INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PEACE, SECURITY AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISE 2017

Peace for sustainable development

CONFERENCE REPORT

In remembering the fond memories of the Late Maj. Gen. (Rtd) Joseph Nkaiserry

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Technical Support

1.	Mr. Benson Kanyi	**Website & Design**
2.	Ms. Nina Tumaini	**Secretariat**
3.	Mr. Bonface Malala	**Book of Abstract**

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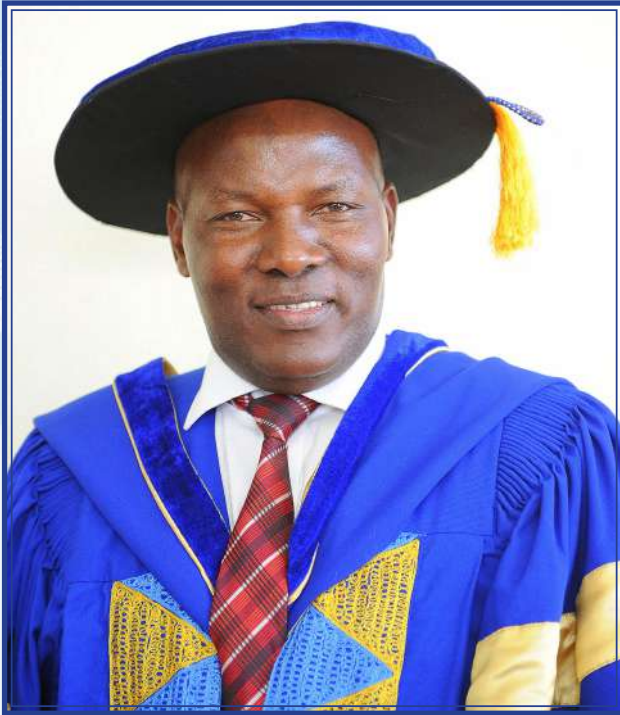
This report is based on the International Conference for Peace, Security & Social Enterprise (ICPSSE) that was organized by Mount Kenya University in partnership with Kenya Pipeline Company, Kenya National Commission for UNESCO, National Cohesion & Integration Commission, Graduate Enterprise Academy, EQUIP Africa Institute, Africa Cyberspace Network, Heart for the City, University of the West of Scotland and Clarke University. We are very grateful for your support that made the conference a success.

The conference organizing committee was chaired by Dr. Vincent Gaitho, Vice-Chairman of Mount Kenya University Council. Other members of the organizing committee were Prof. Peter Wanderi, Ms. Joyce Muchemi, Dr. Peter G. Kirira, Dr. Cecilia Kimani, Dr. Ronald Onsiro, Ms. Eunice Ng'ang'a, Dr. Kennedy Muna, Mr. John Ngoshi, Ms. Lillian Makandi, Ms. Dolly Mavuta, and Ms. Rose Macharia. In addition, Mr. David Ole Tetu and Mr. Haron Oichoe from Africa Cyberspace Network, were co-opted into the organizing committee.

The conference technical support consisted of Mr. Benson Kanyi (Website & Design), Ms. Nina Tumaini (Secretariat) and Mr. Bonface Malala (Book of Abstract). Conference abstracts were reviewed by Prof. Peter Wanderi, Ms. Joyce Muchemi, Dr. Peter G. Kirira, Dr. Idah Muchunku, Dr. Ruth Thinguri, Ms. Jane Njuguna, Dr. Evans Mwiti, Dr. Cecilia Kimani, Dr. Ronald Onsiro, Dr. Kennedy Muna, Ms. Eunice Ng'ang'a and Mr. Bonface Malala.

We would like to especially thank the invited speakers who came to Nairobi from more than 10 countries as well as the over 300 delegates who presented papers and participated in the intensive two days of discussions.

Special recognition goes to the late Hon. Major Gen. (Rtd) Joseph Nkaissery, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government for gracing the conference as the Chief Guest. Your words of peace will forever be remembered.

This report was prepared by the conference organizing committee. We also wish to thank Mr. Julius Ndumia who immortalized this event through photography.

Dr. Vincent Gaitho, PhD

Conference Organizing Committee Chairman &

President, African Consortium for Peace.

Table of Contents

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) goal Number sixteen (16), points out the need for the promotion of peace and security within societies. It is against this background that Mount Kenya University's Institute of Security Studies, Justice and Ethics (ISSJE), in tandem with the University's 2015 – 2019 Strategic Plan hosted the International Conference on Peace, Security and Social Enterprise which was held between 16th and 19th May 2017.

"Since wars start in the minds of men (and women), it is in the minds of men (and women) that mediation for peace should start" UNESCO Charter

The hosting of this conference was a vital and a double pronged undertaking as, one, it provided a forum for presentation of academic research-based papers on the ten diverse sub-themes of the conference. Second, this conference served as a rare Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) opportunity that brought together scholars and a diverse range of relevant stakeholders from the public and private sectors, academicians and practitioners on a common platform to discuss the globally elusive peace agenda.

The theme of this conference "Peace for Sustainable Development" was discussed under ten broad thematic areas. These thematic areas enabled the smooth delivery of the conference as well as the achievement of the expected conference outcomes which included the presentation of papers by five Key Note speakers, quality presentation of a total of 138 papers, attendance by 309 delegates who made significant networks. In addition, the conference also provided mentoring opportunities for young scholars and the grand launch of the African Consortium for Peace (AC4P).

Finally, the joint input from the guests, key note speakers, delegates, MKU staff, as well as the conference partners contributed towards the delivery of the remarkably successful conference. Mount Kenya University greatly appreciates this selfless gesture.

Prof. Stanley W. Waudo, PhD

Vice-Chancellor,

Mount Kenya University

ABRIDGED CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Wednesday, 17th May 2017		
ACTIVITY	**TIME**	**VENUE**
Plenary 1 i) Artistic presentations ii) Keynote Address 1-3	0810 - 0930	Pavilion Main Hall
Official Opening Ceremony i) Preliminary Remarks ii) Address by the Chief Guest iii) Group Photo iv) Press Conference	0930 - 1030	Pavilion Main Hall
Plenary 2 **Panel Discussion One**	1100 - 1230	Pavilion Main Hall
Parallel Sessions	1400 - 1700	Pavilion Main Hall/ Annex 01/ Annex 02/ Annex 03
Sub-Theme 1: Media, Communication and Peace	1400 - 1700	Pavilion Main Hall
Sub-Theme 2: Financial Management and Peace **Sub-Theme 3**: Climate Change and Security	1400 - 1700	Annex 01
Sub-Theme 4: Peace and Emerging Security Threats **Sub-Theme 5**: Cyber Crime and Security	1400 - 1700	Annex 02
Sub-Theme 6: Peace and the Family **Sub-Theme 7**: Peace, Gender and the Minority Groups	1400 - 1700	Annex 03
Thursday, 18th May 2017		
Plenary 3 Keynote Address 5-7	0820 - 0920	Pavilion Main Hall
Plenary 2 **Panel Discussion Two**	0930 - 1030	Pavilion Main Hall
Parallel Sessions	1100 - 1300	Pavilion Main Hall/ Annex 01/ Annex 02/ Annex 03
Sub-Theme 1: Peace and Social Enterprise	1100 - 1300	Pavilion Main Hall
Sub-Theme 2: Media, Communication and Peace	1100 - 1300	Annex 01

Sub-Theme 3: Peace, Governance and Political Processes	1100 - 1300	Annex 02
Sub-Theme 4: Peace, Education and Social Wellbeing	1100 - 1300	Annex 03
Parallel Sessions	1400 - 1700	Pavilion Main Hall/ Annex 01/Annex 02/ Annex 03
Sub-Theme 1: Religion, Peace and Security **Sub-Theme 2**: Security and Sustainable Development	1400 - 1700	Pavilion Main Hall
Sub-Theme 3: Peace, Governance and Political Processes	1400 - 1700	Annex 01
Sub-Theme 4: Peace, Education and Social Wellbeing **Sub-Theme 5**: Peace, Gender and the Minority Groups	1400 - 1700	Annex 02
Sub-Theme 6: Religion, Peace and Security	1400 - 1700	Annex 03

CONFERENCE GUESTS SPEECHES

The Late Hon Major Gen.(Rtd) Joseph Nkaissery- Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government

Title of Address: *Why peace and security are critical components of social enterprise for sustainable development*

The late Honorable Nkaissery welcomed the delegates to the conference and stated that it was an **important** and **timely** International conference on "**Peace**, **Security** and **Social Enterprise** for **Sustainable Development**."

The conference was **very timely** because it came at a time when the country was preparing for general elections.

"Taking cognizance of the central role peace and security plays in the delivery of sustainable development, the Government has put in place elaborate security systems and structures to ensure that the country, its citizens and their property are secure **before**, **during** and **after** the elections. This forum is also **timely** because the idea of engaging in dialogue on peaceful interventions for sustainable development in the contemporary society and especially in Kenya today cannot be gainsaid".

He continued to say that peace and security are central requirements for social and economic development as well as for effective governance, the **integration** of **peace**, **security** and **social enterprise** as the agenda of discussion during the conference was highly commendable. This is more so because emerging security dynamics and socio-economic challenges have made many of our youths vulnerable and easy targets of unlawful criminal groups that take advantage of their **vulnerability** and **ignorance**.

In the light of this, the creation of **social enterprises** through **innovation**, **creativity** and **mentorship** opportunities particularly by institutions of higher learning would provide a **barricade** against recruitment of our youths into terrorism and other criminal gangs.

