A REPORT OF THE TRAINING WORKSHOP ON GENDER AND SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS (SALW) FOR MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS OF FECLLAHA

27th- 31st August, 2012

Pope Paul Memorial Hotel - Kampala, Uganda

The Eastern African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI)

Plot 87 Bukoto Ntinda Road

P. O. Box 24967

Kampala, Uganda

Tel: 256 414 285163/197, Fax: 256 414285306

Email:eassi@eassi.org

Website: www.eassi.org
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACRONYMS</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AACC</td>
<td>All Africa Conference of Churches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATT</td>
<td>Arms Trade Treaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDAW</td>
<td>Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSOs</td>
<td>Civil Society Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR</td>
<td>Doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASSI</td>
<td>Eastern African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAGDE</td>
<td>East African Protocol on Gender Equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>Economic Community of West African States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FECCLES</td>
<td>Fellowship of Christian Councils and Churches in the great Lakes and the Horn of Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR</td>
<td>Father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender Based Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOS</td>
<td>Non Governmental Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECSA</td>
<td>Regional Centre on Small Arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REV</td>
<td>Reverend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADC</td>
<td>Southern Africa Development Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALW</td>
<td>Small Arms and Light Weapons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGBV</td>
<td>Sexual Gender Based Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UJCC</td>
<td>Uganda Joint Christian Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WID</td>
<td>Women in Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCC</td>
<td>World Council of Churches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOGE</td>
<td>Women and Girls Empowerment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction and background ...................................................................................................................... 5

2.0 Official Opening of the Workshop ............................................................................................................... 7

3.0 Workshop Objectives, Expectations, Fears and Ground rules ..................................................................... 8

3.1 Objectives ............................................................................................................................................... 8

3.2 Expectations ............................................................................................................................................. 8

3.3 Participant’s Fears ................................................................................................................................... 8

3.4 Ground rules .......................................................................................................................................... 8

4.0 Proceedings of the workshop ................................................................................................................. 9

4.1 Understanding Gender concepts ............................................................................................................. 9

4.2 Introduction Regional and International Instruments on Small Arms and Light Weapons ..................... 11

   Table 1: The five top ranking countries that spent money on armours: .................................................... 11

4.3 Introduction to Regional and International Human rights instruments by ......................................... 12

4.4 Over view of SALW ............................................................................................................................. 13

4.5 The impact of SALW on Sexual and Gender based Violence ............................................................... 15

4.6 Video Ordinance and Ordeals ................................................................................................................ 16

4.7 Advocacy in Gender and SALW ......................................................................................................... 17

4.8 Women and Peace processes .............................................................................................................. 18

4.9 Communication skills and communication for advocacy ........................................................................ 19

4.10 Gender sensitive planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation....................................................... 20

4.11 Action Planning .................................................................................................................................. 20

4.12 Presentation of Action plans ................................................................................................................ 21

4.13 Evaluation of the training ..................................................................................................................... 21

4.14 Official closing of the workshop ......................................................................................................... 21

ANNEX- I- Registration list .......................................................................................................................... 23

ANNEX - II - Training program ..................................................................................................................... 24

ANNEX - III- Action plans ........................................................................................................................... 29

ANNEX IV – Facilitators presentation ......................................................................................................... 40

ANNEX V- Opening speech .......................................................................................................................... 42
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Eastern African Sub-Regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI) is extremely grateful for the active participation and debates of the participants who came for the training from South Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Ethiopia, and Eritrea which enabled the training interactive and successful.

EASSI wishes to thank the management of FECCLAHA for entrusting us to contribute to the good work done by its members towards the elimination of SALW through capacity building on mainstreaming in SALW.

I want to thank UJCC for the support and logistic arrangements during the training.

Special thanks go to REV. FR. DR. Silvester Arinaitwe Rwomukubwe and Rev. Uziya Matte for being with us and for the encouraging words of God they gave to us at the beginning and closing of the training.

Lastly my sincere appreciation goes to EASSI staff who coordinated and facilitated the training workshop. Our colleague from CECORE is also appreciated for sharing his expertise on Gender and SALW.


MARREN AKATSA-BUKACHI

Executive Director EASSI
1.0 Introduction and background

This is a report of five days training workshop on the Gender Dimensions of SALW for membership organizations of FECLAH that took place from 27th to 31st August 2002 in Kampala, Uganda. The report highlights the objectives of the training, the proceedings of the training, emerging issues, recommendations and action plans of the respective participants.

The training was attended by 11 participants of whom five of them are women. They are drawn from different faith-based organizations such as Uganda Joint Christian Council from Uganda (UJCC), Protestant council of Rwanda (CPR), National Council of Churches of Burundi (CNEB), Ethiopia Evangelical Church Mekane Eyesus (EECMY), Evangelical Lutheran Church of Eritrea (ELCE), Sudan Council of Churches (SCC), National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK) and Christian council of Tanzania (CCT).

The overall goal of the training was to contribute to the improved knowledge of women and men on the gender dimensions of SALW in East African countries, Horn of Africa and the neighbouring states.

Background

In recent years, arms proliferation has gained increased regional and international attention. Although it is clear that small arms do not cause conflicts, there is consensus that they exacerbate conflicts and increase risks for civilian populations. Despite little discussion of the links between gender and small arms, there are many relevant issues which should be raised. It is known, for example, that while firearm casualties among women and children are significant both in conflict situations and in peace, the vast majority victims of gun violence are men. (Gartner, 2000). At the same time, women are targets of certain types of violence involving small arms, particularly related to domestic violence. Gender is also relevant to the discussions of small arms since a disproportionate percentage of the owners of small arms are men, both in conflict and non conflict situations. (Cukier, 2000).

About 30 million light weapons are in circulation in sub-Saharan Africa. Such weapons are Africa’s primary tools in armed conflicts. They have also contributed to a rise in the incidence and lethality of criminality, the erosion of social services and a decline in economic activity across the continent.

The proliferation of illicit small arms is a cross-cutting issue, stemming largely from lack of proper regulations and the inability of African governments to exercise their authority. Despite the fact that there are laws to control the influx of arms, governments are unable to enforce these laws. As in many parts of the continent, homicide rates in East Africa are high by global standards. Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia all have rates over 20. Burundi and Zimbabwe top the regional rates with 35.4 and 32.9 (high estimate) per 100,000 respectively.

To curb the problem of Gender based violence and contribute for the regions peace and security, EASSI has been working on the gender dimensions of small arms and light weapons for the past more than six years.

