

TRAINING COURSES HANDBOOK

PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS COURSES

Multidimensional Peace Operations Course

More than half a century after the establishment of the first UN field operation in 1948, the size and scope of UN peacekeeping operations has expanded dramatically. And as peacekeeping has evolved, particularly since the late 1980s, a growing number of United Nations peacekeeping operations have become multidimensional in nature, composed of a range of components, including military, civilian police, political affairs, rule of law, human rights, humanitarian, reconstruction, public information and gender. There are also a number of areas, such as mission support and security and safety of personnel, which remain essential to peacekeeping regardless of a particular mission's mandate. It is critical therefore that all actors involved understand the related challenges and opportunities, including mission components, mandates and structure from an operational perspective.

Course Aim

The aim of the Multidimensional Peace Operations (MDPO) Course is to provide civilians, police and military personnel with the knowledge and skills of operational level planning, coordination and conduct of MDPO in order to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the components in Peace Operations.

Modules

1. The Nature of Conflicts
2. Frameworks for Peace Operations
3. Introduction and Concept of Peace Operations
4. Gender and Peace Operations
5. DDR in Peace Operations
6. Security Sector Reform (SSR) and Peace Operations
7. In-Mission Negotiations, Mediation & Facilitation
8. Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and Protection of Civilians (POC) in Peace Operations
9. Integrated Mission Support
10. Planning in Peace Operations
11. UN Policy on Civil-Military Coordination (CIMIC)
12. Mine Awareness and IEDs in Integrated Missions Support
13. Respect for Diversity
14. MDPO in Practice

Advanced Stabilisation & Reintegration Course

The process of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration takes place in a continuum. While some activities occur in the short term, others are situated in the longer term state building and state stabilisation phase of peacebuilding.

Originally known as the Advanced DDR course, the focus, scope and objectives of the course have changed to reflect the increased use of reintegration tools to stabilise conflict and the implications of dealing with violent extremism in African environments.

The aim of the course is to enhance the capacity and effectiveness of all stakeholders involved with Stabilisation and Reintegration (S&R) processes. Participants are provided with a comprehensive, conceptual and operational level understanding of the principles, procedures and practices of S&R programmes.

Learning Outcomes

1. Understand the concepts, policies and strategies of S&R.
2. Understand the new trends in peace operations affecting Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) approaches and policies.
3. Identify solutions to the problematic components, activities and other issues related to S&R.
4. Develop options to engage the different actors and institutions involved in S&R.
5. Develop a plan and implement strategy of an S&R programme.

Modules

1. Assessments and Analysis of Stabilisation and Reintegration Programmes.
2. Stabilisation of the Post Conflict Environment.
3. Preventing/Countering Violent Extremism and managing Radicalisation in Reintegration.
4. Design and Operationalization of Reintegration.
5. Economic Reintegration.
6. Social and Psychosocial Reintegration.
7. Reintegration of Specific Needs Groups.
8. Final Simulation Exercise – S&R Programme Design for Mewaliland

Disarmament Demobilisation & Reintegration Course

The pervasiveness of armed conflicts worldwide requires the continuous devising and adapting of tools, means and strategies to ameliorate the effects of armed conflicts and facilitate transitions from war to peace.

Disarmament Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programmes have warranted significant attention over the past 20 years. This is due to the increase in DDR operations worldwide as well as an expanded and more sustained involvement of the international community –particularly the United Nations (UN) - in these types of activities.

The Course, through building individual skills, aims to enhance the capacity and effectiveness of the UN, regional, sub-regional, national and other institutions to perform peace operations. It provides participants with a comprehensive understanding of the planning, coordination and conduct of DDR programmes, reflecting new developments involved in the field of DDR.

Learning Outcomes

1. Understand the concepts, policies and strategies of DDR.
2. Identify the components, activities and other challenges associated with the implementation to DDR activities.
3. Identify the different actors and institutions involved in DDR.
4. Design a simple DDR plan and explain how the plan is to be implemented.
5. Suggest solutions on how DDR can be adapted to new environments and contexts.

Modules

1. Introduction to DDR, Legal and Policy Frameworks
2. Planning for DDR
3. Structures and Operations
4. Support to DDR
5. Reintegration
6. Cross Cutting Issues
7. Final Exercise - Design of DDR Plan

Civilian Peacekeepers Foundation Course

The last two decades has seen a lot of effort from the African Union and the regional mechanisms in the area of peace support operations through various deployments in conflict areas. However, these deployments had mostly been military in the past. The discourse has now evolved to include the police and civilians. Over time peace support has become more holistic and assumed a multidimensional approach. The increase in the deployment of Peace Support Operations mandated by the AU and other African Regional Organizations has led to constraints in the demand and supply of non-military peacekeeping resources, especially the police and civilian that have become integral components of contemporary PSO within the continent.

The first unprecedented deployment of police by the AU was during the AU, Mission in Sudan (AMIS) operation in Sudan's Darfur region (2004-2007) 'to contribute to the restoration of a secure situation throughout Darfur, allowing the return of IDPs and refugees, in order to contribute to an environment conducive to a peaceful settlement of the conflicts'. One of the key features associated with the shift from traditional to complex multidimensional peacekeeping has been the increase, diversification and complexity of Civilian and Police mandates and functions within PSO, including, for instance, the protection of civilians, human rights, gender, political affairs and mission support. The fact that civilians, unlike their police and military counterparts, are not organized and deployed in organic contingent groups, coupled with the heterogeneous nature of the functions they perform in missions, has resulted in training for civilians being conducted in a largely ad hoc manner. Consequently, civilian training has lagged behind that of the police and military; there has also been a lack of sufficiently trained, qualified and experienced civilian personnel for PSOs. Although training for police personnel has seen remarkable improvements in recent years, the police component is still some way behind its military counterpart, while it continues to play increasingly complex roles and functions in multidimensional PSO.

In addition, experiences with planning, deployment and/or management of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA) and the African led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (AFISMCAR/MISCA), underscore the need for increased training for mission support personnel, especially for mission start-up. Specific challenges that have been identified in the deployment of the civilian and police components as part of African-led peace operations include: lack or limited pre-deployment training, full utilization of trained personnel in PSO, and limited in-mission training, among others.

These deficits in civilian and police capacities, and in the disparate knowledge levels required for the conduct of tasks by civilian and police components in PSO environment that have been observed in Command Post and Field Training Exercises (CPX/FTX), reinforce the need for harmonized and standardized civilian and police training to bridge the gap between theory and practice, and with the military component, as well as link theory and practice together.