The late Cabinet Secretary continued to say that Social enterprise is a vital driving force in the growth of any economy hence the reason behind the Government of Kenya's commitment towards youth empowerment in the Kenya Vision 2030. He commended Mount Kenya University and the partnering organizations for making the conference possible. He noted that one of the key partners of this conference is the **National Cohesion and Integration Commission** (NCIC); a commission mandated by the Government of Kenya to advance peace and cohesion in the country.

He recognized **Africa Cyberspace Network** who partnered in organizing a Cyber Crime and Security session. Indeed cybercrime is a new crime phenomenon that requires our concerted efforts to combat. He commended the *Nation Media Group* who played a role as a media partner in the conference.

He urged other organizations and universities to join hands in similar partnerships as they seek local and **context-specific solutions** towards sustainable peace in Africa and beyond.

Additionally, universities should be on the forefront in inculcating **national values** such as **patriotism**, **integrity** and **respect** of the rule of law.

The Cabinet Secretary concluded that he was convinced that the conference would contribute significantly towards policy development and will be a permanent hallmark towards the attainment of **peace** and **security** for **sustainable development** in Kenya and Africa.

Hon Major Gen. (Rtd) Joseph Nkaissery passed on two months later following a short illness. The conference organizers are grateful for the role he played as a pillar of peace within the region. May his soul rest in eternal peace.

H.E. Eng. James Kimonyo – Rwanda High Commissioner to Kenya

Title of Address: *Lessons from Rwanda to Kenya on Peace and Conflict*

In his address to the delegates, H.E. Amb. Kimonyo gave a history of the Rwandan genocide, also known as the genocide against the Tutsi. Rwanda can be a case study where people can learn due to the 1994 genocide.

History of the Genocide

From April to July 1994, members of the Hutu ethnic majority in the East-Central African nation of Rwanda murdered as many as 800,000 people, mostly of the Tutsi minority. Begun by extreme Hutu nationalists in the capital of Kigali, the genocide spread throughout the country with staggering speed and brutality, as ordinary citizens were incited by local officials and the then powerful Hutu government to take up arms against their neighbours. By the time the Tutsi-led Rwandese Patriotic Front gained control of the country through a military offensive in early July, hundreds of thousands of Rwandans were dead and many more displaced from their homes . The RPF victory created 2 million more refugees (mainly Hutus) from Rwanda, exacerbating what had already become a full-blown humanitarian crisis.

....

The High Commissioner advised the delegation that the signs of conflicts need to be arrested before it leads to war. In addition, he cautioned that dividing the citizens along tribal lines is a catalyst of conflict.

Key highlights

- It is a lesson to any society. Society is shaped by the history, beliefs, values etc
- Politics of identity can take a country to the edge of a precipice
- Everyday 10,000 were killed during Rwanda genocide

How has Rwanda maintained peace?

- o National cohesion and integration
- o Gecaca courts (a traditional system of conflict resolution)
- o Itorero - (a Rwandan civic education institution which aims mainly at teaching all Rwandese to keep their culture through its different values such as national unity, social solidarity, patriotism, integrity, bravery, tolerance, etc.)

In his closing remarks, Ambassador Kimonyo reminded the delegates that peace starts with individuals and that people have the power to determine their future.

Mrs Christine Maingi –Kenya National Commission for UNESCO

Mrs. Maingi represented the Director General KNATCOM at the Conference. She reported that peace and security were prerequisites for economic and sustainable growth. She said that insecurity has destructive outcomes and reiterated that there is no sustainable development without peace. She also highlighted the activities of KNATCOM that are aligned to its mission; "promote building of peace, eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intellectual dialogue through education, sciences, culture, communication and information." KNATCOM has therefore established several committees with experts drawn from various institutions in Kenya

Mr. Tom Mshindi – Editor in Chief, Nation Media Group

Mr. Tom Mshindi reported that a peace conference just before the election was timely. Serious attention is required on peace. He pointed out that the Media in exercising its rights needed to be vigilant to avoid fueling conflicts. The Fourth Estate should also embrace the Lessons learnt from the past which should not be repeated. He concluded that the media has a huge responsibility to enhance peace and hence have chosen to carry a positive role in the 2017 general election. He mentioned ongoing efforts by the media houses like holding of public debates that have helped members of the public understand the positions of candidates pursuing various political positions.

Hon. Francis Ole Kaparo - Chairman, National Cohesion and Integration Commission

Hon. Kaparo had a direct message to the media to ensure that they are responsible in their reporting. He challenged the media to be careful not to be sensational in their reporting. Hon. Kaparo further pointed out numerous newsworthy materials that have been overshadowed by their coverage of political activities. He further reiterated that the media plays a great role in peace keeping and urged for their participation in peace building efforts as major stakeholders. In his closing remarks, he warned that "if Kenya burns even the media houses will burn".

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Prof. David Maughan Brown, *Emeritus Professor, York University, UK*

Topic: 'Disorder, chaos and disturbance': Peace, peace education, governance and political process in Higher Education

In a presentation based on violent student protests in South Africa in 2016, Dr. Brown observed that people respond in accordance to how others relate with them. The South African 'decolonization' of the curriculum was symbolized by the removal of the Rhodes Statues. He noted that universities cease to be of public good when there is disorder, chaos and disturbance.

He noted that Nairobi has set a good example in naming roads and putting up statues of people involved in the struggle for peace. South Africa had just embarked on putting up statues of key people involved in the struggle for peace.

Prof. Brown observed that the decolonization of universities starts with the decolonization of the mind and that students' bodies have potential to arrest chaos. Appropriate procedures of assuring peace to students should be put in place and communicated to them continuously. In conclusion and in reference to a quote by the first South African president, Nelson Mandela, that heroes are those who make peace and build, he observed that those responsible for hosting and organizing the conference are heroes.

Dr. Ann Adkins, Assistant Professor of Education, Clarke University, USA

Topic: *Teaching the Children: Our Hope for the Future*

Dr. Adkins started by observing that peace starts with peace-making skills amongst children since they are the future of every nation. Peace education starts with everyday actions from the kindness of hearts. She highlighted key aspects of peace education as self-discipline skills, conflict resolution skills, service learning, and constructive skills which include communication and cooperation in problem solving. While Dr. Adkins highlighted that there is coordination between developing self-discipline skills and peace, she also noted that students should be trained to mediate conflicts between peers so as to be able to consider themselves as peace makers. She stated that a curriculum committed to peace building, for example, Writing, History, Reading, Physical Education, can promote service learning through participation in projects that address community needs where students can demonstrate competence in specific skills.

In conclusion, she encouraged teachers to incorporate peace in the curriculum noting that equipping children with peacemaking skills at the early stages of their education, the same skills will be reflected in their future.

Prof. P.L.O. Lumumba, *Director & Chief Executive Officer, Kenya School of Law*

Topic: *Peace is the Way*

Prof. Lumumba commended Mount Kenya University for hosting the peace conference and noted that African countries were not doing well in the area of peace because of war and conflicts. He noted that some African countries continue to be troubled today because of earlier wars and cited Angola, Mozambique, and Rwanda. Due to conflicts of various dimensions, there has been an increase of refugees from South Sudan going to Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, etc. He observed that D.R. Congo has the richest resource on earth yet it is a poor country due to war.

Peace is a subject that will remain topical over the years. He noted that in Kenya, there have been tribal clashes every election year and cited 1992, 1997 and 2007 when the country was almost lost due to the view that the elections were not free and fair. This is when Kenya realized that peace can be lost very easily. Generally, elections are recognized as an opportunity to choose good leaders but in Africa, it has been a time of conflict. He gave examples of Zambia and Burundi elections which led to prolonged periods of conflict.

He referred to the Kenya's Vision 2030 which recognizes Kenya as a mid-level economy but also noted that this may not be the case if we undermine her peace. He highlighted that nothing can be achieved without peace and while the government has an obligation to ensure peace is enhanced, each individual has a role to play. He challenged the media to ensure press responsibility in order to safeguard national peace. He compared media with a warrior noting that it can either destroy or build a nation. With regards to Social Media, he advised that it should be used responsibly since, "when peace is lost there is no time to Tweet or WhatsApp". He cautioned that when a country is lost to war, it takes years to rebuild and gave South Sudan, Somalia, Syria, as living examples.

He finally reminded politicians that Kenyans deserve peace and they ought to weigh the words they utter. Peace should be perceived as a commodity; when lost it cannot be easily found and should therefore be safeguarded for the public good at all costs. He concluded by noting that the conference was futuristic.

Dr. Beth Putnam, *Assistant Professor of Education, Clarke University, USA*

Topic: *Multicultural Education and the Common Good*

The presentation was based on Clarke University and illustrated the intentional integration of practicing the common good in a higher education setting as a model to perpetuate volunteerism, peace, and social well-being in local communities. Dr. Putnam noted that the common good benefits all people in a society since multicultural education include ageism, religion, race, sexual orientation, among others.

Students in Clarke University are taught to volunteer for the common good through service learning that provides a variety of opportunities. Service learning is a teaching strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instructions and reflection to enrich the learning experience, civic responsibility, etc. Service learning activities for volunteering include childcare for foster parents, outside visits with elderly residents in nursing home, stream and reading events at public schools, among others.

Dr. Putnam observed that student contributions toward the common good impact awareness of how personal action affects societal peace and well-being that can be projected beyond the local community toward national and global understanding and initiatives.

Reporting the findings of a student survey on the experience of volunteering, Dr. Putnam reported that 98% of the students were willing to volunteer again, 87% planned to volunteer after graduation, while 94% believed that contributing to the common good contributes to peace.