In order to address the prevalence of conflict, poverty and gender-based violence in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn, EASSI conducted trainings for the national staffs of National focal point on Small Arms and Light Weapons and also conducted trickle down trainings on mainstreaming gender in SALW in the great lakes region and the horn of Africa.
FECCLEHA (Fellowship of Christian Councils and Churches in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa) is a regional ecumenical organization seeking to provide a platform for sharing perspective on issues of common concern, particularly regarding peace building and conflict transformation in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa region. It is a membership organization from faith based institutions of eight countries specifically Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, and Tanzania.

In order to increase effectiveness of its interventions while addressing the issue of Small arms under its thematic area of human security, FECCLEHA sought the experience and expertise of EASSI in the area of mainstreaming Gender in Small arms through training of membership organizations. The training was successfully conducted being guided by the training manual on Gender and SALW which was developed by EASSI.
2.0 Official Opening of the Workshop

The Executive Secretary of Uganda Joint Christian Council (UJCC) REV. FR. DR. Silvester Arinaitwe Rwomukubwe welcomed participants to the workshop, especially those who were in Uganda for the first time. He thanked FECCLAHA for proposing UJCC to host the regional workshop through which FECCLAHA was fulfilling its mission of enhancing peace and reconciliation in the Great Lakes region and Horn of Africa through coordination and building linkages between member churches and councils.

He pointed out that although before colonization there was violence but it had been exacerbated with the introduction of advanced weapons that had led destruction of so many human lives and property and violation of human rights. He added that women and children had been affected much more than men. He urged participants to learn as much as they could and make sure that they raise awareness on the dangers of SALW to the human kind when they return to their respective countries. He reiterated that ‘we can never attain sustainable peace and reconciliation as long as the sale of arms of illicit and dangerous weapons has not ceased’. There after he officially declared the workshop opened. (Detailed speech: Annex V)

Remarks by Mrs. Elizabeth Kisiigha, Executive Director, FECCLAHA

Mrs Elizabeth in her opening remarks appreciated EASSI’s rich experience, quality and quantity in the area of SALW. She commended the high level of transparency and professionalism in its work. She committed on behalf of the participants that by the end of the workshop they will have learnt much about SALW, although it is a difficult area.

She called upon participants to actively take part in the elimination of SALW as councils and churches when they return to their respective countries.

At last she thanked REV. FR. DR. Silvester Arinaitwe Rwomukubwe for accepting to preside over the official opening of the workshop.

I remind all of you that the training is not the end, it's a process and the action plan and knowledge should be translated in our work by collaborating with the focal people on SALW. Mrs Elizabeth
3.0 Workshop Objectives, Expectations, Fears and Ground rules

3.1 Objectives

The workshop objectives include;

- To enable participants understand and appreciate Gender dimensions of SALW.
- To equip participants with skills that will enable them mainstream Gender in SALW interventions, legislation's, policies and Programmes

3.2 Expectations

Participants were asked to write on cards their workshop expectations and fears

- To get a broad understanding of Gender
- To gain more knowledge in Gender and SALW
- Learn how to mainstream gender
- Learn about SALW and its impact
- To know the relationship between Gender and SALW
- To know the definitions of SALW
- Insightful interactions and full participation from every body
- Get certificates and hand outs

3.3 Participant’s Fears

- Insufficient time to cover the programme
- Gender imbalance of the participants- more men than women
- Growing too fat for the five days

3.4 Ground rules

Below are also the ground rules set by participants:-

- Phones to be kept on silent mode
- Active participation by all
- Observe punctuality
- Respect each other’s opinions.
4.0 Proceedings of the workshop

4.1 Understanding Gender concepts by Marren Akatsa-Bukachi - Executive Director - EASSI

The session was started by giving a brief background about EASSI. Participants were informed that EASSI has got three thematic areas and Women in the Peace Processes were one of them. Under that area, is where the Gender and SALW project belonged and among other initiatives. EASSI had carried out several activities such as developing a curriculum and training of more than 500 people on the gender mainstreaming and SALW within Eastern and Central Africa.

Several gender concepts were defined in a participatory manner, with participants encouraged to share their views. Also tips on Gender mainstreaming were shared (See Annex IV for detailed presentation).

**Conscious Knowledge**

Recognizing: Differences; Needs (resources), Priorities, Aspirations (values)

Recognize:

- Recognize differences & advocates for it = Gender sensitive
- Not recognizing differences = Gender blind
- Recognize differences & do nothing about it = Gender Neutral
- Recognize differences & try to consider needs, priorities & aspirations = Gender Responsive

- It was agreed that gender is about social mind sets and stereotypes for example in the Olympics (2008) it was believed that women could not run fast, when Caster Semenya won a silver medal she was doubted thus was forced to undergo gender tests.
- The importance of networking with other civil society organisation in achieving gender mainstreaming was emphasized.
- The role of religious leaders was underscored given the important role they play and the big audience they have in communities.
The Presentation was concluded with a very touching poem titled “For Every Woman” below;

For Every Woman

For every woman who is tired of acting weak
When she knows she is strong,
There is a man who is tired of appearing strong
When he feels vulnerable.
For every woman who is tired of acting dumb,
There is a man who is burdened with the constant
Expectation of “knowing everything.”
For every woman who is tired of being called
“An emotional female”
There is a man who is denied the right to weep and be gentle.
For every woman who feels “tied down” by her children,
There is a man who is denied the full pleasure of parenthood.
For every woman who is denied meaningful employment
and equal pay,
There is a man who must bear full financial responsibility for
another human being.
For every woman who was not taught the intricacies
of an automobile,
There is a man who was not taught the satisfaction of cooking.
For every woman who takes a step toward her own liberation,
There is a man who finds that the way to freedom
has been made a little easier.

By Nancy R. Smith
4.2 Introduction Regional and International Instruments on Small Arms and Light Weapons by Marren Akatsa Bukachi- Executive Director - EASSI

An overview was given on the global and regional instruments on SALW. They included the Global UN firearms protocol (2001), UN Plan of Action (2001) at international level, the African Bamako convention at regional level and the Nairobi Protocol, SADC Protocol, ECOWAS Moratorium at sub regional level (See Annex IV for detailed presentation).

In order to bring out the magnitude of SALW, figures of expenditure on armours by states were shared as indicated in the table below;

Table 1: The five top ranking countries that spent money on armours:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>GDP percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>711 Billion</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINA</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUSSIA</td>
<td>71.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRANCE</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Examples of African countries that rank high in the purchasing of arms include Kenya, Eritrea, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. RECSA on realizing that the region is awash with small arms supported the process of tracing, marking of arms and has supported different countries to have good policies on SALW within the region.

CEDAW was discussed in relation to SALW and participants were informed that if a country violated the provisions, it would be held accountable and subjected to penalties.

