



Kigali International Conference on the Role of Security Organs in Ending Violence against Women and Girls

26 – 27 October 2010

Kigali, Rwanda

A REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

By

Okwach Abagi

abagiown06@yahoo.com

Table of Contents

1.0	Synthesis and Summary of the Conference Outcomes.....	3
1.1	Context and Background to the Conference.....	3
1.2	Conference Rationale, Objectives and participants.....	4
1.2.1	Rwanda a perfect Venue for the Conference	4
1.2.2	The Objectives of the Conference	5
2.0	Emerging Issues and Key areas of focus against VAWG	5
3.0	Key Challenges to stop VAWG in Africa	7
4.0	Agreed Way Forward and Strategic Areas of Focus.....	9
5.0	Conclusion and Kigali Declaration	10
	Annexes: Proceedings and Achievements of the Conferences.....	12
	Annex 1: Kigali Declaration.....	13
	Annex 2: The Conference AIDE MEMOIRE.....	17
	Annex 3: The Conference Programme/Agenda.....	22
	Annex 4: The Conference Proceedings and Consensus Building.....	25
	Annex 5: Speeches and Remarks by Key Guests	43
	Annex 6: List of Participants	51
	Annex 7: Acknowledgement List.....	62

1.0 Synthesis and Summary of the Conference Outcomes¹

1.1 Context and Background to the Conference

“...We must unite. Violence against women cannot be tolerated, in any form, in any context, in any circumstance, by any political leader or by any government...”

UN SECRETARY-GENERAL BAN KI-MOON (2008 during the launch of the Global Campaign UNiTE to End Violence against Women (2008 – 2015))

“The establishment of Isange One Stop Centre located at Kacyiru Police Hospital, as well as Gender Desks in Rwanda Defence Force and Rwanda National Police and, introduction of Community Policing Philosophy in Police is a clear indication of our commitment and efforts to bring an end to violence against women and girls in Rwanda....”

(Commissioner General of Police, Rwanda in His Welcome Address to the Conference, 26/10/2010).

Violence against women and girls, a common phenomenon in many societies world-wide, is a violation of human rights and a major health and security risk. With impunity, the vice continues in both poor and rich countries despite the existence of international agreements and protocols including the UN Security Council’s Resolutions.² Studies indicate that the social and economic costs of violence against women are enormous and have ripple effects throughout society, especially in already poor ones in Africa and Asia (WHO, 2009; UNICEF 2004).

The United Nations defines violence against women as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. There are many forms of violence against women and girls, including sexual, physical, or emotional abuse by an intimate partner, family member or others, trafficking for forced labour or sex, and such traditional practices as forced or child marriages, and dowry-related violence. Systematic sexual abuse in conflict situations is another form of violence against women³.

In response to the pervasive problem of Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon on 25 February 2008 launched the Global Campaign **UNiTE to End Violence against Women (2008 – 2015)** with a call upon governments, civil society, women’s organizations, private sector, the media, and the entire United Nations system to join

¹ This report as well as further documents are also available online: www.kicgenderconference.org.

² The Convention on the Elimination of All Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979); The 1995 Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA); Resolution 1325 adopted by the United Nations Security Council in 2000; and Resolutions 1888 and 1889 adopted by the United Nations Security Council September and October 2009 as well as The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003)

³ UN General Assembly 2006. Some other useful references on GBV include www.endviolence.un.org; www.saynotoviolence.org

forces to end violence against women and the girl child. The overall objective of the Secretary General's global campaign is to raise public awareness and increase political will and resources for preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls in all parts of the world.