Modules

1. Introduction to Conflict and PSO
2. Legal and Institutional Frameworks for PSO
3. Mission Structures and Mandate Implementation
4. AU/UN Police-Specific Pre-Deployment Training Standards
5. Cross-Cutting PSO Issues (gender, POC, child protection, etc.)
6. Safety, Security and Practical Skills in PSO

Integrated Civilian-Military Coordination

Integration within the peacekeeping environment- 4th Generation Peacekeeping- requires awareness and understanding of the various mission components in relation with other actors (humanitarian relief, development assistance, national actors, etc). this in includes understanding the mission, mandates, structure, activities and liaison fora, liaison requirements and the relevant responsibilities of these actors when operating in an integrated mission environment.

The Integrated Civilian-Military Coordination (ICIMIC) Course aims at enhancing the capacity of peacekeepers and civilian mission staff to effectively manage relief and humanitarian missions. To this end, the course addresses key civilian-military coordination and cooperation principles that underlie operations in an integrated mission environment.

Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to:

- Understand the concepts, structure and organization of ICIMIC;
- Adapt appropriate strategies for ICIMIC in peace support missions;
- Recognise the need for intervention strategies for vulnerable people;
- Appreciate the complementary roles of the mission components;
- Understand the humanitarian concept of ICIMIC.

The course includes modules on: Peacekeeping Operations Environment; international Conflict Management Responses; Peacekeeping Principles, Components and Roles; Integrated Mission concept; Humanitarian Principles; Use of Military for Escorts; Human Rights; Mission Support; ICIMIC Concepts; Negotiation/ Mediation; Women/ Gender/ SGBV and SEA.

Joint Campaign Planning (In French)

The Joint Campaign Planning Course, which is run in French, aims at enhancing regional peacekeeping capacity by promoting the understanding of the principles and procedures involved the planning and conduct of regional multi-faceted, multi-national Peace Support Operations (PSOs). During this two week course, participants will gain knowledge and awareness and will be equipped with tools that allow them to better plan and consider the full spectrum of possible missions within the West African and the broader African Context.

In an era of multiple deployments – ranging from combat operations to Humanitarian Assistance/ Disaster Relief Operations and regional multi-faceted and multinational Peacekeeping Operations- all within the same area of operations, it is critical that senior staff officers are fully prepared to undertake joint operation planning processes effectively.

Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to:

- Demonstrate Knowledge and awareness of the particular and unique aspects of peacekeeping operations in the framework of a regional deployment.
- Acknowledge and understand the principles and procedures involved in planning and conducting regional multi-faceted, multinational PSO.
- Recognise the importance of (and be familiar with) the organization and procedures of a TFHQ.
- Understand and be familiar with the French Operational Planning Method (MPO).
- Demonstrate deeper knowledge of joint campaign planning through analysis of case studies and interactive seminar-like group discussions.
- Enhance their ability to plan in a time-constrained environment and brief in front of a critical audience.

The course syllabus will include modules on: Organisation and Procedures of a task force Head Quarters; Development of Operational Planning Method; Planning of a Peace Support Operation in the Framework of Regional Deployment. The course will include a 3-day training/simulation exercise and a field visit to a small arms armoury.

Peacekeeping Logistics

The Peacekeeping Logistics Course aims at exposing mid and senior level logisticians to the specific concepts and practices applied to logistics support within a peace support operations framework. This three-week course further aims at enhancing the skills of logisticians by providing them with an overview of some of the nuances particular to a variety of peacekeeping operations to include Disarmament Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR), Civ-Mil Operations, Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Operations as well as equipping participants with the tools that will allow them to better plan within the spectrum of possible missions in the West African Context.

The course is aimed at mid and senior level military, civilian and police/gendarmerie logisticians who are working within Peacekeeping Operations (staffs or missions); who are about to deploy or have previously been deployed on peacekeeping missions.

Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to:

- Provide an overview and demonstrate awareness of some of the particular and unique aspects of log support to peacekeeping operations and associated missions (DDR, CivMil, and HADR);
- Demonstrate acquired familiarity with the ECOWAS Standby Force (ESF) African Standby Force (ASF) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and concept of log Support;
- Demonstrate acquired familiarity with the UN concepts of log support to PKO;
- Demonstrate knowledge through analysis of case studies and interactive seminar-like group discussions;
- Enhance their ability to plan and present briefs to critical audiences in a time constrained environment;
- Serve as a log planner in their organization for PKO contingency planning or deployment.

The course syllabus will include modules on ASF/ESF Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs); UN log support to Peacekeeping Operations; Overview of log consideration to DDR; HADR Considerations; Deployment Considerations. The Course will also include a 3-day training/ simulation exercise and a guided seaport and airport visit.

Police Middle Management

The adequate tasking of the police at middle management level is of prime importance for the success of IPSO missions. Preparing middle managers for their significant roles and tasks in a UN/AU/ECOWAS IPSO is therefore key. The general purpose of the Police Middle Management Course (PMMC) is to ensure the success of middle level police officers' adequate task fulfilment in both scenarios in IPSO and also daily routine operations.

The course syllabus covers the following modules: Gender in IPSOs, challenges of IPSOs, police planning, recruitment and development in IPSOs, simulation exercise.

Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to:

- Develop and deepen their knowledge of the dynamics of management and planning with the purpose of functioning effectively in multidimensional peace support operations;
- Demonstrate multidimensional peace support operations functional skills and an understanding of the operational dynamics of peacekeeping missions;
- Replicate management experiences to be able to effectively perform related tasks;
- Establish a pool of well-trained middle level officers with the ultimate intent of being competitive in international police placements.

Police Pre-Deployment Training

Police officers from different countries (particular from the 15 West African States of ECOWAS) come into International Police Support Operation (IPSOs) with different experiences and practices. In terms of training, there is the need to address in a standardized way police roles and responsibilities in IPSOs before they are deployed so that they will more easily adapt to their new environment. The Police Pre-Deployment Training (PPDT) courses are aimed at enhancing the capacity of police officers about to be deployed to UN/AU missions providing them with basic knowledge and skills at both operational and service delivery levels relating to the roles, responsibilities and operating procedures of United Nations Police in an IPSO.

The PPDT course consist out of theory lectures, discussions, group and individual exercises, presentations, practical demonstrations, simulation scenarios, self-learning study and result control and testing. Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to:

- Understand the UN and the AU systems, mission codes of conduct, UNPOL and other different legal systems.
- Acquire knowledge in personal security, respect for diversity, human rights matters and HIV/AIDS.
- Demonstrate skills in vehicle handling, map reading, radio communications, Community policing, communication and negotiation;

- Manage issues relating to humanitarian assistance, child protection and women, peace and security.