The link between gender and SALW was highlighted through sighting the following examples:

- The issue of participation of women in negotiations and decision making mechanism on SALW such as the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) where women are few women despite the fact that they are the most oppressed.
- Some women can be involved in SALW in a way that some women could be combatants and carry guns like men as a sign of power and muscularity in countries such as Latin America.
- Women may use their clothes to hide SALW around their waists and also hide bullets in their hair.
- Women are more affected during conflicts as they are raped, beaten, abducted and supposed to take care of the injured during armed conflict

In conclusion, it was emphasized that there was need for intensive advocacy for reduction of demand for and supply of SALW. However it was noted that it was rather hard and sensitive to challenge governments to stop buying arms as they would claim that arms are for security and defence purposes.
4.3 Introduction to Regional and International Human rights instruments by Ms. Nivatiti Nandujja- Programme Officer- East African Declaration on Gender Equality (EADGE)

The session on regional and international human rights instruments was a continuation of the previous session on the key regional and international instruments on SALW. The objective was to further enhance the understanding of the frameworks that guide the initiatives aiming at addressing the impacts of SALW and the gender dimensions therein. It was pointed out that Human rights were first articulated in 1948 in the United Nations’ Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

(See Annex IV for detailed presentation)

- “All human rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent and interrelated.”
- The principle of equality is the most fundamental of all human rights and has been described as the “starting point of all liberties” and forms the basis of clustering them as civil political rights, economic rights.

Human rights enforcement mechanisms were highlighted as Courts which issue rulings and Committees that scrutinize submitted reports by the different stakeholders.

Discussions

Through brainstorming participants were made to understand the meaning and characteristics of Human rights. The participants appreciated that human rights are inherent and universal.

Scenarios from different countries on human rights abuse were sighted for example in Egypt and Israel some people sale off their kidneys to earn a living and in Malaysia young women carry out prostitution in order to survive, these are examples of human rights abuses.

In order to ensure, respect and observe human rights participants suggested as follows;

- Raise awareness and share information through the church and call for community responsibility.
- The role of the church has to be clearly known and stated on human right issues.
• Participants should be people’s mouth piece when they go back to their respective countries.

• In addition, Mrs. Elizabeth Kisiigha, Executive Director of FECLAAHA emphasized the need for a Rights Based Approach (RBA) and pointed out its key principals as follows;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P- Participation</th>
<th>A- Accountability</th>
<th>N- Non-discrimination</th>
<th>E- Empowerment</th>
<th>L- Linking to Human Rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In conclusion, participants appreciated that gender and human rights are mutually exclusive and there was need to create an information link at the grass root level or at all levels. Special attention should be given to issues of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and the need to connect with the police, magistrates and courts of law to enable access to justice.

4.4 Over view of SALW by Mr. John fisher Tumwesigye - Project Coordinator – Centre for Conflict Resolution (CECORE)

SALW were defined as weapons designed for individual use, and are carried and operated by an individual. Also the difference between illicit and licit arms was made as illicit SLAW are firearms that are illegally held or used or where possession is in conflict with the law and licit SALW are Firearms that are legally held/owned or used (See Annex IV: Presentation on Overview of SALW).

Discussions

Participants were asked to brainstorm on the behavioural and physical differences between men and women and how these differences contributed to effects of SALW.

Below are some of the views;

• With the softness of women and dressing style, they cannot easily be detected when carrying SALW since they wear long and big skirts and dresses and can even pretend to be pregnant.

• In Sudan and Rwanda in the past women used to carry bullets in pots and transport them in form of local brew across borders.

• Men are physically well built and strong and thus take advantage of their build up to intimidate women and violate their rights using guns.

• Since women are naturally polite and soft spoken, it’s hard to suspect that they are carrying SALW. For example in 1999 a Karamajong woman wore a huge skirt to pass check points of SALW.
• When Uganda was at war, rebels used to disguise themselves as women so as to carry fire arms and also easily attack the police.

• Women are used to carry information and act as spies to propagate trafficking.

Furthermore, the different roles played by women and men in relation to the negative effects of SALW were highlighted as follows;

• The gun culture and violence are closely related. For example in Somalia it is much easier to acquire a gun and training at early adolescent age, therefore young men instead of going to school immediately engage in violence and robbery to get money thus jeopardizing peace.

• Women are underrepresented during peace talks without knowing that the effects of SALW affect women more.

• Sometimes refugee / IDP camps become the most dangerous places for women and girls to live as they are raped for example in Dadaab IDP camp there have been reports of rape.

• Women are killed by their intimate partners a case in point in Uganda there have been several reports of police men killing their wives using guns.

At last participants appreciated the way the facilitator linked behaviours and roles of both men and women to SALW by emphasizing the way licit firearms are becoming illicit when it is used beyond the purpose it was intended to and by the person who is not allowed. Therefore it reached to conclusion that awareness creation is needed for community, those who are holding gun legally, for the police and other government stakes.
4.5 The impact of SALW on Sexual and Gender based Violence by Christine Nankubuge - Programmes Director - EASSI

The session started with an interactive recap of the previous day about importance of knowing human rights, difference between small arms and light weapons, knowing the difference between licit and illicit arms, the difference between declarations and conventions and its relation to the issues of effects of SALW on women, what the international and the regional conventions state about people’s human rights.

Participants were informed that Sexual and Gender Based violence is an incident where by one is violated because of their sex. It refers to physical, emotional, physical and psychological harm directed to either gender. Different types of sexual gender based violence were elaborated (See Annex VI).

Discussions

To enable further understanding of the inter linkage between SGBV and SALW participants were asked whether SGBV could lead to the misuse of SALW or vice versa.

In the first case, the response was that SGBV would lead to misuse of SALW in a way that people use guns to protect themselves and this may happen if this person has been violated several times thus they use the guns as a means of self defence.

In the second case, it was anonymously agreed that SALW exacerbated or contributed to SGBV.

There was also an observation that harmful traditional practices were not linked to SALW because they have always been practiced with or without SALW. One of the participants shared an example of harmful traditional practices “Euneto” ceremony where a young male has to sacrifice his life for the sake of other youth since the failure to do this he is either cursed or runs mad.

After intensive discussions on human security issues in regard to SALW, it was anonymously agreed gender concerns should be considered seriously since women were the majority of those being violated as evidenced by hospital and police records. Participants shared their own experiences on the impact of SALW on women and girls reproductive and sexual rights.

It was concluded that SGBV is both a human rights and security issues thus needs to be addressed with utmost consideration by all stakeholders at all levels in all SALW interventions.
4.6 Video Ordinance and Ordeals

A documentary film was presented as evidence based advocacy with an objective of articulating the effects of SALW on the social, economic and political lives of survivors of armed conflict and related human rights abuses. During this session participants were tasked to identify the different impacts of conflicts and SALW on women for example death, lack of access to education, injuries, physiological and emotional torture, limited participation in decision making and peace process and homelessness. The discussions were enriched with examples and experiences from countries such as Uganda, Somalia, Kenya and Eastern DRC.

