



Isis-Women's International Cross-Cultural Exchange
We Link Women Internationally



MAKING UN RESOLUTION 1325 A REALITY FOR WOMEN

SOROTI, EASTERN UGANDA

Making UN Resolution 1325 a reality for Women

Peace Exposition on the 10th Anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325

SOROTI, EASTERN UGANDA

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	5
2.0 PEACE EXPOSITION	7
2.1 The Expo Composition	8
3.0 WELCOME AND INTRODUCTORY REMARKS	9
3.1 Ruth Ojiambo Ochieng, Executive Director Isis-WICCE	9
3.2 Jane Apino, Teso Women's Peace Activists (TEWPA), Host Partner	10
3.3 MESSEGES	10
4.0 MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE EXPOSITION	21
4.1 The Peace March	21
4.2 OPEN MEDIA:	22
4.3 Launching of the Cewigo UNSCR 1325 Monitoring Report	28
4.4 Launch of UNSCR 1325 Theme Song	29
4.5 Mini Exhibition	30
4.6 Essay Competition	32
4.7 Media Engagements	34
5.0 WOMEN APPRAISAL OF THE EXPOSITION	35
5.1 Recommendations And Outcomes	36
6.0 POST EXPO ACTIONS	37
6.1 The debate with officials from NUSAF and PRDP	37
6.2 Medical Camp	37
6.3 Dialogue with politicians	38
APPENDICES	39

1.0 INTRODUCTION

2010 marked 10 years since the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

This resolution was the first commitment from this Council that addressed the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women. It underscored the under-valued and under-utilised contributions women make to conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peace building.

Resolution 1325 stressed the importance of women's equal full participation as active agents in peace and security and outlined 11 key recommendations that all assenting governments, of which Uganda is part, were required to implement.

In the intervening years, the Security Council passed other closely related resolutions to boost the strength of 1325. In 2008, it passed Resolution 1820, which addresses the issue of sexual violence in conflict; in early 2009 the Council adopted Resolution 1888 to further strengthen the ability of the UN to address the problem of sexual violence as a weapon of war. In October 2009, the Council followed with Resolution 1889 to support women's active involvement in peace negotiations, post-conflict peace building and reconstruction.

Ten years after its adoption, Resolution 1325 has remained relevant not only in Uganda but in Africa generally where recent conflicts have continued to disproportionately affect women whose interests and concerns are also excluded from conflict management, resolution, recovery and reconstruction processes.

The figures are telling. In Sierra Leone, for instance, women and girls are estimated to have comprised 70 percent of non-combatant casualties in recent conflicts, where between 50000 and 64000 IDP women experienced sexual assault by combatants¹. In DR Congo the number of women raped by soldiers is estimated at well over 200000 since 1998². In Northern Uganda, after many years of war, there are so many challenges being faced

by young women who were victims of rebel abductions and subsequent sexual violence. Thousands of abducted girls were defiled, raped and given out as sexual rations to rebel commanders who impregnated them³.

Yet women remain minimally represented in peace and security processes. As a result, agreements and systems that have emerged out of these conflicts have been grossly gender insensitive and unresponsive to women's needs.

But there have been gains too, albeit minimal by comparison to what needs to be done. In Uganda, for instance, Isis-Women International Cross-Cultural Exchange (WICCE) has used Resolution 1325 as a guiding light to enhance women's abilities to engage the recent peace processes in mostly the north and eastern parts of Uganda in which women had completely been left out; to rectify the gender blindness in such government initiatives like the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP). Isis has also formed task forces that have tried to meet the sexual and reproductive health needs of women in north and eastern Uganda that have resulted from conflict as well as increase women's participation in community development.

There is now, more than ever, a greater need to see to fruition the provisions of both Resolution 1325 and the subsequent resolutions that support it both for the benefit of affected women survivors and for the future so that the coming generation are shielded from the suffering and discrimination the preceding generations have, unfortunately, had to endure. This is not the work of only government but women's and other civil society organisations, religious and political institutions, as well as individuals.

¹ http://seminars2.tripod.com/Sierra_Leonean_Women.htm, 21/2/2011

² http://www.peacewomen.org/news_article.php?id=1752&type=news, 21-2-2011

³ www.pambazuka.org/en/category/comment/49418, 21/2/2011



Women at the expo shared information, best practices and successful strategies in implementing UNSCR1325

2.0 PEACE EXPOSITION

Isis-WICCE organised a peace exposition to celebrate 10 years since the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 1325.

The celebrations took place from October 29th to 31st, 2010 at Soroti District Sports Ground in Eastern Uganda. They coincided with celebrations in New York, the seat of the United Nations and the time when Uganda was chairing the UN Security Council.

Isis-WICCE chose Soroti partly because it has suffered long-running social conflicts in the name of cattle rustling as well as armed conflict from most recently, the notorious Lord's Resistance Army incursion in the region.

The expo provided time and an effective platform for women's organisations working in the area of peace and security in Uganda to share successful strategies and to review the extent to which government has implemented the resolution and to call upon it to implement the National Action Plan on UNSCR1325 and the Goma Declaration.

It highlighted how various grassroots women's activists and organisations have been able to

interpret this international framework into one they are able to utilise in their communities. It also presented a valuable opportunity to share information, best practises, and successful strategies, and highlight the challenges and gaps that will inform the way forward in the implementation of the Resolution as well as the National Action Plan.

The peace expo's specific objectives:

- Enabling women peace organisations showcase what they have done to implement Resolution 1325;
- Generating ideas to promote women's equal participation in conflict resolution and peace building as part of the African women's decade;
- Providing an avenue for engaging with policymakers and donors on their efforts to implement Resolution 1325 and the National Action Plan;
- Raising awareness on Resolution 1325 and calling governments and donors to action in ensuring that the strategic and practical needs of women are addressed; and
- Concretising ideas that will be presented to the government of Uganda, the African Union and the Chair of the United Nations Security Council.

2.1 THE EXPO COMPOSITION

The peace exposition that took place from 29th-31st October 2010 at Soroti sports grounds in Eastern Uganda brought together hundreds of participants from women organisations and groups that have been working together with Isis-WICCE to implement UNSCR1325 (see appendix 2). Other included representatives from Soroti district administration, Teso cultural leaders Institution, representatives from the donor community and financial institutions based in Soroti district.

The activities began with a peace march by women leaders and organisations through Soroti town, the launch of the 1325 Theme song, drama presentations and open dialogues between grassroots women and policy makers on issues of concern to women like health and the implementation of post conflict programmes like the PRDP.

The women groups also participated in the exhibition where they displayed the different items and products they were making as individuals and groups to enhance their survival. The women also got an opportunity to get cervical cancer screening while students from different schools in Soroti District participated in an essay competition on the understanding of peace and a major theme.