Dr. Putnam suggested that in order to achieve the above, it is important to determine the core values, start a conversation, model an activity and engage others towards the common good, reflect and repeat the process. In conclusion, she highlighted that common good is the energy to do good and challenged the delegates to adopt the initiative as a strategy to promote peace.

Prof. John Struthers, *Director: Centre for African Research on Enterprise and Economic Development (CAREED), University of West of Scotland) Chancellor Designate, Mount Kenya University, Rwanda.*

Topic: *The role of Social Enterprise in alleviating poverty and in sustaining peace and security: A Review*

The presenter started his presentation with a lesson on the history of banking. He further discussed Adam Smith theory of banking. Adam Smith paid considerable attention to the problems of money, banking, and the price level. Smith favoured private ownership and competition in banking, but he also favoured several legal restrictions, including usury laws, a lower limit on the size of bank notes, and elimination of 'the option clause'. Prof. Struthers also discussed the Grameen model of banking that is unique in the following ways: i) targets the poor, ii) door step service, iii) collateral free loans, and iv) focus on women. The bank facility in an enabler of social enterprise and reduces financial repression. Finally, he built a strong case on the role of social enterprises in conflict mitigation and in post-conflict societies.

PLENARY SESSIONS

Plenary 1: Co-hosted with Africa Cyberspace Network (ACN)

Theme: Demystifying cybercrime and information towards achieving peace and security

Chair: Mr. John Kamau

Session moderator: Mr Henry Maina: Executive Director, Article 19 East and Horn of Africa

Rapporteur: Mr. Bonface Malala

PANELISTS

1. **Dr. Katherine Getao:** ICT Secretary, Ministry of Information and Communication of Kenya
2. **Mr. Vincent Ngundi:** Ass. Director/ Cyber Security & Ecommerce, Communication Authority of Kenya
3. **Patrick Matu**: Associate Director, Control Risks

Keynote speaker: Dr. Joshua Morris, Clarke University

Presentation by Keynote speaker

Dr Joshua Morris defined social media as a technology that helps share information around the globe. He cited various types of social media in the modern world which included but not limited to; Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, Twoo, Twitter among others.

He cited Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp as the most used social media platform in the modern world with estimated 1.87 billion users of Facebook and 1.0 billion using WhatsApp per day. In his remarks, he retaliated that the highest number of people using social media has influenced hackers to get access to the sites easily globally. He outlined that about 160 million social media accounts are

hacked daily with Twitter leading with about 25 million accounts followed by snapchat (4-5 million) daily in the United States of America (USA).

Dr. Joshua Morris outlined two key factors namely; password guessing and social engineering as the main ways that the hackers use to access social media accounts. In addition, he stated that some hackers utilize email fishing and impersonation to intrude accounts.

Methods needed to protect social Media Accounts

- Change password often
- Use a 2-step authentication procedure
- Use only trusted Wi-Fi network
- Manage privacy settings accordingly

Important points to social media users

- End user weak link can be cracked down easily
- Make proper policies on social media
- Parents to educate children on pros and cons of using social media
- Institutions to develop good education curricula on social media

Shared responsibilities

- Proper social network
- End users research to unearth evidence based data that can curb hacking
- Good curricula by institutions of learning
- General change of mindset

Topics or areas of study to consider today in Kenya as a way of improving cybercrime security

1. Develop a new approach to cybercrime issues
2. Develop proper policies
3. Develop modern communication infrastructure
4. Promote cyber security Education
5. Utilize data obtained from research

RESPONSES BY PANNELISTS

1. **Patrick Matu, Associate Director, Control Risks**

   ➤ Established communication companies such as Safaricom should develop modern communication infrastructures to enable it counter-attack incidences of hacking.

   ➤ He also noted that incase major basic necessity facilities such as water, electricity etc. are

hacked, such scenario could damage the whole country at once.

➢ He also noted that big companies such as Safaricom should be proactive and not reactive.

2.   Fred Nyakundi

➢ He noted that cybercrime is caused by technology and its divided into two broadly categories namely; Pure cybercrime and cyber related offenses. He noted that overall, all offenses are crime related.

➢ He urged the government to invest in protecting its people by developing proper policies and ensuring they are implemented.

➢ He urged the communication companies to always have a plan B in case of hacking scenarios; train ICT persons about cybercrime including how to discriminate downloading materials and those proper rules of engagements should be introduced to WhatsApp groups among others.

3.   Dr. Catherine Getao

➢ Urged government to introduce rules/policies on using social media

➢ She noted that cybercrimes are complicated due to their complexity and therefore requires urgent intervention

➢ She noted that the government need to change relevant policies in ICT to ensure modern complications of ICT features are well addressed

Reaction from the Delegates

How is Kenya Prepared for hacking eventualities?

Response: The best intervention is starting education on cybercrime security at the right developmental stages

Can we go back to the analog era?

Response: It's impossible to go back to the analog era since advantages of digital era outweighs disadvantages of analog era

What level should we start to teach our children on cyber security?

Response: Immediately children begin using electronic gadgets.

What are the technical processes developed by the government to curb cybercrime security?

➢ Development of Policies

➢ Development of proper laws

➢ Encouragement of private sector to join efforts in cyber security.

How do you protect vulnerable societies?

➢ Protection of websites

➢ Always develop a backup real time

Plenary 2: Co-hosted with National Cohesion &Integration Commission (NCIC)

Theme: Cohesion and Integration

Chair: Dr. Sellah King'oro

Rapporteur: Mr. Daniel Gatungu

PANELISTS

i.   Prof. Maurice Amutabi

ii.   Prof. Mary Getui

iii.   Prof. Oshita O. Oshita

iv.   Prof. Gitile Naituli

v.   Mr. David E. Y. Normanyo

Prof. Amutabi defined these two concepts as togetherness, bonding or connectedness. He gave the major causes of tension in African and Kenyan context as: resources like oil and water, ethnic tensions (observing that ethnic diversity is both good and bad), etc. In his view, names are used as part of ethnic discrimination-it's a bad trend where places, universities etc. are named after ethnic communities. This negates the cohesion efforts. Xenophobia is also a major source of tensions as in the case of Kenyan- Somalis who are erroneously lumped together as Al-Shabaab terrorists.

He gave the Challenges to Cohesion efforts as election-related violence that is cyclical in Kenya. Devolution is however helping to defuse attention from the Centre, Marginalization is happening even at the county level where minorities within the counties are exempted from distribution of political offices and resources, Land problems-after independence, this turned into an intra-African conflict. Africans became squatters in their own land, ethnic political lords stoke ethnic tensions every election cycle. Economic inequalities make cohesion efforts very difficult.

Way Forward

- Accelerate decentralization of power
- Increase accessibility through affirmative action
- Regulate political competition
- Celebrate diversity
- Cultivate patriotism
- Build mechanisms to protect minority groups
- Develop ethnic integration policies
- Pay more attention to people living with disabilities
- Balance-out government appointments
- Invest in the development of democratic political parties
- Engage the civil society and media in a more structured manner.

Prof. Gitile observed that ignorance is exploited by politicians and that conflicts emanate from disagreements over resources. Kenyans by themselves trust each other until politicians come along. Kenya's biggest problem is lack of sincere political leaders. He warned about the emerging trend where the more educated Kenyans become, the more ethnically sensitive they become. NCIC has put in place early warning mechanisms for conflicts by: employing technology; training 2,000 police officers; 500 prosecutors and judges; and posting 2 monitors per county.

Prof. Oshita said that naming is not necessarily the cause of conflict in Africa-ethnicity, on the contrary, whipping up emotions is the real problem. In Africa, politics is the highest-paying job. Politicians are therefore willing to do anything to win.

- We need to start to see the nation as coming before anything else.
- Poverty can unite citizens since they face the same challenges.

Prof. Mary Getui commented that the political high season is the wrong timing to make important national decisions. He advised that we could borrow lessons from Ujamaa in Tanzania. Without being reminded about the issues that divide them, Kenyans are very united, as we approach the August 8th general elections; focus needs to be paid on key institutions like council of elders and religious institutions to build cohesion. Zoning that is orchestrated by politicians is unproductive and only serves to further ethnically divide the people.

David Normanyo illustrated the case of Ghana's last successful elections in 2016. Military unrest had troubled Ghana in the pre-1992 period. In the past, elections in Ghana were held in an environment of fear and threats. Change came from strengthening the electoral process: strengthening political parties; allowing for just dispute resolution; involvement of parties in the entire process, more importantly, Ghanaians were able to link peace to development and were hence incentivized to preserve peace.

Feedback from the delegates

1) **Question:** Do we really engage the community in the election process or do we only need them during election time?

Answer: This is unfortunately the political reality in Africa. Citizens are equally to blame. Many only participate because of what they individually gain.

2) **Question:** In Prof. Amutabi's presentation, he linked conflicts in Kenya to ethnicity. What about in the devolved systems where counties are composed predominantly of one ethnic group?

Answer: The situation is equally bad in counties where the majority ethnicities are marginalizing the minorities. Devolution has therefore not completely healed this.

3) **Question:** What is the role of founding independent parties in fostering the culture of tolerance and democracy in Africa?

Answer: Political parties are not ideological and run on the big man syndrome. Internal party democracy does not work in Africa. There is need to build the structures of the parties.

4) **Question:** Why do we still talk about marginalization in Kenya after devolution? Resources should be equitably distributed.

Answer: Devolution is about empowering groups at the county level. County composition is multi-ethnic. Devolution has devolved marginalization against the minorities in the counties.

