration Police Force, also commonly known as (AP). The deployment

of AP's by that time was within the area where they were recruited within a certain District, their duties was principally to assist the local leaders and also act as messengers.

The Tribal Police worked under the command of the Regional Agents (Colonial District Commissioners) who had Para military skills and training

In the early 1960s during the "Shifta War" in North Eastern part of Kenya, the AP's were deployed to fight the Shiftas who were causing a lot of insecurity in the region. Similarly, from 1970 onwards, they were also deployed to fight poaching which was so rampant, towards the 1980s.

time when the Administration Police needed the new fire arms mostly to boost their ability to perform their duties easily.

Training/Deployment of Administration Police Officers

1967 - The training centre for Administration Police was moved from Ruring'u in Nyeri to the old Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA).

1972 - Due to the need to expand the airport and other interferences from several airport activities, the training centre for Administration Police was moved again from JKIA to the current (Administration

Transformation of Adminstration Police In 1970S

The real change of the AP force began in the 1970s when Rtd Major Shadrack Muia who came from the Kenya Army took over from Major Barrow as the Commandant of Administration Police Force. Maj Muia brought a lot of changes for instance in training, he brought in field craft and also equipped the force with modern weapons prior to that time befitting the force. This enabled them to engage poachers and shiftas easily. The new training and new arms came in at a



Parade Inspection by colonial leaders early 1960s

Police College APTC) in Embakasi Nairobi. The training centre later transformed from a training centre to a Training College because it also started to train Administrative Officers namely, District Officers (DO's and Chiefs).

The Administration Police Force has for a long time worked closely with members of Administrative Officers who were known by then as [PCs,DCs,DOs and Chiefs) in the field. The role of Administration Police was well defined under CAP 85 LOK, to protect life and property as well to arrest offenders among other duties beside VIP protection.

Currently under the new constitution the Administration Police Service along with the Kenya Police Services are under the National Police Service and their job description is well captured under the law.

Establishment and Function of the National Police Service (NPS)

The National Police Service is established under Article 243(1) of the Constitution of Kenya. It consists of both the Kenya Police and the Administration Police Service and the Directorate of Criminal Investigations. The National Police Service functions are derived from the Kenyan Constitution. Article 244 . It is a national service given the mandate to perform security duties within and outside the Republic of Kenya and as may be directed by the President through the Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Interior who will instruct the Inspector General in writing.

After the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya in August 2010, the Administration Police Force along with Kenya Police Force, changed from being a force to a service and were put under the National Police Service headed by an Inspector General of National Police Service and Deputised by two Deputy Inspector General (DIGs) each heading one service. The two DIGs reports to the Inspector General for the effective and efficient day to day administration of each of the services under their command.

Functions of the Administration Police Service

The functions of the Administration Police Service are provided under section 27 of the National Police Service Act, this includes

- Apprehension of offenders;
- Maintenance of law and order;



Rural Border Patrol Unit (RBPU) learning how to use a drone

- Protection of life and property;
- Preservation of peace;
- Provision of assistance to the public when in need, exercise of lawful duties;
- Provision of border patrol and border security
- Provision of specialized stock theft prevention services
- Protection of Government property and vital installations;

Formations and Units

Currently the service has several specialised units to effectively and efficiently deliver in its mandate as structured below.

- VIP Protection unit based in Nairobi.
- The Rapid Deployment Unit based in Embakasi, (trained by the US Marines).
- Rural Border Patrol Unit, based at Kanyonyo, (trained both by UK and US Marines).
- Administration Police Specialized Stock Theft Prevention Unit, (based in West Pokot County).
- Critical Infrastructure Prevention Unit based in Nairobi.
- Peace Corps Unit based in all counties.

Ranking Structure

- As at 1977 the senior most rank of AP was Senior Sergeant Major

The 1983 Legal notice published in Kenya Gazette saw the opening up ranks from members of Inspectorate to Commandant Administration Police.

Conclusion

The NPS has been transformed into a modern Service with many functions adopting the use of modern technology to keep up with the rapid changes happening globally. Officers are trained locally and abroad to make it a world class service and improve coordination and its efficiency to handle a wide range of criminal activities including terrorist related threats, smuggling, border patrols, transnational crimes including cyber crimes etc.

After the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya in August 2010, the Administration Police Force along with Kenya Police Force, changed from being a force to a service.

INSATIABLE LOVE FOR MONEY IS IMMORAL



COL S O ONDIRO

KENYA AIR FORCE

My Childhood Story

As a small boy, I told my mother I would be a millionaire and buy her a big house. The promise compelled me to do more than just toiling for academic excellence. Indeed I was among the youngest and the brightest in the district. But, looking at my mom's pathetic living conditions, I resolved to discover numerous ways of arriving there faster. I started up several ventures to raise some good money most of which never saw the light of the day. One such venture was to be a paid up member of 4K Club. This club nurtured young boys and girls to take up profit generating cultivation of food crop items in the field of agriculture. We could then harvest and sell the produce at some small profits. However, exasperation due to the long wait before we could earn stifled my zeal and I soon quit and directed my full energy towards studies. But, my desire to buy my mother the dream house did not fade. Over the years, I have spent a great deal of my energy trying to become a millionaire. At one point, I had the position to do it, but my conscience got in the way. Cognizant of my Christian faith and the inherent expectations, I waged a real fight against the temptation and succeeded.

Now, on to the lives of the so called hustlers of the current generation. Hustlers have no limits. What matters to these ravenous lot is getting money at whatever cost. The following paragraphs will highlight some of the approaches notoriously used in the pursuit of money hunt:

Prostitution

Prostitution is the business or practice of engaging in sex in exchange for money. Prostitution has been practiced throughout ancient and modern culture being "the world's oldest profession". Sumerian records dating back to 2400 BC are the earliest recorded mention of prostitution as an occupation. Despite consistent attempts at regulation, it continues nearly unchanged. The Kenyan constitution too has not recognized this immoral engagement. However, the unrecognition notwithstanding, the vice has seen a rapid proliferation to an extent making it look like normal way of life. Within the upmarket and slums alike this is a profit venture so unavoidable to the Kenyan youth. Just to prove the limit of acceptance this vice has quickly acquired all forms of entrepreneurial titles. Some people call it sexual services, some call it commercial sex or in a common Kenyan urban slang that is rapidly gaining popularity, hooking – these terms now portend acceptability with regard to the vice. Prostitution occurs in a variety of forms. The practitioners are to be found in a variety of places based on class. The highest class, meaning they charge higher fees have rentals in the upmarket apartments and pose as call girls in establishments specifically dedicated to prostitution. The other form is known as escort prostitution. In escort prostitution, the act may take place at the client's residence or hotel room (referred to as out-call), or at the escort's residence or a hotel room rented for the occasion by the escort (in-call). Another form is street prostitution. All in all, in whatever form prostitution is immoral and no family prides

itself in proceeds made from prostitution. Even renowned prostituting mothers would like to keep their daughters so far away from the vice. What is even more ridiculous is that even some on attractive government paygrades take to the streets to earn extra cash through this vice. So now, why should such trouble be so blinding?

World of Robbers and Burglary

It is a miracle when a day passes without a headline story of death as a result of shoot outs with such consequences as a robber dead or the robbing victim dead or sometimes even both. Many a time this may seem normal. History of robbery is too unclear but, all we know is that it is an immoral, dangerous act and against the spiritual teaching of all the known faiths. Normally those who engage in this vice do so not because they can't engage in any other gainful activity but, as an illicit hobby, so deeply rooted. For those engaged in it, robbery easily pass for the other form of radicalization. These are very energetic members of the society who given a choice will live virtuous lives. Most robberies target cash or items with high cash equivalence and which can be exchanged with cash at the earliest convenience. What is baffling is that one robbery is never enough. It keeps on going and going and becomes part of life. Many a time the end to this is normally by way of death or life sentence. But, this is not the only form of stealing. There are these referred to as high tech. A mature personality working in an institution will decide to practice stealing in its literal sense: taking away illegally what belongs to the public or



organization with a sole intention of changing its ownership to that of oneself or simply selling it for quick cash.

Other Forms of Immoral Earnings.

How about a case of traders capitalizing on the vulnerability of consumers to retail foodstuff with dangerous contaminants? How about food stores or cafes dispensing foodstuff from questionable sources? How about traders offloading foodstuff condemned in other countries at our ports and quickly repackaging them in covers from local companies and displaying them in shelves within leading marts where unsuspecting Kenyans will simply buy without a second thought? How about the so called “tenderpreneurs” supplying the notorious air and getting paid hefty sums of cash? How about cases of assassins for hire killing and maiming people whose sins they don’t even comprehend? How about spouses terminating the lives of their partners so they can remain with the riches. How about officers in positions of responsibility abusing their powers to gain extra coins to supplement their salaries? And the list is endless.

Moral lesson

The moral fabric of the contemporary Kenyan society is under test and if not checked in time then too soon nothing will be left of it. The rapid decay of morals threatens to disintegrate and flatten everything. May the Almighty God intervene soonest!

One is forced to wonder what really is happening. There appears to be a sudden rush by everyone to make quick cash. Majority of people want to accumulate big monies regardless of the means used to acquire it. Whereas our generation grew up in societies that emphasized hard work for a better life, the contrary is the norm currently. Emphasis is on “smart ways” – in short working smart and cutting corners, and this has hastily taken over the place value for decency. The moral standing behind smart ways is yet to be ascertained. However, for the time being it’s imperative that one simply accepts that ours is a world of a sarcasm that has engulfed even the high and mighty. We are confronted with a generation that wants to possess estates and top of the range automobiles without a droplet of sweat.

Cases discussed above all constitute unbecoming behavior in any society. Chasing cash for selfish reasons is immoral. Insatiable love for money is the peak of immorality.

WHO IS BEHIND THAT SMILE? UNMASKING THE PSYCHOPATH:



COL M ANDERIH

KENYA NAVY

Have you ever interacted or lived with someone, a close friend or close colleague who has been very likeable, charming, easy going, entertaining.....a close confidant. Then suddenly the person changed drastically in behavior towards you that you wondered, “What did I do?” or “What happened to us?” What might have changed in such an otherwise cordial friendship or relationship? What warrants such drastic change in social behavior? This is someone you had openly and easily shared your secrets either willingly or unknowingly because you trusted them, “connected well” and your chemistry was working. You might just have been dealing

“But a man who breaks off such a friendship would seem to be doing nothing strange; for it was not to a man of this sort that he was a friend; when his friend changed, therefore, and he is unable to save him, he gives him up.”