Ruth Ochieng calling on government to ensure women's participation

3.0 WELCOME AND INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

3.1 Ruth Ojiambo Ochieng, Executive Director Isis-WICCE

In her opening remarks, Ms Ochieng reminded the audience how the world was celebrating with them this important day. She thanked Isis-WICCE partners who had made the celebrations possible, thanked government for its support, security agencies and the district authorities for agreeing to host the event.

She reiterated the spirit of Resolution 1325 and emphasised how women were seeking to be at the centre of peace and conflict resolution and negotiations.

“We want government to recognise women as part and parcel of Resolution 1325. The government should ensure women’s participation in conflict resolution, peace building and post conflict reconstruction. Women have unique experience from war that government can benefit from in post conflict reconstruction. It is us who know and have gone through the experience...”

She said women wanted to see the government attend to their most immediate issues and needs within such initiatives as the Peace Recovery Development Plan (PRDP), which has tended to focus more on infrastructure such as roads and health centres; ignoring those needs that are at the heart of the woman’s well being like sexual and reproductive health care and treatment.



Jane Apino of TEWPA giving her opening remarks at the Expo

3.2 Jane Apino, Teso Women's Peace Activists (TEWPA), Host Partner

Ms Apino noted that the celebrations and Peace Exposition presented a critical opportunity to review and reflect on the achievements of the resolution to date as well as persistent gaps in the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

“Today we are here to commemorate the 10th anniversary of UNSCR 1325. This presents a critical opportunity to review and reflect on the achievements to date as well as persistent existing gaps in the implementation of this resolution.

“More importantly, it is an occasion to demand greater accountability and propose timely relevant actions that the member states in the UN, civil society and other interested parties should take on, to fully implement the resolution.”

3.3 MESSEGES

Ms. Kamilla Halvorsdatter Kolshus, First Secretary, Royal Norwegian Embassy, Kampala

In her goodwill message, Ms. Kolshus stated that Norway is proud to be supporting the Peace Exposition in Soroti, which gathered women and men dedicated to peace and women's empowerment. She emphasized that promoting women's equal participation is a cornerstone

of Norwegian foreign policy and as such, the Norwegian Embassy has raised the issue in dialogue with many partners, other countries, civil society and international organisations like the United Nations. She recognized that during the period, a number of events marking the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 took place all over the world. She recalled that in New York, Norway and Uganda jointly hosted a side-event during the commemoration week on UNSCR 1325 that investigated the importance of having national action plans. The Norwegian embassy therefore views its contribution to the Peace Exposition as equally important as it contributes to grassroots activism.

She observed that often, there is a disconnection between women's realities and the realm of high politics. She therefore paid tribute to all participants working in the UNSCR 1325 spirit and in particular to participants who are victims of sexual violence. "There can be no peace and security without involvement of women. There can be no peace and security as long as women live under the threat of sexual violence. You and your efforts can make a difference!" she reiterated.

Ms. Sarah Brun, Programme Analyst - Gender and Reintegration, United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

Uganda has come a long way since the creation of Security Council resolution 1325 ten years ago, and most of the success can be attributed to you for the hard work put into enhancing women's rights and making the women's voices heard in the peace process. Women were given a place at the Juba peace talks as observers as well as an opportunity to present the women's agenda for the talks.

Sarah Brun on UNIFEM's readiness to support women on their concerns



Women's voices have always been the basis of UNIFEM's work in Uganda, recognising that it is you who know your challenges and strategies best. Your input feeds into our work as we attempt to bring peace and security to women through supporting the national and community mechanisms already in place.

Uganda has already achieved peace, now it is a matter of peace building, of ensuring prosperity for men and women, and to ensure that women are secure in their daily lives. UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon addressed a special session of the UN in which he said, *"Advancing the cause of women, peace and security must be integral to peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace building – not an afterthought."* A gendered perspective should be integral, natural part of any policy, legislation or activity undertaken.

Celebrating the 10 year anniversary of an important milestone such as UNSCR 1325, that recognises women's unique role not only as victims of conflict but also as actors of peace building and change is important. We must use this opportunity to remind ourselves and other of the many challenges women continue to face not only in Uganda but across the world. UNIFEM is proud to be associated with you and to celebrate your achievements and identify with your challenges. As we transform into UN Women in January 1, 2011, we will be better able to continue to support you in achieving gender equality and bringing women's concerns to the table.

Message from ICCO Kampala, Conflict Transformation and Peace Building Department.

Ladies and gentlemen! Dear people of North East Uganda

Today is a day full of significance, especially in this part of the World, in this particularly Region of Uganda.

We are today celebrating the 10th anniversary of Security Council Resolution 1325 and this is not only a celebration here. It is also a day of rethinking and a day of celebrating especially the courage and the determination of Uganda women and men who fought for women rights and women recognition, even before the international community established the 1325 Resolution. You have been at front guard of the fight for your dignity and against violence consecutive to conflicts. Maybe have you even inspired the world to establish the UNSR 1325? Adopted ten years ago, the landmark Security Council resolution 1325 was the first to address the specific impacts of conflict on women and to call for women's engagement in conflict resolution and peace building. While progress has been made in the last ten years, serious gaps in the implementation of resolution 1325 remain. There is a persistent shortfall in the

financing of solutions for women's needs in post-conflict recovery plans, along with very high levels of sexual violence in some conflicts. Women are still marginalized in peace processes, with research indicating that in 24 peace processes over the past two decades, women formed less than 8 percent of negotiating teams. The consequence is that women's concerns aren't reflected in peace agreements, which in turn compromises inclusive and equitable recovery and sustained peace.

Resolution 1325 of the UN Security Council recognizes that women and girls undergo specific consequences of conflicts armed. It recognizes the important role that women play equally well in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and consolidation of peace. She pointed out that it is important that women participate on an equal footing with men in all efforts to maintain and promote peace and security. Here, you have shown that these goals are not vain words.

You, Uganda women, you didn't wait for the Resolution to involve yourself on the issues of peace building and for standing up for your rights and for peace.

During the whole period North and East Uganda has undergone various form of violence, you decided to stand for your rights and for the prosperity of your children by, amongst various other means, establishing Community Based Organization where you could meet and discuss, regardless of your origin, political opinion or religions and by establishing contact with your fellow women of different districts, despite all the risks you were facing to undertake such steps.

At ICCO&KiA, we have the opportunity and the pleasure to work with some of these associations and CBOs, for example TEWPA, KIWEPI, LIWEPI and others. We recognize that there is a multitude of other CBOs and even some personalities like the tireless ANNA GRACE NAKASI and her fellow women of Achuna Ogolai Post Test Women's Club. We warmly thank ISIS-WICCE who has been always close to you and has been for us a key partner in our desire to strengthen civil society in Uganda and specially women associations. We assure you that your struggle is our. We strive for a common cause and hope to be always able to work with you towards this ideal of peace and equal opportunities for all.

