

**Training Workshop for Ugandan Police & Military Officers on
Protecting Women and Girls during Conflict**

13-14 August 2015—Kampala

Workshop Report

Organized by the

**Regional Training Facility of the
International Conference of the Great Lakes Region**

With support from the

British High Commission in Uganda

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- I. **Introduction and Background**

Introduction:

On 13-14 August 2015, the ICGLR-RTF organized the *Training workshop for Ugandan Military and Police in protecting Women and Girls during Conflict* with support from the British High Commission in Kampala, Uganda.

The main goal of the workshop was to equip both Ugandan military and police officers with the knowledge and skills needed in dealing with cases of sexual violence in conflict. Given the fact that sexual violence is prevalent in conflict zones, and considering the fact that Ugandan military and police officers are involved in peacekeeping missions and mitigating conflict, the training aimed to strengthen the capacity of participants in investigating and responding to cases of sexual violence in conflict settings. The prevalence of rape and other forms of sexual violence throughout the Great Lakes Region has brought forth the necessity to train and sensitize both Ugandan military and police officers.

The training workshop was expected to bring about positive change in the prevention of sexual violence crimes by certifying that Ugandan military and police are rightfully equipped with the skills needed in investigating and prosecuting said crimes.

The objectives of the training workshop included:

- Create awareness amongst Uganda military and police in managing cases of sexual violence in conflict
- Inform military officers and police of the challenges related to mitigating sexual violence crimes in the region
- Sensitize military and police on the relevant global and regional instruments related to sexual violence
- Enhance understanding on the appropriate collection of evidence in sexual violence cases (including but not limited to medico-legal and forensic responses)
- Provide a forum for invited officials to share best practices and challenges on the best methods fit to investigate and prosecute conflict-related sexual violence
- Discuss strategies for national and regional cooperation on addressing the issue of conflict - related sexual violence

II. Opening Session: Some Highlights

The workshop commenced with an opening ceremony with speeches from Mr. Nathan Byamukama, Mr. Innocent Balemba Zahinda, Mr. Joseph Bolton and Dr. John Kanya.

In his speech, **Mr. Nathan Byamukama**, the Acting Director of the Regional Training Facility, emphasized the importance of creating awareness on the prevalence of sexual and gender based violence in conflict and post conflict settings, and the overall necessity of familiarizing military officials, personnel and police in the tools available to mitigate SGBV. In addition, **Mr. Innocent Balemba**, the Team Leader of the UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict, placed great emphasis on the need for state accountability of military personnel, officials, and police as first responders and investigators in dealing with cases of SGBV. As mentioned the speech presented by **Mr. Joseph Bolton**, Head of Political Affairs of the British High Commission, highlighted the importance of regional efforts in combatting the rise of SGBV. **Dr. John Kanya**, the Acting Commissioner of Police of the Uganda Law Enforcement, placed emphasis on the need to do away with

discrimination and the objectification of women, and for the UPF to continue to play a key role in enforcing the law to curb sexual and gender based violence. (See annexes for the opening ceremony speeches)

III. Day I: Thursday, 13 August 2015

A. Setting the Scene

Objectives of training and expectations of participants

Nathan Byamukama

The Acting Director of the Regional Training Facility, Mr. Nathan Byamukama elaborated on the objectives of the training in Protecting women and girls during conflict. Mr. Byamukama covered the regional and national instruments pertinent to the mitigation of sexual violence throughout the country, and the region. Mr. Byamukama familiarized participants with the relevant laws in investigating and prosecuting sexual violence cases on both a national and a regional level. As stated in the workshop, Mr. Byamukama noted that there are national and regional standards that Uganda police and military are to adhere to when dealing with sexual violence cases.

Introduction to SGBV, Understanding Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in conflict and post-conflict environments

Maj. Renee Mwesigwa of UPDF

Major Renee Mwesigwa of UPDF gave a presentation on Understanding Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Conflict and Post-Conflict zones to Uganda military and Police. At the beginning of the presentation, Maj. Renee explained the dynamic of confronting sexual violence cases in conflict zones. As noted in the presentation, Maj. Renee stated that the nature of conflict has changed as warfare is now asymmetrical. As stated by Maj. Renee, this means that the opposition is within the civilian populations. Additionally, Maj. Renee went on to addressing the dilemma that peacekeepers are confronted with, as they are under an obligation to protect the civilian population. The fact military and police are oftentimes first responders to SGBV victims places a great need for them to be trained in dealing with SGBV cases. To conclude the introduction, Maj. Renee reminded participants that the departments of civic affairs and women's affairs continue to deal with SGBV cases.

Following the introduction, Maj. Renee Mwesigwa commenced the session on SGBV prevention. She outlined the objectives of the session by stating that the session aims to provide participants with knowledge on SGBV in conflict and post conflict settings, and helps participants learn the outcomes of SGBV cases (as participants will be able to define sex, gender, and the overall characteristics of SGBV and GBV, and have a basic understanding of SGBV in conflict settings).

As mentioned by the facilitator, gender is a social construct made up of roles and relationships. Gender should not to be confused with a person's sex, as gender can be unlearned. The societal roles of gender are conditioned by the period of time in which a person is living in and a person's culture. As a result of the fact that gender is a social construct, the restrictions and limitations that gender places on people can be unlearned by willing participants.

