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STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIVE FORUM

ON COUNTY POLICING AUTHORITY AND ITS IMPACT ON PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM AND RADICALISATION:

A CASE OF NAIROBI COUNTY

DECEMBER 13, 2016

COMFORT HOTEL, NAIROBI

Introduction

No one group can achieve human security on their own without working with others. Civil society, military and police all have roles to play in achieving human security. Human security depends on fruitful civil-military-police understanding and coordination. New generations of security sector leaders recognise that civil society is an important stakeholder for sustainable security. At the same time, many in civil society recognise the need to engage with the security sector as key stakeholders necessary for sustainable peace. Human security requires local ownership and active engagement between the security sector and civil society. Integrated training for the security sector and civil society can help identify common ground and also understand the areas where their approaches are different. The Handbook was a culmination of several consultations with about 42 different International, Regional and National institutions.
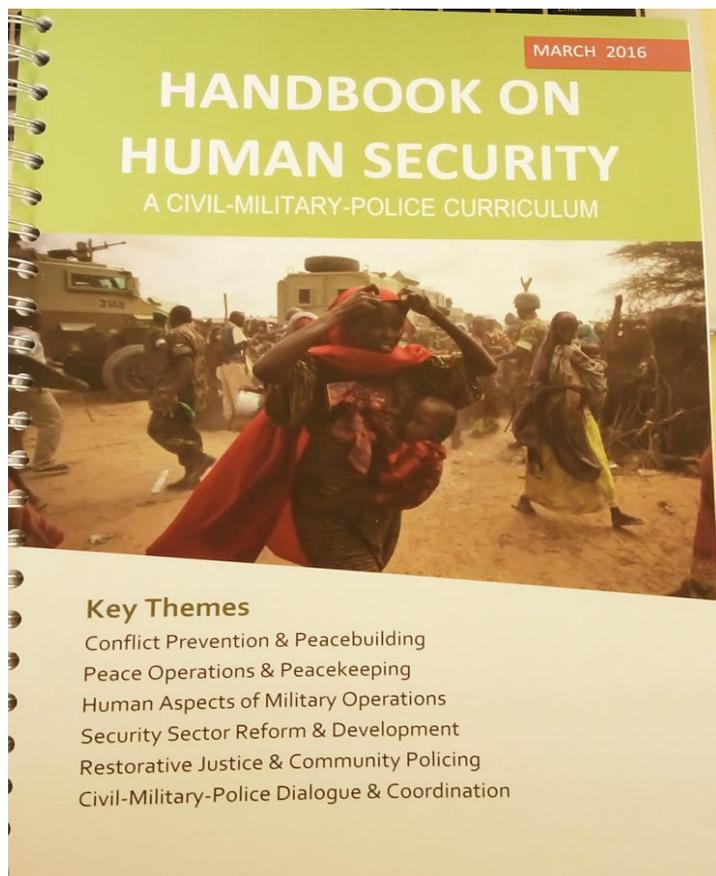

On Wednesday, December 7, 2016, County Governance Watch's Great Lakes Peace Programme in partnership with the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) undertook a review and validation workshop on the Handbook on Human Security.

The purpose of the workshop was to: i) review content of the manual including identification of gaps, ii) its relevance as a tool of training in African communities and iii) identify case studies for inclusion in the respective modules. Additionally, there was be a brainstorming session on way forward on partnerships approaches and entry points to conduct trainings in the Great Lakes and the Horn of Africa at Regional, National and County levels.

The workshop drew together about 20 select experts on Human Security working in Kenya and the region involved in various thematic areas as policy makers, practitioners, researchers and or academia. This Handbook offers an innovative, first of its kind integrated civil-military-police curriculum. Our interest is to identify common points that would allow this Handbook to be mainstreamed in our Security Sector Reforms so as to enhance the cooperation between the security sector players, and more importantly the place of the citizens in ensuring safety and filling the gaps that exist between the stakeholders; first and foremost by dealing with the negative attitude between the citizens and the Police.

Is there a link between Civil – Military – Police operations and the gazetted guidelines on County Policing Authorities and how can these links aim at reducing and preventing violent extremism among Kenyans?