We would have like be present with you today to celebrate together this anniversary but also to celebrate your courage and abnegation. Even if it has been impossible to be here physically, we're with you wholeheartedly and ensure our total gratitude.

God you bless and bless your life-saving action

Ms. Kamilla Halvorsdatter Kolshus, First Secretary, Royal Norwegian Embassy, Kampala ,

In her goodwill message, Ms. Kolshus stated that Norway is proud to be supporting the Peace Exposition in Soroti, which gathered women and men dedicated to peace and women's empowerment. She emphasized that promoting women's equal participation is a cornerstone of Norwegian foreign policy and as such, the Norwegian Embassy has raised the issue in dialogue with many partners, other countries, civil society and international organisations like the United Nations.

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She observed that often, there is a disconnection between women's realities and the realm of high politics. She therefore paid tribute to all participants working in the UNSR 1325 spirit and in particular to participants who are victims of sexual violence.

“There can be no peace and security without involvement of women. There can be no peace and security as long as women live under the threat of sexual violence. You and your efforts can make a difference!” she reiterated.



Women matter in peace building: Support their participation

As women we want peace. We are peace makers and builders both a home and during war. We provide counsel in case of conflict. Here in Acholi, women are source of spiritual support and motivation for those going to war especially the men. Without your mother's blessings in case you are going to war, you will never win the war or battle (Margaret, Community Based Facilitator, UN1325 Uganda Report).

Globally, women typically form the majority of the most vulnerable and represent more than half of the world's population. Constituting over 50% of a population, their decision-making is essential for efforts to foster a broader popular mandate for peace, security and democracy. Taking into consideration their numerical advantage, they form strong social groups, in which to discuss numerous socio-economic and political issues that are crucial avenues of relationship building with strong social bonds. They can also broaden political debate by redefining political priorities and providing new perspectives on political issues and power relationship within the homes and communities. However, their formal and informal participation has been limited much as they offer a great entry point as connectors in peace building as mother of all.

Women have been known in any setting to provide, the basic necessities of life like food, shelter, clothing and protection, which are fundamental to all. Women are actors for constructive and transformative change as stated in the quotation, if only their meaningful participation can be enhanced. Unfortunately, many peace processes still exclude or shunt women off to anterooms while "real" negotiations take place: men have continued dominate peace talks at the expense of women's contributions.

CARE International in Uganda wishes to appreciate your endless contribution to the lives of many children, men and women locally -at home, community, district, national and internationally. This is line with CARE's mission: *We seek a world of hope, tolerance and social justice, where poverty has been overcome and people live in dignity and security. 'You have bore fruit.'* CARE International in Uganda aims at transforming the lives of communities affected by armed conflict, particularly the women through engagement in economically viable activities, increased participation in decision making processes and protection of rights. Implementation of National Action Plan (2008) on UN1325 by government will enable the government to break new grounds, bring fresh impetus and resolve to the country's efforts for the recognition and advancement of women's rights and end gender-based violence.



Soroti District Deputy Local Council V Chairperson Ediau Ewadu Daniel emphasising the need to address war effects on women

Ediau Ewadu Daniel, Deputy Lc V Chairperson Soroti

Mr Ediau noted that the impact of conflict on women can't be underestimated as women have suffered the most brunt. He stated that there's no sufficient justification for war since people soon repeat the very same things they fought against. Moreover, **“for every bullet killing a soldier, it is killing someone's son, husband, brother, uncle, in-law.”** So, every means must be employed to avoid war.

He castigated PRDP for failing to address women's state of abuse and other psychosocial complications such as those that force young girls to drop out of school. The programme, he said, was designed to care for the hardware (infrastructure such as roads) and not the software (people's health situations for instance). **“PRDP went for long term solutions and forgot the most immediate: people's livelihoods.”**

He emphasised the need to comprehensively address the effects of war on women and children.



Hon Alice Alaso emphasised the need of a peace policy

Alice Alaso, Woman MP, Soroti District

Ms Alaso, channelling the Teso Cultural Union anthem, called for peace and tranquillity among the people of Teso. She challenged government to formulate a peace policy because its effort to defeat warring parties militarily hadn't produced such stellar results. *"You can't always say we'll crush them and spend 21 years without doing it."*

She emphasised the need for a peace policy in the country which she said would compel whoever is in power to negotiate and talk and not wait until the children of Uganda have perished in big numbers.

She added there was need for a truth and reconciliation commission to allow angry Ugandans an avenue to freely vent their pain. *"If a country continues with unresolved grievances, we will pay the full price for it."*

She demanded a framework that ensures sustainable peace in households. "Why does the sexual offences bill remain without being passed in parliament?" she wondered. The solution, she suggested, lay in women-friendly men in parliament who are going to grasp and push for women's issues, including funding to women-specific needs.

“A few ministers swindled Uganda shillings 500bn when the Queen [Elizabeth II] visited for two days [for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM)] when nothing goes to cervical cancer, fistula issues, counselling and trauma treatment.”

She said that on top of this, there should be funding to women living with HIV/AIDS in conflict situations to enable them access antiretroviral medications.

Mr. Gerald Oding, Representative of the Emorimor

MR Oding, representing Teso’s cultural leader, addressed the importance of culture in peace promotion. He stressed peace and tolerance were the bedrock of not only the Teso culture but all cultures across Uganda and indeed the world.

He celebrated women noting how there would be no nations if women weren’t there. *“The person we should all respect most is the woman. Women should be given due respect because they bring life into the world.”*

He challenged people to examine their consciences in relation to terrible crimes like rape, defilement and child sacrifices before promising Teso Cultural Union’s support for any group promoting peace and preventing war.

“Those who would like to lead in Uganda should go to the people peacefully in search of their mandate. If you are not using good language with humility, how can you unite the people? We have a great task to build justice and peace.”

Speech by the Minister of State for Northern Uganda Mr David Wakikoona

The Minister shared government’s efforts in implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 in Northern Uganda. He said that the Government of Uganda has taken practical steps in ensuring that women are involved in leadership, are protected from the violent effects of conflict and supported to resettle and be reintegrated into their communities in Northern Uganda.

He said that the government has followed up on these efforts by developing a National Action Plan to implement resolution 1325, 1820 and the Goma declaration; and it is also going ahead to put in place systems and mechanisms for it to be implemented in all the districts of Northern Uganda under the coordination of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. He added that government has shown its dedication to the stability and restoration of Northern Uganda through the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP).



State Minister emphasized government's commitment to empower women in line with UNSCR 1325

He expressed government's commitment to the women of Uganda in the process of their return from IDP camps and in resettling. He noted that government will continue to be committed to empowering women and working together with women to ensure their development. He commended the women on their activities and the different efforts to implement resolution 1325. He thanked them for their initiatives especially in making the products which they displayed in the exhibition which he said displayed their efforts towards creating a positive change in the country. He said these efforts are in line with the goals of this government since 1986, which have been to serve and empower women in order for them to achieve development.