In addition to giving a detailed explanation of the conditions of gender, Maj. Renee listed the characteristics of SGBV. These characteristics were listed as acts of sexual violence and abuse, acts of gender based violence, and violations of human rights. Maj. Renee then went on to asking the participants to list the human rights abuses that were being violated in regards to SGBV. According to participants, these human rights abuses were but not limited to the right to not to be tortured/degraded, the right to human dignity, the right to consent, the right to privacy and the right to life (in the event that the victim contracts life threatening diseases or the act of violence is fatal in itself).

The participants were engaged in identifying the ways in which SGBV can be used as a weapon of war. From the presentation, Maj. Renee Mwesigwa identified the fact that SGBV is used to traumatize the civilian population as means of political gain in war, to undermine the state (in relation to acts of terrorism by fundamentalist groups), to humiliate the other party (women being raped/violated to display the other party's failure to protect them). As mentioned by Maj. Renee Mwesigwa, SGBV is also used as a means of disempowering both men and women in the community. To conclude this portion of the session, participants listed the possible factors of SGBV which included but were not limited to economic inequality, societal standards rooted in sexism, inadequate laws, misuse of power, the lack of implementation of existing laws, and so forth.

B. Analyzing SGBV Effects and Impacts

Dr. Sally Wangamati, IPSTC Trainer

For the second segment of the session, Dr. Sally Wangamati elaborated on the impacts and effects of SGBV. The participants were informed of the fact that there are a number of players of SGBV, these players include the perpetrator, the survivor, the family, and the community. Dr. Wangamati explained the ripple effect of SGBV to participants. From this, Dr. Wangamati stated the fact that when a victim is violated, there is the immediate effect of the act, the medium term consequence of that act, the long term consequence of that act, the act moving from the individual and becoming a case that the community has to deal with in some way or the other. As noted by Dr. Wangamati, a victim of SGBV is faced with dealing psychological scars (trauma, PTSD, etc), the spiritual questioning of one's existence, feeling unsafe in one's own community alongside the shame and the guilt associated with the act.

Dr. Sally Wangamati took participants through the common effects of SGBV, which included feelings of anger, self-blame for the act, self-loathing, feelings of powerlessness, trauma of the rape/sgbv and so forth.

As noted in the presentation, there are several challenges in investigating cases of rape/SGBV. As mentioned by Dr. Wangamati, it is common for victims to take showers directly after being raped/violated and in turn, this eliminates the physical evidence of the act. Nevertheless, investigators are not to rely solely on physical evidence because the victim's testimony, and witness testimonies are enough to substantiate a case. First responders to SGBV crimes (in this case police officers and or military officers) usually run the risk of further traumatizing victims by blaming the victim for the act that was inflicted upon them.

The participants were made aware of the number of diseases and long-term health consequences of SGBV. The third segment of the presentation brought attention to the grave health consequences of

SGBV. Dr. Wangamati noted that FGM, which is practiced throughout East Africa (and in rural regions of Uganda), causes health consequences that follow victims into adulthood, such as, fistula, difficulty in child birth, pain from engaging in sexual acts, and so forth. In addition, Dr. Wangamati also shed some light on the fact that SGBV victims are not only women, as there have been and continue to be several cases of men and boys being victims of SGBV. As mentioned before, victims suffer from psychological and physical health consequences, such as, risk of contracting STD/STIs, rectum/genitalia damage, trauma, PTSTD, anxiety, depression, and so forth.

The participants were also made aware of the spread of military sexual trauma, which is a result of sexual assault and or harassment within the military.

C. UK PSVI: Applicability of the International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict
Ms. Danae va der Straten Ponthoz, British High Commission, UK PSVI

As an instructor from the British High Commission and the UK PSVI, Danae va der Straten Ponthoz trained participants on the Applicability of the International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict. The presentation commenced with a clear outline of the session objectives that stated that participants would be able to understand that gender based violence is any form of violence that targets both men and women because of societal roles, and that acts of sexual violence are forms gender based violence, but not all forms of gender based violence can be categorized as sexual violence.

The participants were all given a copy of the guide for the International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence. The instructor, Danae va der Straten Ponthoz, made participants aware of the fact that the guide was to serve as a source for explaining the need for the greater accountability for crimes of sexual violence. Part I of the guide on the International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence elaborates on the meaning of sexual violence and how it can be an international crime, while part II of the guide focuses on the tangible documentation skills, made up of planning, interviewing victims and handling evidence.

The purpose of the Protocol is to increase accountability, improve standards of investigation and prosecution, and to provide overall practical guidance in response to sexual violence. The participants were made aware of the importance of the Protocol, as it was stated that a great deal of practitioners are not aware of safe and effective methods in investigating sexual violence. The Protocol would provide participants with the information needed to further understand how to appropriately investigate sexual violence crimes and comfort victims/survivors.

The participants were challenged to dispel the myths surrounding sexual violence and victims/survivors of sexual violence. They were informed of the fact that survivors of sexual violence are not naturally ashamed; do not always feel stigmatized; not naturally afraid to report; and not less credible because of trauma. Victims are not to be denied their right to information that will aid them in making their own decisions regarding justice and remedies.