Participants wondered why Africans allowed all these sufferings to occur on them and if SALW were really needed to resolve the conflicts on the continent given the human rights violation they caused.

They further wondered what Africans and faith based organizations would do to change the situation.

It was concluded that conflicts had become sources of income to those who perpetuate them and level of impunity had reached worrying levels.

And a way forward it was agreed that religious leaders and as Civil Society organization should hold governments accountable, get involved in tracing and controlling of ammunitions, speak out and break the silence and create awareness about impact of SALW, and ensure there is appropriate legislation.

More recommendations included;

- Restrict the number of private security agencies in the country to decrease the number of people with small arms,
- High time the church and CSOs started working closely with the national focal point in each specific country
- The church should investigate and see the problem and thus be able to be engaged and involved in power and justice of the country.
The session was started with asking participants to share their views on the definition of advocacy and they gave the following meanings:

- Speaking or standing on behalf of someone
- Influencing duty bearers for a positive change
- One speaking on behalf of the voiceless
- Giving more weight on issues before the eyes of policy makers
- Engage with those in authority for a positive change
- Create awareness on a certain issue to bring about positive change.

It was noted that the word positive change was running through almost all the submissions.

Thereafter the definition of advocacy was given as below;

- Putting a problem on the agenda, providing a solution to that problem, and building support for acting on both the problem and the solution.
- A social change process affecting attitudes, social relationships and power relations, which strengthens civil society and opens up for democratic spaces.

Advocacy was categorised into Policy work, lobbying, public awareness, campaigning, alliance building and activism.

Advocacy was highlighted as a key strategy for addressing gender based violence because it tackles the underlying causes of gender inequality and enables adopting rights-based approaches to SALW interventions at all levels.

Participants were informed that effective advocacy required proper planning and allocation of resources (See Annex IV for detailed presentation).
4.8 Women and Peace processes by Eric Tumwesigye - Project Coordinator EASSI

The case of Liberia was used to illustrate the role of women during the two Liberian wars, from 1989 to 1993 and from 1997 to 2003. It was established that the women were not only victims, but also important actors when it came to conflict processes and conflict resolution (See Annex IV for detailed presentation).

Discussions

Then participants forwarded the following ideas as way forward of the session;

- Women should be equally represented right from the constitution,
- It is important to study cultures of different countries to involve women in the peace process,
- CSOs like EASSI and FECCCLAHA should document stories on the contribution of women to the peace processes within the East and Horn of Africa,
- Women have to be given power to change policies that will empower fellow women; they should be more involved in participation in decision making,
- We should look at all gender aspects of SALW and see their different roles of men and women,
- Economic empowerment of women such that they can influence at any level of decision making,
- Promote women education,
- Men must recognize the support and role of women in the peace process,
- Women shouldn’t allow themselves to be dominated by men.

It was concluded that the Liberian women’s case should be used as an example and exploited in other conflict areas by stimulating women’s empowerment and incorporating women’s views in peace negotiations and peace processes.
4.9 Communication skills and communication for advocacy by Esther Nasikye
Associate- Communication Officer- EASSI
The session started with a role play involving four participants that helped to understand about transfer of a message from one person to another and then see if the message had been reported correctly. At the end of the skit it was found out that reported speech was misleading, the channel or mode of communication is important and that the end user or recipient should be considered when communicating.

Examples of barriers to effective communication were highlighted as noise, language, choice of words, and channel of communication, destruction and environment. It was also noted that it was important to match strategy and tactics to your audience.

It was emphasized that communication is very important for advocacy and the steps for advocacy were given as setting clear goals, identifying the audience, planning, specifying what people should do, make a case, match strategy and tactics to the target audience, budgeting for success and bring in experts like celebrities to send a message straight to the people. Different communication tools were listed that included televisions, radios, bill board, newsletters, social media, documentaries, flyers, posters, photographs and branding.
4.10 Gender sensitive planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation by Christine Nankubuge - Programs Director - EASSI

The session was started with emphasizing the importance of Gender analysis as a string point for gender sensitive, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, since it examines the differences between the roles that women and men play, the different levels of power they hold, their differing needs, constraints and opportunities, and the impact of these differences on their lives. It involves problem identification, data collection and gender analysis, gender sensitive goal and results, gender sensitive strategies, gender sensitive activities, gender sensitive budgeting, gender sensitive monitoring/reporting and evaluation.

Participants were informed that Gender sensitive planning ensures that gender issues and considerations identified in the gender analysis are taken into account in the planning, design, and implementation phase. The process involves formulating appropriate strategies and activities and developing corresponding gender equality results (output, outcome and impact).

It was emphasized that in order to realize the expected results, funds had to be allocated through gender responsive budgeting (GRB).

A budget was defined as an instrument that translates planned programmes into reality or monetary terms. The budget determines the extent to which the different socio-economic groups such as women, men, girls and boys will benefit from goods and services provided through public interventions.

Therefore GRB involves analyzing the impact of government expenditure and revenue on women and girls, as compared to men and boys.

It is used as a tool to hold governments or organizations accountable to commitments to gender equality (See Annex IV for detailed presentation)

4.11 Action Planning by Selamawit Woldegebriel - Program Officer - EASSI

This session was a practical one with participants having to develop their own Action plans. Prior to that they were informed that written plans govern and guide people, organizations to focus their efforts in certain initiatives and direction. They were taken through the steps of action planning that included identifying the issue, identifying the level whether it is regional, national or local level, specify the target group, decide on specific time frame and lastly drawing a budget. Therefore participants were asked to come up with their own goals and action plans that would be handed over to FECLCLA secretariat for harmonization plus streamline their ideas as per country draft plan such that it can later be developed into a regional or national action plan. Thus the rest of the afternoon section was spent on each participant developing an action plan for their country using a uniform format provided by the facilitator.
4.12 Presentation of Action plans

On the fifth and last day of the training all participants presented their country level action plans and each received critique of their action plans. Participants were asked to make revisions as per to comments and advise given to ensure that their plans are SMART, make additions in their activities, methods of verification such that they are able to finalize their country action plans and submit to FECCLAHA to enable them come up with a regional action plan and inform further planning.

4.13 Evaluation of the training

Before participants left for their respective countries, participants gave feedback by filling evaluation formats. Most of them appreciated the training facilitation, handouts and reading materials and the overall logistics arrangement.

According to participants the issue of Gender and SALW is new and the training gave them an opportunity to develop knowledge and share experience on Gender and SALW specifically from EASSI and among in themselves.

They gave comments on the time limitation to cover all the topics as the subject areas are vast and a one month training is converted to four and half day and to have another refresher training if possible organized by FECCLAHA.

