



REPORT ON A TWO- DAY WORKSHOP ORGANISED BY WOMEN IN ACTION FOR WOMEN (WAW) ON THE THEME STRENGTHENING THE PROCESS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN APPLYING UNSCR 1325 AND RELATED RESOLUTIONS

HELD AT CHURCHILL COURTS HOTEL LTD-GULU

14TH AND 15TH JANUARY, 2019.

THE WORKSHOP WAS ORGANISED BY WOMEN IN ACTION FOR WOMEN IN PARTNERSHIP WITH SFVI-REGIONAL FORUM

Presented by: Tadeo Oloya Otto (Mr.)

Women in Action for Women

Gulu (Uganda)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to Mr. Komakech Francis, the programme Manager, Women in Action for Women (WAW) for the tireless effort he made in the initiation, preparations, coordination and support for this training. I also wish to thank the participants from Democratic Republic of Congo and women leaders from the six sub regions of Teso, Karamoja, Lango, Acholi, Bunyoro and West Nile. I would like to thank all the participants for sacrificing their valuable time amidst busy and tight schedule. Their attendance was above 90% and their participation was very good. All the participants were eager to learn and were able to share freely their field experiences and wishes.

Appreciation goes to the management of **CHURCHILL COURTS HOTEL LTD - Gulu** for the good partnership and cooperation exhibited during the training. Training equipment and materials left in the hotel were well kept. Break tea, lunch, evening tea and water for refreshment were served on time and were of good quality. I also wish to thank Women in Action for Women, Gulu office for provision of all the resources that include material and logistics that made the workshop very successful. Not forgetting the professional code of ethics demonstrated by the resource persons that made the training to succeed. The struggle continue.

Workshop Theme	Strengthening the process of women and girls in applying UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions		
Activity Name:	A two day workshop on the implementation of UNSCR1325		
Activity Start Date and End Date:	14 th January, 2019 15 th January 2019		
Attendance:		Female	Male
	Expected Attendance:	30	0

	Actual Attendance:	25	0
	Total (both Female and Male)	25	
Facilitators	Rev.WillyOlango Moderator Mr. David Martin Alier - Resource person Ms .SarahKasande Human Rights Lawyer, ICTJ. Resource person Ms. Justine Bihamba-Regional forum representative		
Attendance segregated by sex	<u>Category</u>	Female	Male
	Women leaders and sexual violence victims from the sub regions	25	0
	Rapporteur		1
	Moderator	1	1
	Facilitators	1	1
	WAW staff		
	Total	27	4
Geographical coverage	Participants were drawn from the sub regions of Teso, Karamoja, Lango, Acholi, Bunyoro and West Nile.		

OVERALL WORKSHOP OBJECTIVE:

To promote women and girls participation in politics and peace building.

Specific objectives of the workshop

- To discuss the principles, pillars and the implementation of the UNSCR 1325
- To equip women leaders with skills and knowledge of UNSCR 1325 to enhance its implementation
- To establish effective plans for intervention in the UNSCR 1325

The outputs of the training workshop

- 38 women leaders from Teso, Karamoja, Lango, Acholi, Bunyoro, Mid-Western Uganda and West Nile Sub regions were trained on the implementation of the UNSCR 1325
- Two facilitators were engaged for the two days training

- Recommendations/Action Points was drawn.

The training outcomes

- *Increased the level of commitment to the implementing UNSCR 1325 by women and girls*
- *Increased engagement of stakeholders in the implementation of UNSCR 1325*
- *Good team work practiced among teachers and management*

The targeted people for the workshop

- *30 women leaders including victims of sexual violence*
- *1 Rapporteur*
- *1 Moderator*
- *2 facilitators*
- *4 WAW staff*

Total: 36 participants

Quality benchmark used in the workshop

- *Pre and Post-test assessments this was not used because of time constrains*
- *Not more than 40 participants in a workshop room*
- *Preparation meeting with facilitators to streamline /agree on the methodology, schedules and content.*
- *Consensus on relevant training/workshop techniques. Participatory learning methods such as group discussions, lecture, questions and answers role plays, experience sharing, were used during the workshop*

Workshop training techniques

The training workshop adopted participatory learning approaches based on the principles of adult learning and training approaches suitable for the different learning abilities of the participants. Simulations and experiential learning approaches were used to help participants acquire and retain the necessary

knowledge, skills and techniques. The following methods were also used to deliver information and to enhance knowledge, attitudes and skills retention; the participatory training techniques used included; Question and answer, Demonstration, Group work and presentation, Role play, Experience sharing and Group discussion.