On health, he said that the Government of Uganda remains dedicated to ensuring a healthy nation of which women are beneficiaries. "We are particularly committed to women's health because it is tied to the livelihood of a woman", he declared. He commended Isis-WICCE and TEWPA for arranging to have the cancer screening of women during the event and called on the women of Uganda to continue to support the government to fulfil its plans and policies.



Alice Alaso and Ruth Ochieng lead the Peace March through Soroti Town

4.0 MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE EXPOSITION

4.1 The Peace March

The Peace Expo, and indeed the whole celebrations, kicked off with a peace march through Soroti town with over 30 organisations participating. The march lasted well over 30 minutes. Ms Alice Alaso, Women Member of Parliament Soroti District, was the chief walker. She stood in for Minister for North Uganda David Wakikona who represented Prime Minister Apolo Nsubambi. Alaso was accompanied by Ruth Ojiambo Ochieng, the Executive Director of Isis-WICCE (a list of participants is provided appendix 2)



SOCADIDO, one of over 30 groups that participated in the Peace March



Women marching through Soroti town during the Expo

4.2 OPEN MEDIA:

Theme one: Government's post conflict reconstruction programmes and women in northern Uganda (the case of NUSAF, NAADS and PRDP)

Government has tried to show interest in rehabilitating war affected north and eastern Uganda through committing funds to such initiatives like the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF), the PRDP and the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS).

NAADS in particular is a new program of the government of Uganda that was launched in March 2002 to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of agricultural extension service. It is a semi-autonomous body formed under NAADS Act of June 2001 with a mandate to develop a demand driven, farmer-led agricultural service delivery system targeting the poor subsistence farmers.

Its emphasis is women, youths and people with disabilities. Its development goal is to enhance rural livelihoods by increasing agricultural productivity and profitability in a sustainable manner. The programme works towards fulfilling the national poverty eradication agenda, which is guided by the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP).

Ironically, such well intentioned programmes have been weighed down by their gender blindness, even when they policy wise emphasise women. Women complained that there is nothing within all these initiatives that specially focuses on them as the major victims of the wars and conflict in the north and north east of the country. They complained that the initiatives treated everyone as equal, which has resulted in the majority (who are women) failing to meet the conditions and requirements that are usually attached to them. These initiatives have essentially left the women behind.

Women expressed their disappointment that NAADS officials dictated to them what they should concentrate on. They also questioned why it supplied poor quality inputs and charged exorbitantly for them. They also expressed their concern that the policy mostly concentrates on advice and not support services. Why was it concentrating on already established farmers and why, if the initiatives were intended to benefit ordinary people, their implementers were the ones instead who were much better off?



Look! Our concerns are always marginalised

It is important to note that NAADS in particular has been plagued with gross levels of mismanagement and broad daylight thievery. President Yoweri Museveni has on a number of occasions suspended the initiatives and demanded cleanups only to reinstate it again without any cleanup worth its name being done.

The NAADS official based in Soroti district explained that there have been efforts to review the programme where the programme now encouraged people to reject inputs they didn't appreciate. He explained that the districts had power to control prices because they are set in consultation with stakeholders. He also explained how in Phase II, beneficiaries would set up procurement committees to determine the right prices; and how farmers at the lower end will pay in kind as opposed to monetary terms.

These reviews, unfortunately, remain unknown to most women who turned up at the expo. He however did not explain the immediate opportunities of women in the coming phases and whether women will be on the committees to hasten their taking of the advantage of the processes.

Isis-WICCE's Executive Director Ruth Ojiambo Ochieng advised NAADS should review how it shares information to grassroots women whom it must benefit the most.

"The programme should separate people who have been in conflict from those focusing on com-

mercialising agriculture. There is need for affirmative action for women coming out of conflict. NAADS should go and meet women in their communities and integrate their views in its plan of action.”

Women were particularly dispirited by Ogunya Benjamin’s admittance that NUSAF I didn’t benefit everyone and chances were NUSAF II will also not benefit all. Ogunya is the desk officer of NUSAF in Soroti.

“If you say the money is not enough, who does the government really intend it to benefit?” asked a visibly irritated female participant.

A number of women demanded a review of priorities in NUSAF, noting that the biggest chunk of the money should be for people’s livelihoods instead of infrastructure. They also advised that the fund should change its planning centres and as a matter of urgency take them away from Kampala and instead bring them to the grassroots where its beneficiaries are actually found.

The engagement was a good step which highlighted the limitations in government policies which are supposed to be responsive to the needs of the grassroots populations especially women. It particularly showed that there is need to empower women to enable them take advantage of the programmes that are always initiated by government.

Theme two: Health implications of war trauma, cervical cancer and other reproductive health concerns

In the style of the presentation, there were open forums of engagement known as open media where grassroots women, policy makers and government technocrats exchanged views and shared different perspectives on pertinent issues of concern to women.

In this session, Dr Otim Tom Charles from Mbale Regional Referral Hospital spoke about health implications of war trauma. Dr Otim noted that there were a number of health-related complications that people contract as a result of war. These can be mental, psychological and physical. For instance, he mentioned fistula, a medical condition where women pass out urine uncontrollably.

He said that although government had set up centres to repair women suffering from fistula, social services like health remained generally inadequately funded as efforts were channelled to raise funds for war.



Women line up to be screened for cervical cancer at the makeshift clinic set up at the Exposition

He emphasised the need for government to reorient itself with its needs so that there are enough funds going into the provision of healthcare mostly to disadvantaged communities in the north and north eastern Uganda, who have been cut off from the rest of Uganda by war and as a result have had provision of social services lag terribly behind.

Dr Nassali Mercy opened with a startling revelation how today even young people were at risk of getting cancers as opposed to previously where they were common only among the old.

She revealed the four common cancers among women to be: cervical cancer (on the mouth of the womb), breast cancer (an early sign of which is a lump under one's breast), endometrium cancer (inner lining of the woman), ovarian cancer (in the women's ovaries) and vulvarian cancer (on the external private parts).

Of these ovarian cancer was a little rare but life threatening nonetheless while vulvarian cancer was common among old women. Cervical cancer was particularly a challenge in reproductive health as half a million women die every year because of it while 300,000 women contract it every year as well.

She recommended routine examination including self-examination as the most effective means of staying the effects of cancer. “Seek care every time you see something abnormal.”

Cancer Screening Clinic

Isis-WICCE partnered with a team of 10 experienced medical staff consisting four gynaecologists and six midwives from Mbale and Soroti Regional Referral Hospitals to screen women at the exposition for cervical cancer. The team was headed by Dr. Otim.

Cancer is among the growing health crises affecting women in Uganda as well as other countries of the world.