The last segment of the session dealt with the various responses to sexual violence. Responses to sexual violence include but are not limited to, providing shelter to survivors, providing protection to

survivors and witnesses of sexual violence, including female team members in the investigation, documentation and interview process, referring survivors to local police and support services (psychosocial, women's group, humanitarian organizations), preparing incident reports, and creating strategies to increase security to avoid further incidents, and so forth.

D. Understanding International and regional Regulatory Framework for SGBV
Mr. Nathan Byamukama, RTF Director

Mr. Byamukama gave a thorough and clear definition of the different categories of sexual violence to the participants. In addition, Mr. Byamukama outlined the relevant laws and policies that are currently in effect like, the Convention on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (which includes and advocates for women's rights to education and healthcare alongside prohibiting the discrimination of women), Article 6 of CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women, which notes that states are to suppress all forms of trafficking of women and exploitation of women through prostitution), and so forth. At the end of the presentation, Mr. Nathan Byamukama emphasized the fact that under both national and international standards, police and military hold the responsibility of being at the forefront of enforcing said laws and policies.

E. Mission Specific Mandate and Guidelines
Col. Andre Grobbelaar, Police Advisor

The session on Mission Specific Mandate and Guidelines was conducted by BPST (EA) Police Advisor, Andre Grobbelaar. The session aimed to familiarize participants with the mandate characteristics, and the role of the United Nations/ AU Police. Mr. Andre Grobbelaar presented to participants that UN/AU police divisions are to manage and support police missions, interact with police contributing countries, establish peacekeeping capacity (IPO/FPU Training), develop suitable police peacekeeping practices, and produce in mission training materials centered on police issues. Participants were made aware of the importance of becoming familiar with the mission specific mandate, as the mandate permits the mission to utilize the necessary means to protect civilians, and investigate human rights violations, create conditions suitable for delivery of humanitarian assistance, and to assist in developing local police capacity and resources in mission.

PSOs were defined as a traditionally military undertaking, as police were a different component of the PSO unit which was put into action in 1989 (PSOs included police officers drawn from member states).

As noted in the presentation, the UN/AU police objectives include but are not limited to advising and training to reform the local Law Enforcement Agencies. In addition, if specified within the Mission Mandate, peacekeepers are to take on the responsibilities of executive policing while simultaneously developing a new local police force. IPOs are expected to be the principal source of information to the International Community on the progression of the Local Law Enforcement Agencies. Formed Police Units were defined as active and armed rapid reaction place units made up of 140 members who are considered "Experts on Mission."

Formed Police Units are expected uphold civil order through public order maintenance, crowd control, protection functions (UN staff, property, etc). In addition, Formed Police Units are to fill in the

national capacity gap through confidence building patrols and tactical support. Lastly, Formed Police Units are to take part in capacity enhancement through mentorship.

The participants were informed of the challenges by UN Police which included meeting language requirements, having the political will to contribute to missions, and the lack of the number of family officers on mission.

**F. Understanding the National Regulatory Framework for SGBV (Prevention and Response):- General overview Considering Uganda National Legal Framework (Police/Military Acts/ Regulations/ Procedures)
Uganda Law Reform Commission**

In addressing the Uganda National Legal framework for SGBV, the presenter informed participants of the prevalence of sexual violence and gender based violence within post-conflict settings. Sexual Violence and gender based violence are utilized as tools to exacerbate division, and sectarianism. In northern Uganda, the LRA used sexual violence as a weapon of war, to exert control over communities. Nonetheless, the sexual violence survivors have yet to receive justice and face challenges in accessing medical, psychosocial and economic support needed to heal. As a result of the crimes committed against the survivors, they are still dealing with the physical and psychological trauma, diseases, the lost years of education, the stigma, and so forth. A comprehensive policy that would bring to justice the perpetrators of crimes sexual violence does not currently exist.

The Government of Uganda utilizes a multi-sectoral method in providing appropriate support to victims of sexual and gender based violence. The responsibility of providing support to victims and survivors is taken up by Ministries, agencies, and Departments at the central level, which are further decentralized at the Local Government Level. In 1997, the Uganda Human Rights Commission was established to respond to crimes of human rights violations through surveillance, dealing with complaints and raising awareness on civil and political rights. The Government of Uganda has put into place a number of laws that are to protect people from the various forms of sexual violence which include the Penal Code Act, the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2010), the Domestic Violence Act (2010), and the Anti-trafficking in Human Persons Act (2010). Nevertheless, the application of these laws has proven to be extremely difficult as communities in Uganda face the lack of a safe and supportive environment to report the crimes, the lack of equipment and material and properly trained staff to respond to survivors of sexual violence in conflict through investigations and psychosocial support, and the absence of strategies to protect victims and witnesses, and the perpetuation of stigma and trauma.

As amended in 2007, the Penal Code Act and the Domestic Violence act (2010), are to be utilized to address and penalize crimes of sexual and gender based violence, nevertheless, they do not provide a clear definition as to what sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations actually is. Legislations like the Trial on Indictment Act cannot be fulfilled as a result of the fact that the reporting, investing, and the proffering charges cannot be put into place in the context of conflict situations.