- Aristotle, The Nicomachean Ethics.

with a psychopath! According to Hervey Cleckley, an American psychiatrist focusing in the field of psychopathy, a psychopath appears superficially charming, tend to make a good first impression on others and often strike observers as remarkably normal. Psychopaths pursue information from you, seduces you into believing they are part of you, they are one with you, they even ‘sympathize’ with you. They do all this so as to use the information gained from you against you in the future. Of course, once they have gathered enough information they don’t need you anymore. They can now discard you. According to Robert Hare, a criminological psychology researcher, psychopaths can be amusing and entertaining communicators, ready to make with a clever comeback, and are able to tell improbable but convincing stories that cast themselves in good light. They can be very effective in presenting themselves well and are often very pleasant and appealing.

Pleasant charmers or wolfs in sheep’s skin?

Often we meet and engage with psychopaths; we dine, live and work with them happily

and freely until the mask either falls off, slips or the psychopath is done with you and is their time to move on. Then the real person behind the mask emerges. One can easily fall victim to a psychopath; even very senior managers. This is so because the psychopath can display energy, charm and make a distinctly positive impression during the first interaction or meeting and particularly at the interview stage for one seeking employment. Organizations seek to recruit employees who are energetic, charming and fast-moving. Psychopaths can appear to be like this and present themselves quite pleasantly thanks to their ability to tell interesting stories. Hare intimates that though psychopaths are thought to be callous and selfish, they are also charming and likeable and can hence easily manipulate and deceive. According to a study by Clive Boddy et al of Curtin University of Technology, Western Australia, titled, Leaders without ethics in global business: corporate psychopaths, psychopaths appear to be alert, friendly and easy to talk and get along with. They seem to possess an admirable quality, good ability, emotionally well-adjusted and reasonable, and these traits make them attractive even to those in

charge of hiring staff in organizations.

In their book, *Snakes in Suits*, industrial psychologist Paul Babiak and Robert Hare define psychopathy as a “personality disorder rooted in lying, manipulation, deceit, egocentricity, callousness, and other potentially destructive traits.” Psychopaths have a narcissistic and exceptionally exaggerated view of their own self-worth and importance, a truly astounding egocentricity and sense of entitlement, and see themselves as the center of the universe, justified in living according to their own rules. Their lack of remorse or guilt is associated with a remarkable ability to rationalize their behavior, to shrug off personal responsibility for actions that cause family, friends, and others to reel with shock and disappointment. They usually have handy excuses for their behavior, and in some cases deny that it happened at all. Many of the characteristics displayed by psychopaths are closely associated with a profound lack of empathy and inability to construct a mental and emotional “facsimile” of another person. They seem completely unable to “get into the skin” of others, except in a purely intellectual sense. With their powers of imagination in gear and beamed on themselves, psychopaths appear amazingly unfazed by the possibility or even by the certainty of being found out. When caught in a lie or challenged with the truth, they seldom appear perplexed or embarrassed they simply change their stories or attempt to rework the facts so they appear to be consistent with the lie. The result is a series of contradictory statements and a thoroughly confused listener. Psychopaths seem proud of their ability to lie....and lie convincingly!

Psychopaths in leadership positions

According to Robert Hare, if the society fails to recognize psychopaths, “then it is forever doomed to be their victim”. On the other hand, Professor Barbara Kellerman, a leadership consultant and adviser contends that if a psychopath ends up in a leadership position in an organization, they would easily cause poor levels of ethical decision making within the organization. This is because psychopaths are prepared to lie, bully, cheat and utterly disregard or cause harm to the welfare of others. Babiak contends that psychopaths tend to rise quickly in organizations because of their manipulative charisma and their sheer, single minded dedication to attain senior levels of management. He states that their intelligence and social skills permit them to present a veil or mask of normalcy which

enables them to get what they want when they want. Researchers have also found that the psychopathy traits of manipulative-ness and cold-heartedness are the least discernible to others and that this can facilitate a psychopath appearing to be fun loving and interpersonally attractive. This attribute therefore eases their rise through the ranks of management and gives them opportunities to exploit their positions for their own advantage.

Accordingly, Babiak asserts that psychopaths easily manipulate their way up the corporate ladder, using pawns and shedding off patrons as they become outdated and are no longer important. To them, like Machiavellians, the end justifies the means. According to Hare, in most organizations where such psychopaths exist, two factions are likely to develop. One faction consisting of patrons, pawns and a



network of followers of the psychopath and another of the detractors consisting of pawns who realize they have been used, abused and discarded or the sober few who realize that the organization is in danger. Eventually, when confrontation between the two factions occur, the detractors are outsmarted and finally removed through the machinations of the psychopath. When this happens, the psychopath has won the battle and consequently ascends to power unopposed and a trail of supporters who he casts off in no time. Hare asserts that psychopaths can be found in positions of power and control over other people and where opportunities for self-enrichment can be expected to present themselves.

How can one deal with veiled charmers?

In his book *The Mask of Sanity*, Hervey Cleckley, argues that in spite of the disastrous

characteristics associated with psychopathy, people with psychopath characteristics have often been conceptualized as likeable, funny and charming company. Many people have fallen victim to the psychopath's manipulations and it is possible that the psychopath causing you anguish is causing the same to many others. Robert Hare contends that psychopaths don't see any problems in their actions and see no reason to change their habits or conform with societal standards. Accordingly, psychopaths play the victim and try to blame the others including the actual victim. The terse advice Hare gives is, “don't waste your sympathy on them” and be always be conscious that you are the victim. So, rather than “engaging in closing the stable door after the horse has bolted” it would better to try and understand a psychopath and explore ways of avoiding getting into their way. However, anyone including experts can be blinded by a psychopath's real intentions. Psychopaths behavior may not be changed, but can be recognized and understood. So, before you fall victim or if you are already a victim, then you must consciously admit it and that you are willing to do something about it. How you got there may not be important but how to bolt out and stay out is! You should know yourself, your weaknesses, your strengths, don't blame yourself of feel hopeless or confused about the situation. Remember, the more you delay or give in, the more you will be taken “advantage of by the psychopath's insatiable appetite for power and control.”

Lastly, Hare warns people dealing with psychopaths to be careful about power struggles and warns that psychopaths have a strong need for psychological and physical control over others particularly in organizations. He avers that it is sometimes difficult to stand up against a psychopath without risking serious emotional or physical trauma. He therefore advises that to protect oneself one need to invest on managing their reputation, build open and honest relationships with peers and colleagues, work up your abilities and most of all be honest and follow appropriate policies and procedures. May be your honesty and truthfulness will make one person see through the lies and manipulations of the psychopath. Alone, however dealing with a psychopath is difficult, so if you can't get away, avoid playing their game. They have played the game before so they are better than you think. Talk to someone and muster all the emotional support you can muster! To have a happy life and a productive career, you may need to give up on particular people.

But that doesn't mean you have to give up on people!

YOUTH SKILLS & DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA



MR D K MUSYOKA

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE - KENYA

In the quest for development and improved living standards of her citizenry, every State must lay its foundation on youth empowerment. Hence the youth serve fundamental role and act as an important tool for political, security, social and national development. The United Nations, (2018) estimate that the total numbers of youth age group 15 to 24 globally are about one billion.

Africa's 2017 youth population is expected to double by 2050. With roughly 70 percent of its population being 30 years of age or younger; The African continent has the largest youth population in the world. In 2017, youths; defined here as those in the age bracket 15 to 24 years of age; made up 21 percent of the more than one billion people in Africa. Another 42 percent was discovered to be less than 15 years old. The females consists slightly more than half of the African youth population. It is also observed that there are more rural dwellers than urban dwellers. Youth population in other parts of the world is expected to shrink given that the large proportion of people in those countries is under 15 years of age.

The youths and children all together constitute a large part of the total population. At the moment matters involving youths is starting to gain a lot of government and public attention. The growth of youth is on the increase mainly in the African continent. At the moment, matters of development, public participation, peace, skill development, sexuality, inclusivity, among others are the main themes revolving around youth in sub

Saharan Africa.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has youths as key partners in development. UNESCO, together with various partners, including youth organizations, seek to enable young people to be change agents in their respective households, organizations, communities and States. In recent years, youth concerns have been put at the heart of the development agenda by African governments but a lot more needs to be done. The youth have often demonstrated the ability and will to contribute to the development process, and this is evident given their input from identification of issues to the actualization and monitoring of the skills acquisition process. When it comes to youths, skills enhancement is vital for them to be able to contribute towards national development. The definition of national development clearly indicates that all citizens need be involved in developing or building a nation. It therefore follows that the involvement of youth in national development is fundamental.

It should be noted that, not only are the youth considered the leaders of tomorrow, but also are today's partners in issues of development. Young people are major social actors of progress and change. As aforementioned, they are the social engines of change. Given that older people are incapable of carrying out a number of duties, it is left for the youth to conceptualize policies and do majority of the development works. For this reason, the youth are considered key pillars of development. Policymakers and governments in Africa are faced with a major challenge in deciding how to provide opportunities for the over 200 million youths in the continent so that they not only have decent lives but also contribute to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and economic development of their countries.

Undoubtedly, numerous and varied challenges for youths that are central to Africa's economic development do exist. Some of them include health, political participation and employment. The said issues differ among groups within countries (by ethnicity, education level, health status

and gender), and even across countries and regions. Conversely; with appropriate policies that deal adequately with the issues facing them; the energy, size, enthusiasm, dynamism and innovation of youths are assets that can be harnessed for Africa's development.

Despite the widespread awareness of the many challenges confronting Africa's youths pointed out by previous studies, a number of African countries like Kenya, are yet to develop comprehensive and effective measures to deal with the issues of skills development. Neither have they put in place a means to assess the progress made by this big and ever growing segment of African population. The youth population of a country usually has a significant impact on the national growth. Unfortunately many of them lack the necessary skills to be employed or engage in career progression. Today's economy demands digital and effective communication skills, but schooling especially in development States still emphasize on traditional skills. The ruling population at a given time dictates the tendencies toward humanitarian issues, free enterprise and equal rights. In Kenya today, efforts by the government to improve the effectiveness of education, direct job training, job search assistance and refresher course, as a way to mend the skills gap. As youths in a nation grow up and replace previous generation of leadership with new leadership, the ruling class keeps changing with every passing decade. Kenya has seen an extraordinary rebound in economic growth in recent time, driven by enhanced youth skills development.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has youths as key partners in development.