The course syllabus covers, inter alia, the following modules: Mission Specific Training Materials: UN system; Code of Conduct; AU system; Humanitarian assistance; Personal Security; Map; Reading/Radio Communications; SEA; Vehicle Handling; Child Protection/ Vulnerable Groups; Mine Awareness; Human rights; Hygiene; HIV/AIDS, Malaria; Community Based Policing; UNPOL & different legal systems; Communication and Negotiation; Use of Language Assistance; Mentoring and advising; Reform, Restructuring, Rebuilding (RRR); Respect for diversity; Nature of Conflict in Africa; Core Business of UNPOL& Key Partners; Report Writing; Women, Peace and Security.

Crisis Information Management

Effective information collection, correlation, analysis and dissemination in crisis situations are critical to the success of PSOs. Indeed, this professional skill set is key in enhancing the effectiveness of African personnel engaged in PSOs. The Crisis Information Management Course aims at enhancing the effectiveness of PSO personnel in the collection, collation, correlation, analysis and dissemination of information with the specific aims of promoting situational awareness and improving the quality and timeliness of information provided to key decision-makers in crisis operations. In addition, this two-week intensive course aims at enhancing ECOWAS/ ASF/ ESF and regional African capabilities in Crisis Information Management in the context of UN Joint Operations Centre (JOC) Policy.

On completion of this course, participants will be able to:

- Enhance their effectiveness in the collection, correlation, analysis and dissemination of information;
- Demonstrate an enhanced understanding of the importance of situational awareness (country area information gathering, analysis and dissemination);
- Promote situational awareness;
- Understand and identify early warning signals.
- Develop information reporting skills in terms of writing and drawing conclusions.
- Understand the role of Crisis Information Management skills and procedures in support of decision-making and its contribution to mission success.
- Simulate exercises in the area of operation using scenarios based on information available.

The course will include modules on: Conflict Analysis; Information Concepts; Information Management in Decision Making Processes; Early Warning; Intro to JMAC; The Information Cycle; Information reporting; Information Preparation (Area of Operations) including Simulation Exercise; Country/ area information study.

Actors involved in Peace Support Operations (PSOs) require timely, comprehensive and reliable information in support of their decision-making.

“The Military Decision Making Process session which we took today was particularly useful. It is skewed Operations. My prior knowledge of decision making processes would not work in this context on the field. It has changed my way of thinking on how to resolve issues and problems and has helped prepare

me for the future in case my office is called up to support PSOs or in emergency situations.”

Sharon Tetteh (Programmes Officer, Christian Council of Ghana)

Sexual Exploitation & Abuse

Conflicts in Africa have shown a new trend, the most targeted being civilians, in a particular women and children. The atrocities committed during the conflicts include killings and violations of human rights such as rape, gang rape, abduction, sex slavery, human trafficking and mutilation, etc. These violations are committed by different actors, such as: Non-state actors, i.e. rebel groups and militia group; State actors such as regular forces of national armed and security forces; Local populations and members of the same family; and United Nations’ peacekeepers (civilian, military, and police), relief and humanitarian workers, non-governmental organizations’ workers and United Nations’ civilian staff of other agencies delivery aid. Such violations of human rights were latent and not addressed and have become worse because of the situation of lawlessness and impunity that prevail during and after conflict. There is also the breakdown of order, rule of law, family unit and other social and political institutions. Learning from the decades of civil war in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Cote d’Ivoire, it has been noticed that sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) increases during conflict and post-conflict periods.

The objective of the course on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in fragile, conflict and post-conflict situations is to contribute to the development and strengthening of the capacity of security agencies and civil society in the prevention and handling of SEA cases. The course covers the following modules:

- Contextualizing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse: the changing Nature of Conflicts in Africa.
- Protection of persons against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
- Sexual Exploitation and Abuse: Dimensions, responses and Challenges
- Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and the role of Culture
- Justice for victims of Sexual Exploitation & Abuse and prosecution of perpetrators.
- Reproductive health issues on SEA.
- Psycho-Social Assistance, counselling and reintegration
- Training skills in handling SEA cases, Advocacy and Sensitization
- Practical Exercises: Identifying and Reporting SEA cases, and simulations Exercises
- Critical issues and Emerging Trends on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

Security Sector Reform for Police

In order to maintain stable and post-conflict situations it is necessary for police officers to conduct assignments with an additional knowledge based approach and a skills set of competencies. The Security Sector Reform (SSR) courses targets middle level police officers and practitioners in carrying out their reform duties in post-conflict reconstruction phase of peacebuilding. *The Security Sector Reform (Police) course was developed by the KAIPTC in collaboration with the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PPC), Canada.* On completion of this course, participants will be able to:

- Acquire introductory knowledge on the concepts of peace and security in the African context.
- Demonstrate competence in developing their role in peacebuilding in post conflict environments.

- Demonstrate knowledge in reconstructing, reforming and rebuilding of police institutions.
- Define and explain in detail Security Sector Governance.

The course syllabus covers the following four modules: Peace and Security in Africa; Peacebuilding in Post-Conflict Environments; Reform, Restructuring and Rebuilding of Police Institutions; Security Sector Governance.

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT COURSES

Humanitarian Assistance in West Africa

This course aims to improve effectiveness of humanitarian assistance by providing participants with thorough knowledge of the humanitarian sector; and enhancing interaction and mutual understanding between civilian, police, and military actors in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief in Africa in particular West Africa.

On completion of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Explain and differentiate the characteristics of natural/human-made/environmental disasters and complex emergencies
2. Understand key features of the international humanitarian law (IHL) and international disaster response laws (IDRL)
3. Articulate key roles, mandates, and response mechanisms of international, regional, and local actors within the different scenarios
4. Explain and discuss the specific context(s) of humanitarian challenges in the West African region
5. Explain different approaches of military and civilian actors and civil-military cooperation within the different contexts/scenarios
6. Understand implications of conflict and emergencies for gender roles and potential risks in the light of human rights, human security, and protection
7. Identify different types and levels of coordination
8. Explain the complexities and diversity of the human displacement
9. Differentiate between military and civilian analysis, planning, and decision-making processes
10. Describe and apply analytical tools for planning and designing humanitarian programmes
11. Understand different cultural backgrounds as a potential sources of tension
12. Use basic concepts and techniques of negotiation and mediation models regarding humanitarian access
13. Develop a coordinated communication strategy for a joint press conference

The course will cover the following topics:

Humanitarian Action; Introduction Case Scenario; Humanitarian Actors; Humanitarian Action and Disaster Relief in the West African Region; Civil-Military Coordination and Relations; Human Rights; Human Security & Protection of Civilians; Coordination & Information Management in the Field; Forced Migration & Displacement; Humanitarian Planning and Project Management; Negotiation & Mediation; Cultural Awareness & Community Engagement during Emergencies; Security & Safety in the Field; Media & Communication.