As the way forward since all of them did their own action plan, they committed themselves to implement it at back home and share the knowledge they acquired from the training.

Thereafter participants were given certificates for having completed the five days training on Gender and SALW.

4.14 Official closing of the workshop by Rev. Uziya Matte

The training on Gender and SALW ended by closing remark of Rev. Uziya Matte, who gave certificate of participation.

Rev Uziya said, ‘With this training we are able to cater for the wellbeing of our neighbours and it’s good to come together as Africans and be able to solve the problem. “The peace of our neighbours is our peace”. SALW is an international problem and we have to come together to solve this problem in the midst of hunger. If there is conflict there is no agricultural production, no school, no business etc which has a long run impact on the development of the country. Women and children
are the one who suffer most. So it’s up to the church and other leaders to help women and children to take charge of this situation and it’s good to bridge the gap between men and women.’

“African problems will not be solved by outsiders, we have to take on the peace by ourselves as Africans and see how we can reduce the impact of SALW”.

The training officially closed after a certificate was given for each participant and having group photograph on Friday 1:00 pm.
## ANNEX- I- Registration list

**SALW TRAINING HELD ON 27-31<sup>ST</sup> AUGUST 2012 AT POPE PAUL MEMORIAL HOTEL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>CONTACTS</th>
<th>EMAIL ADDRESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>CELINE BANKUMUHARI</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>FECCLAH</td>
<td>+254-772-789310</td>
<td><a href="mailto:celine@fecclaha.org">celine@fecclaha.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>REV. YOSIEF ARAIA</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>ELCE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>KIMUTAI DANIEL</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>NCCK</td>
<td>+254723997193</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dkimutai@ncck.org">dkimutai@ncck.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>MUKALAZI GODFREY</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>UJCC</td>
<td>+256774667778</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gmukalazi@hotmail.com">gmukalazi@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>REV. KOANG PETER</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>SCC</td>
<td>+211914685214</td>
<td><a href="mailto:peterkoag@gmail.com">peterkoag@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>REV. NGOY LEITA MWAKILIMA</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>CCT</td>
<td>+255752891527</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Lngoy2002@yahoo.fr">Lngoy2002@yahoo.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>EYOB YISHAK JALEL</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>EECMY</td>
<td>251-0912132279</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Emu4jesus@yahoo.com">Emu4jesus@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>KANKINDI PELPETUE</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>CNEB</td>
<td>+25779926126</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pkankindi@yahoo.com">pkankindi@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>APORU JEAN MARK</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>UJCC</td>
<td>0772636547</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jmaporu@gmail.com">jmaporu@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>GAHIMA .M. SPECIOZE</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>CPR</td>
<td>+250788987419</td>
<td><a href="mailto:smukagahima@yahoo.fr">smukagahima@yahoo.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>FR. SILVESTER ARINAITWE</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>UJCC</td>
<td>+256414254219</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ujcc@utlonline.co.ug">ujcc@utlonline.co.ug</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>ELIZABETH KISIIGHA</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>FECCLAH</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Elizabethkisiigha@gmail.com">Elizabethkisiigha@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ANNEX - II - Training program**

*Working to advance the status of women and girls*

**Date:** 27th August - 31st August 2012

**Training Goal:** To contribute to improved knowledge of women and men on the gender dimensions of SALW in East African countries, horn of Africa and the neighbouring states.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session objectives:</th>
<th>Facilitators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Day One 27th August 2012** | **8.30a.m – 9.00 a.m**  
Arrival and Registration | **FECLLAHA**                                |
| **9.00 a.m – 9:30 a.m** | Opening Prayers  
Opening and welcome by EASSI  
Overview of the training.  
Welcome Remarks by FECLLAHA | **FECLLAHA**  
Marren Akatsa – Bukachi, Executive Director  
EASSI  
Mrs. Elizabeth Kisiigha, Executive Director,  
FECLLAHA |
| **9.30 a.m – 10.00 a.m** | Official Opening by the Guest of Honour  
GROUP PHOTO | **Rev. Fr. Dr. Silvester Arinaitwe, Executive Secretary, Uganda Joint Christian Council (UJCC).**  
EASSI |
<p>| <strong>10.00 a.m - 10.30 a.m</strong> | TEA BREAK | <strong>HOTEL</strong> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session/Module</th>
<th>Session Objectives</th>
<th>Speaker/Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 10.30 a.m – 11.00 a.m | • Introductions  
• Expectations and Fears  
• Levelling of Objectives  
• Setting of ground rules | Christine Nankubuge – Programmes Director - EASSI                                  |
| 11.00 a.m - 1.00 p.m | **Unit I - Understanding Gender**  
**Session I: Introduction to Gender** | **Session objectives: By the end of the session participants will be able to:**  
• Define basic gender concepts  
• Understand strategic needs and practical needs  
• Define Gender mainstreaming  
• State the importance and benefits of mainstreaming gender in policies, laws, Programmes, plans and budgets | Marren Akatsa-Bukachi – Executive Director, EASSI |
| 1.00 p.m - 2.00 p.m | LUNCH                                                                        | HOTEL                                                                               |
| 2.00 p.m – 4.30 p.m | **Session 11: Introduction to key, Regional and International Instruments on Small Arms and Light Weapons** | **Session objectives: By the end of the session participants will:**  
• Have been introduced to the key regional and international instruments on SALW.  
• Be able to articulate at least one regional or international instrument on SALW  
• Be able to make a link between Gender and key regional and international instruments on SALW. | Marren Akatsa Bukachi - Executive Director - EASSI |
| 4:30 p.m – 5:00 p.m | TEA and END of DAY ONE                                                        | Hotel                                                                               |