County Governance Watch (CGW) has been running the #DefendMyFuture County Peace and Security Dialogue Series on Countering (Preventing) Violent Extremism especially among the youth in institutions of higher learning and county youth networks. From these series, the citizens have continuously expressed their desire in being involved in security and peace. **What are the available avenues to engage the citizens in security? Could County Policing Authorities (CPAs) be the answer to this question? Can CPAs reduce violent extremis and radicalization? How do we achieve the results of the Kenya National Strategy on Countering Violent Extremism Strategy (KNSCVE) using the CPAs as a platform?**
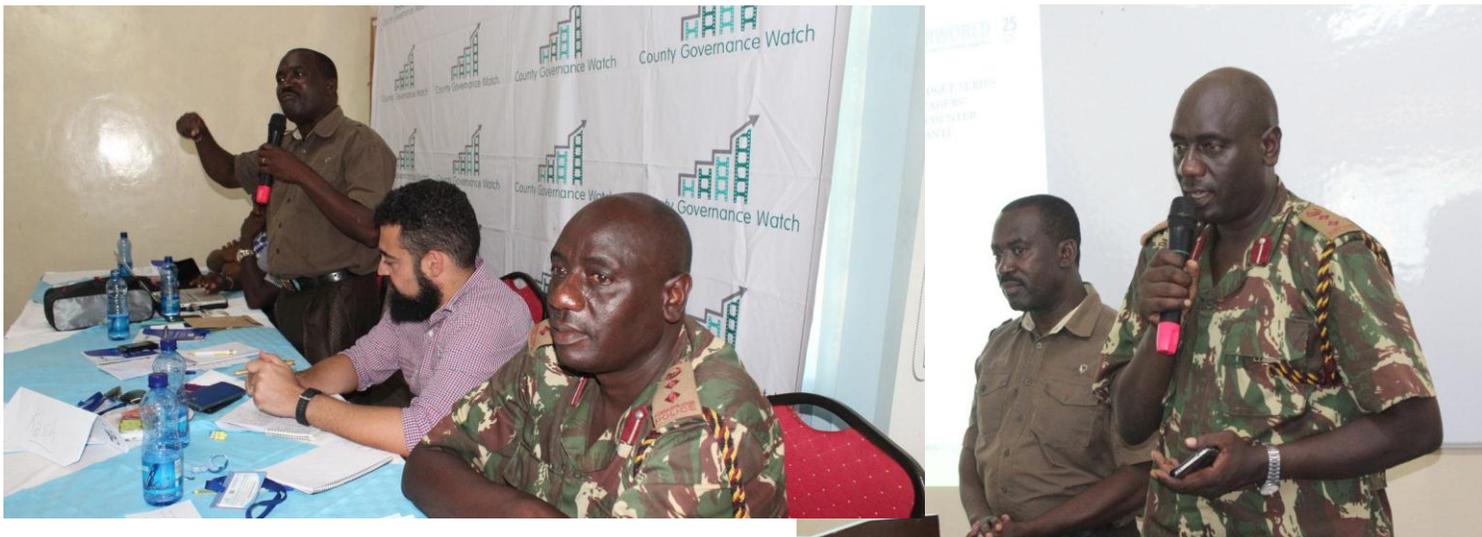
Audience: The *Handbook on Human Security* was designed for senior and mid-level leaders in international and regional organisations, government, military, police and civil society are the primary audience for the Handbook. Ideally, training and education centres for military, police, and civil society organisations including NGOs, universities and religious organisations will use the curriculum in integrated civil-military-police courses to enable joint learning and relationship building.

Goal: This first-of-its-kind integrated civil-military-police training curriculum aims to provide practical guidance and a shared set of terms and concepts to enable civil-military-police coordination to support human security.

1. **Provide guidance for civil society-military-police coordination**, by learning from and adapting humanitarian guidance to a broader context that involves other types of civilians, other types of contexts, and longer-term time frames. The aim of this curriculum is to enable security forces and civil society to interact in a way that minimises harm and maximises potential for complementary approaches to improve human security.

2. **Create a shared set of terms and concepts to enable civil-military-police coordination through** knowledge, skills and abilities (KSAs):

☐ Knowledge to improve awareness of the areas for civil-military-police coordination
☐ Skills in adaptive leadership, intercultural competence, coordination, conflict assessment, negotiation, conflict prevention, stress management and related issues relevant for security sector and civil society in complex environments
☐ Abilities for strategic, operational, and tactical civil-military-police coordination

3. **Identify five areas for civil-military-police coordination to support human security.** These areas are illustrated through the *Handbook* in the Coordination Wheel for Human Security.