The UNiTE Campaign is aligned to UN global and sub-regional strategies as well as the Rwanda's National Action Plan (NAP) on the implementation of UN Resolution 1325, Vision 2020, Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy, Decentralisation Policy, UNDAF, the One UN framework, the CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action, UNSCR 1820 as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

1.2 Conference Rationale, Objectives and participants

1.2.1 Rwanda a perfect Venue for the Conference

In the pursuit of meeting the principal objectives of the UNiTE campaign, the Rwanda National Police (RNP) and Rwanda Defence Forces (RDF) Gender Desk in partnership with the United Nations in Rwanda hosted a High Level International Conference on **the Role of Security Organs in Ending Violence against Women and Girls in Kigali from 26th to 27th October 2010.**

Rwanda had been selected as the conference venue primarily because of the role Rwanda's security organs have played in stopping gender based violence and offering responsive support to survivors of violence. Specifically:

- i. The country has become a center of learning for the Region: ISANGE "One Stop Center" for Survivors of Child, Domestic and Gender-based Violence has welcomed visitors from Somalia, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Burundi and Sudan as well as from UN Agencies.
- ii. In Rwanda, there is an enhanced partnership with key stakeholders such as local government; medical, psychosocial and legal service providers, women's rights advocates, Youth Councils, etc.
- iii. The Rwandan Government has recognized and demonstrated in word and in deeds/practice that in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, in particular MDG 3 (promote gender equality and empower women), as well as sustainable development both women and men must equally participate in development processes.
- iv. Security organs together with various partners have successfully implemented the community policing concept and strategy that empowers the community to partner with the police in keeping their own security and safety against gender based violence. This unique approach has empowered the communities to know their rights and encouraged them to report cases of gender based violence. The community policing also supports the police to get early warning information on threats of gender based violence.
- v. The Rwanda Defence Force has established a Gender Desk, which is rare in most armed forces, and has trained close to 5000 RDF members on how to respond to GBV. The RDF has also formed 3647 Anti-GBV clubs at community level in all districts across the Rwanda to foster effective prevention and support community policing in response to GBV crimes.
- vi. Rwandan security forces serving in international peace support operations have implemented innovative practices which reduce VAWG such as training local

communities in building fuel-efficient stoves and tree-planting initiatives in Darfur so that women and girls need not venture too far or too often to gather firewood where they are vulnerable to attack. The presence of Rwandan policewomen and women soldiers in overseas missions has also made local women feel safer and more willing to report GBV cases.

- vii. The Rwandan Government has recognized and demonstrated in word and in deeds/practice, that in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, in particular MDG 3 (promote gender equality and empower women), both women and men must equally participate in, and benefit from, development processes.

The meeting brought together about **150** participants representing Police Chiefs, CID Directors, Senior Police and Military Officers responsible for Gender and Community Policing affairs as well as prominent members of civil society organisations, UN, and academia involved in advocacy and research programs on ending violence against women and girls drawn from different countries both within and outside Africa. Twelve African countries were represented: Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda and Zambia.

1.2.2 The Objectives of the Conference

The specific objectives of the conference included the following:

- i. Share best practices and challenges from security organs in preventing and responding to violence against women and girls.
- ii. Increase awareness and accountability for security organs and other stakeholders in ending violence against women and girls as a security, human rights and development issue.
- iii. Advocate for drafting/reviewing legislation and promote justice to end impunity.
- iv. Advocate for the implementation of the three thematic focus areas of the Africa-UNiTE campaign known as the **three Ps** – (i) **Prevention** of violence against women and girls; (ii) **Provision** of services to survivors and (iii) **Promotion** of justice to end impunity.
- v. Strengthen the capacity and increase networking between security institutions within the region for the establishment of appropriate structures and policies for prevention and response to violence against women and girls.
- vi. Mobilise leaders of security organs for matching resources to commitments to ending violence against women and girls.
- vii. Develop a declaration that forms the foundation for a future joint plan of action for ending violence against women and girls at regional and sub regional level.

The conference involved presentations, screening of video clips, group work and discussions, as well as questions and answer sessions.