Plenary 3: Co-hosted with Kenya National Commission for UNESCO (KNATCOM)

Theme: Role of Education in Peace Building

Chair: Ms. Mary Kang'ethe, Kenya National Commission for UNESCO (KNATCOM)- Promoting Global Citizenship Education in Kenya

Rapporteur: Mr. Bonface Malala

PANELISTS

1. **Richard Nderitu:** National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) Civic Education Department – Promoting national cohesion through education

2. **Kefa Onyango:** Directorate of National Cohesion and National Values- The role of education in promoting national values and principles

3. **Thomas Odera:** National Steering Committee on Peace Building and conflict management- The role of NSCPBCN in promoting peace in Kenya

4. **Jack Ombaka:** National Counter Terrorism Center- Addressing violent extremism through education

5. **Emmah Wachira:** Life skills Promoters (LISP)- Promoting skills for peace in Kenya

Keynote address: Role of Education in Peace Building

The speaker (MKU alumnus) thanked Mount Kenya University and other partners for organizing the 1st International Peace and Security Conference of its own kind in East Africa. He opened his remarks by noting that "leaders always think about next general election instead of next generation. He said that sustainable development heavily relied on two major pillars namely; quality education and global connection. He added that for the nation to live peacefully and in harmony, it's a must to foster citizen education.

Importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 4 (Education) on Peace

➢ It fosters peace education after 2007 post-election violence

➢ Economy has always been affected by the general election cycle

➢ He urged schools to play a big role in promoting peace programmes through their curricula. He also urged the government to partner with private sectors to ensure that peace education is implemented.

Achievements by the Ministry of Education in fostering peace

- Development of learning materials
- Development of Policies
- Training of teachers
- Holding peace campaigns
- Support to teaching piloting programs
- Encouraging living together
- Coordinating inter-county policies development
- Piloting anti-violence projects
- Promoting life skills books
- Promoting peace through music and drama
- Providing platforms for peace crisis interventions
- Encouraging community outreach programmes

CHALLENGES

- Mainstreaming not done across the board
- Inadequate capacity building programmes
- Less emphasis on education framework
- Paradigm shift in education /pedagogy
- Weak education coordination

PANELISTS

1. **Richard Nderitu**

➢ It's important to have fully developed education programmes that capture the element of peace education in the current school curricula.

Measurements for Peace

- Engage with education institutes
- Engage with education management at national and county level
- Engage with Universities

- Supporting co-curricular activities
- Establishing peace clubs at schools
- Participating in peace works among other indicators

2. **Mr. Kefa Onyango**

   ➢ He urged that the Directorate of National Cohesion and National Values is participating actively in Coordinating National Programmes on Peace.

   ➢ He also noted that the Directorate of National Cohesion and National Values participate in training and sensitizing on human values that aims at promoting peace across the country.

3. **Mr. Thomas Odera, National Steering Committee on Peace Building and conflict management**

   ➢ He highlighted how NSCP is a stakeholder of peace building in Kenya but noted that Kenya need to develop good policies and communicate its mission and vision.

   ➢ He cited "Uwiano Initiative" as one of the most successful initiatives in Kenya that foster peace and security in different parts of the country.

He briefly outlined components of NSCP such as;

- Mapping conflicted areas
- Media campaign
- Partnerships
- SMS platform that capture relevant data on peace
- Establishment of data analysis centers

SUCCESSFUL AREAS

- Referendum
- Election 2012
- Rapid responses in hot areas
- Facilitation to peace-keeping groups/missions

4. **Mr. Jack Ombaka, National Counter Terrorism Center- Addressing violent extremism through education**

   ➢ He outlined that the major responsibility of the commission is to counter terrorism in Kenya. He noted that education is the major pillar for terrorism eradication in Kenya.

   ➢ Education is used to fight terrorism in the following ways;

- Implementing proper strategies
- Developing risk assessment tools
- Fighting terrorism propagandas by online secret monitoring gadgets
- Including terrorism element in education curricula in Kenya

Models used to fight terrorism

- Utilize religious education
- Reconcile foreign religious education with Kenya's education system
- Emphasis on critical analysis
- Embark on terrorism risk assessment to all schools
- Train citizens on terrorism education

5. **Ms. Emmah Wachira, Life skills Promoters (LISP) - Promoting skills for peace in Kenya**

- ➢ She noted that LISP work with children and youths to foster peace and education.
- ➢ He also noted that knowledge alone doesn't lead to behavior change.
- ➢ Life skills enables individual to deal with conflict and noted that people with low confidence cannot interact properly with colleagues
- ➢ LISP work closely with the Ministry of education to offer several peace initiatives to the community and that they are also participating in development of peace education curricula

CHALLENGES

- Limited teaching - Peer educators and dialogue forum s are necessary
- Limited involvement of the parents

Feedback from the Delegates

What is the government doing to protect its citizens?

Response: Sensitization on terrorism, intrinsic and extrinsic values and empowering youths about radicalization. Sensitization is done to institutions of higher learning by the anti-terrorism experts. For instance, in 2017 the team has already visited MKU and had a sensitization forum with the students. It plans to roll out the sensitization programme to all Universities.

What is government doing to fight terrorism?

Response: The government of Kenya continues to invest in establishment of various organizations and commissions that fight terrorism.

Major challenge facing the government in the fight against terrorism?

Response: The biggest challenge is radicalization and porous border allowing foreigners to sneak into the country

SUMMARY

- ➢ Academic institutions have a role to play in partnering with government agencies to carry out research on insecurity
- ➢ In addition, security is our personal responsibility and begins with each individual

SAMPLED PRESENTATIONS OF PARALLEL SESSIONS
SUB-THEME ONE: MEDIA, COMMUNICATION AND PEACE

Dr. Mumo Nzau's presentation titled "towards a shared Security during 2017 General Election in Kenya: A Critical Assessment of the Legal Policy". The background of this project emphasized on the importance of soft human centered approach instead of the common military strategic that has been the norm for many years. This work strived to fit this human centered approach in the forthcoming august 2017 elections. In the methodology, qualitative methodology was used through a police oriented review of secondary data. This was due to limitation of time for collection of primary data. On seeking to find out how well the legal, policy and institutional environment is, the findings of this study revealed that there cannot be safe elections without secure working policy system in place. Dr Nzau recommended a joint working relationship between citizens, oversight bodies and government structures between now and 8th of August. In addition, he saw a need for proper civic education and measures to rebuild trust such as the electoral body coming out clearly on how it shall count votes and report results in August polls.

Mr. Mwaka Deche presented a paper on Preparing a New Generation of Leaders in Kilifi County. Mwaka is a bishop and works with Micah Vision Professional Leaders Program. The aim of the project was to get leaders at a tender age, prepare them right from primary, secondary up to university level. Therefore, this work emphasised more on how institutions can contribute to promoting peace and security by generating good leaders. Among the best examples of institutions that had succeeded in this was Princeton University which had produced so many statesmen over time. Data for this study was collected by use of questionnaire then analysed. According to the result, there were two types of leaders; academic or merit leaders and elected leaders. The researcher made reference to biblical leaders and drew a correlation between good and bad leaders. He gave three recommendations; that leaders should be trained in fear of God; governments and Christian organizations should work as career missionaries; and that there should be more foreign languages included in the education curriculum.

Ms. Catherine Kaimenyi presented on legal framework and implementation of workforce diversity policies in public universities in Kenya. According to this study, the word diversity implied differences among people in terms of ethnic, gender and physical ability characteristics. The study looked investigated why policies exist yet they are not implemented. Five critical reasons for this question were cited but in this paper, only one was examined: legal framework. Due to the diversity of societies today, there was increased awareness of human rights and policies could be developed at various levels e.g.at national, regional and international levels. According to her findings, although the Kenyan constitution provided for gender inclusivity for instance in article 81 (b), this was not the reality at the ground. Workforce in the Kenya universities was characterised by ethnic imbalance in employment with the largest communities occupying up to 66%. Most employees came from the vice chancellors' community. She also noted a huge gender gap. For instance, women professors were only 3.6% while assistant professors amounted to 18.9%. This work thus saw little evidence on implementation. The main reason

for this was the complexity of the policy and lack of clarity. She concluded that the constitution did not spell out how the representation of Kenyan diversity would come in, so she recommended for the policy to be clearly interpreted.

Dr. Stella Nasimiyu presented a paper titled Linking Place Names to Ethnic Conflict; Perceptions of Residents of Kiambaa. Names could be imported either to designate something or to keep history. According to the Waki report, places of election violence had names that had opponent names or were borrowed. In Trans-Nzoia County for instance, the name `Gituamba' existed, foreign in a Kalenjin dominated area. So the objective of the study was to draw a link between place name and the predisposition to ethnic violence. Social norms theory formed the theoretical literature, and explains that actions of people are based on misinformation and misperceptions are perceived as real. Individuals then passively accept the misperceptions instead of changing them with the information they have. The methodology for this study was a case study and mixed approach was used. The findings pointed out that in Kiambaa Uasin-gishu County, out of the 127 bodies received from MTRH, it had the highest number of deaths after the Langas. The researcher thus concluded that although the constitution gives one a right to live anywhere, people ought to be careful. She recommended NCIC to develop a program on integration among migrant communities.

Ms. Fatuma Hashim research was about conflict and corruption in public resource sharing. She observed that corruption couldn't necessarily contribute to armed conflict in Kenya. Her theoretical framework was grounded on modernization theory and realistic conflict theories. In her research methodology employed both qualitative and quantitative methods. This survey was carried out in Mombasa, Kilifi, Elgeyo Marakwet, Wajir and Turkana where fifty self- administered questionnaires were used and 20 key informants were interviewed. One of her findings was that Kenyans believed that corruption had devolved to the counties. In Mombasa, respondents believed that the government had exploited the indigenous communities at the expense of the non- indigenous. This contributed to economic marginalization and resulted to the formation of groups like Mombasa Republic Council (MRC). The conclusion of this study was that citizens needed to trust government institutions and on the other hand, the governments both county and national ought to provide essential services to all people. Corruption could be reduced by embracing strong effective governance.