- **Questions and answer**, Question and answer was used to provoke and tickle the minds of the participants to come out with their ideas on topics under discussion and to give opportunities to participants to ask facilitators on subjects they require clarification
- **Demonstration**; this was used to illustrate the concepts of headteachers and deputy headteachers roles and responsibilities in real and practical life situation.
- **Group discussions and presentations**; was used to give opportunity to enhance problem solving skills; help participants learn from each other and give participants a greater sense of responsibility in the learning process.
- **Role plays**, It was used to involve the participants to act roles played by different parties in practical day to day running of school situations, for instance roles of Headteacher in supervision and monitoring of school activities.
- **Experience sharing**; Participants were given opportunities to share their own experiences during the sessions to enrich the sessions discussion for better understanding.

SCOPE COVERED IN THE WORKSHOP

1. The historical background of UNSCR 1325

Related resolutions

2. Implementation

United Nations four pillars of implementation

3. National action plans

Challenges to implementation

4. Impact

Outcomes

5. Group work

6. Recommendation /resolution

DAY ONE 14 JANUARY 2019

14th Jan., 2019-Day 1

Introduction:

Day one activities started with registration of participants to ascertain the identity, organisation they worked for and other particulars for further contacts. The workshop commenced at 8:45am with an opening prayer led by one of the facilitators, Rev. Willy Olango.

The workshop participants subsequently made self-introductions. Participants were drawn from Democratic Republic of Congo and various districts of Uganda. The participants were from the sub region of Karamoja, Teso, Lango, Acholi, Bunyoro and West Nile. The participants including victims of sexual violence, aid workers representing different organizations and individuals with relevant field and practical experience working with women and girls who are victims of the two decade war. Some were working with different women groups including refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the former war ravaged areas of geopolitical Northern part of Uganda. Particularly, the humanitarian aid workers from refugee settlement camps from Mid-West, Kyangwali camp in Hoima, West Nile district of Adjumani and Moyo, Karimoja, Teso and Acholi sub-region were present for the workshop.

The members who were drawn from various organizations across the country gave their expectations and allayed their fears as herein after captured.

PRESENTATION MADE

INTRODUCTION OF WAW

by Grace AcanOgwal Ag. Program Manager, WAW

She made introduction of WAW, which was formed as a C.B.O in 2018. She outlined the goals, vision and objectives of the infant organization and also, among others, the dire need to address psychosocial therapy for women after the two decade war. WAW intends to address gaps left by other organizations in their key areas of interest.

Vision:

WAW envisions a resilient and progressive society.

Goal:

To enable community, resume normal life through small enterprises and skills to ensure self-reliance.

REMARKS FROM JUSTINE BIHAMBA- SFVI (REGIONAL FORUM)

Appreciated the logistic support from WAW.

She said similar workshops are held in Rwanda, Burundi, and DRC just like this being held in Uganda.

She emphasised the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women and girls. She reiterated women role in peace building, but most time in any conflict women are survivors or victims. She reminded women that they are central in peace work and development at a regional level.

- She said that the protection of women and girls and their participation in peace processes is important to international peace and security
- She reiterated the important role women play in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and peace building;
- She urged women to lobby for adoption of a gender perspective in peacekeeping operations and training of peacekeeping personnel on the special needs of women and children in conflict and humanitarian settings.
- She emphasized the importance of women's equal involvement in peace and security and the need for women's increased participation in conflict prevention and peace-building.

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF UNSCR 1325 BY DAVID MARTIN ALIKER

Took participants through a deep understanding of UNSCR 1325.

October 2000, after recalling resolutions 1261, (1999), 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), and 1314 (2000).

The UN Security Council Resolution 1325 was the first formal and legal document from the Security Council that required parties in a conflict to;

- Prevent violations of womens rights,
- support women's participation in peace negotiations
- Support post-conflict reconstruction,
- Protect women and girls from sexual and gender based violence in armed conflict.
- It was also the first United Nations Security Council resolution to specifically mention the unique impact of conflict on women

RELATED RESOLUTIONS

Other resolutions related to 1325 to the topic on women, peace, and security, passed since 2000 include;

Resolution 1820 (2008)

Condemns sexual violence as a weapon of war and declares rape and other forms of sexual violence as war crimes.

Resolution 1888 (2009)

Mandates that peacekeeping missions prevent and respond to sexual violence and which led to the creation of The Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict.

Resolution 1889 (2009)

Increasing women's participation in peace processes. This requests that the Secretary-General develop indicators to track the implementation of 1325, and establishes Women Protection Advisors to be deployed with peacekeeping missions.

Resolution 1960 (2010)

Focuses on ending impunity for sexual violence in armed conflict by calling on the Secretary-General to "name and shame" armed groups that perpetrate sexual violence and for sanctions to deter conflict-related sexual violence.

Resolution 2106 (2013)

Address impunity on sexual violence in armed conflict and operationalize past resolutions. It also recognizes that sexual violence in conflict can also affect men and boys, as well as the community-wide trauma that sexual violence can inflict.