2.0 Emerging Issues and Key areas of focus against VAWG

After two days of deliberations, discussions, sharing experiences and good practices, the participants identified and built consensus on strategic key issues and areas that need urgent attention. These included the following:

- ❑ Violence against Women and Girls is rampant across African countries, in both stable and fragile states, although the degree and scope of the vice varies from country to country. VAWG takes many forms and involves many actors including physical overt assaults – ranging from beating, sexual abuse, and female genital mutilation to early marriages and confinement in deplorable conditions. Covert (soft none physical) violence including denial of education and economic development, psychological abuse, denied access to quality health services and quality of life, among other gender biased traditional cultural practices and ritual.
- ❑ There is urgent need for research and collection of credible data (especially sex-disaggregated) on violence against women and girls and other gender-based discriminations and programmes. More and better data need to be accessible, analysed, disseminated and used for policy, decision-making and programming pertaining to VAWG. The role of universities and other research organizations in providing credible data was discussed during the meeting.

**Existing Myths about VAWG
in Africa**

- VAWG is a normal traditional practice.
- Wife beating is an expression of love and not a violation of a woman's rights.
- VAWG is a family affair, thus should be addressed at that level.
- Security organs/forces have other priority issues to deal with and VAWG is not one of them.
- Early marriage is okay as long as parents consent to it.

- ❑ In the last five years, many countries have developed and established responsive legal and policy frameworks and institutions to address VAWG. However, these commitments have not been translated into effective actions or national laws to stop the impunity in many countries in Africa. Recognizing the role of women, thus fostering women empowerment and enhancing gender equality, in development lags behind across Africa.

- ❑ There are relevant and effective interventions aimed at stopping VAWG and supporting those whose rights have been violated. These include **ISANGE One Stop Center**⁴ in Rwanda (which was show-cased during the conference). But

such responsive interventions remain few, are pilots, most are run by NGOs, lack resources (human and financial), and their effects/impact at national scale have not been evaluated.

- ❑ The security organs across Africa, in their countries or in peace keeping missions, have an important role to play in ending violence against women and girls. What is required

⁴ *The ISANGE One Stop Center for Survivors of Child, Domestic and Gender-based Violence (CDGBV) is located in Kacyiru Police Hospital in Kigali and is supported by the One UN in Rwanda. The Center offers comprehensive, timely and effective medical, psychosocial, investigation and legal assistance to survivors of CDGBV. Since its opening in 2008 until 11 November 2010 the Center has assisted 1576 cases.*

are commitment and political will, responsive strategies and support including training and equipment.

- ❑ As demonstrated by Rwandan women soldiers and policewomen in peace keeping Missions in Darfur, women in security organs have a special role to play in fighting against VAWG and creating an environment that facilitates the effective achievement of Prevention of VAWG, Provision of services to survivors, and Promotion of justice against perpetrators of the vice.
- ❑ The most critical factor in the fight to end violence against women and girls is breaking the silence that surrounds it. The role and strategies to be used by security organs vary depending on the context from country to country. This is due to the fact that some countries in Africa are experiencing friction, instability and wars.
- ❑ Networking, dialoguing and sharing information and strategies, as it has happened during the conference, is a priority effective strategy. It creates a safe space for women and committed men to speak out against VAWG and other gender-based discriminations. It also provides opportunity to increase demand for responsive action and services.
- ❑ Africa Unite Campaign offers a great opportunity to fight against VAWG in Africa. It is a strategy for countries and partners to implement the 3Ps – **Prevent** Violence against Women and Girls, **Provide** services to survivors of violence, and **Promote** justice and end impunity. The United Nations will use the Africa Unite Campaign as a vehicle for the creation of space to speak-out.
- ❑ One UN in Rwanda, UNIFEM/UN Women in particular, promised to continue and sustain provision of responsive financial and technical support to countries, organizations and security forces in particular to mount and/or scale-up successful and effective programmes to fight against Violence against Women and Girls across Africa.