As noted by the presenter, there are a number of key players in the mitigation of sexual and gender based violence. The Government and the private hospitals of Uganda play a significant role in providing medical evidence and treatment to victims. The Uganda Police conducts investigations in which

victims of sexual violence would receive justice, through the recording of statements, gathering of evidence and proffering of charges. The Child and Family Protection units located at all police stations are under an obligation provide support to victims, specifically victims facing domestic violence. Although an institutional framework in addressing sexual and gender based violence exists, institutions located in conflict or post- conflict regions, do not have the tools to initiate jurisdiction that pertains to sexual and gender based violence.

The Government of Uganda has domesticated a number of international laws and policies that deal with crimes of sexual and gender based violence. As stated by the presenter, “Uganda domesticated the Rome statute with the enactment of the International Criminal Court Act in 2010.” Although the Rome Act states that sexual violence is a crime against humanity when committed as a war crime, this position isn’t shared in local legislation. Uganda has also signed the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action, CEDAW, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and the Solemn Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. Despite the fact that Uganda has signed international laws that address the mitigation of sexual violence, there has yet to be a reflection of said laws within domestic Ugandan legislation. As concluded by the presenter, “there is need to design a specific legal and institutional framework to address the needs of victims of SGBV faced during conflict and to improve and harmonize the domestic laws with regional and international provisions.”

G. UPDF Act and Code of Conduct

Lt. Col. Charles Wacha

Director Human Rights Affairs, UPDF

The session on the UPDF Act and Code of Conduct was conducted by UPDF human rights director, Colonel Charles Wacha Angulo. The objectives of the session were to make participants aware of the guidelines of the UPDF Act of 2005, and the appropriate measures taken to regulate the conduct of members of the UPDF. In addition to harmonizing military law with the Ugandan Constitution of 1995, the UPDF Act of 2005 functions under the basis of enhancing all pertinent laws related to the army to develop better control, discipline, administration and operational efficiency.

UPDF officers are to undergo courses to inform them of the political climates of the regions in which they are serving. Officers are to be encouraged to master military science so that they can gain the capacity to defend the people that they are protecting more efficiently.

Aside from the guarantee of education of UPDF officers, the UPDF act of 2005 comes with rules and regulations that officers are to abide by. The regulations include but are not limited to:

- a.) UPDF officers prohibited from abusing, insulting, and beating or in any form provoking any member of the public
- b.) Stealing property or obtaining goods under false pretenses
- c.) developing inappropriate relationships that are contrary to public morality
- d.) consuming alcohol in a public setting while on duty, in uniform, or in possession of a weapon
- e.) Consuming drugs or being in possession of drugs
- d.) killing civilians or anyone who is not considered to be the enemy

The UPDF Act of 2005 and the Code of Conduct obliges UPDF officers to offer help to civilians, offer emergency medical treatment to civilians, and any other form of aid to civilians.

H. Police Act and Code of Conduct

Atuhaire Maureen, Child and Family Protection Department, UPF

The Deputy Director of Child and Family Protection Department, Ms. Maureen Atuhaire commenced the session on the Police Act and Code of Conduct with a thorough explanation of the Police Act and Code of Conduct. The Police Act is the basis for disciplinary conduct of police officers. The Code of Conduct requires police officers to uphold the highest standards of integrity and be mindful of their obligation to perform in accordance with the Police Act. In addition, police officers are to have the capacity to recognize the needs of the people that they are serving in Uganda. Police officers are obligated to follow the guidelines of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) force.

To better serve the interest of the public, the UPF has implemented the several units and departments to support the rights of the public (ex. CID, WA, PSU). The UPF officers are prohibited from:

- a.) the abuse of the authority of his or her position
- b.) acting on the infringement on the rights and liberty on any without reasonable cause
- c.) converting property of individuals or property to be utilized for investigative purposes, into his or her custody

Nonetheless, UPF officers are obligated to treat individuals humanely, avoid receiving undue compensation for his or her services, and conduct themselves in accordance with the rules and regulations of their office. Police officers face challenges in investigating crime, one of which is the socialization and stigma faced by victims (which in turn prohibits victims from reaching out to relevant authorities). This requires for UPF officers to be equipped with the relevant knowledge to guarantee the safety of vulnerable persons.

I. Other Relevant Laws on Prevention of SGBV

Susan Okalany, DPP

The Penal Code Act, defines rape as “having unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman or girl, without her consent, or with her consent, if the consent is obtained by force or by means of threats or intimidation of any kind or by fear of bodily harm, or by means of false representation as to the nature of the act, or in the case of a married woman, by personating her husband” (Okalany 2015). As noted by DPP Ms. Susan Okalany, rape is punishable by death while attempts to rape are punishable by life imprisonment.

As mentioned by Ms. Susan Okalany, 60 percent of women experience physical violence from the age of 15. In addition, Ms. Okalany informed participants of the fact that there are no comprehensive statistics on gender based violence, in which she declared, is an indication of the lack of attention given to the prevalence of sexual and gender based violence.