☐ Joint capacity building to support human security
☐ Joint assessment to identify security challenges
☐ Joint planning to identify security strategies
☐ Joint implementation to support human security programmes
☐ Joint monitoring and evaluation of the security sector to ensure local ownership and oversight

Human Security and National Security

Many states are moving toward a human security approach. While national security and human security approaches sometimes overlap, they are often not the same. In some countries, there is very little attention to human security and an exclusive commitment to national security with an emphasis on elite economic or geopolitical interests. In these cases, there is a tension between civil society's interest in human security and state's national security interests.

A dialogue between security policymakers, security forces, and civil society can help identify common ground in national security and human security perspectives and also appreciate the areas where their approaches are different. This can allow cooperation in overlapping areas while appreciating the need for independence in areas that do not overlap.

The chart below contrasts national security and human security.

	National Security------------ ------Human Security	
Goal	Focus on state interests	Focus on safety of individuals and communities
Actors	Primarily military and police	Many different stakeholders, including civilian government agencies, military, police and civil society
Analysis	Focus on specific individuals and groups as threats	Focus on wider political, economic, social structures that give rise to violence

An example illustrates the two approaches. An armed opposition movement is threatening to throw over a government, which is widely known to endanger civilian lives through violations of human rights. A national security strategy may understand the underlying security challenge as the state lacking a monopoly of force. As a consequence, the national security actor may ask the international community for more weapons and to provide training in counterinsurgency and counterterrorism to security forces. In contrast, a human security strategy will understand the challenge as the state lacking public legitimacy. A human security strategy might therefore focus on empowering civil society to hold their government to account for the grievances that drive support for insurgents.

2. Human Security

Human security refers to the security of individuals and communities. Individuals and communities measure their human security in different ways, depending on their context. Threats to human security include violence caused by both state and non-state armed groups, poverty, economic inequality, discrimination, environmental degradation and health and other factors that undermine individual and community wellbeing. Comprehensive human security includes three components: freedom from fear, freedom from want, and freedom to live in dignity. To address these problems, human security emphasises the need for "whole of society" efforts including security forces but also government, civil society, business, academic, religious, media and other stakeholders.

3. National Security and National Interests

National security refers to security of the national interests of the state. States define their national interests in different ways. In most states, these include one or more of the following:
☐ Protection of territory

Protection of citizens
 A legal order
 Economic interests
 Geopolitical interests based on how they view and relate to other countries
 Ideological values such as democracy, human rights, peace, religious values protection of civilians in other countries, or ideas such as racial segregation

For many states, protection of territory and citizens takes priority over other interests. Some governments identify national interests in dialogue with their own citizens. Other governments reflect the interests of elite groups rather than citizens, tending to ignore the interests of minority groups. The less the gap between government's and civil society's identification of national interests, the more likely civil society-military-police coordination to pursue national interests is possible. Different countries base their national security strategies on different theories of change about what will protect their interests. When devising their national security strategy, one, several or all of these theories of change may influence countries.
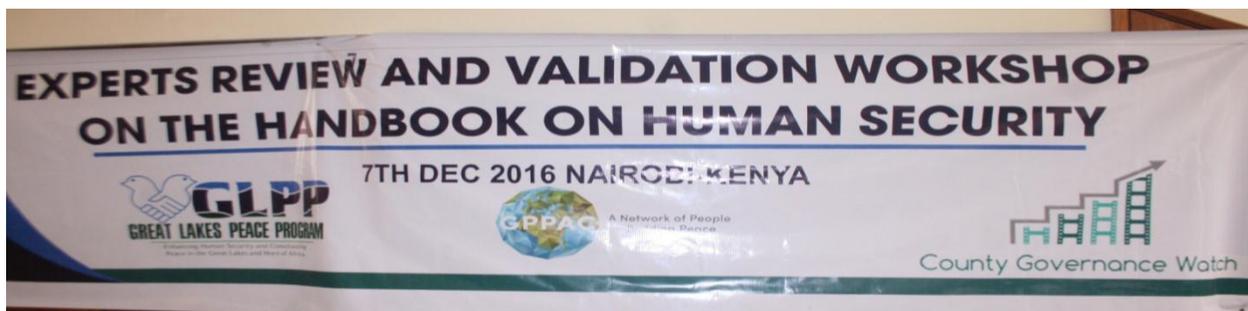
4. The emergence of a human security concept