PROS AND CONS OF SOCIAL MEDIA USE TO THE AFRICAN SOCIETY



COL S L JANSEN

BOTSWANA DEFENCE FORCE

The twenty first century will be recalled for its fast paced Information Communication Technology (ICT) advancement. It is important to appreciate that the technological advancement, especially internet penetration is opening up the African continent, to the rest of the World. The advent of social network is a perfect example of technology that has revolutionized communication. Social media networks include; Twitter and Tumblr, which are recognized as microblog, sites to visual images like YouTube, Flickr, Facebook, Myspace and many others.

Social media has evolved to such unprecedented levels that governments find it difficult to keep pace and exploit opportunities through technology, as well as protect themselves from the challenges that could stem from this growth in the use of technology. For instance, security as a concept is recognized as a multifaceted phenomenon that can imply economic, political, social, military and technological development.

The Internet Penetration report of (2016), states that individual African countries registered higher rates compared to China which recorded only (47.4%) with Madagascar (74.7%), Mali (72.1%), Malawi (70.5%), Morocco (61.3%), Seychelles (54.8%), Egypt (53.2%) and South Africa (51.5%). However, some African countries have low Internet penetration rate of less than 2%, such as Ethiopia (1.9%), Guinea (1.8%), Sierra Leone (1.7%), Niger (1.7%) and Somalia (1.6%). It is important to appreciate that technological use has both pros and cons. It can be used to provide objective and reliable

news, which is compiled and disseminated by the media professional, social networks are not supported by any professional ethics and may be susceptible to abuse and used for unscrupulous means. Therefore some cons of social networks use include espionage, credit fraud and identity theft, phishing, privacy in a connected world.

In Botswana for example the use of social media has had both pros and cons for users. It is convenient and cheaper than traditional methods of communication. Users can share videos, images, texts and voice communications in real time all over the world in a colourful, attractive and fun way. The fact that users have the freedom to share news, comments and opinions on the public platform; although the use of privacy settings also means that some may use the platform for malicious media and may explain some security issues.

Social media such as Facebook contain a large amount of personal information about users, such as dates of birth, marital status, e-mails, phone numbers and addresses. This has created a lucrative market for criminal enterprises, where data mining is used to gather information on potential victims that scammers use to create false birth certificates with the intent to commit credit card frauds after creating false identities. The use of a birth date to verify a person's identity is a common practice all over the world and, with the advent of social networks, identity theft is rampant mainly due to information such as the date of birth, family affiliation, images and real life events are shared.

The African society is considered a rapid growing space in the adoption of Information Communication Technology both in public and private sector. The most common criminal activity associated with social media and the internet is phishing, which basically means that legitimate information has been stolen with the use of a medium that was created to appear as a legitimate source, such as a bank, and it depends on the handling of messages of discounted confidence from the user to collect personal data on the user to launch attacks directed against the unsuspecting victim. This type of attack requires the caution of users to be wary of all sites that connect to those in which they are connected and to constantly review their privacy policies. Scammers create websites that ask users to update their personal information and, without realizing it,

provide information that in turn could make them vulnerable to attack.

The Information Technology Audit and Assurance Standards, Guidelines, Tools and Techniques [ISACA], (2017) recognizes some of the impacts of the use of social networks in the workplace as nemeses among others, the fact that individual users may unwittingly attract rival attacks on their employers. It is evident that some policies need to be developed to control use without instruction and protect the interests of the organization that users need. Thus, a documented strategy is needed that contains the necessary policies and procedures that must be developed with the participation of all stakeholders, such as military, risk management professionals, human resources and legal experts to get a global approach to assimilate evolving technologies and mitigate the associated risks caused by such technologies, as well as preserve the goals and objectives of the organization. In the African society, it is crucial for stakeholders to contribute to policy formulation, which means that policies must be supported through training to make users aware of the correct use of social networks.

Finally advances in technology has made the modern African society more connected to other continents, leading to transfer of technological skills, economic, political and social development is catalyzed by the evolution of modern technology, which means that there are many good and bad things that the technology as social networks brings to the African society. However, not everything is virtuous, as shown by examples of social problems caused by social networks in the form of phishing, privacy violation, terrorism, espionage, fraud and identity theft, which are just some of the impacts that social networks can have on safety. It is not only the power that can be damaged by the use of social networks, but that security can derive from such non-caring of users, while the Defense Force becomes vulnerable by its members. It is imperative that the formulation clearly highlights the pros and cons of social media on the society and takes into account users, as well as policy makers and other experts with a strong focus on safety.

Source: Computer Security Institute, (2006). Emerging Cyber Report. FBI computer crime and security survey.

YOUTH BULGE AND DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS IN KAKAMEGA COUNTY

The former Western Province of Kenya was divided into four counties with Kakamega County being one of them. The other Counties are Bungoma, Busia and Vihiga. It is surrounded by Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Nandi and Siaya Counties. Mombasa-Nairobi-Kampala railway line and Mombasa-Nairobi-Kampala road pass through Lugari Subcounty, one of the thirteen Sub-counties of Kakamega County.

Africa's greatest wealth is her people. Human capital development is a means of fulfilling people's potential through enlarging their capabilities, and this implies empowering people, enabling them actively participate in their own development, by enhancing their skills, knowledge, productivity, and inventiveness.

The greater part of the youth population is educated, skilled and yet unemployed. In the pursuit of development and improved standards of living for her citizenry, every nation has the youth as the bedrock and the foundation on which it builds upon. The youth play a very important role in national development. The youth have particular characteristics that make them stand out, such as zeal, impatience for change, radicalism, curiosity, rebellions, hard-work, ambition and ego, just to name a few.

Young people are particularly affected by unemployment, scarcity of proper housing (particularly in the urban areas) and health challenges. Lack of opportunity can lead to crime. Urban as well as rural crimes, often including extreme violence, are increasingly getting to be a youth problem. It goes without saying that the youth aged between 18 and 35 make up the majority and forms a large percentage of Kenya's population. They rarely have any say in the state affairs of the country. The youth, despite making up the majority, have more often than not been marginalized and pushed to the backburners and yet they are a dynamic lot that is full of energy with potential to be harnessed to build a more democratic country. Youth unemployment is one of the biggest development challenges in the Third World today. Empowered youth produce human resource that is capable of more development and being more productive.



COLE B WEKUNDA

KENYA ARMY

Kakamega County is basically dependent on agricultural activities with the youth population being the majority. The local people engage mainly in maize cultivation as their staple food while sugarcane is their cash crop. They are also involved in dairy farming for both domestic and commercial purposes. However, land size is as low as a half of an acre due to the high population, thus, rendering the land economically untenable. And in certain areas where land size is above one acre, consistent farming has led to unproductive soils hence poor yields. Sugar cane growing sustains Mumias, West Kenya and Butali Sugar factories where some youth are employed mainly as casual labourers. The youth lack skills because most of those who do not meet the minimum University requirement rarely enrol in middle level institutions for either lack of money or interest.

Although the youth comprise the larger part of the population in the County, culture does not allow them to fully participate in development agendas until they are deemed adults by elders. Apart from not fully participating in development agendas, youth do not inherit communal land until they marry and have a child or children. They also lack capital to sustain farming which has proved unproductive as a result of poor soil that has high levels of acids. Apart from the unproductive soils, erratic weather conditions also contribute to poor yields thereby making farming unsustainable.

It is important to note that since the

youth are the majority in the Kakamega County, their economic empowerment is key to the development of the County. They should therefore be encouraged to take up training opportunities at middle level institutions so that they may be employed as skilled personnel at the existing factories within the County. The County should also advance loans to youth groups that are interested in farming to set up greenhouses to minimize losses occasioned by bad weather. It is critical to note that social consequences for lack of harnessing human resource for development of Kenya vary. Personal and social costs of unemployment include severe financial hardship and risk of poverty, debt, family tensions and many others.

The County government of Kakamega should establish markets for farm produce. There is also need for a national policy on the minimum land acreage so that land can remain economical for future generations. Besides greenhouses, the County should also construct dams at designated areas so that the youth can start irrigation farming which can indeed empower them economically if well managed. They should also be encouraged to fully participate in development forums so that we can tap their talents as early as possible.

Additionally, the National Government should establish more middle level institutions in line with the demand. The Kakamega government should also encourage the establishment of more factories depending on what is being produced within the County. These may include maize mills, milk processing plant among others that can in the long run create employment opportunities for the youth.

In order to adequately address these issues, the Kakamega County and National Government have been actively mainstreaming youth issues and initiatives in its development and planning strategies. The Vision 2030 first medium term plan flagship projects and programmes dealing with youth and sports initiatives. Policies, legal frameworks and strategies that support youth and human resources initiatives are now contained in various youth related policy drafts.



WILDLIFE OUR HERITAGE TO FUTURE GENERATIONS



MR A M KIMEGA
KENYA PRISONS SERVICE

I have grown with the reminder that wildlife is our heritage; I was oblivious of what it meant to conserve wildlife. This is the understanding that a vast array of the animals could be used as food, these were the tales our grandparents would have for us growing up.

We generally understand wildlife to mean, non-domesticated animals in the wild, although it is a different perception to different people. While you will ardently defend your home or office environment as being 'not wild', lots of seen and unseen animal species share the space with you. Thus wildlife practically is part of our everyday rather than the reserved game animals.

Heritage, this treasured feature, as best as it comes is what we will live with. With

the great increase in human populations, we have continually observed the reducing numbers of our wildlife population.

The most dignified animals in this region and referred as the big five comprise two big cats and three of the larger the grazers.

The lion is the largest of Africa's cats, and is reverently referred to as the "King of the Jungle". Lions are social animals. A group or a pride may consist of up to two dozen members. Male lions can be recognized by the long mane of hair that covers their necks. Within the pride, the lionesses do most of the hunting while the male lions defend the group's territory. Out of the big five, are many others that deserve mention which we may never exhaust. These animals are both feared and loved in similar proportions. They deserve our and other species respect for their cause of fear and benefits to the communities they cross. We have hunted them down for valuable trophies they carry that still attract high acknowledgement in parts of the world.