Human Rights Training for Multidimensional Peace Operations

Human rights are universal, inalienable, indivisible and interdependent. They are applicable during peacetime but also during armed conflict and post-conflict such as Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Libya, South Sudan and Somalia.

Many of the worst human rights abuses occur in places such as such as these as the Rule of Law is weak or non-existent. Violations of human rights are often a cause, as well as a consequence, of weak states. Indiscriminate attacks, massacres and extrajudicial executions –inherently in violation of the fundamental right to life - are not uncommon to conflict and post-conflict environments. Neither is rape, sexual exploitation of women and girls, child soldier recruitment, enforced disappearances, torture, arbitrary imprisonment, widespread impunity, forced displacement and the persecution of minorities and vulnerable groups.

A conflict habitually leads to the collapse of public infrastructure, functioning government institutions and the rule of law. This undermines the protection not only of civil and political rights, but also of a range of economic, social and cultural rights such as the rights to health, housing and education.

Course aim

This course aims to build and enhance the capacities of the various actors involved in multi-dimensional peace operations to ensure human rights compliance, address human rights violations and mainstream human rights principles and practices.

Expected Outcomes

At the end of the course participants should be able to:

1. Identify and use international human rights legal, policy and institutional frameworks in their work;
2. Apply the principles, steps and strategies of human rights monitoring, investigating, documenting and reporting in their work
3. Improve working relationships with partners by leveraging capabilities and networks; and
4. Determine and suggest the most appropriate/effective and efficient strategies for human rights advocacy

Modules

1. M0: Introduction: Human Rights for Multidimensional Peace Support Operations
2. M1: Human Rights Frameworks and Mandates
3. M2 : Monitoring, Documenting and Reporting Human Rights
4. M3 : Communicating and Advocating Human Rights
5. M4: Working with Local Partners
6. M5 : Protection of Civilians: Concepts, Tools and Strategies for 3 hours;
7. M6: Strategies and Best Practices for Protecting Vulnerable Groups for 4 hours45 minutes;
8. M7: Final Simulation Exercise (A global case study: Lalmaland)

Re-Establishing the Rule of Law in a Post Conflict Environment

In post- conflict settings, legislative frameworks show signs of neglect and political distortion. Emergency laws and executive decrees also often lack legitimacy, having been transformed by conflict and abuse into instruments of repression.

Restoring the capacity and legitimacy of national institutions is a long-term under-taking. However, urgent actions to restore human security, human rights, and the rule of law cannot be deferred. UN/AU/ECOWAS peace support operations are often called upon to assist the national authorities in re-establishing the rule of law. In some cases it has been difficult to conduct peace support operations where there are no functioning justice mechanisms. In such situations, peace keepers have encountered challenges from citizens while re-establishing the rule of law.

Course aim

The aim of the rule of law course is to provide an understanding of the concept and principles of the ROL in post conflict and peacebuilding environments; to expose participants to the different mechanisms (norms, entities, institutions, etc.) in re-establishing the rule of law in transition from war to peace in Africa; to strengthen the institutions of ROL through the participants in post conflict environments; enhance the skills and knowledge of participants in addressing the challenges faced when implementing the rule of law in post conflict environments; and create a pool of ROL professional practitioners to consolidate democracy on the in Africa.

The course will:

1. Increase knowledge of the participants in rule of law at national and regional levels
2. Enhance knowledge and skills towards the implementation of and adherence to the concepts and principles of the Rule of law at the national and regional levels
3. Establish a platform for experience sharing and peer exchange on the subject as a basis to encourage the establishment of effective internal mechanisms necessary to ensure compliance.
4. Enhance networking opportunities among persons working on rule of law related matters to work in a concerted and coordinated manner towards the adherence of the concepts and principles of the rule of law within the region.

Course modules

1. Rule of Law: International Law and Institutions;
2. Rule of Law: Applicable Law and Local institutions;
3. Fact Finding and the Rule of Law;
4. Executive Functions and the Rule of Law;
5. Capacity-Building and Training Techniques
6. Gender and crosscutting issues in ROL
7. Monitoring and the Rule of Law

International Criminal Justice

The administration of Justice is a shared responsibility between several institutions of government. The function of the Criminal Justice System is to deliver an efficient, effective, accountable, and fair justice process for the public. There is increased worldwide interest in ensuring that, criminal justice systems comply with human right laws in order to ensure that the institution respects the rights of the accused as well as protect the victim. This course examines the criminal justice systems from a range of other perspectives, including the management of organizations, human rights, social order and rule of law. The

Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in collaboration with Kennesaw State University (USA) runs the International Criminal Justice Course at the KAIPTC. Certificates will be issued by the Kennesaw State University to all participants who successfully complete the course.

The course syllabus cover the following nine modules:

- The Criminal Justice System, Rule of Law and Social order
- Change Management for Criminal Justice Professionals
- Communication for Result: the Case for Criminal Justice Professionals
- Effective Intervention and “What Works” with Correctional Offenders
- Ethics in Law Enforcement
- Central Role of the Judiciary in the Operations of Criminal Justice
- Police Leaders and Police Leadership
- Manifestations of Cybercrimes: Criminal Justice Response
- Professionalising Police Prosecutors for Effective Execution of Justice

The course will provide participants with analytical skills necessary for promoting efficient administration of justice and prevention of crimes. It will further explore the dynamic nature of human communication. This course seeks to emphasise on the use of non-verbal communication and other communication techniques. Effective non-verbal communication techniques in the execution of criminal justice among the major stakeholder professionals will thereby promote coordination and collaboration at all levels of the Criminal Justice System.

For a long time, I had thought of criminal justice in terms of the rights of persons caught in conflict with the law. That was the general direction that I thought this course was going to take. Upon embarking on the International Criminal Justice Course, however I found that the course was a lot more. I have a broader sense of what is expected in the leadership role that I hold as a judge. The result is that I will think even more thoroughly of the nuances of the decisions that will be made.