A number of international trends gave birth to the concept of human security. At the end of the cold war, the UN approach to human security emerged to articulate the need to focus on threats to individuals and communities and not just states. UN Secretary General Kofi Annan wrote that "we will not enjoy development without security, we will not enjoy security without development, and we will not enjoy either without respect for human rights." (*In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all. Report of the Secretary General Kofi Annan,* UN doc. A/59/2005, (New York, New York: United Nations, 2005), 55.

The UN's Millennial Development Goals set out expectations that some of the sources of human insecurity – such as poverty, lack of education and healthcare – could be addressed through concerted effort. The mass atrocities in Rwanda and Srebrenica brought attention to the lack of political will to respond to mass violence against civilians. The concept of human security began as a strategic narrative that to link human development, human dignity, state-society relations, governance, and peace and security issues. The human security agenda began to highlight several principles:

 The protection of individuals and communities is critical to national and global security.
 Many security threats, such as government corruption, cheap access to weapons, religiously motivated violence, and climate change, do not have military solutions.

The security of individual and communities depends on political, economic and social factors and not just military approaches.

There are various approaches to human security. Some approaches emphasise immediate threats and an operational approach to the protection of civilians (Module 8 details Civil-Military-Police Coordination on the Protection of Civilians). The UN approach to human security is broader, representing a more comprehensive approach to interdependent threats that endanger humans.

5. UN Approach to Human Security

The UN's Human Security Unit defines human security as "protecting fundamental freedoms— freedoms that are the essence of life. It means protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations. It means using processes that build on people's strengths and aspirations. It means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity."66 Comprehensive human security includes three components: freedom from fear, freedom from want, and freedom to live in dignity.

The UN Human Security Unit emphasises that human security requires both *protection* of civilians and *empowerment* of civil society. Neither of these can be dealt with in isolation as they are mutually reinforcing. Protection refers to national and international norms, processes and institutions that shield people from critical and pervasive threats and that address insecurities in ways that are systematic not makeshift, comprehensive not compartmentalised, preventive not reactive. The concept of "protection of civilians" has tended to emphasise a "top-down" approach, with states having the primary responsibility. The concept of "empowerment" emphasises people as actors and participants in defining and implementing their vital freedoms. It implies a "bottom-up" approach and it enables people to develop their potential and their resilience to difficult conditions. People who are empowered can become full participants in decision-making processes and demand respect for their dignity when it is violated. An empowered civil society complements government programmes to advance human security as well as holds governments to account for responsive governance. Civil society can mobilise for the security of others by taking actions such as, publicising food shortages early, preventing famines or protesting human rights violations.

The UN Human Security Unit defines five principles of human security.

a. Human security is *people-centred,* focusing on the safety and protection of individuals, communities, and their global environment. A human security approach empowers local people to assess vulnerabilities and threats and then identify and take part in strategies to build security rather than imposing outside definitions. Strategies to achieve human security are successful in as much as they protect the quantity and quality of life.
b. Human security is *comprehensive.* In practice, human security strategies range from a limited operational "freedom from fear" to a more encompassing structural approach including "freedom from want" and "freedom to live in dignity."
c. Human security is *multi-sectoral,* addressing a range of interdependent global and local threats, insecurities and vulnerabilities in security, development and human rights.
d. Human security is *context-specific.* Local dimensions of global threats are unique and require context-specific assessment and planning.

e. Human security is *prevention-oriented*. Conflict prevention and peacebuilding strategies aim for sustainable solutions to address.

6. A European Union Approach to Human Security

The 2003 Barcelona Report on European Security Capabilities identified human security as the most appropriate conceptual framework for the EU security strategy to augment each EU member's national security policies. This human security approach draws on and expands existing EU capacities in crisis management, civil-military cooperation, conflict prevention and reconstruction. The Madrid Report of the EU's Human Security Study Group identified six principles of a human security approach *(A European Way of Security: The Madrid Report of the Human Security Study Group, (Madrid, Spain: Common Foreign and Security Policy and European Security and Defence Policy, 2008).* :
The Primacy of Human Rights: The first principle is to ensure respect for human rights: to secure the safety, dignity and welfare of individuals and the communities in which they live. Respect for human rights is the main challenge—not military victory or the temporary suppression of violence. This implies that civilian and military initiatives should prioritise the protection of civilians over the defeat of an enemy.