In addition to ratifying the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights, the Government of Uganda has implemented the Penal Code Amendment Act No. 8, which prohibits violence against women and children. The state is under an obligation to protect the rights of women and children as violations of their rights, goes against the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. Under

the Constitution, persons are not to be subjected to torture, cruel and degrading punishment and or treatment (Okalany 2015). All health facilities in Uganda are under an obligation to provide appropriate services to victims of sexual and gender based violence.

Although strides have been made in ameliorating the legal framework in addressing sexual and gender based violence, the implementation of legislation and the lack of reported sexual violence cases prove to further challenge the reduction of SGBV crimes in Uganda.

J. Ethics, Code of Conduct and Sexual Abuse (SEA) **Col. Andre Grobbelaar, Police Advisor**

The Ethics, and Code of Conduct that UN/ AU Police must follow include:

- a.) dressing, thinking, talking in a mannerly fashion
- b.) Respecting the Rule of Law/ Law of the Host Country
- c.) Treating all individuals with respect
- d.) Respecting the human rights of all individuals
- e.) avoiding the mismanagement of all UN/AU Resources
- f.) promote the discretion of confidential information/victims of abuse (vulnerable persons/woman and children).

UN/AU Police are to be familiarized with categories of sexual exploitation and abuse. Sexual Exploitation is defined as any form of attempted abuse or trust for sexual purposes while sexual abuse is defined as any form of physical intrusion of a sexual nature. SEA is not only limited to physical gestures, as it can be direct or indirect and be manifested in terms of words and insults. The inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse has a zero tolerance to SEA.

IV: Day II: Friday, 14 August 2015 **Coordination Framework for SGBV in PSO**

A. Overview of basic Approaches to Prevention and Response **Dr. Sally Wangamati, IPSTC Accredited Trainer**

Dr. Sally Wangamati made participants aware of the relevant approaches in prevention and response to sexual violence and SGBV cases. Participants were provided with an outline of guiding principles on the appropriate measures in dealing with SGBV. Participants were made aware of the fact that they were to aim to protect the safety of survivors. In addition, participants were to be aware of the fact that persons who report an incident of gender-based violence are vulnerable to experiencing further violence from perpetrator(s) or their communities. The only acceptable reason to breach confidentiality is if great risk is posed to the safety of the survivor or the VAWG worker.

In addition, Dr. Sally Wangamati also stated that all persons have the right to the best available assistance regardless of their gender, age, disability, race, political and or religious beliefs. The underlying principle for investigators and first responders is to avoid harming victims, at all costs (do no harm principle). In means of prevention, first responders and investigators were encouraged to take a multi-sectoral approach. Nevertheless, first responders and investigators were greatly advised to take a rights

based approach in cases of sexual violence and sgbv. Rights-Based Approach aims to empower women, boys, girls and men.

B. First Response and Victim Support

First responder guidelines for SGBV/SEA, supporting victims/survivors of SGBV/ SEA, Evidence collection during first response, referral process Maj Renee Mwesigwa, UPDF

The First Response and Victim Support module was facilitated by Maj Renee Mwesigwa. The presentation placed great emphasis on the Protocol to responding to SGBV crimes and the ways that victims of said crimes are to be supported. Maj Renee Mwesigwa underlines the goals of the module which were to identify the principles for GBV response to real-life case studies and to familiarize participants of the role of the health sector in addressing GBV in emergencies.

The response guiding principles were not limited to safety, confidentiality, conducting interviews in private, respect and non-discrimination. In responding to GBV, the health sector is tasked with primary roles, which are to guarantee access to efficient quality basic health services to all survivors, prevention and overall management of consequences of gender-based violence, and referring victims to specialized care and following up where needed. As mentioned by Maj. Renee Mwesigwa, health sector actors involved would include reproductive health coordinators, managers in humanitarian and government agencies, physicians, nurses, midwives, allied health professionals, community health workers, and traditional birth attendants and traditional healers.

The module also covered the importance of access to health facilities for survivors of SGBV, as said access includes a multitude of factors including geographical location, opening times, privacy of facilities, availability of female staff, sensitivity to age so services can be accessed by adolescents and children, non-discriminating facilities, ensuring staff can speak same languages as clients, and affordability.

Participants were also made aware of the basic elements of health response which include referral, clinical care, and the collection of evidence. The process of providing clinical care is composed of taking thorough history of the incident, not only performing but also documenting physical examination, providing treatment of injuries, evaluating patient for sexually transmitted infections and introducing preventative care to patients, evaluating for risk of pregnancy and pregnancy prevention, providing supportive counseling and psychosocial support, following -up through visits. Participants were informed of the fact that the first 72 hours following the crime are critical to the survivor's physical health. In addition, Maj. Renee Mwesigwa gave a clear step by step description of the referral process. This process includes but isn't limited to providing survivors with information on additional services like psychosocial support, security, legal aid and livelihood programs.

To conclude the module, participants were paired into groups to analyze real-life case scenarios in times of SGBV and GBV, and how the basic health sector elements would be applied to said cases.