**Tuesday - Day 2 – 28th August, 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session/Module</th>
<th>Session Objectives</th>
<th>Speaker/Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 8.30 a.m- 1.00 p.m  | **Session III: Introduction to Regional and International Human rights instruments.** | **Session Objectives: By the end of the session, participants will:**  
• Have been introduced to key regional and international human rights instruments  
• Be able to articulate at least one key regional or international human rights instrument.  
  a) Be able to make a link between gender and human rights | Nivatiti Nandujja - Project Officer, Campaign for an east African Protocol on Gender Equality, EASSI |
<p>| 1.00 p.m – 2.00 p.m | LUNCH                                                                        | HOTEL                                                                               |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Session Objectives: By the end of the session participants will be able to:</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00 p.m - 5:00 p.m</td>
<td><strong>UNIT II: Women and SALW</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Session I:</strong> Introduction and Overview of SALW</td>
<td>- Define SALW&lt;br&gt;- Discuss what is SALW&lt;br&gt;- Differentiate between the licit and illicit SALW&lt;br&gt;- Demonstrate an understanding of gender dimensions in SALW</td>
<td>Johnfisher Tumwesigye, Program Coordinator - SALW Centre for Conflict resolution (CECORE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.00 p.m - 5.30 p.m</td>
<td><strong>TEA and END of DAY TWO</strong></td>
<td><strong>Session III:</strong> The impact of SALW on Sexual and Gender based Violence</td>
<td>Christine Nankubuge, Programmes Director, EASSI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.30 a.m – 10:30 a.m</td>
<td><strong>Session Objectives:</strong> By the end of the session participants will be able to:&lt;br&gt;- Appreciate the link between SALW and SGBV&lt;br&gt;- Discuss the need for human security issues in small arms discourse&lt;br&gt;- Demonstrate an understanding of the impact of SALW on women and girls reproductive and sexual rights</td>
<td></td>
<td>Christine Nankubuge, Programmes Director, EASSI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 a.m – 11:00 a.m</td>
<td><strong>TEA BREAK</strong></td>
<td><strong>Video “Ordinance and Ordeals”</strong>&lt;br&gt;11.00 a.m – 1.00 p.m</td>
<td>Selamawit Woldegebriel- Program Officer -EASSI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00 p.m – 2.00 p.m</td>
<td><strong>LUNCH</strong></td>
<td><strong>Session Objective:</strong> By the end of the session participants will be able to:&lt;br&gt;- Articulate the effects of SALW on the social, economic and political lives on survivors of conflict.</td>
<td>Selamawit Woldegebriel- Program Officer -EASSI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00 p.m – 3.00 p.m</td>
<td><strong>Session IV: Advocacy in Gender and SALW.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Session objectives:</strong> By the end of the session participants will be able to:&lt;br&gt;- Define advocacy&lt;br&gt;- List key components in advocacy&lt;br&gt;- Identify key issues for gender advocacy on SALW.&lt;br&gt;- List challenges of gender SALW advocacy&lt;br&gt;- Make a link with advocacy in their own programmes</td>
<td>Christine Nankubuge- Programmes Director-EASSI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Session goal</td>
<td>presenter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3:30 p.m – 5:00 p.m | Session objectives: By the end of the session participants will be able to:  
• Appreciate the role of women and men in peace and conflict resolution.  
• Discuss mechanisms /strategies for increasing involvement of women and girls in peace and conflict resolution. | Eric Tumwesigye - Project Officer Gender and Trade, EASSI |
| 5:00 p.m – 5.30 p.m | TEA and END of DAY THREE                                                   | HOTEL                                  |
| 7.00p.m onwards | DINNER TO BE HOSTED BY UJCC                                                  |                                        |
| Day 4 - Thursday – 30th August, 2012 |                                                                        |                                        |
| 8:30 am – 10.30 am | Session objectives: By the end of the session participants will be able to:  
• Identify different communication methods  
• Demonstrate how to use communication for advocacy. | Sylvia Namale – Program Officer Communication and Networking, EASSI |
| 10.30 a.m – 11.00 a.m | Tea break                                                                   | HOTEL                                  |
| 11.00 a.m – 1.00 p.m | Session objectives: By the end of the session participants will be able to:  
• Identify key components of an action plan  
• Demonstrate ability to prepare an action plan | Christine Nankubuge Programmes Director, EASSI |
| 1.00 p.m – 2.00 a.m | LUNCH                                                                       | HOTEL                                  |
| Action Planning | Session Objectives;  
By the end of the session, participants will have:  
• Developed an action plan for their country level activities | Participants            |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day 5 – Friday – 31st, 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 8.30 a.m – 11.00 a.m | **Session V - Presentation country level action plans**                             | **Session objectives:** By the end of the session participants have:  
- Shared and received critique of their action plans  
- Finalised their action plans  
**All Participants** - facilitated by Christine Nankubuge |
| 11.00 am – 1.00 p.m | **End of training Evaluation**                                                     | **By the end of the session participants will have:**  
- Assessed their understanding of the various topics and  
- Communicated their level of satisfaction on methodology and facilitation  
- Received feedback on the evaluation  
**Selamawit Woldegebriel** – Program Officer -EASSI |
| 1.00 pm – 2.00 p.m | **Official closing**                                                             | **UJCC/ FECCLAHA**                                                        |
|              | Lunch and departure                                                              | **HOTEL**                                                                |
ANNEX - III- Action plans

**ACTION PLAN OF CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF TANZANIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Specific /objectives</th>
<th>Strategy/ies</th>
<th>Activities /What</th>
<th>Time line/when</th>
<th>Expected outcome</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Resources/ budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| To contribute to the reduction of SGBV due to SALW in TZ | -to collect information on the current situation of SGBV due to misuse of SALW  
  -to create public awareness of the impact of the misuse of SALW on women and girls  
  -to enhance the knowledge/understanding of 12 church leaders from member churches of CCT on the impact of SALW on SGBV  
  -to mobilize the member Churches of CCT to contribute to the reduction of SGBV due to SALW | -a week workshop  
  -training  
  -debates  
  -seminar  
  -research | - conduct research on the impact of the misuse of SALW on SGBV in rural and urban areas.  
  -conduct one week seminar on SALW and Gender  
  -organize a weekly 30minutes online(TV, radio) debates with church leaders on the impact of SALW on SGBV for a period of six months  
  -conduct training with general secretaries of women desk from Members churches in CCT to build their capacity to mobilize women to campaign against the misuse of SALW  
  -conduct a one day validating workshop on the data collected from the research  
  -sending announcement to every church member to be read on Sunday | -reduced rate of SGBV due to the misuse of SALW  
  -enhanced knowledge of church leaders on the impact of SALW on SGBV  
  -mobilized member Churches of CCT to contribute to the reduction of SGBV due to SALW | -CCT  
  -audience  
  -police officer  
  -FECLAHAA  
  -Church leaders | -human resources  
  -donors (FECLAHAA, EASSI other allies) | -financial |
services and posted at the notice boards on the individual contribution of church members to the reduction of SGBV due to SALW

-organize meetings with the board members of CCT to discuss about the impact of SALW on SGBV

**GOAL:** To reduce the number of SALW among the Turkana and Pokot communities by 50% by December 2015

**Objective 1:** To conduct a Baseline survey on the proliferation of SALW and their impact on gender dimensions in Pokot and Turkana counties by March 2013

To establish the level of presence of SALW among Pokot and Turkana community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>MOV</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Baseline survey in Pokot and Turkana counties conducted by June 2013 | - Number of Counties sampled  
- Number of respondents interviewed. | - Baseline survey report | June 2013 | NCCK Northrift region | Kshs:410,000  
USD:4823  
[SALW Budget.xlsx] |