Justice Afia Serwaa Asare-Botwe (Mrs.) Justice of the High Court, Ghana.

Conflict Related Sexual Violence

Changing dynamics in conflicts particularly in Africa requires that new and multi-dimensional approaches are identified in adequately resolving them. Sexual violence has increasingly become one of the pronounced dynamics in conflict leading to severe casualties and mortalities. In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) for example, the 2014 report of the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO) reveals that between 2010 and 2013, there have been over 3,635 cases of sexual violence in the most parts of the country. Similar cases of sexual violence have been reported in other conflict theatres in the region.

On completion of this course, participants will be able to:

- To create awareness amongst security forces on the manifestations and the consequence of conflict-related sexual violence, focusing on debunking myths; negative attitudes and actions that fuel conflict related sexual violence.
- To share experiences, useful practices and tools to enhance the ability of national security entities to prevent, respond to and add address conflict-related sexual violence with a view to influencing the planning

and conduct of field operations, particularly with respect to the protection of women and girls and other vulnerable groups;

- To enhance understanding of the relevant legal frameworks as it applies to conflict related sexual violence and the related accountability mechanisms for the enforcement of these norms;
- To use the observations, discussions and impressions of participants and the facilitators regarding the pilot training course to enhance the development of training materials on conflict-related sexual violence for national security entities.

The course will cover the following topics: Introduction to Conflict-related sexual violence; The Changing Nature of Conflicts; The Legal Framework of Conflict-related Sexual Violence; The Psychology of Conflict-related Sexual Violence; Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (Prevention and Response).

In Liberia over 40,000 people were raped during the 14years civil war. In Sierra Leone, DRC and Rwanda, over 250,000 were raped during their respective conflicts. Perpetrators have been identified to include state security personnel, rebel groups and sometimes peacekeepers.

Election Management Training

Targeting a broad range of electoral stakeholders, advocates and traditional Election Management Bodies (EMBs), the Election Management Training Course aims at providing comprehensive training in election management within the framework of peace and security and from an African perspective. In addition, this two-week course aims at equipping participants with the tools (knowledge, skills and attitudes) necessary for facilitating the organization of peaceful and credible democratic elections.

Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to:

- Explain the historical background of elections particularly as it has evolved in the African context;
- Outline the various stages of the electoral cycle and outline the activities that characterize each of these stages;
- Explain what the legal framework of election and identify relevant national and international legal instruments;
- Distinguish between electoral systems, electoral processes and the electoral operations;
- Explain the standards and principles of elections and discuss their role in the effective management and administration of elections;
- Establish the link between the electoral cycle and triggers of election-related conflict/violence;
- Explain the tenets of good governance;
- Internalize and explain some of the best practices in electoral processes;
- Differentiate between monitoring and evaluation (M&E);
- Apply data collection tools for electoral monitoring and evaluation.

The course will cover, inter alia, the following topics: the Legal Framework of Elections; Standards and Principles of Elections; Women, Gender & Elections; Electoral Stakeholders and Stakeholder Management; Electoral Systems and Electoral Integrity.

Capacity building for election management has tended to focus on Election Management Bodies because of their role as election administrators. Yet, this leaves out other key electoral actors whose activities within the electoral cycle and process have implications for the organization of elections with credible and

peaceful outcomes. Helping bridge the capacity gap with respect to these other electoral stakeholders are therefore needed.

Election Observation Training

The Election Observation Training Course aims at exposing a broad range of electoral stakeholders, advocates and actors to the concept of election observation as a mechanism for facilitating electoral transparency and credibility in the context of democracy. Furthermore, this six day long course aims at equipping participants with the practical professional skills for observing elections in West Africa and beyond.

Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to:

- Explain the rationale for election observation and its relation to the promotion of transparency in democratic elections;
- Distinguish between election observation and election monitoring
- Demonstrate an understanding of the legal framework for elections and election observation;
- Demonstrate understanding of the code of conduct for election observation and how this informs the ECOWAS mandate and code of conduct for election observation in the sub-region;
- Distinguish between good/best and bad practice with regard to conduct in the field- during observation missions;
- Explain the interface between gender roles and the access, participation and the representation of women and men in the electoral process;
- Demonstrate an ability to observe, gather, collate and report information in an observation mission environment.

The course will cover, inter alia, the following topics: the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework; Elections & Democracy; The Conceptual Framework of Elections; Elections and Conflict Prevention; Women, Gender and Election Observation; Election Observation and the Role of National/International CSOs.

The ECOWAS protocol on Democracy and Good Governance identifies the organization of election observation in member states as a means of promoting transparency and citizen participation in the democratization process in the sub-region

Foundation Course on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control

Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) have played a destructive role in many violent conflicts that have pervaded some states in the West African Sub-region, in particular, and Africa as a whole. In order to understand and better respond to the complexities of small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) proliferation, enhanced knowledge of small arms issues is important as a first step to addressing challenges in the field. To this end, the Regional Small Arms and Light Training Weapons Programme at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) was launched in March 2008 as a collaboration of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Commission, Government of Japan, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the KAIPTC. It is based at the Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research at the KAIPTC. The programme seeks to develop the human resource capacities of the ECOWAS Commission and the 15 constituent member states and their partners towards the implementation of ECOWAS Conventions (2006) on Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and other Related Materials.

Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to:

- List the sources of the vulnerability of the West African sub-region especially in relation to the proliferation of small arms, and design measures for managing the proliferation of small arms in the sub-region.
- Be aware of the existing legal frameworks for SALW control and be able to utilize them for SALW control in their work.
- Develop their Project Management and Resource mobilization capacities for effective and sustainable management of SALW related projects within the Sahel
- Identify and improve their method of communication with critical stakeholders in an effort to create awareness of the SALW proliferation problems among the different agencies and populations.

The course syllabus will include modules on: The Nature of the African State and its implication for SALW control; Legal and Political Frameworks for SALW Control; Arms Control initiatives and Measures; Project Management, and Resource Mobilisation; Interagency cooperation and communicating with different audiences.

The capacity of actors to design and implement small arms and light weapons border management programmes and policies, particularly at field level are urgently required.

In this era of increased violence, it has become common knowledge that experience between various social actors in the area of security is of relevance, not only for the sub-region but also and especially for my country, which is not unaffected by these issues. This course helped me to understand the concepts of small arms and light weapons; and this will enable me to strengthen my efforts, together with the youth, to combat the proliferation of SALW.
Maimouna Dioncounda DEMBELE, Human Rights Activist/ President, d'Action Droits Humains-Avenir plus Mali, Mali.