Christened the "Silent Hunter", the leopard is a very elusive animal with a gorgeous golden yellow fur and black rings. It is nocturnal, hunting at night and spending its day resting. It is known for carrying its prey up into trees out of reach of other animals that would steal it. Leopards often lose their kills to lions, hyena and even wild dogs.

The African elephant, physically looking the king of the wild, is the largest

land mammal. Due to its gigantic stature, the elephant has no predators apart from men who hunt it for its tusks. Elephants have a sharp sense of smell and are highly intelligent and reputed to be the only animals that recognize one another, even after death.

Famed for its bad temper, the buffalo is one of the most feared animals. It is not only feared by humans but also by some of the most daring predators in the wild. The buffalo resembles the typical cow but has a distinct gray black color and up-curving horns with bases that meet across the forehead. This gives it a very dangerous look as is known to have caused more human fatalities than the other four. Buffalos live in herds of several hundred led by one dominant bull.

There are two species of rhinoceros found in Kenya, the black and white rhinos. Both are endangered, due to being hunted for their highly prized horns and their long durations the calves take with their mothers before the latter is ready to mate. The white rhino derives its name from the broad wide mouth adapted for grazing while the black rhino has a pointed upper lip adapted for browsing. It feeds on dry bush and thorny scrub, especially acacia. Black rhinos have a sharp sense of smell and hearing but very poor eyesight. They lead solitary lives and are the more dangerous of the two species.

A wildlife spectacle not to be missed is one of the "Seven New Wonders of the World" the annual migration of heard of

wildebeest between Maasai Mara and the Serengeti National Parks. It is incredible. The cycle starts towards the end of the short dry season, around March, the short-grass plains of the southernmost Serengeti begin to dry out and the wildebeest begin their journey, heading towards the western woodlands.

The wildebeest's journey is dictated primarily by their response to the weather; they follow the rains and the growth of new grass. By late October, when the first of the short rains are falling on the Serengeti's short-grass plains, filling seasonal waterholes and bringing new flushes of growth, the wildebeest start heading south again. The numbers top two million animals when counted with the gazelle, zebra and eland across rivers and plains.

This then is a wonder to observe, and indeed the heritage we should better understand we have to preserve.

Though hunting of animals was carried out by man since the ice age. This was done sparingly and the wildlife was not slaughtered to hoard away treasures ivory and skins. These were however moderately used as clothing and ornaments, sparingly, as the meat



was often consumed as food.

Our recent generations within two decades have desolated animal populations as sport hunting and large collections of skins and ivory mainly for prestige and trade. In our success! We have taken up the wildlife reserves for our inhabitation, which gives meaningful replenishment of wildlife numbers very low. I hope that we all can try give the little thought of what we can do and ensure better survivability of the world's few species of wildlife alongside ourselves.

HOLDING ON TO CULTURE IN A CHANGING WORLD: THE MAASAI



MS R S KURARU-CP

NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE - KENYA

What is it about the Maasai that has intrigued the world? Could it be the harmonic dances performed by both sexes, which means a strong community and a symbol of future relationships? Is it his jump which is incredibly athletic; probably the best known in his admired aesthetic culture? or is it his only image in a world that is increasingly homogeneous?

Although these unique components of the Maasai culture are really special, the Maasai

are also intriguing for other reasons. With the rise of industrialization and even changes in the global environment, the Maasai have managed to maintain their strong cultural practices and adapt them when necessary.

All the need of food is satisfied by their livestock. They eat meat, drink milk and sometimes blood. Bulls, oxen and lambs are slaughtered for meat on special occasions and for ceremonies. For animal products, skin and hides are used as bedding; while the cow dung is used to build houses (it is plastered on the walls). The Maasai lifestyle really revolves around their livestock. But with changes in the environment and climate, the Maasai who are pastoralists, have had to introduce more plants and grains into their diet.

Both Maasai men and women also practice body modification techniques. Most women pierce the earlobes with cross sections of elephant tusks, film cans and wood. These piercings are made when the Maasai are very young, around five years old. The tradition is that the boy or girl who undergoes this ritual should not cry because crying symbolizes a sign of weakness.

The harmonious Maasai dance is more than a simple dance: it facilitates the

community through flirting and social interaction and improves social relations among the members of the tribe. The music of the Maasai traditionally consists of rhythms provided by a chorus of vocalists who sing harmonies, while the leader of a song, or *Olaranyani*, sings the melody. The *Olaranyani* is usually the singer who can best sing that song, even if different people can direct a song. The *Olaranyani* begins by singing a line or a title (*namba*) of a song. The group will respond with a unanimous call in recognition, and the *Olaranyani* will sing a verse on the rhythmic song of the group. Each song has its own specific structure based on calls and answers

The effects of modern civilization, education and western influence have not completely spared this unique and interesting tribe. Some of the Maasai tribe's deep-rooted culture is slowly fading away. Customs, activities and rituals such as female circumcision and cattle raiding have been outlawed by modern legislation. Maasai children now have access to education and some Maasai have moved from their rural homeland to urban areas where they have secured jobs.

Although the Maasai culture is



Maasai doing the traditional dance *Adumu* at Tsavo National Park Kenya.

patriarchal, it also allows women to be powerful. For example, both polygamy and polyandry are common marital practices within the group. Women can marry more than one person within their age group and even choose a partner they want. The Maasai women also have a strong place in the growing economic scale. They are dedicated to the commercialization and creation of beautiful ornaments and jewels, which the Maasai are well known for. As for men, who are mainly hunters and farmers, the ownership of a large number of animals is a symbol of wealth. A man who owns a large number of cattle and children is considered rich.

Livestock is the main source of income for the Maasai. They serve as a social utility and plays an important role in Maasai's economy. Similarly, they are sold for other livestock products, money or livestock and milk. Individuals, families and clans have established close ties through the supply or exchange of livestock. "Meishoo iyook Enkai inkishu o-nkera" - that's how he addresses Maasai's prayer. The English translation of this prayer is: "May the Creator give us cattle and children". Cattle and children are the most important aspect of the Maasai.

Maasai's economy is increasingly dependent on the Kenyan market economy for the purchase of beads and clothes. Cows and goats are also sold for uniforms and for payment of school fees for children. Maasai men and women in major cities and towns of Kenya, not only own goats and cows, but also bank accounts, cell phones, wheat among other items. Entrepreneurship is something new in our society.

It was not until the early 1980's with the rise of the Group Ranch that Maasai's became much more entrenched in a market economy and, therefore, because more impoverished in general terms. In response to contact with an external world moving towards rapid industrialization and globalization, the Maasai have been able to find their own place in government jobs and educational system.

Realizing that they might have to come in contact with the outside world, they have embraced a change, but still work hard to strengthen and keep their culture intact. Thus, a Maasai man or woman can leave home, become trained at a local university or technical school, learn the ways of a changing world and bring those ideas back home to develop the community.

By holding tightly to their cultural

practices while managing to adapt to a changing world, the Maasai are an example to us all that it's possible to balance culture and change effectively.



Maasai Woman in Beautiful traditional Ornaments and Jewels at A ceremony

CULTURAL HERITAGE: SIMBI NYAIMA LAKE IN KENYA

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



MR M M OGONJI

NIS - KENYA

History and Origin of Simbi Nyaima

Simbi Nyaima, meaning the village that sank, is a crater lake in Kendu Bay of Homa Bay County, within Nyanza Region. The crater lake renowned for its cultural attraction and tourist sites is located a few kilometers from the fresh waters of Lake Victoria.

The history of Simbi Nyaima has two dimensions in regard to its origin. First is that of a mythical story that explains the origin of the lake. The second version states that the lake traced its origin to geological processes that gave rise to a Caldera Lake. Geologists aver that Simbi Nyaima Lake was formed as a result of earthquakes accompanied by volcanic eruptions creating a crater lake about six centuries ago. The green trees surrounding the lake are home to birds of various species.

The Location of Lake Simbi Nyaima

Simbi Nyaima is situated in Homa Bay County, about 3 Kilometers north-west of Kendu Bay Town. It occupies a depression, which is naturally a crater that resulted from volcanic activity. Simbi Nyaima is surrounded by flat gently sloping plains along Lake Victoria with Homa Hills on the southeastern side.

The Lake can be accessed from Kendu Bay town. An all-weather marram road connects Simbi-Nyaima Lake to the main Kendu Bay-Homa Bay tarmacked road.

The Lake has neither an outlet nor an inlet. It gets its water from temporary streams formed during rains. Its water is alkaline and has a foul

smell that one can get from far off as it is the first sign that one is getting closer and closer to the lake. The locals always use the water to cure skin ailments.

The immediate lake surrounding is characterized by soda ash, which is a salt mined for a variety of uses, including cattle feed. Lake Simbi Nyaima is surrounded by other sites that include the Kanjera Archeological site and Kendu Bay's Old Town.

The Myth

According to the local community who are predominantly Luo, Simbi Nyaima which means the village that sank, exists thanks to a tale passed over from one generation to another about a certain village known as Simbi that stood where the now Simbi Nyaima lake is situated. Simbi was also the name of the local chief of the Kakseru clan that inhabited Kendu Bay. One night, the people of Simbi were celebrating with lots of local drinks and meat at the chief's homestead. An old haggard and hungry woman entered the homestead at the peak of the merry making and asked for some food and a place to rest for the night, but was instead rudely sent away by the elders.

With nowhere to go, the woman pleaded once more for help on humanitarian grounds, but the chief and the villagers threatened to harm her if she didn't leave. She proceeded to another hut within the village where a young lady was nursing a child. The lady welcomed the old woman, gave her a bath, food and shelter for the night. The old woman inquired if the young woman was married, to which she replied in the affirmative. She then asked her where her husband was and was told that he was at the festival. The old woman then asked

the young woman to go and fetch her husband. When she arrived at the party, she informed her husband that his presence was required at home, but on realizing that it was the old woman who had requested his presence, he turned on his wife with abuses and beatings. She went back and narrated the incident to the old woman.

In the morning, before leaving, she advised the compassionate lady to take her children and leave that village immediately. She pledged to punish the unkind and inhuman villagers for their mistreatment. She took heed of the old woman's advice, packed her essentials and left. After travelling for a short distance from the homestead, a light drizzle fell on the land, followed by a serious storm that swept the entire village leaving nothing behind, except the kind lady, her children and the old lady.