Resolution 2122 (2013)

Reaffirms the Council's commitment to combating sexual violence in armed conflict and the full implementation of Resolution 1325 and other resolutions on women, peace, and security.

IMPLEMENTATION

The two main components of Resolution 1325 are addressing sexual violence in armed conflict and increasing women's participation in peace processes and political institutions

The United Nations four pillars of implementation

Four pillars of implementation:

The indicators are used for UN programming, but have also been adopted by member states and NGOs.

- **Prevention;** focuses on preventing sexual and gender-based violence, as well as gender awareness in conflict prevention and early warning systems. This includes preventing sexual exploitation and abuse by peacekeeping forces.
- **Protection;** involves improving women and girls' safety, physical and mental health, economic security, and overall well-being. It also focuses on improving the rights of women and girls and their legal protections.
- **Participation:** refers to promoting women's participation in peace processes, increasing the numbers of women at all levels of decision-making institutions, and increasing partnerships with local women's organizations. Participation also includes increasing women's participation in the UN in senior positions, as Special Representatives and in peacekeeping missions and operations.
- **Relief and recovery:** efforts should ensure the equal distribution of aid to women and girls and incorporate gender perspectives into relief and recovery efforts.

CHALLENGES TO IMPLEMENTATION

To hold implementers accountable,

- Resolution 1325 National Action Plans ought to contain a monitoring and evaluation framework that outlines specific progress indicators and assigns clear roles and responsibilities for monitoring and reporting activities.
- Few National Action Plans have actual allocated funding for development or implementation:
- 2014 survey of National Action Plans revealed that funding most commonly went to addressing sexual and gender-based violence and increasing women's involvement in peace processes.
- The most common funding gap was security sector reform and access to justice

Non-governmental organizations

NGOs play an important role in implementing Resolution 1325.

- NGOs have lobbied their national governments to develop National Action Plans and many NAPs have a NGO oversight body to hold governments accountable to their commitments.
- Grassroots NGOs, particularly women's organizations, also use UNSCR 1325 in conflict-affected countries to lobby their governments to comply with the resolution on the issues of including women in conflict negotiations or holding peacekeeping missions accountable for sexual abuse and exploitation.
- Established international NGOs play an important role in disseminating information on the resolution to grassroots organizations and training local actors on the resolution and how to use it.

Outcomes

Findings of the outcome on the UNSCR 1325 include;

- There has been positive women's political participation has had largely positive outcomes
- There continued to be low levels of women in peace negotiations
- Security sector institutions saw limited gains in female uniformed personnel, despite increases in the number of uniformed women in peacekeeping missions.
- More peacekeeping operations missions have gender advisors as of 2014, nine of the sixteen missions have gender advisors.^[18]
- There are mixed results in gender mainstreaming in DDR some missions increased the numbers of women demobilized, but these gains were uneven across missions and reintegration remains a challenge.
- Sexual and gender-based violence continues to be widespread with impunity for those who commit it, despite increases in training and legislation.
- Reports of sexual abuse and exploitation by peacekeeping forces continue to rise, despite increased attention to this problem within the UN.^[7]
- Furthermore, women peace-builders and activists are regularly victims of violence and lack protection.^[19]

- Missions made a greater effort to protect women in refugee and internally displaced person settings through increased patrols and escorts, but resources for these protections were limited.

***PRESENTATION ON PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN PEACE;
BY SARAH KASANDE***

A human rights lawyer, gave brief overview of transitional justice and how women can be incorporated. She addressed integration of national action plan with UNSCR 1325. She made her presentation participatory by engaging participants to discuss issues of transitional justice

However, she raised the issue that women and girls are not only victims of armed conflict:

- They are also active agents and participants in conflict.
- They may actively choose to participate in the conflict and carry out acts of violence because they are committed to the political, religious or economic goals of the parties to the conflict.
- They may also be manipulated or forced into taking up military or violent roles (such as girl soldiers) through propaganda, abduction for the purposes of sexual slavery, intimidation and forced recruitment.
- In addition, women and girls may also provide non-military support for war: through cooking and cleaning for combatants, acting as porters and messengers, and through performing the various other tasks required by armed forces.

Women are targeted especially because of their biological sex and status in society during times of conflict.

Forms of sexual violence perpetrated against women include:

- Mass rape,
- Forced pregnancy,
- Forced prostitution,
- Forced marriage, and
- Sexual slavery.

In addition, women face domestic violence, extreme economic vulnerability, and secondary victimisation through institutions such as the criminal justice system, both during conflict and in the aftermath of conflict.

In the face of Justice, Violence against women is used to break and humiliate women, men, families and communities, no matter which side they are on. In post-conflict situations, the stark reality is that women are often denied justice. With few exceptions, those who commit heinous crimes against women during wartime are not punished, nor are women granted redress.