**Objective 2:** To create awareness on the dangers of SALW on women and girls in Pokot and Turkana counties by December 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>MOV</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Air 10 interactive radio programmes on the potential dangers of SALW by July 2013 | - Number of radio sessions held  
- Number of SMS’s sent  
- Number of calls made | - Interview with key community members. | July 2013 | NCCK office  
- Pokot and Turkana Vernacular radio stations  
- TeclaLorupe Foundation | Kshs 1,328,000  
USD 156,23  
[SALW Budget.xlsx] |
| 2. Hold 20 community meetings in Pokot and Turkana counties to discuss the dangers of SALW on gender where women are key stakeholders by December 2013 | - Number of meetings held in both Pokot and Turkana areas.  
- Number of people sensitized | - Photographs  
- List of participants  
- Meeting reports  
- Meeting resolutions. | December 2013 | Community Education facilitators  
- Community leaders  
- NCCK  
- UJCC  
- FECCLAHA  
- TeclaLorupe | Ksh 3,020,000  
USD 35,529  
[SALW Budget.xlsx] |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 3: To sensitize Pokot and Turkana communities on the existing policies on SALW by June 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To increase awareness on the dangers of SALW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Conduct 10 Community meetings at the locational level to start by Sept 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of meetings held in Pokot and Turkana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of people reached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Photographs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- List of participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Meeting reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Meeting resolutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Community Education facilitators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Community leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- NCCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- UJCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Tecla Lorupe Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kshs 600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD 7,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Conduct 4 radio programme on SALW by June 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of radio programs aired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Interview with key listeners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- SMS scripts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Call logs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- NCCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Radio presenters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- FECCLAHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kshs 608,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD 7,152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 4: To confiscate (disarm) SALW in Pokot and Turkana counties by December 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Village to village disarmament exercise started by June 2014 and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of SALW recovered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Interview with community members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Reformed warriors association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Kenya police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kshs 4200000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD 49,411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Finished by Dec 2015 | - Pictures of actual guns recovered.  
- Hand over report to the government for destruction. | service  
- NCCK  
- UJCC  
- TeclaLorupe Foundation | SALW Budget.xlsx |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Lobby the government to collaborate with neighboring countries such as Uganda and Ethiopia on disarmament programme by Dec 2015. | - Number of lobby meetings organized targeting government officials  
- Number of agreements /memos/ press releases developed.  
- Press releases  
- Minutes of the lobby meetings planned. | December 2015  
- Government of Kenya  
- NCCK.  
- FECCLAHA  
- Evangelical Church of Ethiopia | Kshs. 725,000  
USD.8,529  
SALW Budget.xlsx |

**TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET APPROX.**

| KSHS:11,350,560  
USD:133,536  
USHS:283,764,000 |
**GOAL:** To contribute to effective and efficient implementation of SALW policy in South Sudan

**Objective 1:** To create awareness on the impact of SALW on women among the Sudan Council of Churches members and community in South Sudan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>MOV</th>
<th>Time frame</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. To organize three days’ consultative workshop for like-minded organizations in impacts of SALW in South Sudan CSOs Ten people in Juba.</td>
<td>Sixty people women and men will participants and gains knowledge on SALW.</td>
<td>Minuets, reports, recorded Documentations, pictures and, photos.</td>
<td>1st Week of October 2012.</td>
<td>FECCLAHA partners and SCC Administration.</td>
<td>220,USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To print fifty posters on impacts of SALW on men and women.</td>
<td>Numbers of community men and women will see and know this development</td>
<td>An estimate of _______ people men and women will be able to find poster have them in hands.</td>
<td>1st Week of January 2013.</td>
<td>SCC women National Desk and National Peace and Justices Desk SCC.</td>
<td>200 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 To make sixty days announcements on radio of effects of SALW on of men and women</td>
<td>pubic will be hearing on effects of SALW</td>
<td>Implementation of SA W policy</td>
<td>From 30 October-30 November 2012.</td>
<td>SCC Secretariats.</td>
<td>100 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 lobby and advocacy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Objective 2:** To enhance the capacity of staff and members of the SCC Churches on mainstreaming gender in SALW interventions

| Total Grand                                                                |                                                                            |                           |                             |                                                     |         |
|                                                                            |                                                                            |                           |                             |                                                     | 520, US  |
1. To conduct two days training workshop on impacts of SALW on men and women from 14 members Churches Juba.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Partners</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifty people men and women will attendants gain knowledge</td>
<td>Documentation, reports, and meetings minutes share.</td>
<td>1st Week of February 2013.</td>
<td>Others partners and SCC Administrations.</td>
<td>420 USD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Sub Grand Total | | | | 420 USD |
GOAL: mainstream gender and the SALW in conflict resolution and peace building project that the church has on its project/Oromo- Gumuz project/ it involves two functions

Objective 1: to increased awareness of church leaders in mainstreaming gender and involve women interest too in developing and implementing different projects to the church /more activities to achieve the goal/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>indicators</th>
<th>MOV</th>
<th>Time frame</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sensitization workshop for church leaders on gender based violence.</td>
<td>-Participation of all the church leaders including the president</td>
<td>-Attendance of the participants</td>
<td>In the mid of September 2012</td>
<td>-The EECMY women coordination office -FECCLAHA with advise</td>
<td>30 church leaders<em>200birr</em>4days 24,000birr = 1,411 dollar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objective 2: to increased women participation in peace conferences and conflict resolution trainings that the office conduct in the Oromo Gumuz project/ the objectives and the activities should mach/

1. gender analysis survey in two districts of Oromo- Gumuz region which are involved in the conflict.
2. Additional activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>indicators</th>
<th>MOV</th>
<th>Time frame</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. gender analysis survey in two districts of Oromo- Gumuz region which are involved in the conflict.</td>
<td>-Number of questioners distributed to women between age of 15-50years</td>
<td>-Number of women interviewed</td>
<td>From January1 to March1 2013</td>
<td>-Professional consultants</td>
<td>50page<em>4000birr</em>100,00birr = 5,882 dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Additional activities.</td>
<td>-check lists</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-FECCCLAHA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objective 3: to establish the current level of SALW in the two communities