The entire village was submerged and became a lake. This incident forced Kakseru clan to migrate towards Tanzania away from the tormented village. Today, one will find Karachuonyo clan and other immigrants from Uyoma Naya inhabiting Simbi area. Since areas adjacent to the lake are dry, it is believed the water came into being as a token of appreciation by the strange woman. The woman, according to the community, was the daughter of a famous rain maker and therefore inherited some of those powers.

Consequently, Lake Simbi Nyaima emerges after the mysterious woman appears and pronounces a curse on the village and villagers by invoking a heavy downpour of rain. She, however, saves one hospitable woman and her children and where they go to, remains part of the mystery that makes up the myth. This history and cultural narration of the origin of Simbi Nyaima contrasts greatly with the scientific and geological point of view. Geologically, Simbi Nyaima was formed as a result of weaknesses in the earth's crust which triggered volcanic eruptions leading to the formation of a caldera lake in the late 17th century.

The choice whether to go by the cultural myth or take the scientific geological explanation does not, in anyway, dim the radiance of Simbi Nyaima as a cultural and natural heritage site.



Simbi Nyaima and Associated Natural Heritage in Nyanza

The Potential Benefits of Lake Simbi Nyaima

Some of the benefits that would accrue from proper conservation and marketing of the site include its socio-cultural, economic and touristic values.

MODERN MIGRATION OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS FOR THE AFRICAN DIASPORA: A KENYAN CONTEXT



MR M B R SAFARI

MFA - KENYA

Introduction

The African Union (AU) Commission definition of the African Diaspora is wide. It defines the African Diaspora as peoples of African origin living outside the continent, irrespective of their citizenship and nationality. It further states that they are people who are willing to contribute to the development of the continent. Through its constitutive Act, the African Union considers the Diaspora to be the “sixth region” of the continent. This article will focus on modern migration, opportunities and challenges faced by the African diaspora in general and specifically those from Kenya.

Modern migration is seen to occur due to a number of reasons, namely, economic looking for better livelihoods; political strife-leading to refugees, asylum seekers and many more. This, has come with new challenges and opportunities for African governments and its people as Africa interact with other states, international organizations and multinationals.

Kenya in the recent past has become a regional hub for irregular transit migration towards South Africa, the Middle East, North Africa, West Africa, Europe and North America. This is further compounded by the ever growing educated youthful population in Africa in general and Kenya in particular. As the local labour market gets saturated the African youth and indeed the Kenyan youth are increasingly seeking employment opportunities beyond the borders where both skilled and unskilled labour force is in high demand. In the Kenyan context the bulk of the Kenyan migrant labour is mainly destined

to the Middle East and Gulf States, Europe and to a lesser extent, Southern Africa.

Unemployment and under-employment remain major developmental challenges facing the African continent. The employment problem is compounded by rapid population growth and low un-sustained economic growth. In the case for Kenya, its youthful human resource is increasingly becoming an exportable resource and an instrument for reverse transfer of technology.

Labor Migration and Challenges Faced by Kenyan Diaspora

Labor migration is a global practice primarily involving two countries in each individual case: the sending country and the destination country. For the sending country, the practice serves two main purposes; to ease the unemployment challenge and generate foreign income from remittances. Kenya is both a key sending and destination country for labor migration.

The challenges faced by many of the Kenyan migrant lies in those who travel abroad as semi skilled and and unskilled labours. This stems from the manner in which the country has turned many of its technical institutions into universities and therefore very little hands on training is imparted on the Kenyan students before going on to the workforce. Another challenge lies in its lack of policies for the protection of the migrant workers.

The Kenya-UAE Migration Corridor and Policies

Kenyan migration to the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) illustrates the challenges facing labor sending and receiving countries on worker protection. The U.A.E. is one of the largest trading partners for Kenya in the Middle East, and is also the preferred destination for Kenyan migrants, due to perceived higher wages, better living and working conditions, and the country's



stability.

A bilateral agreement was signed by both countries in 2015 to recruit 100,000 Kenyans for jobs in the United Arab Emirates. Here in lies the challenge. Kenya has no formal institutions such as labor or welfare offices in the U.A.E. to protect its nationals from abuse and exploitation. The Kenyan diplomatic mission lacks a well-developed grievance and dispute resolution programs, counseling mechanisms, post-arrival orientation programs, and contract verification and monitoring. Kenya's diplomatic mission lacks the institutional resources and mechanisms to effectively address complaints raised by the affected members of diaspora when a dispute arises.

In particular, Kenyan domestic workers endured physical, financial, and in some cases sexual maltreatment by their employers. Various newspaper reports and social media reports have aided Kenyan domestic workers to voice their concern about the limited access to dispute resolution and mediation, given their exclusion from the governing labor law in the host country. This illustrates the institutional, administrative, and policy challenges facing both governments in effectively regulating and addressing the labor complaints raised by migrants.

Challenges emanating from Kenya and the U.A.E. can be summarised as follows:-

Recruitment Practices

Illegal and unethical recruitment practices remain rampant, posing challenges for the Government. Unlicensed recruitment agencies or brokers in Kenya continue to deploy significant numbers of migrants in spite of a government ban on recruitment or deployment of Kenyan to the Middle East in general.

Contract Substitutions

Like other migrant workers in the Middle East region, Kenyans often face contract substitutions either at origin or destination, whereby agents—both legal and illegal—deliberately provide false contract information and lure prospective applicants to accept the employment offer. This asymmetric information has not only resulted in labor abuses (i.e. false promises and cheating) within the market, but also has

negatively affected the wages, and, in some cases, triggered the early departure of migrants from the Gulf countries.

Lack of Bilateral Labor Agreements

Despite signing a trade agreement in 2011 and despite the increasing presence of Kenyan domestic workers in the United Arab Emirates, the two governments have not signed a labor accord. Furthermore, there has been no public reporting of labor protections for Kenyan migrant workers in existing bilateral agreements or diplomatic discussions. Given domestic workers' exclusion from national labor law protections in the middle east countries, the lack of an established bilateral labor agreement remains a critical gap in protection.

Tackling the Challenge-Emerging Policy Framework

Recognizing the growing economic importance of its diaspora, Kenya has begun work on legislation to address issues surrounding emigration. In 2007, the government sought to curb recruitment malpractices by enacting the Labor Institutions Act, which regulates cross-border recruitment by private employment agencies, including the registration requirements, agents' obligations, and penalties for violations. The law's subsequent amendments in 2014 regulated

recruitment costs, shifting the responsibility for payment to the recruitment agencies, except for a service fee that should not exceed 25 percent of the workers' first monthly salary.

In 2009, Kenya drafted an overall migration policy, followed the next year by a national labor migration policy. These policies, which remain in draft form, encompass the deployment of Kenyan workers, their labor rights and protections while abroad, and reintegration.

In 2015, Kenya implemented a diaspora policy focused on harnessing the potential of its nationals abroad to contribute to the country's economic development. The policy seeks to facilitate remittance inflows.

Despite these mechanisms proposed to enhance the protection of workers abroad, Kenya has not developed a comprehensive strategy to address reported labor abuses, particularly in the Middle East region. Kenya has not created the same protection infrastructure as key migrant-sending Asian countries, such as an official labor and welfare office, safe shelter houses, and other protection initiatives. Furthermore, Kenya lacks detailed strategies and capacity for implementation of its regulations. The lack of such labor laws, policies, and institutions paves the way for systematic labor abuses and creates an exploitative space for recruitment agencies.

THE THIRTEEN DIVINE MIRACLES IN SINAI



BRIG A A DERAR

EGYPT DEFENCE FORCES

Egypt is the gift which Allah Almighty gave to the earth. It is the only country that Allah had honored with five mentions in his Holy book. We have to be proud of that. Sinai Peninsula which represents 6% of Egypt's area had honor and consecration in all Holy Books as it was mentioned in the Quran by mentioning Sinai and the Tor Mountain twelve times in addition to the Sura of "Al Tor" in the Quran.

Sinai it called the sacred land because it contains the provender tree in St. Catherin, the sacred valley (Tua) and thirteen Divine miracles had not happened in any other

place in the world. Those miracles happened when prophet Moses and the Israeli People escaped from Pharaoh to Sinai on their way to the Promised Land.

The first miracle: Allah's Almighty Speech to prophet Moses:

Allah Almighty spoke to Prophet Moses, peace may be upon him in Sinai directly without inspiration or sending a messenger as what happened with all other prophets and messengers (Sura: Al Shura - Verse: 51). Prophet Moses peace may be upon him talked to Allah Almighty and took his messages directly (Sura: Al Nesaa - Verse: 164).

The second Miracle: The Miracle of the cane which happened in the same place at the same time.

It was the cane which converted to a snake when Moses drupp on the ground (Sura: Taha - Verse: 17-21) that was repeated twice after that. The second time was in front of the Pharaoh with presence of Aaron Moses' brother (Sura: Taha - Verse: 58-59). While the time was in front of the wizards, Pharaoh, his followers, and all the people (Sura: Taha - Verse: 69-71)

The Third Miracle: The Miracle of the White Hand:

This miracle happened in the same place and at the similar time like the previous one. After Moses had dropped the cane to the ground and it converted to a snake, Moses was afraid of it. Allah Almighty ordered him to pick it saying do not be afraid we will get it back to its first shape (Sura: Taha - Verse: 22) and (Sura: Al-Naml - Verse: 12).

The Fourth Miracle: The Miracle of Sea Fission:

When Moses and his people left Egypt escaping from pharaoh, he pursued them with enormous number of his soldiers. When they became close to Moses and the people



of Israel, Moses called his god and then the sea was split giving Moses and his followers the ability to cross to Sinai. When Pharaoh and his soldiers tried to follow them they drowned in the sea in front of Moses and his followers (Sura: Al Shoaraa - Verse 63-67) and (Sura: Al Baqara - Verse: 50)

The Fifth Miracle: The Miracle of



Manna and Quail:

Allah Almighty wanted to respond to Moses request to provide them with food after what they had run out. Then, he dropped manna and quail on them, manna is a substance similar to honey was coming from the sky as if it was raining, its taste was like honey. Quail is a bird that came to them in swarms about to cover the earth because of its enormous numbers (Sura: Taha - Verse 80-81) and (Sura: Al Baqara - Verse: 57)

The Sixth Miracle: The Miracle of the Explosion of the Twelve Water Wells in Sinai:

After Moses peace may be upon him and the people of Israel crossed the Sea and survived from Pharaoh and his soldiers, they ran out of water. They were about to die along with their livestock, so they asked Moses to save them. Allah ordered Moses to hit the stone with his cane, then twelve water wells the number of sons of the prophet Jacob peace may be upon him were exploded. A well for each branch of the people of Israel. The remains of those wells are still in the area of 'Ayoun Mosa" in the south of Suez city (Sura: Al Baqara - Verse: 60).