15th Jan., 2019-Day 2

Recap of day one: Participants were taken through a recap of the salient issues raised in the previous day. The participatory method was adopted where each of the members talked of what they learnt and how better they would use such knowledge in their communities.

Group discussion: After recap, participants were divided into 5 groups and were given the questions to guide discussion and flip charts with markers to record their discussions each group appointed their chairperson and secretaries. All the groups reconstituted and presented their discussion in the plenary followed by plenary discussions.

The workshop resolution

The workshop resolution was read in the present of the guest of honour and all the participants. See the resolution in the annex below

Closing remarks:

A member of the board of WAW, Dr. Amos Deogratius Mwaka, an oncologist in his address thanked both the facilitator and the participants for giving in their time to attend the workshop up to the end. He encouraged the participants to develop a forum for networking to share success stories and challenges in their work. He further challenged women to stand up for their rights and stand out to be counted in the fight against gender based violence. He said women should not surrender to be victims or survivors always. For they are better placed to be the actor in peace negotiation and peace building. He finally encouraged WAW staff to

remain committed to the vision and mission of the organisation in order to remain focus and provide quality services. He thereafter, invited the guest of honour, the Resident District Commissioner -Gulu, Maj. Santos Okot Lapolo to close the workshop officially.

Closing remarks by the RDC

The resident district commissioner assured the participants that Gulu is still peaceful. He challenged the participants for holding a successful meeting. He thanked the team from DR Congo for the good spirits they exhibited by attending the meeting up to the end. He cautioned participants to begin looking at womens issues with global lenses. He said what affect a woman in one country should affect all the women globally.

He said the first enemy of the women is the women themselves. Women still do belittle themselves. They even dont support their fellow women in a number of areas. He cited an example of women in politics where they prefer to vote a man instead of a fellow woman. He concluded by encouraging the women to use their number as a strength.

Conclusion:

Members left the workshop venue satisfied and pledge to partner with WAW and other sister organisations to achieve the goals of UNSCR 1325.

ANNEX:

**RESOLUTION OF UNSCR 1325 WORKSHOP ORGANISED BY WAW
(Women in Action for Women)**

HELD AT CHURCH COURTS HOTEL-GULU

14TH& 15TH JANUARY 2019

Realizing the challenges of women emancipation globally,

Conscious of our recent past ravaged by war with various social, political and economic side effects meted mainly on women and children,

Aware of the need to strengthen and build capacity of women as more of victims of war than perpetrators,

Recalling the various international Protocols and Conventions put in place towards the protection and promotion of womens rights as human rights,

Recognizing the various intervention mechanisms put in place by government local and international NGOs such as WAW still at its infant stage,

We, the 25 representatives of organizations, drawn from across the country many of whom have been victims as well as survivors of the two-decade insurgency do hereby resolve as follows:

- To create networking through a platform for women through partnership, advocacy and information sharing.
- Popularizing and disseminating UNSCR 1325.
- Localizing the National Action Plan according to the needs of the community.
- Districts that have domesticated national action plan should be monitored in regard to implementation progress.
- Demand to participate in peace building initiative at the community & national levels.
- Monitoring & participation in planning & budgeting process to ensure gender mainstreaming at every level.
- Obtain and share information about planning & budgeting process with the community to enable them actively participate.
- Encouraging & facilitating participation of women in decision making process.

- Document & report and acknowledge the network activities of the different stakeholders.
- Periodic monitoring and evaluation of the planning and budgeting processes.

Attendance list

Key expectations were:

- The need to learn more about UNSCR 1325.
- The desire to network with colleagues from the different organizations.
- Making new friends.
- Strategies of implementing womens rights as per UNSCR 1325.
- Learning about the rights of the girl child.
- Government intervention in relation to those in captivity with a view of having them rescued.
- To learn more and go impart skills to the women in their areas.
- HIV/AIDS intervention mechanism to help women out.
- To know about women participation in respect to UNSCR 1325.
- Operationalizing the UNSCR resolution in respect to UNSCCR 1325.
- Learning more about WAW as an organization.
- Collaboration to work with members to help children born in captivity.
- Listening to discussions from members.
- Interest to learn about the national action plan for women.

Participants' fears:

- Misreporting by the press in both the print and electronic media about statements made during the proceedings of the workshop.

- Language barrier, some participant(s) from Democratic Republic of Congo were conversant with French rather than English as a medium of communication.

Presentation copies

- i. Video documentation
- ii. Audio documentation
- iii. Still photos.



Fig 1: Group Photo taken at the end of day 1.

Fig. 2: NBS Reporter at the Workshop Venue, Gulu Churchill Courts Hotel

Fig 3: Participant listening to a facilitator in Victoria conference room.



Fig.4 : Regional Forum Representatives during the first day of the workshop.