Small Arms and Light Weapons - Border Security Management

This course is designed to strengthen the capacities of border security practitioners to fight against small arms and trafficking and help consolidate peace and security in the West African sub-region. The Course seeks to enhance the quality in the management of borders in the sub-region and supports regional initiatives on border management and information sharing. Additionally, the course fosters the identification and establishment of a network of border security management experts in West Africa.

Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to:

- Understand the concept of borders and integrated border management.
- Gain and demonstrate familiarity with the legal and normative dimensions (African and International) with relevance to small arms and other illicit goods that are being trafficked.
- Develop strategies and techniques for countering trafficking in illicit small arms and goods...
- Recognize and Reflect on Future trends in integrated border management.
- Demonstrate understanding of the intersections between border management and gender.
- Network and share ideas with counterparts in other West African countries towards effective SALW control along the borders.

The course will touch on the following topics: The Nature of the African State; Overview of African Borders and Border Security issues: Challenges and Prospects; international and Regional Frameworks on SALW e.g ECOWAS Convention and Protocols of Free Movement; Types of Borders of Small Arms Control: land, air and sea; Field visits to land, air and sea borders; Integrated Border Management; Issues of cooperation: Interagency collaboration; Interpol and Multilateral Intelligence in West Africa; Border Management skill sets; Profiling, Surveillance and Information gathering; Vulnerable groups and SALW; Cross Cutting Issues: Money laundering terrorism, drug and human trafficking and virtual cross border e-crimes.

Small Arms and Light Weapons - Stockpile Management

Safe and secure stockpiles are very instrumental in controlling the menace of small arms and light weapons (SALW). This is critical in ensuring public safety and preserving the quality and shelf life of the weapons. The destructive impact of poorly managed stockpiles paints a grim picture of the need to implement effective stockpile management procedures and additionally highlights the importance of adequate training for those engaged or interested stockpile management issues. The stockpile management course is designed to build the capacity of actors in this area.

The Stockpile management course seeks to impart skills and strengthens the knowledge of practitioners and civil society organizations in the techniques for securing weapon stockpiles as well as promoting safe and secure storage destruction of weapons.

The course syllabus will include modules on: The key concepts 'stockpile' and 'national stockpile'; Why stockpiles need to be controlled; The elements of good stockpile control; An introduction to safety issues; Legal frameworks; The physical structure of stockpiles; Standard Operating Procedures; Stockpiles and Communities; Stockpile and Surplus destruction; Visit to Armory; and Cross cutting Issues.

The module of Contextualising Stockpile Management in Africa was quite interesting. I think this is a very timely programme. Hearing what our sister agencies from other countries, Benin, Togo, Burkina Faso and Nigeria, are all saying, you realise that this is an area that needs to be highlighted. Our work has so far been focused mostly on securing our armouries and not letting it get in the wrong hands. But as far as the management of the armouries, we have a real issue with that and that was highlighted in this course.

DIS Yaw Sarkodie Aidoo, Deputy Superintendent of the Ghana Immigration Service (GIS)

This course is part of three specialized courses of the SALW programme to ensure provision of the 2006 ECOWAS convention on SALW are fully covered.

Small Arms & Light Weapons – Marking, Record Keeping And Tracing

This specialized course has been designed to expose best practices in marking, record keeping and tracing. It also seeks to highlight existing opportunities for tracing crime weapons and the tools for marking weapons by ECOWAS Member States. This is to help address some of the provisions of the ECOWAS Convention on SALW which calls on member states to collaborate on these aspects of training.

The course syllabus includes the following: The Nature of the African State; Legal Frameworks of MT&R: Marking, Registration and Tracing; Rationale and types of Marks; Standard Operating Procedures; Marking and Registration of locally manufactured weapons; Challenges of Marking and Tracing; Ammunition

Painting, Marking and Compatibility; Ammunition Storage; Risk Management (Practical Exercise); United Nations Hazard and Classification System; Cross cutting issues such as Narcotics and Terrorist Financing as well as facility visits to the relevant sites.

The course seeks to promote best practices in marking, record keeping and tracing in West Africa, and to introduce participants to the types and significance of marking and record keeping of weapons.

Collaborative Policing

High professional police performance can be considered as prevention measure for any kind of upcoming conflict scenario. The value of conflict prevention can be increased by the improvement of collaboration and cooperation involved security agencies. The Collaborative Policing Course (CPol) is to enhance the knowledge base, skills and technical competencies of middle managers working in the operational level police officers and practitioners in the performance of their reform duties in their respective countries. Strengthen operational level competency through training in collaborative policing by focusing on security agencies, border security management, policing reforms, civil-military coordination, protection of civilians as well as other cross-cutting issues such as sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), gender abuse and other security-related vulnerabilities.

Investigating Sexual and Gender Based Violence

All modern armed conflicts have a common characteristic: civilians are the ones who suffer the most from war inflicted violence. Most affected are civilians, women and children - in particular by Sexual and Gender Based Violence. Police play a crucial role in regaining people's trust in a post conflict environment as they are the most visible indication of public security at hand. The generic Investigating Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) course applies for police personnel who has long lasting experience in that domain and who will be assigned to UN/AU/ECOWAS peacekeeping operations. The course becomes in 2016 a consistent part of KAIPTC's course portfolio the content was delivered in ToT seminars provided by a German training institution to experienced facilitators. Based on the dissemination of the course it is intended to organize and launch the first course in 2017 at the KAIPTC.

Electoral Violence and Security Course

Political instability and conflict situations can be seen often in conjunction with the performance or the results of elections. Particular for prevention of disturbance new efforts should be made in order to build capacity for involved organizations who are responsible for all election activities. The overall goal of the Electoral Violence and Security (EVS) course is to enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies in the prevention, management and dealing with potential or perceived electoral violence situations. It also provides information and some fundamental understanding of the roles of the Police and other stakeholders like Military, Customs, Prisons, Immigration and Fire Service in the management of the electoral process.

PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES COURSES

Responsibility to Protect Course

Despite Africa's critical contribution to the development of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), there appears to be a lack of knowledge and information among key stakeholders and practitioners about this norm.

The aim of the course is to train African Policymakers, Government officials, Military, Police and Civil Society personnel about R2P and its implementation.