The clinic run for two days in which a total of 205 women sought medical consultations. 171 of these specifically sought to be screened for cancer while 26 consulted over other ailments. Of those screened for cancer, three were suspected to have lesions for cancer and were referred to Soroti hospital for cryotherapy. One of the women had advanced cancer of the cervix and was weak and was referred to Soroti Hospital for palliative care; while two had advanced cancer of the cervix and had been referred to Mulago Hospital in Kampala for radiotherapy. It is however unlikely that they went because of the inability to raise funds for transport and upkeep for up to six weeks required for radiotherapy.



Medical workers screening one of the women for cervical cancer

Among the other ailments screened, one woman (Akulu Macrine in picture below) was suspected to have neurofibromatosis which had disfigured her face and the head. She had had surgery done on her in Mulago Hospital in 1997 and was scheduled to return the following year for review. This, however, did not happen because she lacked money to return to Kampala but also the LRA rebellion cut off the area and forced her to flee into IDP camps. It was recommended that she be reviewed by a plastic surgeon for proper management. Isis-WICCE has since supported Macrine to go for further assessment of her condition and will receive operations to address her condition at



Theme three: Panel Discussion:

Women and UNSCR 1325; Demanding Accountability

The main discussant at this panel was Minister for the North David Wakikona. He was the sole source of answers to a myriad questions, worries and concerns women raised.

Agnes Badaru from Participatory Rural Action for Development (PRAFORD) lamented the negligence of health workers which she said was causing unnecessary deaths to women throughout the country. She demanded to know how women, particularly those in rural areas, can ensure that they receive better services from healthcare providers.

Ilenyo Omyiat Esther of Teso Women Peace Activists inquired what government was going to do to address women's issues unique to them as a consequence of conflict like HIV/Aids, trauma. She also bemoaned the practise of asking disadvantaged women to fuel ambulance cars to the tune of Shs60,000 whenever they need such critical help and asked what the government was going to do about it.

Akullo Betty from Pader Women and Rural Development Network expressed concern about women's participation in issues that affect women. She noted there have been several meetings in which issues such as psychosocial support have been extensively discussed yet government doesn't seem to move fast in putting them in action so women can live meaningful lives. Teddy Kiswahili from Kasese War Widows revealed the district's mountainous terrain was making it doubly hard to access medical care resulting in the death of so many women. She said the women's efforts in resolving the ADF conflict have never been recognised. She wondered when government was going to address these two issues.

Theresa Elenyu from Kapelebyong Women Peace Association expressed concern about structures for health centres being constructed but which remain inoperative because of lack of drugs and personnel.

“The so-called Health Centre IV’s, the one in Kapelebyong. I’m amazed I heard on radio once that a person can be operated [there] now but I’ve never heard of an operation taking place in Kapelebyong.” She asked the minister to look into the matter and save women in this region.

Minister Wakikona was graceful in his responses admitting in some cases there had been omissions of participation of women at all levels of decision making including managing peace that happens during and after conflict.

“To a certain extent, we haven’t hit the targets as demanded by the resolution but we have been

closing the gaps everywhere they have opened,” he noted. “We encourage women to create things that will improve programmes that directly address the human rights violations and challenges to individual, community and national development.”

He noted the government was committed to ensure that important UN resolutions regarding women rights are fulfilled. Where it didn't have adequate potential, it sought assistance somewhere else but it's everyone's hope that everything that makes women's rights clear and penetrate into the people is supported.

“Women and girls should be heard because this will not only improve government efforts of creating a better nation but the world will be peaceful. That's why now under NUSAF II we put 60 percent funding under livelihood. Please don't leave your district to decide for you. Tell your councillors, participate and make sure things happen the way you want them to happen.”

4.3 Launching of the CEWIGO UNSCR 1325 Monitoring Report

During the peace expo, Ms Gorretti Komurembe, a Programme Officer, at Centre for Women in Governance (CEWIGO) launched the UNSCR 1325 Monitoring Report for Uganda. The report highlighted low women representation in the Parliament of Uganda, in the civil service sector, statutory bodies, security sector and the local government and also called for the provision of resources for psychosocial and maternal health care

Speaking about the report, she said that the findings which were at the centre of CEWIGO's work for a year indicated that Sexual and Gender Based Violence as well as domestic violence are still huge challenges due to the high cases of rape, defilement and indecent assault; where few women ever attempt to report the cases. Even of the few reported cases, not many of them are always effectively prosecuted. She also noted the despicable provision of resources for psychosocial and maternal health care

Ms Komurembe noted that although Uganda has enacted many gender responsive laws and policies, there are still many huge gaps in implementation.

She decried the problem of women when it came to receiving economic packages in conflict and post conflict areas where about 72% of the economic benefits go to men and women only get 28%. She noted the need for gender responsive approaches during the implementation of the PRDP so that women are not sidelined. She urged women to be vigilant and assist each other when responding to cases of SGBV since their coordinated responses at local council levels and any other law enforcing agencies will enhance their security. She said the peace expo should enhance their abilities to link up and share experiences and how they should as a force confront situations that tend marginalise them and deny them space.

4.4 Launch of UNSCR 1325 Theme Song

Isis-WICCE working closely with Moto Moto artists based in Soroti recorded an anthem for Resolution 1325. It is a positive outlook to women not as war victims but leaders of change. It is a resolve not to let the days of suffering, torture, pain, displacement happen again.

The song hails the resolution for empowering women, giving them a platform to advocate and advance causes that directly affect them greatly. It challenges government and indeed every other interested party to make Resolution 1325 a reality.

State Minister for Northern Uganda, Wakikona launched the anthem praising the efforts of the artists and urging them to engage in promoting meaningful social causes instead of concentrating their talents on pure entertainment.



Mr Wakikona launching 1325 Anthem. Looking on are its producers, the Moto Moto band artists.

4.5 Mini Exhibition

To show what they had been doing in their different situations to implement UNSCR 1325, the women groups exhibited a variety of items they have been producing overtime as part of their initiatives to support their well being like soap, candles and a collection of artifacts depicting their efforts and struggles. Many of the women have used the knowledge and producing of different products as a way of trauma healing and to enhance their economic base through the sales of items produced.

Other service and knowledge organisations like local financial institutions and banks also participated in the exhibition and helped to guide the women on how to maximise their potentials using the services they provide; such as loans and savings schemes



This is impressive. Ruth Ochieng (R) commending the women from Karamoja on the artifacts



Women exhibited a collection of materials depicting their efforts to improve their well being



A woman from LUWODA showing the juice they make and market locally

Individuals and women groups also exhibited some of the printed materials bearing messages they had initiated to advocate for government and other stake holder involvement to implement UNSCR1325.



Minister Wakikona being shown the knowledge materials Isis-WICCE has done in support of the Resolution

While touring the stalls, the minister for northern Uganda expressed satisfaction with the women's initiatives. He said;

"I am impressed that women have applied their creative potential to come out with such materials and items. This encourages us all to continue the struggle within the spirit of UNSCR 1325."