Dr. Allan Moore presented on strategic planning for durable peace. He observed military conflicts in Somalia. Even in Kenya, there were instances of unstable peace and crisis like in 1992, 1997, and 2007 election violence. The objective of this study was thus to evaluate what provisions existed to address problems within Kenya and make suggestions for improvements to demobilize strategies that would make positive impact towards stable peace in the region. The study was also concerned on the importance of re-integration of ex-combatants for transition from conflict to peace. In many cases, ex-combatants had to adjust their expectations and suffer from psychosocial problems as a result of conflict which affected their ability to operate civilian life. Many experienced stigmatization. The research found out mass discharge form Kenya defense forces which could be linked to Somalia conflict and where over 800 had left service for a variety of reasons. In the research methodology,

analysis of policy provisions for armed forces was done. Results showed that while a provision existed in the Kenya defense forces that every service man be given on discharge a certificate of discharge containing the prescribed particulars, however no further follow up was done. Soldiers could even be martialed while still suffering mentally. The researcher thus recommended involvement of professional psychologists, civic education and follow up to check ex-soldiers after initial demobilization with potential to recall. This research study is still ongoing.

Prof. Kennedy Mutundu presented on water resource based conflicts and implications for community livelihoods in Ngare Ndare catchment, North Central Kenya. He observed that natural resources conflicts could affect political stability in Africa and this could be manifested through tensions, armed conflicts and loss of lives and property. Conflicts could be traced between individuals, groups, communities and even states. The study therefore identified water hotspots like Nile and offered an internal dimension of conflicts of water sustainability problem in the basin. This research was ongoing and sought to come up with a clear answer as to what point natural resource become important than political resources or interests.

SUB-THEME TWO: PEACE AND EMERGING SECURITY THREATS

Ms. Lucy Wamuyu presented a paper on adoption of ninhydrin based physical processing of latent prints for crime investigations. Ninhydrin method of crime investigations is inexpensive and reliable.

It is a good method of investigating crime. It can be used hand in hand with other methods. It can be used to detect crime way after crime has been committed. There is need for further study to establish the reliability of using Ninhydrin method for extracting fingerprints to detect the crime. The method may not be effective where the people involved in crime are minors and therefore no record of their fingerprints. There is need to capture all the fingerprints immediately after birth and keep them in government records. There is need for empirical research to justify why ninhydrin is better than current chemicals to enhance adoption. Fingerprint extraction using Ninhydrin technology can be used by criminology and forensic Science students as a tool to detect crime and to learn crime detection. Wamuyu concluded that this new approach is an inefficient method of extracting fingerprints from documentation like forged cheques, anonymous letters, extortion and suicidal notes.

Mr. Fred Moyomba presented a paper on local integration of refugees a permanent solution to refugee problem in Kenya? The results showed that there is great advantage in integrating refugees especially on the economy. The government can use the resources for development if the refugees are integrated with local community. There is no much research done on local integration of refugees and its impact. There is no knowledge on what percentage of refugees would be interested in local integration. There is need to adopt local integration of refugees for easy management of camps. Skilled refugees should be given citizenship and contribute to the country's manpower. Local integration is a good way of managing refugees in Kenya.

Mr. Benson Njoroge gave a presentation on Peace and mathematics: A model for County Peace Index (CPI). There was significant difference in the CPI between the total annual revenue, development budget, school enrollment index, poverty index and population density. There is minimal research on peace and mathematics. There are gaps in knowledge of the influence of total annual revenue, development budget, school enrollment index, poverty index and population density. There is need for further studies because CPI does not determine causality. There is need for more research in peace and mathematics. Peacefulness of a country in Kenya is influenced by poverty levels, school enrollment, total revenue and development budget.

SUBTHEME THREE: PEACE, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELLBEING

Dr. Erastus Thoronjo gave a presentation on objective opinion polling to curb electoral violence in Kenya. He outlined that electoral campaigns period in many parts of the world are embroiled with violence. In Kenya, since 2002 election opinion polling has influenced and known to have induced political instability. Declaration Opinion polling from the media corporation on electoral expectancy results has led to political instability and fighting among Kenyan communities. He urged that opinion polling has triggered election violence not only in Kenya, but it has been witnessed in African nation and European countries. Dr Thoronjo aimed to establish strategic solution link opinion polling and election violence in Kenya.

Ms. Immaculate Wachira gave a presentation on an assessment of School Practices in Fostering Peaceful Coexistence in Private Schools: A Case Study of Bristar Girls, Kiambu County. She thanked Mount Kenya University for organizing such a wonderful conference that gave postgraduate students the opportunity to present in the conference. She noted that Schools have been designed to help the society achieve its greater goal of fostering unity among its citizens. Conflicts among students and those instigated by the students to the institutions have informed the need to put in place measures within the system. The research was aimed at creating conducive environment for pupils/students. The measures are school practices geared towards minimizing hooliganism or any disruptive behavior that may hinder a peaceful coexistence. Harmony is key in restoring peace in the school system. Conflicts in a school setup are not unusual. Conflict can disrupt learning process in schools. Setting up interaction sessions can bridge conflict gap between students and teachers or between students themselves. Individual activities, policies and programmatic school approaches to achieve positive changes in students' relationships. Research aimed at me assessing measures put in place-both academic and non-academic, in the school setup. Following activities were found to foster peace; cultural week, peace corner, breaks, praying sessions, games amongst others.

JUGDES REPORT ON BEST PAPER COMPETITION DURING THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PEACE, SECURITY AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISE

TRAINING ON PAPER WRITING

A need assessment survey carried out during the preliminary stages of the preparations of the International Conference on Peace, Security and Social Enterprise demonstrated the need to equip academic staff with requisite skills on academic writing. Consequently, the Institute of Security Studies, Justice and Ethics (MKU) organized an academic writing workshop on 6th August 2016 with the aim of building capacity among the university staff. The training which attracted 55 participants was a great learning and interaction opportunity on academic writing with the intention of promoting scholarly papers that meet international standards. We are delighted to note that the outcomes of the training were without doubt met as evidenced by the participation and submission of abstracts / papers by 15 staff members who attended the training. In addition, after a rigorous review process, of the papers presented, the winning paper come from one of the trained participant. Lastly and most importantly, 12 of the papers reviewed met the standards for publication in a multi-disciplinary journal.

REVIEWED ABSTRACTS

The International Conference on Peace, Security and Social Enterprise Secretariat organized a two-day Workshop on 24th and 25th January, 2015 at Cravers, Thika. The aim of the workshop was to review conference abstracts in preparation for the forthcoming conference. The team reviewed 94 abstracts from the 12 different sub-themes.

S/N	Sub-Theme	Total
	Peace, Governance & Political Processes	12
	Religion, Peace & Security	2
	Peace and Emerging Security Threats	4
	Peace, Gender and Minority Groups	5
	Financial Management & Peace	6
	Media, Communication & Peace	13
	Peace and Social Enterprise	10
	Security and Sustainable Development	5
	Peace Education and Social Wellbeing	15
	Peace and the Family	6
	Climate Change and Security	5
	Cyber Crime and Security	5
	Others	6
	TOTAL	94

DETAILED REVIEW OF PAPERS SUBMITTED

Level One

	PAPER TITLE	NAME	AFFILIATION
1.	The Role Of Sports Programme in Peace and Security for Sustainable Development	1. Toba David, Bamitale 2. Prof. Michael OlufemiAjisafe 3. Prof. Kayode Omolawon	University of Ibadan, Nigeria.
2.	Review of Traditional Sports in Contribution to Peace: Nigerian Perspective	1. Airebamen F. Racheal 2. Morakinyo, Ebenezer. Olatunde.	University of Ibadan, Nigeria.
3.	South Sudan and the Emerging Security Implications for East Africa	Aldo Ajou Deng Akuey	Mount Kenya University
4.	Emerging security threats in South Sudan and possible redress	Aldo Ajou Deng Akuey	Mount Kenya University
5.	An Investigation into End Users' Factors Leading to Ipredators' Social Engineering Attacks in Cyberspace	1. Ambrose Kinyanjui Muchonjo, 2. Prof. Gregory Wanyembi, 3. Dr. Cyrus Makori,	Mount Kenya University
6.	Teaching the Children: Our Hope for the Future	Ann Adkins, Ed.D.	Clarke University, USA.
7.	An Investigation of Kenya's Bachelor of Commerce Graduates' Employability Skills and Job Market Demands.	Ann favor Kalei (PhD)	Mount Kenya University
8.	Role of Social Media on Peace and Security in Kenya	Benson N. Kanyi	Mount Kenya University
9.	Examining the Dynamics of Minority Inclusion in Public Universities in Kenya: A Legal Perspective	1. Catherine K. Kaimenyi , 2. Harriet J. Kidombo 3. Thomas Senaji	Chuka University
10.	Community Based Financial Practices For Proliferation Of Access to higher Education in Kenya's Asal Regions. A Pointer to Enhancing Peace in the Region.	1. Dr. Clement O. Olando (Phd) 2. Gilbert Nyagah 3. Muinde Kimuyu	Mount Kenya University Kensoft Institute of Technology
11.	Peace and the Family: A critical analysis on how paradigm shifts in socio-economic precipitate conflicts among family members in Kenya	David Ndethya	Mount Kenya University