Role of the Military Maj. Renee Mwesigwa (UPDF)

Maj. Renee Mwesigwa outlined the role of the military in regards to mitigating and investigating SGBV and GBV crimes in both conflict and post conflict settings. As noted by Maj. Renee Mwesigwa, the

military is tasked with providing protection to both survivors and witnesses who report perpetrators of SGBV crimes. In addition, the military officials and personnel are responsible reporting SGBV cases to AUPOL or relevant human rights departments of the mission, for follow-up investigation by the national authorities. Lastly, the military is to contact local women's organizations in the area of operation to enhance military activities pertaining to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and including plans to further secure and protect the civilian population.

Role of the Police

Superintendent of Police, Doreen Tumwebaze Bllva (UPF)

SP Doreen Tumwebaze Bllva presented on the role of the Police in addressing sexual and gender based violence. Ms. Doreen Tumbwebaze noted that the first officer to come into contact with a victim is to ascertain whether or not the victim needs medical care, check to see if there provisions available for transportation to take the victim to hospital (victim should be referred to hospital within the time span of 72 hours), figure out whether or not the suspect is nearby and whether or not the victim needs protection, and to lastly verify whether or not there are evidence materials.

The purpose of preliminarily questioning conducted by the police is to obtain the description and physical characteristics of the suspect, and ask relevant questions that pertain to the case (what? where? who?).

C. Practice Exercise 2 : Dealing with Crime Scenes and Collecting Evidence

Col. Andre Grobbelaar

At the end of this exercise, participants were equipped with the ability to apply their understanding of crime scene management and evidence collection to support host state police dealing with a SGBV crime scene, in a peacekeeping operation. Participants completed a syndicate exercise to further solidify their knowledge on crime scene management and evidence collection to support host state police dealing with an SGBV crime scene. Please find a sample of the Syndicate Activity 2 listed below:

Crime scene for the alleged rape of Joyce Kesi

Detective Sgt. John Amiri, and his partner, Detective Sgt. Sara Ndlovu, from the KNP Investigation Unit in Kito, are the appointed investigators in the alleged rape of Joyce Kesi. Sgt. Amiri is the lead investigator.

Sgt. Penny Zulu – a local police officer of the Kuzuri National Police (KNP), was the first responding officer to the crime scene. Sgt. Zulu reported the crime to the Kuzuri National Police (KNP) and compiled a first responder statement.

The people of Kobibi IDP Camp are very upset to hear that another girl has been raped. According to IDP Camp Leader – Chief Goodwill Seroma this is not the first time that Fargo militia rape, plunder, or abduct girls and women from the IDP camp. Similar cases have been brought to the attention of UNPOL and the Kuzuri National Police (KNP) who have repeatedly failed to respond and protect the people of Kobibi IDP Camp. The situation is tense and the people are clearly not pleased with UNPOL and the Kuzuri National Police (KNP). The IDP community are also threatening to take up

arms and to start a man-hunt for the suspect. Fears are that this could spark widespread conflict between locals and the Fargo militia.

Sgt. Amiri, and Sgt. Ndlovu are both newly appointed in their positions. Sgt. Amiri, and Sgt. Ndlovu asked if you (UNPOL) could help them respond to the crime scene and collect any possible evidence.

Mosi Neema, an elderly fisherman from Kobibi IDP camp, are supposedly “safeguarding” the crime scene at the Amanzi River – situated one kilometer to the south-west of Kobibi IDP camp.

Instructions

There is an immediate need for Sgt. John Amiri, and his partner, Detective F/Sgt. Sara Ndlovu, to examine the crime scene in the alleged rape of Joyce Kesi. You are required to assist the investigators with note-taking, reporting, first response to the crime scene, crime scene management, and evidence collection and processing.

Step 1: Prepare to brief investigators and attend to the crime scene (30 min)

- Sgt. John Amiri, and his partner, Detective Sgt. Sara Ndlovu asked if you can guide and assist them to examine the crime scene in the alleged rape of Joyce Kesi.
- To ensure effective and efficient support to the investigators, we will work in four teams. Each team will focus on a different area of support:
 - Team 1: Planning, preparation, departure and safety at crime scene
 - Team 2: Managing the crime scene with specific reference to the duties and responsibilities of Guards, the Crime Scene Manager, the Exhibits Officer, and the Investigating Officers.
 - Team 3: Search, identify, mark, lift, and process evidence
 - Team 4: Note-taking, reporting, crime scene sketching.
- In small-teams, prepare to brief the investigators on the approach and guidelines that apply to your teams’ assigned area of focus.

Teams have the following responsibilities:

- Team 1: Facilitate the logistics, departure, and safety at the crime scene.
- Team 2: Manage the crime scene by assuming and performing the duties and responsibilities of Guards, the Crime Scene Manager, the Exhibits Officer, and telling the Investigating Officers (played by your facilitators) what to do.

- Team 3: Provide technical assistance and support to the investigators (played by your facilitators) on how to search, identify, mark, lift, and process evidence found at the crime scene. Use the *Crime Scene Kit* and digital cameras provided for this purpose.
- Team 4: Keep accurate notes of everything observed and done at the crime scene. E.g. Also compile a crime scene sketch to help reconstruct the crime scene.

Step 2: Brief the investigators on assigned areas of focus (15 min)

- Teams brief Sgt. John Amiri, and his partner, Detective Sgt. Sara Ndlovu on assigned areas of focus.
- Each team has 15 minutes to present their briefing, using the flipcharts and other means prepared for this purpose.
- After each assignment you will be provided three (3) minutes to reflect on each presentation, using these two questions:
 - Q What best practices did you identify?
 - Q What would you have done differently?