4.6 Essay Competition

1325 from the eyes of children

A peaceful environment for Ugandan children means a pleasant atmosphere suitable to all children irrespective of their abilities. When teachers fail to teach well, when they carry forward punishments, when they defile the students; all that doesn't create a peaceful environment.

Parents who create divisions in the family by selecting only a few of their children to go to school, parents who stop their kids from going to school to do domestic work don't create a peaceful environment.

Neighbours sometimes also laugh at the lame children and deny them the rights like other children. Some can also rape and abuse. Most of the girls are defiled by neighbours. We need to be protected from strangers, kidnappers, and witchcraft where our body parts are cut off for wealthy gains. This is too bad to us.

The government should come up against this for the peaceful wellbeing of children.



Acen Sarah; Aakum Primary School (Katakwi)

A peaceful environment is where children have all the necessary things they need. A number of children are living in poor families, poor shelter, have poor diets and unsafe water. These affect their health. Cruel parents and teachers who administer corporal punishment are a threat to our lives.

Some children still live in insecure places for example where there are cattle raids. The government should protect children from such environments, from defilement, early marriages, child labour, abduction, child trafficking, child sacrifice, which have led to school dropouts and even death.

Amuge Catherine, Amusia Primary School (Katakwi)

Homes are expected to be peaceful and friendly to us children but in some of them, what exists are quarrels, fights, no respect for children's rights, no separate accommodation for us, and no latrines. You also find that the attention of feeding, childcare is very poor. When you reach further on the provision of scholastic materials, the situation is worse. Such problems hinder our progress in education.

In our communities, there are some people who don't respect children and waylay us on our way to and from school giving us discouraging messages. At times, our friends are abducted, raped, kidnapped and others are even killed. This is not a safe environment for children. It leaves us traumatised.

To have a peaceful environment, schools should have conducive learning environments, with good infrastructure in terms of classrooms, enough learning materials, active clubs, good pupil-teacher relationship and generally team work.

Apollo Vincent, Kings Kids Primary School

A peaceful environment is where children are protected from diseases; where they are provided healthcare in case of disease breakouts; where they are protected against child abusers; and where they have security in times of insecurity.

Tino Miriam, Madera Girls Primary School (Soroti)

A peaceful environment is one which is not bushy because children can easily be bitten by snakes and die. It should be clean in order to prevent diseases like malaria. The government should supply mosquito nets to places like Serere that have got a lot of mosquitoes and prevent floods in places like Katakwi which cause poor hygiene.

Civil wars cause displacement of children like in northern Uganda. This cannot bring about a peaceful environment. Such wars should be prevented at all costs.

A peaceful environment is one which is well protected. If not, girls especially can easily be raped.

The government should make sure children's rights are not abused like where some parents deny their children food even when it's them who have prepared it, give children a lot of work like washing clothes and fetching water.

Amuge Immaculate, Amukurat Primary School (Amuria)

A peaceful environment is one that addresses children's rights to enable them develop physically, socially, emotionally, and morally.

The government should provide lunch and water within schools, first aid kits for emergency, health centres to prevent against communicable diseases, adequate facilities for co-curricular activities. The government should also cater for special needs of children.

The government should provide enough classrooms and desks for all learners, enough instructional materials and the right number of well-trained teachers as well as balanced staff according to gender. Girls find that they cannot present their problems to male teachers.

Government should encourage girl child learning by sensitising teachers and the communities. Role models should be brought to schools to give speeches on girl child education and their prosperity in future.

The government should set laws against child abuse so that a person who abuses a child should be punished severely. Most community members are not well informed about child abuse. The government should sensitise them on how to handle children. Simple things like brochures, posters and leaflets can be helpful to communities.

4.7 Media Engagements

One of the main objectives of the Peace Expo was to raise awareness on UNSCR 1325. Isis-WICCE therefore employed various communication tools to share information about the Resolution and advertising of the occasion on a number of media outlets. Prior to the event Isis-WICCE developed spot messages as part of the pre-function adverts which were announced on four radio stations in Kampala and other three radio stations in Soroti. These were backed up with two radio talk shows on Radio Veritas and Teso Broadcasting service in Soroti. All these were to sensitise the citizens on the event and about UNSCR 1325 in particular.

In addition, several message boards were produced, specifying the major pillars of Resolution 1325. Apart from simplifying the Resolution, it was also translated into Ateso, the native language of the people of Teso so that the ordinary people who could not read English would understand the pillars of the resolution. Various media organisations including print and broadcast media were invited to be part of the process. This led to the broadcast of two radio programmes in Radio Veritas Soroti and written articles in the newspapers. The expo events and images were streamed live to New York where a session on UNSCR 1325 was being held. The images that were broadcast during the UN session were among the major examples of grassroots initiatives on the implementation of the Resolution.

The Peace Expo was also reported on the Uganda Broadcasting Corporation and articles were written in prominent Newspapers like the Observer, the Independent and the Monitor. These different avenues enabled Isis-WICCE to share information about the Peace Expo and ultimately about UNSCR 1325.

5.0 WOMEN APPRAISAL OF THE EXPOSITION

A lot of women couldn't hide their satisfaction at not only how the celebrations had been organised but also what they had gained from it.

Margaret Akullo, Lango Women Clan Leaders Association

"It was very successful. It was well organised, in a very relaxed atmosphere and there was free interaction. I liked particularly the free interaction between the grassroots women and the top policy makers. It is just that there wasn't enough time!"

Kisakye Annet, Luwero Women's Development Association

"I have been happy for this event. It has been so organised. One thing I liked the most is the hospitality of the people because for us we came from Buganda. They really are very kind and welcomed us very well."

Lillian Oyoo

"My expectation was different and I got a different thing. I thought it was a workshop focused on HIV for instance. So when I reached here and saw the organisation taking place, it gave me more expectation. I learnt very many things on the ground women are doing that I didn't know. I'm excited for all the things I didn't know that I know now. I have another report to take back with me."

Florence Alaro, TERREWODE

“It has been a wonderful time with different networks and organisations dealing with different issues.”

Zalwango Madina, Luwero Women’s Development Association

“I’ve enjoyed so much because I have been able to meet with people from Karamoja sub-region and even to associate with people in Teso,”

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS AND OUTCOMES

Women have been able to pressure government to take major steps in addressing their needs mainly because they have taken effort to enlighten themselves about not only Resolution 1325 but also the mechanisms government was putting in place to implement the Resolution.

It is through this enlightenment that they have been able to challenge government programmes like NUSAF, PRDP and NAADS for not being responsive to women’s unique problems. Therefore, one of the recommendations out of the exposition was for women not to relax in enlightening themselves as this will help them keep the government on its toes.

Women also agreed to increase and sustain advocacy towards government to implement programmes such as the National Action Plan, which will ensure Resolution 1325 is fully implemented. This will not only improve their lives but will ensure a better future for coming generations.