1.gather information from8 district police offices and from other related Government offices regarding SALW presence in the two communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>indicators</th>
<th>MOV</th>
<th>Time frame</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. gather information from8 district police offices and from other related Government offices regarding SALW presence in the two communities</td>
<td>-Number offices the informations are gathered from</td>
<td>-Photographs</td>
<td>Mid of January 2014</td>
<td>Professional consultants</td>
<td>30pages<em>4000birr</em>120000birr = 7,058 dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-the status of the office providing the information in relation to the issue.</td>
<td>-Data and Graphs from the police offices.</td>
<td></td>
<td>FECCLAHA and other resource organization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal</td>
<td>Specific Objectives</td>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Strategy</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Time frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| To contribute to Arms free communities in Uganda by the year 2014    | To advocate for the Safety of both men and women, boys and girls in Northern and North Eastern Uganda control, proliferation and misuse of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) 2014 | 1. Facilitate drama groups  
2. Organize Radio drama In Northern and North Eastern Uganda. (Drama once in a week for a year) (make the activity clear)  
2. Organize and facilitate dialogue forums with local government on safety and development programmes (twice a year)  
3. Print and disseminate IEC materials  
4. Organize a 2 days’ workshop for Religious, traditional and community leaders (twice a year) | Awareness Creation Media  
Dialogue forums  
Engage with the NFP Uganda | (4 media local Radio stations facilitated  
6 workshops held) indicators | It has to be increased  
2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter, 2013 | Increased awareness on the dangers of small Arms proliferation and misuse.  
Increased engagement and level of influence of religious leaders in community safety and development programmes at all levels. | UJCC  
EASSI  
FECLLAHA |
| Advocate for the establishment of regional coalition for arms free Karamoja cluster by 2014 | Lobbying Uganda NFP | Organize Stakeholders Consultations Meeting (UANSA, EANSA, NCCK, Evangelical church of Ethiopia) | 3rd quarter, 2013 | Harmonized working Strategies on regional Issues on SALWs | UJCC EASSI FECLAHA |
## ACTION PLAN PROTESTANT COUNCIL OF RWANDA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Specific objectives</th>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Activities – what</th>
<th>Responsibility (who)</th>
<th>Resources (in puts)</th>
<th>Time line (when)</th>
<th>Expected outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To contribute for the reduction of crime in SALW</td>
<td>1. To enhance the capacity of church members in the impacts of SLAW among the women in 30 districts</td>
<td>As the Protestant Council we are using the usually Chanel for information education and communication workshop</td>
<td>Organize a workshop for 2 days in each district and each training should have 24 participants as representative of the church members and 6 people represented the local authority</td>
<td>The protestant Council will be responsible as well as district committee to implement In collaboration with the local authorities</td>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>This will be done from October 2012 to October 2013</td>
<td>Reduced crime rate of SALW by 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. To establish the crime rate of SLAW in Rwanda</td>
<td>Conduct research questionnaires from the grassroots level as well as the parishes or chapels etc…</td>
<td>Organize one day of questionnaire workshop and how to collect and interpreter from district level</td>
<td>The same CPR Chanel especially district committee</td>
<td></td>
<td>In parallel with the training the questionnaires will be given to different categories of the participants</td>
<td>The data will be known from grassroots level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To create awareness in the negative impact of SALW among the women</td>
<td>Using the competition theatres church choirs in order to deliver the negative effects of SALW</td>
<td>Organized un conference debate on how the women are affected by the SLAW</td>
<td>The church leaders and local police to know the statistics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The victims of SALW will get the psychosocial and spiritual support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ANNEX IV – Facilitators presentation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF THE PERSON</th>
<th>SUBJECT AREA (please click on the presentations those with different colours)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Marren Akatsa-Bukachi, Executive Director, EASSI | - Gender mainstreaming in SALW  
- The Arms trade Treaty  
- Overview of global and regional agreements |
| Christine Nankubuge- Programmes Director        | - The impact of SALW on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)  
- Gender sensitive planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation  
- Using Advocacy to Promote Gender Equality |
| Johnfisher Tumwesigye, Program Coordinator – SALW, Centre for Conflict resolution (CECORE) | - Gender Dimensions in SALW |
| Eric Tumwesigye - Project Coordinator Gender and Trade, EASSI | - Women’s participation in peace building & Conflict Resolution “The Liberian case” |
| Ms. Nivatiti Nanduja – Project Officer, EADGE, EASSI | - CEDAW  
- Gender and Human Rights  
- Human Rights Enforcement Mechanisms  
- International and Regional Human Rights Instruments  
- Human Rights and Human Rights Instruments |
| Esther Nasikye - Associate Communications Officer - Women and Girls Empowerment Project - EASSI | - Effective Communication for Advocacy |
ANNEX V- Opening speech

OPENING REMARKS BY REV. FR. DR. SILVESTER ARINAITWE RWOMUKUBWE, THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF UGANDA JOINT CHRISTIAN COUNCIL (UJCC) AT THE TRAINING WORKSHOP ON THE GENDER DIMENSIONS OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS (SALW) HELD AT POPE PAUL MEMORIAL HOTEL, RUBAGA 27TH – 31ST AUGUST 2012

I welcome you all to Uganda. Those of you whom it may be for the first time that you have come to Uganda, I want you to know that Uganda is a very beautiful country and I hope that those who planned this training will give you chance to visit some attractive areas so that you go back to your respective countries with an idea of what Uganda, the Pearl of Africa is.

Allow me to thank FECCAHA for proposing that UJCC should host this event. It is our pleasure to collaborate with FECCAHA in her work.

By inviting representatives from member churches and Councils of Burundi, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda; FECCAHA is fulfilling her mission to enhance peace and reconciliation in the Great Lakes region and Horn of Africa.

FECCAHA still has a big responsibility to coordinate and build linkages between the member churches and councils to promote peace and reconciliation in the Great lakes region and the Horn of Africa.

It is clear from our history that since our countries attained independence in the late 1950s to date, whether they were colonized or not, no country has not experienced violence of one kind or another.

I would be naïve to assert that there was no violence in this region before we were colonized politically. However, the violence we experienced was from our local weapons, spears, bows and arrows etc. But the violence we are experiencing today is from small arms and light weapons which we have not manufactured ourselves.

And due to these weapons, so many human lives have been destroyed and human rights have been violated in the process. By and large women and children have been affected much more than others.
Therefore this training on the Gender Dimensions of Small Arms and light Weapons is timely and necessary. We need to be informed of the dangers these SALW have caused in our societies. We need to share the suffering women and children have experienced and are still experiencing because of the SALW.

From July 2nd – 27th 2012 there was a conference at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York on Arms Trade Treaty. I was privileged to attend the conference. This was a result of the pressure to United Nations from Civil Society organizations since 2003. The question was who is responsible for selling and distribution of SALW to different groups mostly in Africa, that have claimed many lives.

Finally the conference was held for the whole month of July but we came out without a signed Treaty because of mostly USA, Russia, China and some other few European countries.

These countries which are the main manufacturers and distributors of those weapons refused to conclude and sign the Treaty because billions of dollars are involved.

You who have been invited to this important training put interest to learn as much as you can and go back and raise awareness of the dangers of the SALW to the human kind and more so to women and children.

We shall never attain sustainable peace and reconciliation as long as the sale of arms to illicit and dangerous groups has not ceased.

With these few remarks I take the opportunity to declare this training opened.

Growing and serving together.

In the name of the father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, Amen.