Step 3: Teams reflect on the practical exercise (5 min)

In plenary, reflect on these questions:

- Q How is crime scene management relevant to your duties and responsibilities to prevent and respond to SGBV in peacekeeping operations?
- Q How is evidence collection relevant to your duties and responsibilities to prevent and respond to SGBV in peacekeeping operations?

IV. Session Closure Programme: Closing Ceremony

The workshop on Protecting Women and Girls during Conflict was concluded with a closing ceremony, and the presentation of certificates to participants. As the **Guest of Honor, Ms. Evelyne Bamba, the Head of Office from MONUSCO**, gave a moving and informative speech to participants. Ms. Bamba highlighted the devastating impact of SGBV on survivors and their families. In addition, Ms. Bamba also underlined the measures of UN in implementing strict guidelines in the mission to combat SGBV. These measures included but were not limited to establishing emergency response teams within peacekeeping missions.

Mr. Nathan Byamukama, the Acting Director of the Regional Training Facility, thanked participants and collaborators for their diligence and their active engagement in the workshop on Protecting

Women and Girls during Conflict. The Note of Appreciation by Mr. Byamukama's speech included the following points:

- I wish to thank all the facilitators- a great team of experts from within and outside the region on understanding and preventing SGBV. We are particularly grateful to Ms. Danae from PSVI who traveled from far and who took us through the International Protocol on Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Situations of Conflict, which should prove to be a critical document for your work going forward. I also wish to thank our colleagues who travelled from the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya, especially Dr. Sally Wangamati, Col. Andre Grobbelaar and Mr. Jim Haggarty, you made this a very rich workshop with your very relevant expertise.
- I also wish to thank our colleagues in the UPDF and UPF who we worked closely together with to organize this training and who did an excellent job with the identification of participants for this workshop.
- I next wish to thank the participants yourselves—for your commitment, your loyal attendance and for sharing your experiences which has made this a very lively and interactive workshop. Our connection to RTF does not end here, we should use this training as a first step to a longer term commitment to working together, because as we know, the task to address SGBV is a very big one that will require our good collaboration and cooperation to succeed in our mission to protect women and girls from these violations.
- Finally, I wish to thank the British High Commission for its confidence in, and support of the RTF to organize this training. It is clear that such training is much needed for our police and military, and therefore, a long-term commitment is needed for us to adequately equip and sensitize our UPF and UPDF officers on the long-term. I am confident that with the continued support of our dedicated partners, the RTF will achieve its mission.

List of appendixes:

- 1) **Appendix 1:** Program for opening ceremony for RTF Training on protecting women and girls from sexual violence during armed conflict 13th August 2015
- 2) **Appendix 2:** Program for the training
- 3) **Appendix 3:** Program for closing ceremony for RTF Training on protecting women and girls from sexual violence during armed conflict 14th August 2015
- 4) **Appendix 4:** List of Participants for the RTF Training For Ugandan Military and Police Officers In Protecting Women And Girls From Sexual Violence During Conflict, 13-14th August 2015- Imperial Royale, Kampala

ANNEX 1:



**Opening Ceremony for RTF Training on
Prevention of Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict
13th August 2015**

No.	TIME	EVENT	FACILITATOR
1.	08:00-8:30	Registration of Participants	ICGLR-RTF
2.	08:30-08:35	Welcome Remarks	Mr. Nathan M. Byamukama Ag Director ICGLR-RTF/PSSGBV
3.	08:35-8:40	Remarks	Mr. Innocent Balemba Zahinda, Team Leader, UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict.
4.	08:40-08:45	Remarks	Joseph Bolton, Head of Political – British High Commission
5.	8:45-08:50	Remarks	Dr. John Kanya, A.g Commissioner of Police, Training Planning and Quality Control at Uganda Police Force, Uganda Law Enforcement.
6.	9:20:9:30	Tea/Group Photo	Hotel

ANNEX 2:

	DAY 1 Thursday 13 August 2015	Facilitator
0800 – 0830	Registration & Material Distribution	<i>ICGLR-RTF Staff</i>
0830 – 0900	Course Opening Programme (see details on separate programme) 1) Ag. Director ICGLR-Regional Training Facility 2) National Coordinator 3) Team leader, UN Team of Experts 4) Head of Political – British High Commission 5) A.g Commissioner of Police, Training Planning and Quality Control at Uganda Police Force, Uganda Law Enforcement.	<i>ICGLR-RTF Staff</i>