Women groups were encouraged to broaden their outreach programmes in reproductive health matters, skills training and support to income generating activities in order that no woman is left behind in the struggle for gender equality even as some of their physical needs are taken care of.

Women resolved to lobby government to give their issues a front seat and involve them in directing policy regarding women instead of what has been the practice of taking them simply as mere recipients of policies designed by men, most of which are usually gender blind and ineffective.

6.0 POST EXPO ACTIONS

6.1 The debate with officials from NUSAF and PRDP

As a result of the debate on post conflict government initiatives like NUSAF and PRDP, the peace exposition enabled women to understand and pressure government to implement the Resolution. The women peace activists urged the office of the Prime Minister to address women's needs in post conflict reconstruction. Subsequently, during the dialogue at the peace exposition, the Office of the Prime Minister invited Isis-WICCE as a member of the Women's Task Force on a gender responsive PRDP to present women's needs during the review of the PRDP in December 2010. The Office of the Prime Minister as a result made commitment to adopt the presented demands which included addressing reproductive health, education, girl children and participation in decision making.

6.2 Medical Camp

While during the exposition a medical camp was set up to contribute to addressing challenges of women's access to medical attention, and a free cervical cancer screening for over 200 women was undertaken, Isis-WICCE and partners have since attempted to address the Koliod problem of Akulu Macrine from Kole Peace Initiative in Lira. One of the journalists whom we worked with introduced Isis-WICCE to International Hospital Kampala (IHK) consultants who referred the case to Comprehensive Rehabilitation Services in Uganda (CoRSU) for the operation. The treatment will involve six separate operations to repair her face. Isis-WICCE and IHK are contributing the cost of the treatment.



Akulu Macrine during the first phase of the Koliod operation at CoRSU

6.3 Dialogue with politicians

The peace exposition enabled women to gain courage to engaging with policy makers. As a result Isis-Women Cross-Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE) and Teso Women Peace Activists (TEWPA) planned an open dialogue where over 500 grassroots women and political aspirants in Serere District held an open dialogue at Kadungulu Sub-county on the 4th February 2011 under the Theme: *“Engaging politicians to Share their Agenda and discuss their role in the advancement of Women’s Concerns”*.

The dialogue acted as a platform for women to raise their concerns and demand accountability from their leaders on issues like improvement in Health services particularly maternal health, provision of water and sanitation, support for education and agriculture as well as access to justice.



Women of Kadungulu Sub-county in an open dialogue with the political aspirants

The dialogue showed that women know what they want but need information on existing government programmes and empowerment of women is crucial for them to talk in public. The open dialogue acted as an eye opener to most of the aspirants as well as a platform for leaders and the electorate to communicate and exchange views on development. It also enabled women to get to know more about the facts that were not clear to them before which encouraged them to demand for accountability.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Peace Exposition: Making UN Resolution 1325 a Reality for Women

Programme of activities

29th – 31st October 2010, Sports Grounds, Soroti, Uganda

Time	Activity
DAY 1: Friday 29 th October 2010	
Morning	Peace March
	Tour of the Exhibition by Special Guests National Anthem Opening Prayers Panel: 'Young Women and UNSCR 1325: Demanding Accountability'
	Welcome remarks by TEWPA Welcome remarks by Executive Director Isis-WICCE Welcome remarks by the LC5 Chairman Goodwill message from ICCO Goodwill message from UNIFEM Goodwill message from Norwegian Embassy Launching of the Theme Song Opening the Function by the Guest of Honour
	LUNCH
Afternoon	Drama Presentations Presentations by Peace Committees from Communities in North and Eastern Uganda Presentations by School Peace Clubs Exhibition

DAY 2: Saturday 30 th October 2010	
Morning	<p>Open Media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government's Post Conflict Reconstruction Programmes and Women in Northern Uganda (NAADS Officials) - The Health Implications of War Traumas - Dr. Otim Tom Charles (Senior Consultant, Obstetrician and Gynaecologist) - Cervical Cancer and other Reproductive Health Concerns – Dr. Nassali Mercy (Medical Officer Special Grade (Obstetrician and Gynaecologist) - Financial literacy and women friendly products – Banks <p>Presentation by the CSO Network in Soroti</p>
Afternoon	<p>Launching of the UNSCR 1325 Monitoring Report for Uganda - CEWIGO</p> <p>Drama Presentations</p> <p>Presentation by School Peace Clubs</p> <p>Exhibition</p>
DAY 3: Sunday 31 st October 2010	
Morning	<p>Debate: 'The PRDP has not Worked for the Women of Northern Uganda'</p> <p>Drama Presentation and testimonies by Acuna-Ogolai Group</p> <p>Presentation by the Peace Clubs</p> <p>Exhibition</p>
Afternoon	<p>Award Ceremony for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outstanding Women Leaders in Peace and Security - Essay Competition Winners <p>Official Closing</p>

Appendix 2

Participating groups

1. Teso Women Peace Activists
2. SOCADIDO
3. Dyero Kwo Post-Test Club
4. Kitgum Women's Peace Initiative
5. Kole Women Peace Initiatives
6. Luwero Women's Development Association
7. Gulu Women for Peace, Reconciliation and Resettlement
8. West Nile Women Taskforce
9. Pader Women's Coalition and Network
10. TERREWODE
11. Akwenyutu PHAS Women's Group
12. Karateso Women Peace Group
13. Usuk Peace Club
14. Acuna Ogolai Women's Group
15. Kasese War Widows Association
16. Kasese Women's Exchange Programme
17. Isis-Wicce
18. Positive Women Leaders Uganda
19. Regional Women anti-corruption Forum
20. Public Affairs Centre, Uganda
21. Teso-Karamoja Women Initiative for Peace
22. Care International
23. Teso Initiative for Peace
24. TEDDO
25. Aloet Community Development Peace Association
26. Post Bank
27. Greater North Women's Voices for Peace Network
28. Uganda Orthodox Women's Union
29. Lira Rural Women Survivors
30. Lira Women Peace Initiative
31. Lango Female Clan Leaders

Appendix 3

Never Again – 1325 Theme Song

Chorus

Never

Never again are we women of war

But matching forward to peace as leaders
of change

Never

Never again are we women of war

But matching forward to peace as women
of change

Verse 1

Gone are the days of torture

Gone are those days

When we were women of war

Gone are the days of turmoil

Gone are the days

When we were women of war

When we used to suffer

When we used to have pain

Painful memories on this land

Centuries and generations of war

Internal displacement oh what a life

We are not going back

We are not turning back

We are matching forward

Now as women of change.

Verse 2

1325

Yo've given us the power to shine

From war

From pain

From nothing to something

We've overcome trauma

The painful memories

Of rape of torture

And domestic violence

From the anthills

And wattle houses of Tubur

To the district councils in Soroti and Gulu

We can now celebrate

And be part of those that govern us

We are not turning back

Now we are women of change

Verse 3

World leaders

Let's make 1325 a reality

It's time for our government to revise its
systems

Let's have drugs in hospitals

Let's support safe motherhood

Improve maternal health

oh yah

Making 1325 a reality

For all women.