Participants will:

1. Deepen their understanding of the historical background of the R2P norm, which cases have shaped its genesis, and which other concepts are related, but different, to the R2P norm
2. Identify and assess the legal status of R2P
3. Enhance their understanding of how R2P is both historically and conceptually linked to African thinking and practice
4. Understand why prevention is essential to R2P and how R2P prevention is different from conflict prevention
5. Identify factors which can help to make R2P prevention effective, including institutional arrangements, processes and the roles of various actors in society as well as post-conflict efforts
6. Identify relevant actors to be involved in R2P prevention
7. Be able to distinguish between Protection of Civilians (POC) and R2P and identify their respective key elements
8. Identify and critically analyse challenges and controversies that generally can arise in the context of implementing R2P.

Modules

1. The Foundations and evolution of R2P
2. Normative and legal Foundations
3. R2P and Africa: national, transnational, regional and continental arrangements and practice
4. R2P, Prevention and Early Warning
 - a. Risks and vulnerabilities
 - b. Post-conflict rebuilding and reconciliation
 - c. Peace vs. Justice (ICC and special courts)
 - d. The role of the media
5. R2P, Protection of Civilians and Military/Security Sector
6. R2P – Issues, Controversies and Challenges (case study)
7. Crosscutting Issues: Accountability, Gender and R2P
8. R2P Simulation

Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict

A Swiss national, Henry Dunant (founding member of the International Committee of the Red Cross), in the 19th century put forward the idea of codifying the law of war, which led to the signing of the First Geneva Convention in 1864. From this original text were born the modern rules of war, which are mainly contained in the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their additional protocols. War spares no one: neither combatants nor civilians; neither men nor women; neither children nor adults. Today's conflicts are rarely fought on battlefields away from populated areas, but they are also fought in public spaces, in the streets and in the markets. Even schools and hospitals are not

safe. Every year, hundreds of thousands of people die, are injured, and are forced to leave their home or even their country.

The changing nature of armed conflicts has resulted in an increased civilian-combatant interface to the extent that contemporary conflicts have been referred to as 'wars among the people'. Civilian populations bear the greatest brunt of today's complex and intractable conflicts. This change has necessitated both doctrinal and operational shifts in peace support operations. Protection of Civilians (PoC) has increasingly become an integral component of contemporary peace operations. Emerging international support to the "responsibility to protect" norm notwithstanding, peacekeepers and other actors involved in peace support operations are often not adequately prepared or trained to deal with the daunting task of civilian protection agenda.

Course Aim

The aim of this course is to enhance the capacity of participants for the effective implementation of POC mandates in Peace Operations in order to mitigate the effects of conflicts on civilians.

On completion of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Demonstrate an advanced understanding of the concept of PoC in Peace Operations
2. Explain the legal and normative frameworks that support the PoC
3. Compare the different ways to protect civilians in armed conflicts
4. Identify the need for a PoC plan and implement the mandate

Modules

1. Background and History of POC
2. Overview of contemporary UN, AU/REC Peace Operations
3. UN/AU/REC's Approach to POC
4. (Normative) Framework of POC
5. SSR, R2P and POC
6. Gender and POC
7. POC in Practice: Practitioners' perspective
8. PoC in Practice: Challenges and Controversies

Specialised Course on Countering Terrorism in Africa

Among the several challenges to peace, security and stability in Africa is the threat posed by terrorism. Although terrorism is not a recent phenomenon, the growth and multiplicity of terrorist groups, the increasing level of attacks, sophistication and inability of states to respond creditably is becoming a growing concern to the international community. Targeting a broad range of personnel from the ECOWAS and African Standby Forces, relevant government agencies, law enforcement and civil society organisations. The Specialised Course on Countering Terrorism in Africa aims to bridge the capacity gap and improve the readiness of member states operational level key personnel in the military, gendarmerie, police and civil society agencies. This will help to develop the expertise, skills and attitudes of all relevant stakeholders involved in the fight against terrorism within Africa.

The Course participants at the end of the training will be able to:

- Demonstrate an understanding of the theories and concepts that underpin terrorism
- Explain and evaluate the development and rise of terrorism in Africa
- Recognise and apply the legal and human rights frameworks that promote the fight against terrorism

- Adopt and apply the tools and strategies of counter terrorism
- Promote and improve interagency and international cooperation in CT operations
- Recognise emerging trends and interlinkages between organized crimes and terrorism

Modules and topics to be covered include the following:

- Theories and concepts in Terrorism
- Overview of Terrorism in Africa
- International Legal and Human Rights frameworks in Terrorism
- National and stakeholders response to Terrorism in Africa
- Transnational Organised Crimes
- Role of Media in Counter Terrorism
- Introduction to Explosives and Weapons of mass Destruction
- Information Management in Countering Terrorism
- Introduction to Counterinsurgency Operations in West Africa

Development Diplomacy for Peace and Security

The Development Diplomacy for Peace and Security Course is designed to provide participants with an opportunity to understand and critically reflect on diplomacy and regional security cooperation as tools in the prevention, resolution and management of conflicts. This three-week intensive course departs from an overview of the destructive effects of conflicts, to focus on the roles played at the continental and regional levels by inter-governmental institutions such as AU, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC, and others. Institutional policies, structures and mechanisms as well as the use and potential of bi-lateral diplomacy and security cooperation to proactively deal with violent conflicts are among the key issues addressed in this course.

Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to:

- Deepen the knowledge on relevant frameworks, tools, processes for legal frameworks that underpin peace and security in Africa.
- Enhance their knowledge on global, continental and regional policy frameworks on peace and security.
- Develop core skills and competencies to influence peace, security and development discourses toward informed policy formulation and implementation.

The course will include modules on: Global Governance, Diplomacy and the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA); Conflict Analysis, Early Warning and Preventive Diplomacy; Promoting Peace and Security through [the] Law; Governance, Peace and Security; Security Sector Reform as a Peacebuilding Tool; Mediation, Negotiation and Diplomatic Communication Skills.

(The delivery of this course is currently on hold)

Maritime Security and Transnational Organised Crime

The effects of piracy and the Transnational Organised Crime Networks are clearly detrimental to the welfare and wellbeing of the population in the areas where they operate as they hamper national development, create instability and erode international maritime security. As a way of curbing these crimes and their effects, it is essential to expose participants to relevant and current skill, expertise and best practices in the domain of counter piracy, maritime piracy, and transnational organized crimes and this is what the Maritime Security and Transnational Organised Crime (MSTOC) Course seeks to do. The aim of the

MSTOC Course is to train security sector actors and practitioners in the domain of counter-piracy/maritime security and explore its potential links to transnational organized crimes. The security sector actors will be trained and updated on the newest trends and issues in the rule of law regarding piracy and transnational organized crime in Africa generally, and West Africa specifically. Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to:

- Demonstrate an understanding of the nature of maritime insecurity and how it enables the furtherance of transnational organized crimes;
- Apply the skills and technical know-how to counteract piracy and transnational organized crimes networks;
- Apply the laws, techniques, tactics, procedures and policies to minimize the impact of piracy and its symbiotic/ enabling effects on transnational organised crimes;
- Form a network of professionals to improve on interagency cooperation and information sharing to counter threats of piracy and transnational organized crimes.