12.	Towards a Shared Security Approach during the 2017 General Elections in Kenya: A Critical Assessment of the Legal, Policy and Institutional Framework	Mumo Nzau, PhD	University of Nairobi.
13.	The Role of Sports in Peace Building	Ebenezer O. Morakinyo	University of Ibadan, Nigeria
14.	Nation Branding Rebranding Nigeria Through Capital Shifting in Regional Government	1. Ifeta O. N 2. Ebenezer O. Morakinyo	University of Ibadan, Nigeria
15	The Mediating Role Of Entrepreneurship Self-Efficacy on Education, Peace and Sustainable Development Among University Graduates in Kenya	Isaac Muiruri Gachanja	Mount Kenya University
16.	Assessment of Domestic Events Management Strategies in Promoting Sustainable Tourism As A Catalyst Toward Fostering Peace And Cohesion In Kenya	1. Jane Kanjuru, 2. Lawrence Wang'ombe	Mount Kenya University
17.	The Dynamics of Gender Based Violence in Kenya: A Case of Ruaraka in Kasarani Constituency Nairobi County	Josephine Thua- Oredi	Mount Kenya University
18.	An Assessment on the Effects of Sustainable Tourism for Peace Within Conflict Afflicted Areas; (A Case Study of Elgeyo Marakwet, Kenya.)	Kelvin Nyamai	Mount Kenya University
19.	The Role of Social Media in Promoting Cohesion, Integration and Peace Building in Kenya. A Case Study of Murang'a East District, Murang'a County.	1. Leah Muthoni Njiru, 2. Samuel Wakori Kaniaru, 3. Margret Nyambura Wagithunu, 4. Dr. Ruth Wangui Thinguri.	Mount Kenya University
20.	The Significance of God Fearing Leadership and Unity In Peace Building-The Biblical Patterns	1. Bishop/Engineer: Lewa Kashero Emmanuel 2. Rev.Anne Mwaka Deche	World Christian Professional's Ministries
21.	Paper on Climate Change and Security International Conference on Peace, Security and Social Enterprise MKU, 16 to 19 May 2017	Lieutenant General (rtd) Epaphras Dengan Daitwah	International University of Management (IUM), Namibia

22.	How Peace Dominance Satisfies an Institution as a Family: A Case Study of Mount Kenya University	Lucy Jelagat Kigen	Mount Kenya University
23.	Effects of Ninhydrin Based Physical Processing of Latent Prints for Crime Investigations	1. Lucy Wamuyu, 2. Samuel M. Karenga, PhD.	Mount Kenya University
24.	Peace, Security And Social Enterprise For Sustainable Development.	Lydia N. Mburia	Wote Technical Training College Makueni County.
25.	Influence of Peace Education Strategies on Enhancing a Holistic Culture of Peace in Kenya	1. Lydiah N. Kamamia 2. Dr. Ruth W. Thinguri	Mount Kenya University
26.	Probing Pragmatic Implementation Of Peace Education In Secondary Schools For Sustainable Progress In Kenya	Mary Mumbi	Global Unites Kenya Unites
27.	Media Coverage Of Women And Children In Security And Peace Issues: An African Perspective	1. Maureen Emisiko; 2. John Mark Omollo; 3. Edward O. Odongo	Co-operative university of Kenya
28.	Oil and Gas Production in East Africa: Opportunities and Challenges.	1. Melha Rout Biel (PhD) 2. Dr. John Garang	Queens University.
29.	A computer based hate speech detection tool for social networks (revised captured)	1. Michael M. Nyoro, 2. Peter Makenzi, 3. John Wachira Kamau	Mount Kenya University
30.	Impact Of Ethnic Conflict On Security And Sustainable Development In Kenya	Muriungi Carolyne Mwendwa	Mount Kenya University
31.	Peace, Governance And Political Systems	Purity Nyambura Gichomo.	United States International University- Africa
32.	The Role Of Youths In Enhancing Nationhood	Salim Omar Mohammed	National Cohesion Integration Commission
33.	Role of Religion in Entrepreneurial Development a Cohesive Community: A Case of Selected Churches and Mosques in Nairobi County	Simion Ruto	Mount Kenya University
34.	Sustainable Development; a Multi-Facet Approach	Sylvia N. Kiamba	Technical University of Kenya
35.	The Role Of Religion in Peace Building	Titus Ogamba Nyakundi	Mount Kenya University

36.	Cross-Cultural Comparison Of Leisure Concept And Behaviour Among Residents of Ibadan and Benin Metropolis: Prospects For Re-Building Social Networks.	V.O. Ighodaro M. Sc. (Ed)	University of Ibadan, Nigeria
37.	Financial Management and Peace Education in Developing Societies: The Paradox, Realities and opportunities For Sustainable Living in Africa.	1. Wandera M. 2. Yegon C.	The Cooperative University of Kenya
38.	Humanitarian Intervention: Successes, Challenges and Prospects	Joyce Muchemi	Mount Kenya University

Level Two

Selection of the best 18 papers.

	PAPER TITLE	NAME	AFFILIATION
1.	South Sudan And The Emerging Security Implications For East Africa	Aldo Ajou Deng Akuey	Mount Kenya University
2.	Emerging Security Threats In South Sudan And Possible Redress	Aldo Ajou Deng Akuey	Mount Kenya University
3.	An Investigation Into End Users' Factors Leading To Ipredators' Social Engineering Attacks In Cyberspace	1. Ambrose Kinyanjui 2. Prof. Gregory Wanyembi, 3. Dr. Cyrus Makori,	Mount Kenya University
4.	Teaching The Children: Our Hope For The Future	Ann Adkins, Ed.D.	Clarke University, USA.
5.	Peace And The Family: A Critical Analysis On How Paradigm Shifts In Socio-Economic Precipitate Conflicts Among Family Members In Kenya	David Ndethya	Mount Kenya University
6.	Towards A Shared Security Approach During The 2017 General Elections In Kenya: A Critical Assessment Of The Legal, Policy And Institutional Framework	Mumo Nzau, Phd	University of Nairobi.
7.	The Role Of Sports In Peace Building	Ebenezer O. Morakinyo	University of Ibadan, Nigeria
8.	The Mediating Role Of Entrepreneurship Self-Efficacy On Education, Peace And Sustainable Development Among University Graduates In Kenya	Isaac Muiruri Gachanja	Mount Kenya University
9.	Assessment Of Domestic Events Management Strategies In Promoting Sustainable Tourism As A Catalyst Toward Fostering Peace And Cohesion In Kenya	1. Jane Kanjuru 2. Lawrence Wang'ombe:	Mount Kenya University

10.	The Dynamics Of Gender Based Violence In Kenya: A Case Of Ruaraka In Kasarani Constituency Nairobi County	Josephine Thua- Oredi	Mount Kenya University
11.	The Role Of Social Media In Promoting Cohesion, Integration And Peace Building In Kenya. A Case Study Of Murang'a East District, Murang'a County.	1. Leah Muthoni Njiru1, 2. Samuel Wakori Kaniaru, 3. Margret Nyambura Wagithunu, 4. Dr. Ruth Wangui Thinguri.	Mount Kenya University
12.	Effects Of Ninhydrin Based Physical Processing Of Latent Prints For Crime Investigations	1. Lucy Wamuyu, 2. Samuel Karenga	Mount Kenya University
13.	Probing Pragmatic Implementation Of Peace Education In Secondary Schools For Sustainable Progress In Kenya	Mary Mumbi	Global Unites Kenya Unites
14.	Media Coverage Of Women And Children In Security And Peace Issues: An African Perspective.	1. Maureen Emisiko 2. John Mark Omollo 3. Edward O. Odongo	Co-Operative University Of Kenya
15.	A Computer Based Hate Speech Detection Tool For Social Networks (Revised Captured)	1. Michael M. Nyoro, 2. Peter Makenzi, 3. John Wachira Kamau	Mount Kenya University
16.	Peace, Governance And Political Systems	Purity Nyambura Gichomo.	United States International University- Africa
17.	Role Of Religion In Entrepreneurial Development A Cohesive Community: A Case Of Selected Churches And Mosques In Nairobi County	Simion Ruto	Mount Kenya University
18.	Humanitarian Interventions: Successes, Challenges And Prospects	Joyce Muchemi	Mount Kenya University

Level Three

Selection of the best 8 papers.

	PAPER TITLE	NAME	AFFILIATION
1.	An Investigation Into End Users' Factors Leading To Ipredators' Social Engineering Attacks In Cyberspace	1. Ambrose Kinyanjui 2. Prof. Gregory Wanyembi, 3. Dr. Cyrus Makori,	Mount Kenya University.
2.	Towards A Shared Security Approach During The 2017 General Elections In Kenya: A Critical Assessment Of The Legal, Policy And Institutional Framework	Mumo Nzau, PhD	University of Nairobi
3.	The Mediating Role Of Entrepreneurship Self-Efficacy On Education, Peace And Sustainable Development Among University Graduates In Kenya	Isaac Muiruri Gachanja	Mount Kenya University
4.	Assessment Of Domestic Events Management Strategies In Promoting Sustainable Tourism As A Catalyst Toward Fostering Peace And Cohesion In Kenya	1. Jane Kanjuru, 2. Lawrence Wang'ombe:	Mount Kenya University
5.	The Role Of Social Media In Promoting Cohesion, Integration And Peace Building In Kenya. A Case Study Of Murang'a East District, Murang'a County.	1. Leah Muthoni Njiru, 2. Samuel Wakori Kaniaru 3. Margret Nyambura 4. Dr. Ruth Thinguri.	Mount Kenya University
6.	Effects Of Ninhydrin Based Physical Processing Of Latent Prints For Crime Investigations	1. Lucy Wamuyu, 2. Samuel Karenga	Mount Kenya University
7.	A Computer Based Hate Speech Detection Tool For Social Networks (Revised Captured)	1. Michael M. Nyoro, 2. Peter Makenzi, 3. John Wachira Kamau	Mount Kenya University
8.	Humanitarian Interventions: Successes, Challenges And Prospects.	Joyce Muchemi	Mount Kenya University

SELECTION OF WINNING PAPERS

In the spirit of promoting transparency during the best paper selection process, all the full papers were coded, subjected to a plagiarism check and those that met the requirements subjected to 2 blind reviews. Thereafter, the average score was computed and the best 8 papers subjected to a second level of review.