Appendix 4

Simplified Version of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security

UNSCR 1325 was adopted unanimously on October 31, 2000. It was the first formal and legal document from the United Nations Security Council that addressed the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women; recognized the under-valued and under-utilized contributions women make to conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peace-building. It also stressed the importance of women's equal and full participation as active agents in peace and security. It required parties in a conflict to respect women's rights and to support their participation in peace negotiations and in post-conflict reconstruction. In summary, it spelled out the need to:

1. Increase the number of women at decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions involved in preventing, managing, and resolving conflicts.
2. Increase participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes.
3. Provide women candidates from a regular-updated, centralized roster for appointment as special representatives and envoys to facilitate the appointment of more women in these positions.
4. Provide training guidelines and materials on (a) the protection, rights, and needs of women, (b) the importance of involving women in peacekeeping and peace-building measures, and (c) HIV/AIDS awareness in national training programs for military police, civilian police and civilian peacekeeping personnel
5. Increase voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training.
6. Adopt a gender perspective when negotiating & implementing peace agreements in areas like: " Special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction." Support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution and involve women in all peace agreement implementation mechanisms.

7. t international law regarding the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, during armed conflicts.
8. Take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse and violence in situations of armed conflict.
9. Put an end to impunity and prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls, and exclude these crimes from amnesty provisions.
10. Consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and take into account the needs of their dependants.
11. Give consideration to the potential impact of UN Charter Article 41 on the civilian population, keeping in mind appropriate humanitarian exemptions and the special needs of women.

Appendix 5

UNSCR 1325 Simplified and Categorized under 4 Pillars

Participation

- Increase the number of women with decision making power in peace processes as well as national, regional and international institutions concerned with preventing, managing and resolving conflict
- Support local women's peace efforts and local conflict resolution processes in addition to involving women in systems implementing peace agreements

Prevention

- When negotiating peace agreements, ensure the respect and protection of women's rights especially relating to the constitution, electoral system, police and judiciary
- Take legal action against those responsible for crimes against humanity including those related to sexual and other violence against women and girls

Protection

- Provide training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and needs of women, on the value of involving women in peace building efforts and on HIV/AIDS awareness for the army and police.
- Take special measure to protect women and girls from gender based violence such as rape and other sexual abuse and violence during conflict. Respect international law on the rights and protection of women and girls.

Relief and Recovery

- Ensure that the specific needs of women and girls are considered and addressed during return, resettlement, rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction. Consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants as well as their dependants in disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration.
- Take into account the special needs of women and girls in refugee/displacement camps.

Appendix 6

UNSCR 1325 translation in Ateso



Isis-Women's International
Cross-Cultural Exchange

We Link Women Internationally



ATAPATANIS NA EKISIL LOK' AKWAPIN NU IMORIKIKINA UNSCR 1323 KANUKA ANGOR, AINAPAKINA KEDE AYUWARA

Ijaunitai ka 'aitosom ekisil UNSCR 1325 erasi Octoba 31, 2000. Arai ekisil lodit lo acamunio kanejai Ekiiko Loka Ayuwara naka Akwapin nu Imorikikina (United Nations Security Council) lo etiriani nu egelegela ki'tegelikina kotoma atyokisio nu elomunete kotom' ojje lo imudun aneja Angor; K'abu oyau ayatakina nu diat imurokitai nu eyaunitos Angor toma atitikitai ejje, aipur idingeta, keda aipuc. Abu inyikok aitogogong ajokis na aswam angor ko'toma aipur idingeta keda aipuc. Akoto irungio lu ejasi ojje kere aiyong apedorosio angor keda aingarakin akas' aswam toma aiduk ainapakina keda aipur idingeta



Kanu ewuriaka, itogogongit ebe ekoto;

1. Aiyatakin Angor toma aswamisio nu epugae adoketa kere ageun keda Apugan, kitioni ari nu apuganasia nu egelegela nu ejasi toma atitikit, eipugae lok' aronon keda aipur idingeta.
2. Aitogogong aswan nak' angor toma aiduk nu ainapakina keda aipur idingeta.
3. Aise angor kotoma aiwadikaet na ikiroria lu epugak kere kanu asew kwape abwonokintok lu Itegelikina lu ari nu egelegela, tetera acie angor da elomarete aswamisio nu eipugae
4. Aikor ikisila keda iboro lu itosomaet aisisianakin akiro nu ikamunitos;
 - a) Ayuwara, apedorosio nu etunganane, keda ipudeta angor
 - b) Ajokis na aitosom angor toma oponesio lu aiduk ainapakina keda aipur idingeta
 - c) Aisisianakin aijen nu eseny kotoma ajore, ipolisin, keda itunga lu ikamunit aipur idingeta
5. Aitogogong aingarakin aimor acowa oswamae loka iboro lu ikamunitos ikapin, keda oboro lu itosomaet aisisianakin akiro nu ikamunitos angor keda ikilikok.
6. Aisisiaun, aijen ka' aimoriant nu ikamunitos angor ka ikilikok kotoma aipuc ka aitosom ikisila luka aipuc opone kwape:
 7. "Ipudeta lu itegelikina luk' angor k'apesur kotoma asipokin edaun Ejje." Aingarakin aswamisio nuka' angor nu ikamunitos ayuwara, aipur idingeta keda acamikin angor ajaut toma adoketa kere nu ikamunitos aipuc.
 8. Aiyong ikisila lu Akwapin nu Imorikikina lu ikamunitos apedorosio nu etunganane ko'yuarotos angor, apesur, aitelekarit itunga lu'rea apakio nu ejje lo ijisio.
 9. Aiswama nu Itegelikina ayuwar angor keda apesur kanejai amumu, aitelekarit abwinikin aisio, keda iponesio lu egelegela lu ikamunitos amumu aneja Angor keda ikilikok kitioni toma Ojje lo ijisio.
 10. Aisinang abilibil ikisila ka'aitosom lu iswamaete earit, keda imusagon lu ejje lu egelegela lu imusungene etunganane angor ka'ikilikok, kwape amumu adio kere na ikamunit angor keda apesur. Kalemasi imusagon lu kotoma okisila lu isionio.
 11. Kagitigita ipudeta lu angor keda ikilikok lu abongutu ojje kotoma aitemonokinetu nu aija imudun, aisiyengun ka aisinapikin kes utunga kec, memoriari keda ipudeta alu ejarikitos mama kec.
 12. Kayangasi nu eporedote alomun kotoma okisil lo acamanar naka' Akwapin nu Imorikikina, Agirigirit 41 (UN Charter Article 41) kaneja tunga lu'rea, katubonokiteete aitomnoretu nu edolitos ka' ipudeta lu itegelikina lu Angor.





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