The course covers the following modules/topics: Introduction to West Africa and its Security Challenge; Legal Frameworks on Maritime Security; Piracy/ Armed Robbery at Sea; Illegal; Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing; Introduction to Transnational Organised Crimes; Drug Trafficking; Human Trafficking; Arms Proliferation/Trafficking; Terrorism and Terrorism Financing; Money Laundering; Threat Assessment, Maritime Patrolling and Pursuit; Security Sector Reform; Reintegration and Reorientation and Human Security Management.

The course aims to establish and foster regional cooperation and coordination between individuals and institutions engaged in counter-piracy and counter-transnational crimes.

Conflict Prevention

The Conflict Prevention Course is designed to enhance participants' knowledge of concepts, theories and practices of conflict prevention. This includes exposing participants to the various theories of violent conflict, their causes and triggers, as well as the consequences of violent conflicts in terms of human security and political/socio-economic development. In addition, this two week course introduces participants to conflict prevention, management and resolution mechanisms and instruments adopted and used at the continental and regional levels, including an introduction to the African Peace and Security Architecture.

Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to:

- Demonstrate a critical understanding of conflict prevention theory and practice;
- Analyse the challenges faced by actors involved in the complex and politically sensitive process of preventing and resolving conflicts;
- Appreciate the gendered effects of conflicts on societies as well as socio-economic development issues;
- Acquire knowledge of and appreciate the mechanisms and processes that will improve interoperability among stakeholders involved in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and post-war reconstruction and stabilization;
- Define the framework and mechanisms adopted by the AU and the ECOWAS on conflict prevention and peace support operations.

The course will include modules on: New Wars, Conflict and Multidimensional Peacekeeping; The Nature of the African State; Women and Conflict Prevention;

Risk and Vulnerability Assessment; Natural Resource Governance and Conflict Prevention; Media, Communication and Conflict Prevention; Security Sector Systems and Conflict Prevention; Citizens, Governance and Conflict Prevention; Elections, Democracy and Conflict Prevention; Rule of Law and Transnational Justice; Human Rights: Theory and Practice.

Understanding the theory and, more importantly, the practice of conflict prevention by actors at multiple levels is crucial if our ability to act early enough to prevent violence is to be strengthened. This includes understanding the role, instruments, opportunities and challenges of regional (AU) and sub-regional (ECOWAS) organisations as actors engaged in conflict prevention.

Conflict Analysis and Mediation

The Conflict Analysis and Mediation Course is designed to strengthen and equip participants with critical, analytical and practical conflict analysis, mediation and negotiation skills. This two-week intensive course also aims at enabling the sharing of West African experiences and lessons learned in multi-track mediation and peace processes, including the development of locally relevant and tailor-made approaches to conflict resolution and preventive diplomacy.

Upon completion of this course, participants will be able to:

- Deepen their understanding and awareness of the challenges and opportunities of emerging African Peace and Security Architecture, with a focus of mediation.
- Explain key conflict analysis concepts and evaluate conflict analysis frameworks.
- Deepen knowledge of mediation theory and practice...
- Critically reflect on the experiences of West African mediators.
- Deepen Knowledge of the principles and procedures of negotiation and enhance their ability to demonstrate negotiation skills in practice.
- Enhance understanding of gender considerations in mediation, peace processes and peace agreements.
- Integrate and evaluate political, social and cultural barriers in negotiations and conflict resolution.
- Discuss mediation not just as a diplomatic tool but also as a conflict resolution/transformation tool.

“The Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre is well organized logistically; the course content is of high quality, informative and really relevant to my needs- understanding the courses of conflicts and to manage and resolve conflicts. My impression about Accra was very good. I won’t complain about the food and weather because Accra is like my hometown: Kisangani (North East DRC). People are kind, they assist you when you require.”

Leon Bomela Conduct & discipline officer of SRSG- MONUSCO

The course syllabus includes modules on: Introduction to conflict analysis and mediation; Introduction to negotiation and mediation; Gender, women and vulnerable groups in mediation; Diplomatic and Cultural Considerations in mediation; ECOWAS Approach to Mediation.

The increase in opportunities for peacemaking by regional and sub-regional organisations (AU, ECOWAS) as well as by civil society organisations (NGOs and CBOs) has resulted in the exponential growth in mediation interventions and associated forms of conflict resolution activities in Africa.

West Africa Peacebuilding Institute Courses

The West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) collaborates with the KAIPTC to run the West African Peacebuilding Institute (WAPI) programme. The programme runs courses that identify and develop the capacity of local actors in the West African sub-region with regards to early warning, conflict transformation and peacebuilding mechanisms. This two-week programme provides specialized, intensive and culturally sensitive training courses on conflict transformation and peacebuilding adapted to the West African reality. Moreover, the programme bridges the gap between policy and practice in peacebuilding by exploring the theories and practices of peacebuilding, dialogue mediation as well as human security.

On completion of this training programme, participants will be able to:

- Acquire working Knowledge of the theories and the practice of peacebuilding; dialogue and mediation; human security;
- Demonstrate capacity to use strategies for early warning and gender mainstreaming in communities;
- Develop context specific frameworks of conflict transformation and peacebuilding adapted to West Africa.
- Create capacity to develop and sustain action oriented programmes for conflicts transformation and peacebuilding.

WAPI presents a total of eight (8) courses:

Peacebuilding Paradigm; Concept and Praxis; Peace Education; Human Security & Development; Early Warning and Early Response; Building Capacity for Preventive Peacebuilding; Dialogue & Mediation: Design & Processes; Gender & Peacebuilding; Peacebuilding Programme Design, Implementation and Evaluation; Natural Resource Governance and Conflict Management.

Violent conflict continues to affect West Africa, posing a serious threat to the survival and progress of this region. Developing a cadre of active and informed peacebuilders and action-oriented programmes is necessary to strengthen West African capacities to prevent and manage conflicts at national and local levels.