0915 – 0930	Administration Objectives of training / Expectations of Participants	<i>Nathan M Bya- mukama, Ag Director ICGLR-RTF & Dr Sally Wangamati (PhD) (IPSTC Accredited Trainer</i>
0930- 1045	Module 1: Introduction to SGBV Understanding Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in conflict and post-conflict environments.	Dr Sally Wangamati (PhD) (IPSTC Accredited Trainer Maj Renee Mwesigwa, UPDF
1045- 1100	Morning Tea Break	
1100 – 1245	Module 2: Analysing SGBV Effects and Impact.	<i>Dr Sally Wangamati (PhD) (IPSTC Accredited Trainer</i>
1245- 14:00	Lunch	
1400 – 1445	Module 3: UK PSVI: Applicability of the International Protocol on the Docu- mentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict	Danae van der Straten Ponthoz, BHC / UK PSVI
1445- 1545	Module 4: Understanding the International and Regional Regulatory Framework for SGBV. (Prevention and Response) - Overview of International, Regional and Sub-Regional frame work for SGBV. - UN Resolutions / Protocols / Guidelines - Incl Res 2185 (2014)	Nathan M Bya- mukama <i>Ag. Director ICGLR-RTF</i>
	- Mission specific mandate and guidelines	Alison Hayes, <i>Team of Experts: Office of the SRSG- SVC</i>
	Discussion	<i>Team of Experts: Office of the SRSG- SVC</i>
1545- 1600	Break	

1600 – 1645	<p align="center">Module 4: Continued</p> <p>Understanding the National Regulatory Framework for SGBV. (Prevention and Response):-General overview Considering Uganda National legal Frame Work (Police/Military Acts / Regulations / Procedures)</p>	Ms. Lilliane Kiwanuka, <i>Uganda Law Reform Commission</i>
	- UPDF Act and code of conduct	Lt Col Charles Wacha (<i>Director Human Rights Affairs, UPDF</i>)
	- Police Act and code of conduct	Atuhaire Maureen, <i>Child And Family Protection Department, UPF</i>
	- Other relevant laws on prevention of SGBV	-Susan Okalany, DPP
1700 – 1745	Afternoon Tea Break	
1745 – 1800	<p>Module 5: Ethics, Code of Conduct and Sexual Abuse (SEA)</p>	<i>Col Andre Grobbelaar (Police Advisor)</i>
	<p>Practical exercise / Syndicate Activity 1. <i>Identify Crimes and Human Rights Violations</i> <i>At the end of this exercise, participants will be able to apply their understanding of the regulatory framework for SGBV prevention and response to distinguish between domestic crimes, international crimes and human rights violations associated with acts of SGBV in peacekeeping operations</i></p>	<p>Dr Sally Wangamati (PhD) (<i>IPSTC Accredited Trainer</i>) & Jim Haggerty (<i>Stabilisation Advisor</i>)</p>
	<p>DAY 2 Friday 14 August 2015</p>	
0845 – 0930	<p>Module 6: Coordination Framework for SGBV in PSO Overview of basic Approaches to Prevention and Response</p>	Dr Sally Wangamati (PhD) (<i>IPSTC Accredited Trainer</i>)
0930- 1045	<p>Module 7: First Response and Victim Support Considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First responder guidelines for SGBV / SEA. - Supporting victims/survivors of SGBV / SEA - Evidence collection during first response - Referral process 	<i>Maj Renee Mwesigwa, UPDF (Military)</i>

1045-1100	Morning Tea Break	
1100 – 1245	Module 7 Contd. First Response and Victim Support	<i>Col Andre Grobbelaar (Police Advisor)</i>
	- Role of the Police	<i>SP Doreen Tumwebaze Bllva</i>
	- Role of the Military	<i>Maj Renee Mvesigwa, UPDF (Military)</i>
	- Working with other stakeholders - Other support services (Social Services, medical services, psychosocial etc.)	<i>Dr Sally Wangamati PhD (IPSTC Accredited Trainer and Dr. Nuwamanya (Deputy Director Police Health Services)</i>
	- Film “Working with NGOs” / Film “Iron Ladies of Liberia”	<i>Dr Sally Wangamati PhD (IPSTC Accredited Trainer</i>
1245-14:00	Lunch	
1400 – 1530	Practical exercise / Syndicate Activity 2. Dealing with crime scenes and collecting evidence. At the end of this exercise, participants will be able to apply their understanding of crime scene management and evidence collection to support host state police dealing with a SGBV crime scene, in a peacekeeping operation	<i>Col Andre Grobbelaar (Police Advisor)</i>
1530-1545	Course review and final remarks	<i>Dr Sally Wangamati PhD (IPSTC Accredited Trainer</i>
1545-1600	Break	
1600-1645	Course Closure Programme <i>(Programme for the closing event (see separate programme)</i>	ICGLR-RTF Staff

ANNEX 3



**Closing Ceremony for RTF Training on
Prevention of Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict
14th August 2015**

S/N	TIME	EVENT	FACILITATOR
1.	16:00-16:05	Remarks	Mr. Nathan M Byamukama Ag Director ICGLR-RTF/PSSGBV
2.	16:05-16:15	Remarks	Joseph Bolton , Head of Political – British High Commission
3.	16:15-16:25	Remarks	Mr. Innocent Balemba Zahinda , Team Leader, UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict.
4.	16:25-16:45	Final Remarks, Presen- tation of Certificates & Official Closing of Event	Ms. Evelyne Bamba , Political Affairs Officer, MONUSCO-Uganda
5.	16:50-17:00	Group Photo	Hotel

Annex 4:



**PARTICIPANTS: Training For Ugandan Military And Police Officers
In Protecting Women And Girls From Sexual Violence During Conflict,
13-14th August 2015- Imperial Royale, Kampala**



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