The following 3 papers ultimately emerged as the best.

RANK	TITLE	Name	Affiliation
1	Assessment Of Domestic Events Management Strategies in Promoting Sustainable Tourism as a Catalyst Toward Fostering Peace and Cohesion in Kenya	**1. Jane Kanjuru,** **2. Lawrence Wang'ombe**	Mount Kenya University
2	Towards A Shared Security Approach During The 2017 General Elections In Kenya: A Critical Assessment of the Legal, Policy And Institutional Framework	**Mumo Nzau, PhD**	University of Nairobi.
3	The Mediating Role Of Entrepreneurship Self-Efficacy on Education, Peace and Sustainable Development among University Graduates in Kenya.	**Isaac Muiruri Gachanja**	Mount Kenya University

LAUNCH OF THE AFRICAN CONSORTIUM FOR PEACE (AC4P)

The changing dynamics of peace and security in the 21st Century call for broader approaches in countering the perennial security threats that have continued to emerge. This requires urgent need to identify the root causes of these trends with the view to seeking practical and home grown solutions to achieving durable peace in Africa and beyond. As a response to the need for a peaceful and secure world, a forum dubbed African Consortium for Peace (AC4P) was launched at the conclusion of the conference. The consortium seeks a practical-based approach focusing on extensive interaction with diverse stakeholders on specific prioritized projects. The aims of the consortium are promoting peace and security; and community empowerment through creation of innovative opportunities.

VISION

To be the hub for the advancement of peace and shared security for sustainable development

MISSION

To create a platform for promoting peace and security in Africa and beyond through collaborative strategic partnerships

OBJECTIVES

a) To contribute towards policy development and implementation with a focus on peace and security

b) To establish strategic partnerships and networks among scholars, policy makers and other stakeholders on peace and security matters

c) To promote peace education within the continent

d) To undertake collaborative research on peace, security and social enterprise within the continent and beyond

e) To organize conferences related to peace, and security

f) To publish articles on peace, security and social enterprise

MEMBERSHIP

a) Membership of AC4P shall be open to all universities, institutes and organizations which share a common goal of promoting peace and security

b) Membership shall be registered on corporate basis under any of the following three (3) categories.

    i) Universities in Africa

    ii) Organizations in Africa that promote peace and security

    iii) Universities and organizations outside Africa that share a common mission

LAUNCH PICTORIAL

Dr. Serah King'oro, NCIC

Madam Jane Nyutu & Prof. Simon Gicharu

Madam Jane, Madam Gichuru, Prof Serem

Prof. Peter Wanderi

Dr. Joyce Muchemi

AC4P members following the proceedings

Launch of the consortium constitution

Jubilant consortium members

PEACE CONFERENCE PARTNERS

As commonly said, if one wants to move very fast, one should move a lone but if one wants to move very far, one should seek right-minded team and move along the journey as a team. This may not find a better explanation and justification than the case of the just concluded MKU Peace Conference as it has come to be popularly referred to. Mount Kenya University therefore appreciates the following partners who joined in the journey towards the hosting of this conference at different points of the journey. Certainly, this conference would not have been what it was without the cumulative input by each of the following galaxy of partners.

Mount Kenya University (MKU)

MKU committed unlimited amounts of human, physical and financial resources in hosting this conference. The tremendous input by the MKU Management and staff in ensuring the delivery of a successful conference cannot be overemphasized. The conspicuous organizational and leadership capacity by the entire MKU fraternity during the conference shall remain second to none or unmatched for a long time to come.

Kenya Pipeline Company (KPC)

KPC is the Government of Kenya's agency charged with the sole responsibility of importing, purification and distribution of petrol, diesel, oil and gas in Kenya who also donated to the conference a total amount of 20,000 USD. The presence or lack of peace in the country directly affects the smooth operation of KPC as the sales are adversely affected which in turn cuts down on the overall performance of the Company.

Africa Cyberspace Network (ACN)

With the escalating cybercrime at a global level, and the gross insecurity caused by this, the need for technical intervention cannot be overemphasized. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between ACN and MKU that guided the partnership between the two institutions in co-hosting the peace conference where ACN adopted the session on cybercrime as the lead partner.

National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC)

NCIC is the Government of Kenya's agency charged with the single responsibility of ensuring a harmonious co-existence among the diverse communities and all persons of Kenya. NCIC came in very hardy as a partner through a Memorandum of Understanding that was signed between them and MKU. NCIC sponsored 20 postgraduate students by paying the full conference fee for them. They also co-sponsored with MKU the hosting of David Normayo of National Peace Commission of Ghana during the conference.

National Research Fund (NRF)

The NRF is also a Government of Kenya's agency charged with the responsibility of championing research for development affairs in the Country. NRF contributed Ksh 300,000 (USD 3,000) towards the hosting of the conference.

Nation Media Group (NMG)

This is a private media house with a wide presence throughout the entire East African region both through print and electronic media output. They provided subsidized coverage of the conference especially in boosting the conference publicity. A Memorandum of Understanding was also signed to guide on this partnership.

Kenya National Commission for UNESCO (KNATCOM – UNESCO)

The Kenya National Commission for UNESCO is also a public agency charged with the responsibility of championing the UNESCO mandate both within the public and private sectors in Kenya. KNATCOM supported the conference through a cash sponsorship of Ksh 500,000 (USD 5,000) as well as active presence during the conference preparation stage.

Equip Africa Institute (EQUIP)

This is one of the corporate arms of MKU which specializes on training at corporate level. Equip Africa Institute played a central role during the planning and execution of the conference by providing key personnel who sat in the conference steering committee.

Heart for the City

This is a UK – based organization with a wide range of activities including capacity development, consultancies and mentoring. Heart for the City was a critical partner in providing network opportunities which brought a diverse presence of UK – based individual and corporate partners to the conference.

Graduate Enterprise Academy (GEA)

GEA is the MKU's forum that assists in accelerating the growth of the graduates' start-ups in the country with an objective of increasing youth employability and empowerment through job creation. GEA was well linked up with the social security agenda of the conference.

University of the West of Scotland (UWS)

This is a UK based University which signed a Memorandum of Understanding with MKU to engage in teaching, research and community outreach activities which included the peace conference. UWS provided with critical logistical support before and during the conference.

Clarke University at Dubuque, USA

Clarke University also signed a Memorandum of Understanding Provided with 3 Key Note speakers.

WHAT THE PARTICIPANTS SAID ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

Joshua Morris
"A spectacular event!"

"The Conference was a spectacular event! I may be partially biased since I was a keynote speaker, but I believe the event addressed immediate concerns of those living in Kenya and around the world. My experience as a keynote speaker and even a panelist provided moments of clarity to others as well as reflection from what was expressed by my peers. Whenever addressing that security is a subjective matter, people tend to become defensive and remain unaware of the risks of social applications. However, as the keynote speaker and panel retired for the afternoon, I was approached by many individuals wanting to discuss mobile and social media preparedness. This proved to me that Kenya leadership will be integral in embodying consumer relations with such media entities. Thank you for the wonderful opportunity, and I hope to be back in Kenya to further support our collaborative efforts". Joshua Moris, *Assistant Professor, Clarke University, USA*

Waswa Balunywa
"Well done!"

It was a privilege to attend the conference and chair a session. The quality of the keynote speakers was commendable and once again Mount Kenya University has been at the forefront in creating a platform that is quite relevant in Kenya a few months to general elections. I congratulate the organizers, it was a job well done. Having interacted earlier with some of the delegates in other conferences, I cannot fail to notice the incredible improvement to the quality of the papers and presentation skills.

Waswa Balunywa, Professor, Makerere University, Uganda

Lucas Njenga
"Just incredible!"

I wish to thank the organizers from the bottom of my heart for allowing me to be part of this incredible conference. The message of peace and security is not only very relevant in Kenya but across the world. The organizers did very well to bring the relevant arms of the government to this debate e.g. CS, Internal Security, and the Chairman, National Cohesion & Integration Commission. The presentation by the High Commissioner to Rwanda was quite relevant as a wake-up call to Kenyans to learn from the experience of Rwanda to avoid statements and actions that may lead to mayhem. I am forever grateful for having been part of this process.

Rev. Lucas Njenga, Founding Director and CEO, Heart for the City, Scotland

John Struthers
"Great Networks!"

I feel fortunate to have been able to travel to Kenya for the International Conference on Peace, Security and Social Enterprise. The topics covered by the delegates and key-note speakers were wide-ranging and contributed much to my understanding of the many aspects of local and global peace. The number of personal connections I made during the conference will, I hope, prove invaluable in the future. I treasure the time I was able to spend in Kenya; the people are among the most welcoming I have ever met and I feel honored to have been an art of this event. It was one of the most rewarding experiences-- both personally and professionally--in which I have ever participated.