The Seventh Miracle: The Miracle of the Cloud:

When the heat of the sun increased in Sinai when the people of Israel were walking there Allah Almighty sent a cloud to give them shadow and protection of the sun's heat (Sura: Al Baqara - Verse: 57)

The Eighth Miracle: The Miracle of the

Appearance or transfiguration of Allah Almighty in Sinai:

This miracle happened at "Al Tor" Mountain when Moses spoke to Allah saying let me see you, O Allah. Allah responded to him saying you would not see me but look at the mountain and you would see me. When Allah appeared on the mountain Moses kneeled to the ground. That appearance did not happen in any place on the earth except for Sinai as the earth adhered with the sky. Allah gave Moses an appointment after thirty days and then he made them forty. When Moses offered his penitence to Allah, "Al Tor" mountain came back as it was before (Sura: Al Aaraf - Verse: 142-143).

The Ninth Miracle: The Miracle of the Death of the People of Israel by Lightening and Resurrecting them Again:

In addition, this miracle happened in "Al Tor" mountain when some of the seventy experts of Israel went with Moses, Aaron and Joshua to apologize to Allah because some of the people of Israel had worshipped the calf. When Moses finished his speech with Allah Almighty, the clouds went away and Moses came back to them, they said we would not believe until we see Allah openly. Lightening broke out from "Al Tor" mountain killed them all and then Allah Almighty resurrected them again (Sura: Al Baqara - Verse: 55-56).

The Tenth miracle: The Miracle of "Al Tor" Mountain rising above the people of Israel:

It is the third miracle for "Al Tor" mountain. It is a supernatural and not imaginable miracle. When Moses came with the tablets of Torah he ordered his people to accept it and comply with its laws strictly. They said "Show us its laws first if it was simple and easy we would accept it and if it was not we would not accept it". He said you have to accept it as it is with its laws but they debated with him repeatedly. He complained to Allah Almighty, so Allah ordered angels to raise "Al Tor" mountain above their heads as if it was a shadow. Moses told them if they did not accept all the laws, the mountain would be dropped on your heads and they were ordered to kneel, they kneeled while they were watching the mountain. Kneeling became a tradition for Jewish people until now (Sura: Al Nesaa - Verse: 163), (Sura: al Aaraf - Verse: 171), (Sura: Al Baqara - Verse: 63-64) and (Sura: Al Baqara - Verse: 93).

The Eleventh Miracle: The Miracle of the Roaring of the Golden-calf:

The Golden-calf was made by the Samaritan from the Gold which they had stolen from

Egyptians. The people of Israel worshipped it when Moses went to speak with Allah in the determined appointment. When the Moses came back and asked about what happened, he applied the laws on Samaritan by abandoning him and prevent anyone from speaking to him. Moses took the Golden-calf and burnt it. After the calf melted Moses dropped it in the water to prevent the people of Israel from finding it once again (Sura: Taha- Verse: 83-88) and (Sura: Taha - Verse: 95-98).

The Twelfth Miracle: The Miracle of Moses ordered them on behalf of Allah almighty to slaughter a cow:

Moses said to the people of Israel that Allah almighty ordered them slaughter a cow and they had to obey but they asked and doubted why Allah asked them to do so. Then it was revealed that there was a man had been killed and they sheltered the killer to avoid Allah's law from being applied to him. Allah followed this method to awake their consciences, he ordered them to hit the victim with a part of the cow, then the victim resurrected and referred to who killed him (Sura : Al Baqara).

The Thirteenth Miracle: The Miracle of Moses acquittal and moving the Stone:

There were rumors about Moses with fake accusations of adultery suffering from vitiligo or having a swelling in his testicles. Prophet Moses was shy, he did not take off his clothes. Allah wanted to show that Moses is innocent. One day Moses went to the sea to wash up and he left his clothes on a stone on the shore. when he left the water to take on his clothes the stone moved with the clothes. Moses ran after the stone until it stopped behind a hill where the people of Israel had gathered. Then, they saw him without clothes and realized that he did not have any injures or defects (Sura: Al Ahzab - Verse: 69).



MILITARY CONTRIBUTION TO NATION BUILDING: RDF CITIZEN OUTREACH PROGRAMME



COL C M MUJUNI
RWANDA DEFENCE FORCES

Nation building is a responsibility of every citizen of Rwanda; however, in as far as the government is concerned it is a multi-agency responsibility. Rwanda Defence Force as the people's force has the mandate of guaranteeing and securing territorial integrity of the country. In addition, the Rwanda Defense Force (RDF) has other critical roles to play in Nation building. In this regard, the Ministry of Defence of Rwanda in April 2018 launched the "RDF Citizen Outreach Programme" previously known as "Army Week".

The programme involves treating and operating diseases mainly focusing on dental, oral and visual ailments, orthopedics, women and paediatric cases inter-lia, in health field. The programme also takes care of other social amenities like, road construction works, increasing the number of class rooms country wide and environmental protection. Nation building is not an easy undertaking, it requires citizens who are healthy and knowledgeable. This is what inspired the RDF to first focus on building and strengthening health and education base in conjunction with other critical issues like infrastructure and environmental protection.

In the year 2018, the Rwanda Defense Referral Hospital targets about 113,000 Rwandan patients with different ailments countrywide who will access free health attention as part of the outreach programme.

At the launch of the programme, the

minister of health giving an example of RDF doctors urged other health workers to emulate RDF approach in offering swift services.

The minister said, "This is what medical doctors and nurses should learn; to offer quality care to our patients, and with sacrifice; without expecting other rewards because there is no better reward than seeing your patient going back home in good shape."

She pointed out that a larger number of patients had come to the hospital than before: "This this shows that they are expecting good and quick services from RDF doctors."

Ideally, since the country is well protected, it is ideal to start broadening security scope in the country. As time goes by, the word security broadens in meaning. Security should be mirrored in health, self-sufficiency, education for our children, and social welfare among others. As mentioned in the preceding sections, good health is a requirement to nation-building. Good health and knowledge are a critical tool in promoting and developing all aspects of a nation.

Apparently, the RDF outreach program is aimed at entrenching the values of self-reliance in an effort to win the developmental goals of the Nation.

All developed countries did not attain

their progress through foreign support, it is the citizens of those countries who used their hands and brains to reach the development levels they are enjoying today. The point here is, if others can do it- so can we.

The village is connected with electricity and water, it also has a primary, secondary schools, hospital and sporting facilities. The village was built by the RDF under the 'three months' outreach integrated programme. This is in line with the country's move to relocate people from high risk areas that are disaster prone to disasters and settle them in well planned settlements. It is expected that 754 families will be relocated to the Herezo model village built by Rwanda Defense Force. This is linked to the overall government development program aimed at promoting the welfare of the citizens which is in line with attaining Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Finally, the RDF is aspiring to break the colonial mentality where military personnel were kept in barracks waiting to fight wars. The force has embarked on re-defining National Security with a larger scope that entails; health, self-sufficiency, education, and social welfare. This is what defines the peoples' defense force- which always keeps in its sight the people's well being and security.



Gen Patrick Nyamvumba calls upon the residents to work with RDF through its Citizen Outreach Programme for the country's development **Source: RDF website**

SOCIAL MEDIA



COL S J MUTUKU

KENYA DEFENCE FORCES

Definition; forms of electronic communication (such as websites for social networking and micro-blogging) through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content (such as videos)

The social media has continued to increasingly occupy the space of most people across the globe.

Social media has become prominent part of our everyday life. Most people engage with social media without assessing what the effects are. However, whether positive or negative social media whose main aim is to increase social interaction has actually created distance between even those closest. A family unit living under one roof could easily have a typical day in which everyone is more involved with these electronic 'gadgets' than is with the rest of the family.

However, there are a number of positive aspects associated with social media, for instance in education, teachers are able to easily collaborate and communicate with students. Students have easy, access to resources online to help them learn. A large number of these users report that they use social networking to discuss educational topics.

On the Political front, social media facilitates political change. Information spreads faster online than any other media. A large number of people across the globe who have access to this platform learn about breaking news on social media. On the other hand, the 'Y' generation indicate that social media has helped in their interactions.

The world has witnessed an increase in a number of unemployed youth. Social media has been widely used in connecting, and finding job as well as business opportunities. Employers find employees and unemployed find work. Social media sites have created thousands of jobs and new avenues of income as well

On the contrary research has proven that while grades did improve for light users, the grades of students who are heavy users of social media tend to deteriorate. Other negative effects of social media are both physical and mental. Excessive use of social media can change ones perception of the world and self, scientific research has also proved that spending too long on social networking sites could adversely affecting mood. People in this category have in fact, reported poor mental health, including symptoms of anxiety and depression. On top of increased rates of anxiety and depression is poor sleep.

Fear of Missing Out (FOMO) is a phenomenon that was born at the same time as Facebook—and it's one of the most common negative effects of social media. FOMO is basically a form of anxiety that a frequent user of social media gets when scared of missing out on a positive experience or emotions that someone else is getting.

Social media sites harms employees' productivity quite a great deal it's no wonder many office computers have a number of sites whose access has been denied and or restricted. 'Toxic' use of social media can harm employment and prospects. Job recruiters check a prospective employee's social media accounts, and things like poor spelling or grammar, racism, sexism, poor health, references to alcohol or drugs, sexual and extremist religious content. Security attacks such as hacking, identity theft, and viruses are common. Criminals use social media to commit crimes.

Kenyan youths among others across the globe have increasingly been radicalized and recruited into terror groups through social media. Terrorists use various social media platforms to inspire their sympathizers and instill fear as well. These platforms have been used to give instructions on how to join militant groups, and how to make and assemble destructive components by use of dual purpose ingredients such as fertilizers and industrial chemicals. Social media

platforms have been widely used as the primary platform for propaganda among many terror outfits

During the 2013 Westgate Mall attack in Nairobi, the terrorists used Twitter to provide real-time communication on how they were carrying out their heinous acts.