Legitimate Political Authority: A legitimate authority is trusted by the population and is responsible for law and order and respect of human rights. This principle means that any outside intervention must strive to create a legitimate political authority provided by a state, an international body or a local authority (a town or region).

A *Bottom-Up Approach:* Intensive consultation with local people is required, not only to 'win hearts and minds' and in order to gain better understanding of their needs, but to also enable vulnerable communities to create the conditions for peace and stability themselves. This means involving civil society, women and young people, and not only political leaders or those who wield guns. Outsiders cannot deliver human security; they can only help.

*Effective Multilateralism***:** This relates to legitimacy and entails a commitment toward the international law, alongside other international and regional agencies, individual states and non-state actors. Effective multilateralism is one of the factors that distinguish a human security approach from neo-imperialism. It also means a better division of tasks and greater coherence, solving problems through rules and cooperation, and creating common policies and norms.

An Integrated Regional Approach: There is a tendency to focus on particular countries when dealing with crisis. Yet insecurity spills over borders through refugees, transnational criminal networks and so on. Regional dialogues and action in neighbouring countries should be systematically integrated into policies.

Clear and Transparent Strategic Direction: When the European Union intervenes externally; it must do so with clear legal authorisation, transparent mandates, and a coherent overall strategy. Where European security units are deployed there should be close linkage between policy makers and those on the ground, with former having ultimate control over operations. Civilians should lead all EU external engagements.

7. Human security sectors

A comprehensive approach to human security includes a variety of sectors:

☐ *Physical security* is often referred to as "citizen security" or "community security"
☐ *Economic security* refers to the need for people to have opportunities to earn and access a basic income. Research links high unemployment with crime and violence.
☐ *Food security* refers to people having physical and economic access to basic food. Research suggests the distribution of food and lack of income to purchase food are the core problems.
☐ *Health security* refers to a minimum access to health services, clean water and other basic necessities to prevent infectious diseases and lifestyle-related chronic diseases.
☐ *Environmental security* refers to threats from climate change such as drought, storms, floods, rising sea waters, and pollution that harm the health of humans and other life.

8. Citizen Security

Other groups use the term "citizen security." For example, the World Bank's 2011 World Development Report on *Conflict, Security, and Development* (WDR) emphasises "citizen security" as efforts that assist people to prevent and recover from violence. Citizen security requires that all members of a society experience both freedom from physical violence and freedom from fear of violence in their homes, workplaces and interactions with the state and society. The WDR calls for a paradigm shift in the development community's work in fragile and conflict-affected settings. It argues that fragility and violence stem from the combination of exposure to economic, political or security stresses, and weak institutional capability for coping with these stresses.

Where states, markets and institutions fail to provide basic social, justice and economic opportunities to citizens, and where they are unable to manage the resulting tensions, conflict and instability can escalate. Successful transitions out of violence require legitimate and effective institutions to provide 'citizen security,' 'justice' and 'jobs'.

9. Democratic Security

The concept of "democratic security" reflects the idea that governments should consult with and listen to the security interests of its own citizens. Democratic security also relates to how foreign governments listen to the interests of civilians in other countries to define how foreign military forces relate to civilians. Democratic security requires an open, public debate and dialogue on national priorities, strategies to achieve those interests, and determining the roles, authorities and budgets of government agencies in pursuing those strategies.

Point of Action:

After all is said, a lot remains to be done. How do we ensure that we strengthen County Policing Authorities to address the drivers to violent extremism and radicalization some of which include:

a) Government mis- promises
b) Unemployment
c) Poverty
d) Marginalization (Historical)
e) Discrimination(ethnic/religion)
f) Personal adventure(modernization/urbanization)

How about the pull factors to CVE:

☐ Appealing ideologies propounded by extremists
☐ Effective linking of local grievances with global narrative of conflict and confrontation
☐ Charismatic leaders, attractive ideas and causes
☐ Sense of belonging to a violent extremist group
☐ Social networks and personal relationships
☐ Social benefits of belonging to an extremist group
☐ Material benefits of belonging to an extremist group

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