John Struthers, Professor, University of the West of Scotland, UK

CONFERENCE EVALUATION REPORT

When asked what the most beneficial aspect of the conference was, most delegates (29%) identified presentations/diversity of topics/presenters/sub-thematic sessions as the most beneficial aspect of the conference. This was followed by the messages of peace to schools and other sectors (19%), networking/interaction with scholars (14%), presentations by the chief guest and keynote speakers (11%), quality of research studies and findings (9%) and the presentations during the plenary sessions (9%).

Please specify the main reason for attending the conference

Majority of the delegates (89%) attended the conference due to academic and personal development reasons. It is worthwhile to note however that 10% of the delegates attended the conference due to the quality of the speakers and a further 26% due to the thematic area.
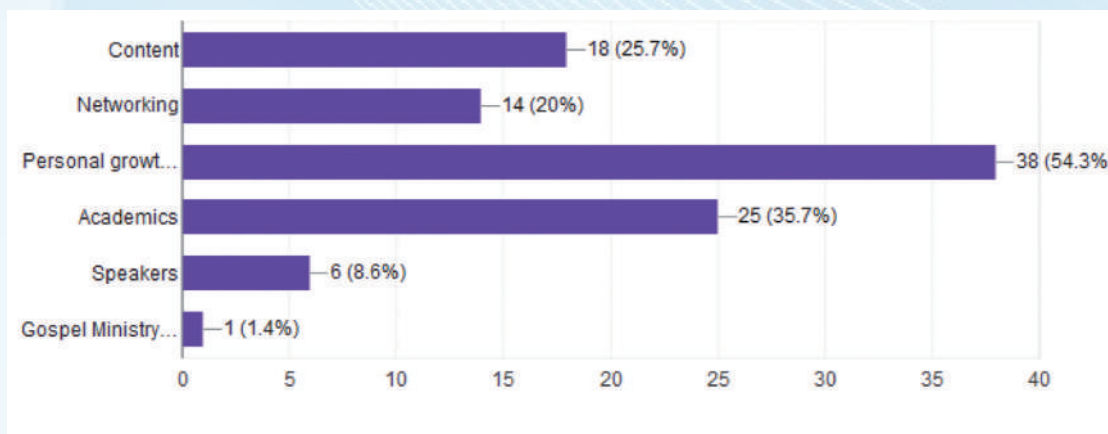
Did the conference fulfill your reason for attending?

A sizeable majority of delegates (70%) were completely satisfied with the conference. However, 30% responded that the conference fulfilled their reason for attending but not to the full extent. Majority of the delegates in this category felt this was because of time constraint and felt that a 3-day conference would have allowed delegates to participate better.
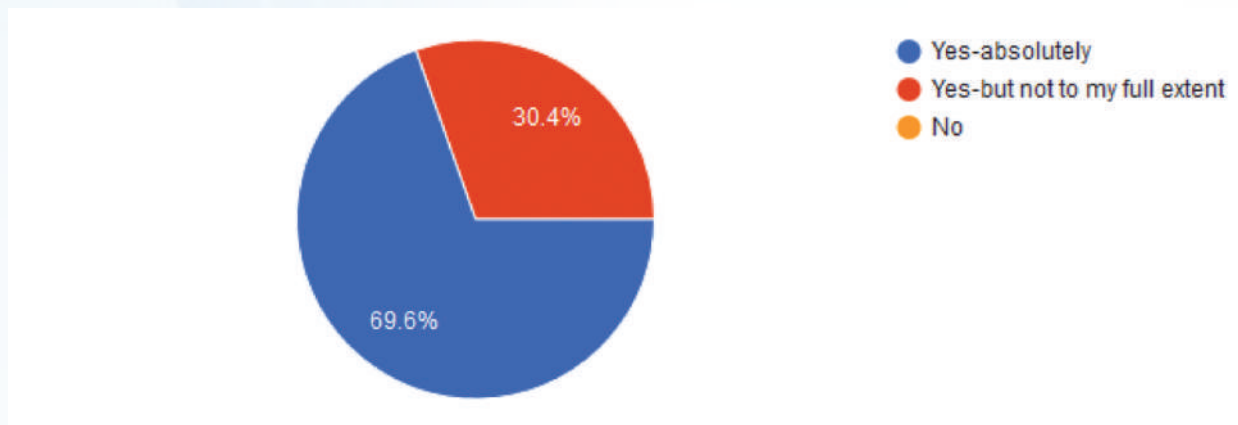
Please indicate your overall satisfaction with this conference?

Briefly, the conference organizers scored very highly since majority of the delegates were very satisfied with the registration process, conference content, venue, meals and hospitality.
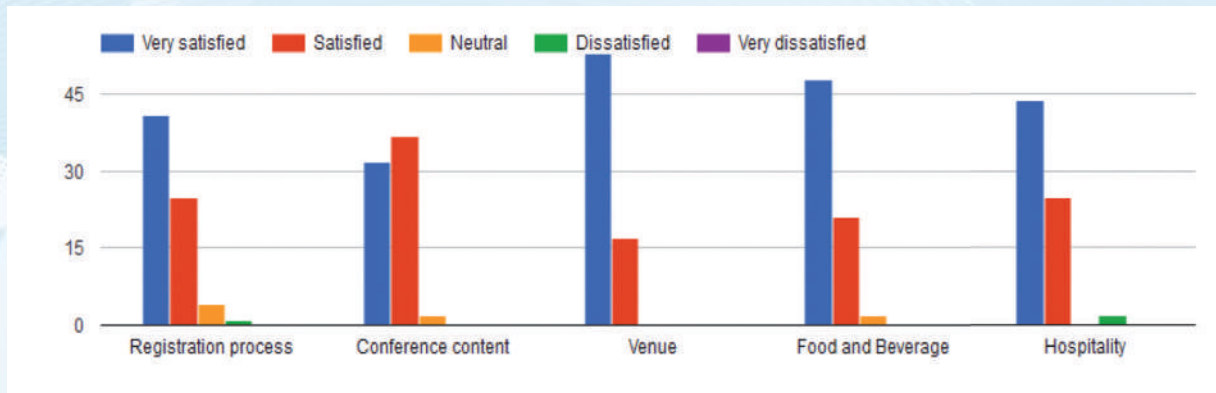
PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

1. York State University
2. National Cohesion and Integration Commission
3. Clarke University
4. Kenya National Commission for UNESCO
5. Department Of Criminal Investigations
6. Heart for The City
7. St. Paul University
8. Nation Media Group
9. Biashara Leo
10. Catholic University of East Africa
11. Chuka University
12. Rwandan Embassy
13. Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology
14. Radio Waumini
15. Loreto Convent Msongari
16. Control Risk
17. African Cyber Network
18. Commission for University Education
19. Daystar University
20. Makerere University Business School
21. Cooperative University
22. Management University Africa
23. Image Horizon
24. University of West Scotland
25. Department of Defense (D.O.D)
26. Thika Technical Training Institute
27. National Association of Women Judges
28. International Congress for Conservation of Biology. (ICCB)
29. Brent Wellis Associates
30. Citizen TV.
31. Trinity Fellowship
32. Christine and Scientific Association of Kenya
33. National Youth Sector Alliance
34. Ministry of Interior Coordination of National Government
35. Institute for Peace& Justice
36. Lukenya University
37. Tangaza College
38. National Commission for Science and Technology
39. Office of the President
40. Pwani Fm
41. K24
42. Ruiru Golf Club
43. Mount Kenya University

Attendance Summary

DAY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Day One	104	76	180
Day Two	78	51	119
Total	**182**	**127**	**309**

APPENDICES

MEDIA AND THE CONFERENCE

Interior CS Joseph Nkaissery lifts poet Zawadi Kayyoh. He is with Rwanda High Commissioner James Kimonyo and Mt Kenya University founder and chairman Simon Gicharu yesterday during the International Conference on Peace, Security and Social Enterprise by the university.
/HEZRON NJOROGE

MyGov.

Major conference focuses on peace ahead of elections

Scholar

Colleges asked to lead peace agenda by influencing their students

Nkaissery urges universities to assist end conflicts

Varsities, religious organizations told to advocate for peace

By James Wakahiu

Popular Gospel Singer, Daddy Owen with the Chairman and Founder of Mount Kenya University Prof. Simon Gicharu during a Sunday worship at the University.

Nairobi >

MKU to hold peace conference next week

Mount Kenya University will next week host a conference that will bring together local and international stakeholders to deliberate on long term non-violent strategies for sustainable peace in the country.

The varsity's council chairman Dr Vincent Gaitho said the conference which will be held between May 16 – 19 at the Safari Park Hotel in Nairobi.

— Eric Wainaina

National News

2017 ELECTIONS

Cohesion > Peace programmes not taken seriously by learning institutions and teachers

Scholars blamed for ethnicity

Nkaissery asks media houses to be patriotic and report truth that only that advances country's agenda

Varsity's Sh5m peace initiative

BY BRIAN MOSETI

Wednesday May 17, 2017 | DAILY NATION

Nairobi >

Sh2m donation to boost peace forum

Mount Kenya University's inaugural peace conference, which kicks off in Nairobi today, received a boost yesterday after Kenya Pipeline Company donated Sh2 million to facilitate it, ahead of its official opening.

The conference will bring together local and international stakeholders who will debate on long term strategies for sustainable peace in the country.

— Eric Wainaina

2017 ELECTIONS

Caution > Interior minister tells opposition to stop painting a picture of victory even before poll

Kaparo warns on vote count row

BY BRIAN MOSETI

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