Through Social Media, terror groups discover potential recruits whom they encourage to cut ties with mainstream influences such as families, friends and religious communities. Once recruited the often-naïve recruits are encouraged to take their conversations into encrypted messaging platforms that are designed to hide identity. They allow users to send encrypted messages anonymously, which makes it almost impossible for security agents to track them down.

Terror groups have also used Social Media to spread fear and propaganda through news bulletins that are free of any legal or ethical reporting standards. They broadcast grotesque images of beheadings, for instance, and while the supporters are enthralled by the mindless executions, the potential victims are gripped by overwhelming fear. Nevertheless, however horrendous a terror strike may be, graphic videos of decapitations, suicide bombings and public shootings get millions of views on social media sites.

Sexual predators are known to find, stalk, and assault victims through social media, while security attacks such as hacking, identity theft, and viruses and exposure to phishing scams are common via social media.

Extensive online engagement is correlated with personality and brain disorders like poor social skills, narcissistic tendencies and a need for instant gratification. Addictive behaviors and other emotional distress like depression and loneliness. Paradoxically, social media sites can make us not only more capable but also more inept. We sometimes share too much with too many, and we have to be conscious of that.

Social media is often described as being more addictive than cigarettes and alcohol.

In many instances, it is clear that social media has become integral part of human life. We see people checking smart phones every two minutes, looking for the latest tweet or status update. It's important yet difficult to retain the attitude that these sites may be useful, but that's all they should remain—tools, not lifestyles.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MARITIME DOMAIN AWARENESS IN KENYA'S MARITIME SECURITY



COL S K SAEED

International Maritime Organization's (IMO's), and International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue (IAMSAR) Manual Volume III, defines Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) as "the effective understanding of anything associated with the maritime domain that could impact the security, safety, economy, or environment." Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) is very important to Kenya's security campaign from the naval perspective to maritime law enforcement. As security personnel become more aware of the maritime domain, it strengthens maritime security in our country and to an extent transcends regionally and globally.

Information awareness and information sharing is the basis of Maritime Domain Awareness. The public agencies identified to lead this effort are the Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA), the Naval force, Maritime Police Unit and possibly in future the "Kenya's Coast Guard." The MDA is a current debate topic. The Oceans covers over 71% of the earth's space and many coastal states do not know what is happening in their neighborhoods. So why do security personnel need to know MDA? With the advent of piracy, trans-national criminal activities, and many other crimes, security personnel need real-time collection of information, and analysis of information generated in order to provide actionable and wide-ranging discernment of the situation in order to reduce risks and operational efforts.

In this regard the objective of the MDA is maximum information collection which when translated to intelligence will give knowledge about movement of all platforms in the country's waters. The actionable information is used by the rightful maritime authorities in all those marine areas that may cause risks of damage to economic and ecological systems. As 80 per cent of global trade by volume uses the oceans, many criminals use the maritime domain to undertake their unlawful activities.

MDA comprises the use of technological aid such as Automatic Identification System (AIS), Long range radars, and Long range Unmanned Aerial Vehicles to better understand maritime domain which will give rise to better law enforcement. The decision-makers' effective understanding and comprehension of the intelligence allows them to take applicable action. The decision makers will be aware of the obtaining situation and threats. The Situational awareness (observable) and Threat Awareness (anticipated) are the components of the MDA. When these two components are brought together they give the decision makers amalgamation of environmental information, intelligence and operational information. The MDA will assist the decision makers to understand changes in the maritime domain, activities patterns and potential threats which naval commanders and law enforcers perform in broad range of missions. MDA is the cornerstone of maritime security.

Activities at sea need to be known and is one of the mainstays of successful maritime security governance. Effective knowledge may only be established by having a institution that integrates data on maritime activity and analyses. These institutions share intelligence between national and regional public and private maritime agencies. In Kenya this institution at the Mombasa seaport and also coordinates search and rescue.

Intelligence is the backbone of maritime operations which include law enforcement. Many developing countries have limited capacities to effectively monitor their

maritime domain due to the vast amount of space to be covered. This hiccup may be addressed by proficient flow of information which will result in rapid responses to any maritime incidents or emergencies. Effective knowledge will also assist in the inter-agency coordination as well as coordination between governments and the marine industry. Hence it is one of the means to create a culture of collaboration and cooperation amongst maritime security agencies. The cooperation will eventually nurture confidence and trust between all concerned agencies. Maritime domain awareness requires a coordinated effort between states, stakeholders and global partners. There is a fundamental challenge facing many states from capacity, information management to security.

The main challenge facing African maritime security is maritime domain awareness due to surveillance technologies, information sharing, and shortage of vessels. This leads to various security challenges, such as smuggling, piracy, illegal fishing, and a multitude of other issues. The central problems of capacity, information management, and security need to be recognised and addressed from the outset.

Many African countries suffer from a kind of "sea blindness" - failure to appreciate the central role the oceans and naval power have played in securing their strategic security and economic prosperity. Many of these states failed to take active role in shaping the regional security order of the oceans to promote their national interest.

MDA concerned with a nation's maritime safety and security interests. Achieving the needed level of Maritime Domain Awareness is a challenge that calls for partnerships across all public agencies, as well as with private interests. "No one nation has the resources required to provide safety and security throughout the entire maritime domain. Increasingly, governments, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and the private sector will form partnerships of common interests to counter these emerging threats" according to a Cooperative Strategy for 21st Century Sea power.

AMMUNITION PRODUCTION AT KENYA ORDNANCE FACTORIES CORPORATION: AN OVERVIEW OF THE APPLICATION OF A QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR GUARANTEED QUALITY ASSURANCE

The Kenya Ordnance Factories Corporation (KOFC) is a State Corporation under the Ministry of Defence mandated to carry out production of ammunition of various calibres as its core business. Ammunition production at KOFC involves various intricate processes using a combination of different materials and high precision production machines operated by experienced competent production staff. This notwithstanding, having the required materials, production machines and competent production staff cannot guarantee the production of high quality end products. In order to guarantee and ensure that the ammunition produced meets the required quality standards, KOFC undertakes small arms ammunition production guided by the implementation of a Quality Management System (QMS) according to International Standards Organization (ISO) 9001:2008 Standard requirements in all its ammunition production processes.

The Corporation was first ISO certified on 14th July 2006 for a three year span by Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS). Successive recertifications have taken place after every three years. Before recertification, external surveillance audits are conducted by KEBS for verification of compliance and conformity to the requirements of the Quality Management System being implemented by the Corporation.



COL C N MATHENGÉ

KENYA ARMY

According to the International Standards Organization, ISO 9001:2008 International Standard is used to assess an organization's ability to meet customers', statutory and regulatory requirements applicable to the product and the organization's own requirements. QMS was also developed by the International Organization for Standardization and comprises a set of requirements that reflect time-proven, universally accepted good business practices, the majority of which are mandatory. Related standards utilize the ISO 9001 framework and have additional industry specific requirements such as products' technical specifications. QMS aims to ensure that an organization consistently meets customers' requirements by controlling the main processes such as sales orders, production, inspection and delivery. This is achieved through consistency in all related processes coupled with continual performance improvement.

To guarantee high quality ammunition products, KOFC continues to implement 3 main quality procedures focusing on Procurement Quality Specifications (PQS), In-Process Quality Controls (IQC) and Delivery Acceptance Specifications (DAS). The Corporation has also adopted and remains guided by the following Quality Policy which is actualised through the implementation of the forementioned quality procedures.

"Kenya Ordnance Factories Corporation (KOFC) is committed to producing high quality small arms ammunition through effective implementation of ISO 9001:2008 Standard requirements in order to consistently meet our customers' requirements as well as to comply with both regulatory and statutory requirements. It shall provide a framework for establishing and reviewing its quality objectives on yearly basis that continually improve the effectiveness of the Quality Management System."

Considering that the ammunition production process is automated, one of the requirements of the ISO 9001:2008 Standard is to ensure valid results throughout the quality control processes. To achieve this, KOFC ensures that specific production machines and measuring/test equipments are calibrated or verified by KEBS at required specified intervals prior to use at the Factory. Calibration for portable devices is done at the firm's Metrology Laboratory in Nairobi while for the non-portable devices/machines, it is carried out on site at the Factory. Continuous calibration of specific production machines, measuring/test equipments, interpretation of data indicating the state and correctness of the equipment is critical. This confirms and ensures that required maintenance has been undertaken to forestall unexpected machines and equipment downtime, expensive damage, loss of production and unwarranted accidents to staff.

Production of small arms ammunition at KOFC is undertaken in conformity to NATO and WARSAW military standards. According to Small Arms Survey, (Independent Research Project based in Switzerland) these are standards originally set by NATO and the former Warsaw Pact Countries each of which focuses on specific calibres. The standards include a list of requirements which need to be fulfilled in relation to the respective physical characteristics and technical performances. KOFC ammunition comprises small arms live and training ammo namely; 7.62 x 51mm Ball, 7.62 x 51mm Ball – Linked, 7.62 x 51mm Blank



Primer Sensitivity Lab Test

Star, 7.62 x 39mm Ball, 5.56 x 45mm Ball , 5.56 x 45 mm Ball – Linked, 5.56 x 45mm Blank Star, 9 x 19mm Parabellum and .308 KOFC Target Master. These ammunition products are mainly produced for the Kenya Defence Forces, other entities namely; National Police Service, National Intelligence Service, Kenya Prisons Service, Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Forest Service and various licensed commercial arms/ammunition dealers. Foreign customers include the United Nations, African Nations and other International markets on order.

During the production processes, the products undergo verification according to the applicable Quality Assurance Provisions (QAPs) at each and every stage of the process.

Verification checks are conducted by the respective machine operators/setters and quality assurance technicians along the Production Line. The outcome of every verification check is documented in data recording sheets which are unique to each production stage and ammunition type. If the results conform to the required QMS standards, production is given the green light to continue. However, should non-conformity be noted beyond the acceptable thresholds, production is discontinued for the required rectification to be undertaken. The 100% Visual Inspection and 100% Automatic Machine Gauging which involve verification of all parameters for each ammunition product are critical quality assurance checks in the production process. The overall aim of applying the QAPs is to ensure that all ammunition produced is of guaranteed high quality and meets Customers' products' expectations in terms of quality and performance.

In conclusion, KOFC has significantly benefited by maintaining an effective QMS in terms of improved standards of production and operational efficiency, enhanced customer satisfaction and continual performance improvement of all internal processes. The Corporation continues to guarantee the production of high quality



ammunition products to satisfy local and international customers' requirements/expectations by ensuring that all provisions of ISO 9001:2008 Standard and QMS are adhered to. Key to the implementation of the embraced QMS is customer satisfaction, consistency and continual performance improvement in all processes right from the onset related to the Procurement Quality Specifications, In-process Controls and Delivery Acceptance Specifications.

Further, KOFC's strategy is to continue upgrading and modernizing critical Production Machines/Production Lines while maintaining a competent workforce in tandem with evolving technology now and in the future. This will ensure enhanced production capacity to not only meet set objectives, but to also enable effective and efficient support to the manufacturing pillar in the Big 4 Agenda.

PLAYING GOLF: WHY IT IS AN EXPENSIVE SPORT



MR M GICHERU

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND COORDINATION OF
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Shepard, an astronaut on Apollo 14, pulled out a make-shift six-iron (golf club) and hit two golf balls on the lunar surface. It is generally accepted that the modern day golf developed and was played in Scotland in the 15th Century.

Golf is a club-and-ball sport in which players use various clubs to hit a ball into a series of holes on a large open-air course in as few strokes as possible. A standard golf course has eighteen (18) holes comprising of the 'tee box', the 'fairway' and the 'putting green'. It is played under strict rules and procedures and attracts penalties in case of rule infractions. A player must also adhere to a standard golf etiquette which dictates the competitors' behavior while on the course.

The history of golf in Kenya dates back to the colonial era when the game was exclusively played by white settlers. There are about 42 golf clubs in Kenya today which are concentrated within Nairobi and the

central region. Others are located near major urban centres of Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret and Kisumu. Only 19 out of 47 counties in the country have golf courses. This is partly because, apart from the high initial costs that goes to acquisition of a big track of land, designing and constructing a standard golf course comes with a huge financial outlay. Maintenance of golf courses (grounds) also requires a lot of resources.

The game is managed by the Kenya Golf Union (KGU) that controls the affairs of golf clubs and promotes the interest of the game. Junior Golf Foundation (JGF) runs and promotes junior golf affairs while Golf Talent Foundation (GTF) has the role of mentoring and nurturing young golfers.

To start playing golf requires substantial financial commitments and therefore it has for a long time been a preserve of those who are considered affluent. The expenses involved for one to become a member of

Golf was the first sport to be played on the moon's surface. This happened on 6th February 1971 when Alan



a club have made it impossible for many prospective golfers to access golf courses. However, in Kenya, the Kenya Golf Union, the Junior Golf Foundation and the Golf Talent Foundation have been making efforts to demystify the game by advocating for introduction of public golf clubs.

There are a number of factors that makes playing golf an expensive affair. First, golf can only be played in golf courses which are open strictly to members only. Since golf courses are few and exclusive, the first hurdle for a prospective golfer is the prohibitive golf club membership fees. Club membership is categorized as either single, family or corporate.

The process of registering as a new member begins with the payment of an application fee which is followed by a rigorous vetting process and includes a prospective member's formal introduction by an existing club member. An applicant's background information, occupation and personal credentials are then scrutinized and verified by clubs' members. The golf club then has a right to either admit or deny membership depending on the outcome of the vetting process.

Once cleared for admission, an applicant has to pay a membership fee and the amount depends on the status (category) of the golf club. The membership fees are generally prohibitive and hence a major hurdle to many potential golfers who cannot afford the same. The membership entry fee can range from Ksh.80,000 for low category clubs to above Ksh.1million for exclusive clubs. Those who can afford the fees are then allowed access to the club's facilities but must also pay an annual subscription fees in order to keep their membership active. Annual fees ranges from Ksh.20,000 to Ksh.50,000 per

annum. This also comes with a requirement for members to patronize the club regularly.

To start playing golf, a club member is expected to undergo basic golf training as well as the acquisition of necessary golfing equipment. A beginner will be required to pay golf instruction fees which are charged per lesson. Golf instructor's total charges depends on the number of lessons a trainee will undergo plus the cost of hiring equipment to be used during the sessions.

Acquiring golf playing equipment is another major financial undertaking although a member can hire the same from other golfers. The cost of a golf kit ranges between Ksh.60,000 to over Ksh.500,000. The basic equipment includes a set of fourteen (14) clubs, balls, golf bag, gloves, towels and other accessories that are used during a golf session. The cost of new equipment varies depending on their quality and brand.

Golf rules also dictates the type of attire to be worn on the course during a tournament. Appropriate golf wear includes a special spike-less shoe which is designed specifically for golfing. This is due to the delicate nature of the 'putting greens'. The shoes are highly priced and are unaffordable to many prospective golfers. Other necessary items of clothing needed during a game of golf are a short sleeve shirt and a cap. Denim jeans trousers are not allowed in the golf course.

For a golfer to be allowed to participate in a round of golf (session), a mandatory 'green fee' must be paid. The fee, which varies from one golf club to another, goes towards the maintenance of the golf course grounds, fairways and putting greens.

Another mandatory charge during a round of golf is the caddie fee which goes to the person who carries the golf bag/club during

a tournament. The caddies, who have basic golf training, assists golfers during play. A golfer must also acquire a golf trolley that aids a caddie in carrying the golf equipment along the fairway.

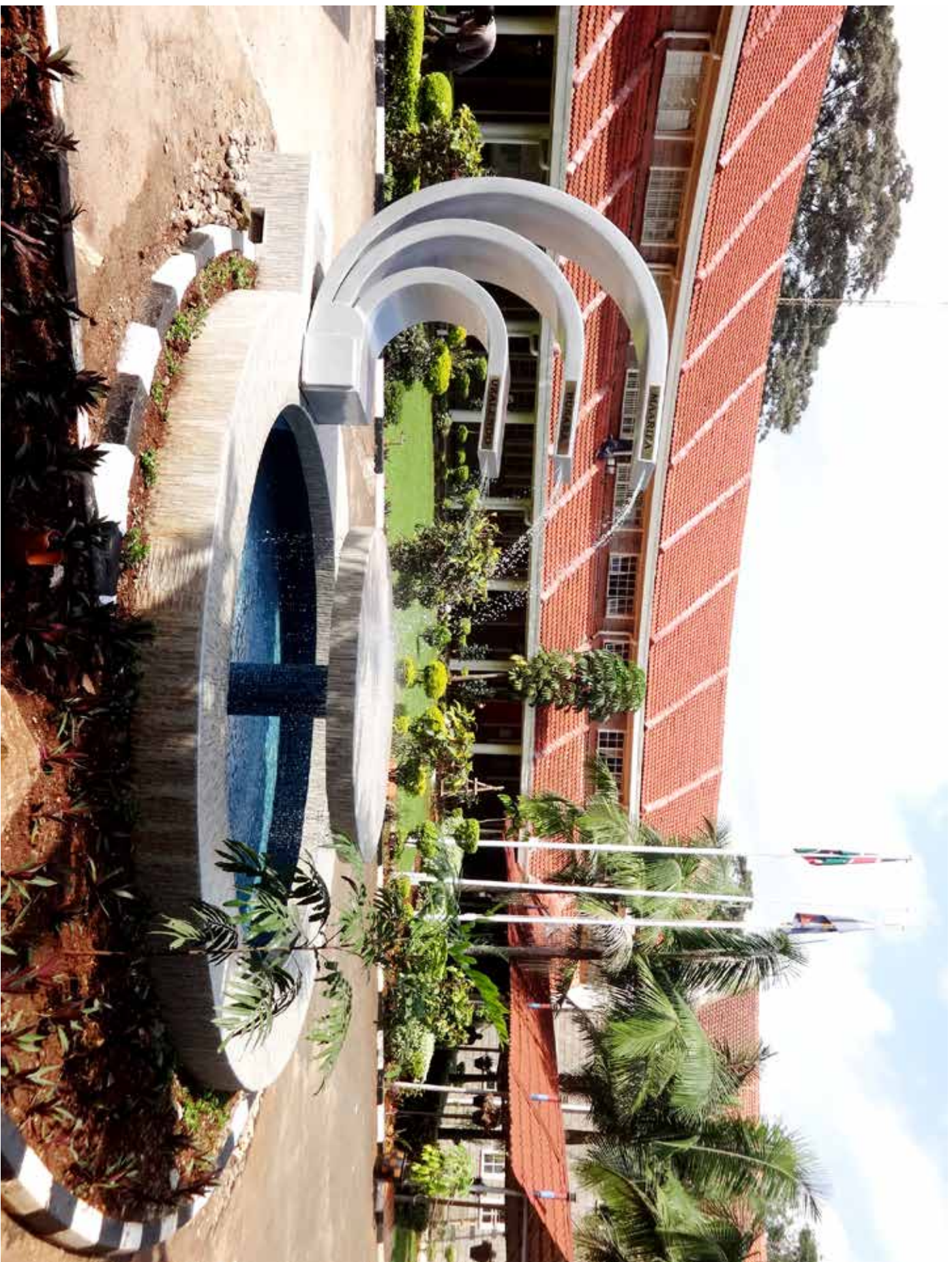
Another cost goes to the golfer's insurance cover-although it is not a mandatory requirement. However, an insurance cover is necessary because it covers the players in case of injury or damage to equipment during a round of golf.

Most golf clubs also offer other sporting and entertainment facilities within their premises. These include swimming pools, gymnasiums, tennis courts, squash, darts and pool tables. However, members can only access these facilities after paying prescribed charges.

Therefore, a prospective golfer, must be ready to pay the membership entry fee, annual subscription fees, training fees, buy golf clubs, pay green fees and caddie charges, acquire golf attire and other charges before joining the golfers' club.

A former Kenya Golf Union chairman, Mr. Richard Wanjalla, had this to say concerning the cost of playing golf. "It is because of the expenses involved for one to become a member of a club, that made me realize that, the only other way we can increase the number of golfers in the country and by extension introduce the game of golf to the rest of Kenyans, was to introduce public courses. I am very sure that if golf is taken to the rural areas of Kenya, it will attract many young people and we are likely to discover lots of talent".

The cumulative costs that a prospective golfer is expected to bear before joining a golf club makes playing golf an expensive affair.





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