3.0 Key Challenges to stop VAWG in Africa

Stopping Violence against Women and Girls in Africa, and supporting survivors and prosecuting the perpetrators, is a complex process. It needs comprehensive, multi-sectoral and sustained efforts. The meeting identified several challenges that need to be addressed at international, regional and national levels by various stakeholders and players including the security organs. The challenges identified include the following:

- Many countries in Africa have ratified international and regional agreements, protocols and commitments that condemn gender based discrimination against women and VAWG. But turning commitments to action and transferring them into national laws in different countries remain a big challenge. In many African countries, interventions to fight VAWG remain isolated, uncoordinated, and small in scale and lack necessary financial and human (trained) resources.

- The participating countries indicated that they have in place responsive legal and policy frameworks (including laws against GBV and having sex with a minor). But implementation and execution of these frameworks remains a big challenge. In many countries, there is lack of knowledge and skills to interpret and implement them by concerned officers. But in some cases there is also lack of or limited commitment or/and gender insensitivity among people with responsibilities, who are expected to bring change.
- Different African countries have different cultural and traditional practices that affect VAWG, e.g. female genital mutilation, age of consent for marriage, and polygamy among others. These could be the reason that there is no harmonised legal framework in Africa pertaining to fight VAWG. The lack of a harmonised legal framework is an obstacle to cross-border enforcement of the laws.
- Research and credible data (especially sex-disaggregated) on the scope, degree and spread of VAWG and the socio-economic impact of the vice is not available or is limited. Where data is available, it is limited to health issues. Access, analysis, dissemination and use of data for policy, decision making and programming continue to be illusive across countries in Africa. Effective monitoring and evaluation of existing interventions on VAWG has not been comprehensively carried out.
- Although progress is being made in many African countries, there are still limited opportunities to recruit, promote, and empower women in security organs and judicial structures, including Peace Keeping Forces, to participate actively in fighting against VAWG and other forms of gender based discriminations.
- Shortage of women police officers to deal with VAWG cases is a serious obstacle given that survivors are more likely to report to women officers. This critical shortage of women extends to positions in decision-making levels and key institutions in the security organs. In addition, lack of technical capacity for evidence-based prosecution of GBV cases e.g. DNA testing, forensic analysis among others is another challenge.
- The lack of a comprehensive institutional framework to fully implement existing laws/policies e.g. post-detection/prosecution follow-up of cases, a national referral system involving all service-providers, is a challenge in the fight against VAWG. Besides, not all African countries have a level playing field in terms of GBV-focused commitment, special units, trained personnel and facilities. Examples of best practices include the establishment of: Gender Desks in security organs, one stop centres for survivors of violence, toll-free telephone hotlines for reporting GBV cases, secure facilities where survivors are protected whilst waiting for their cases to go to court, and special courts to try perpetrators of GBV.
- At country level, uncoordinated interventions against VAWG and the role of security organs exist. Most of the existing interventions are on a small pilot scale. There appears to be little collaboration, coordination and information-sharing about the anti-VAWG interventions among players and stakeholders, including policy makers and the security organs. There is no systematic evaluation / monitoring on the handling of GBV cases and the treatment of the survivors of violence by the security organs in the continent.

4.0 Agreed Way Forward and Strategic Areas of Focus

Being a reflective but forward looking international conference, the meeting identified strategic priorities and agreed on the way forward. These pillars were suggested as strategic for follow-up work to strengthen the role of security organs in ending VAWG, including the following:

i. Establishing and strengthening relevant institutions, structures and processes within security organs in various countries in Africa

- Enacting and effectively implementing relevant laws and policies against VAWG and other gender-based discrimination.
- Strengthening coordination, cooperation, and collaboration amongst all security organs at the continental level, and establishing a harmonized legal framework and standardized training of security forces to address VAWG including training on gender and women's human rights.
- Increasing the accountability of the security organs throughout Africa in order to improve their image, professionalism, and foster multi-sectoral partnerships. This involves efforts to curb corruption that prevents GBV cases from being investigated.
- Enhance collaboration, joint ventures, and information sharing among all actors: Security organs, policy makers, researchers, community leaders, civil society organizations and others on how to prevent, provide services and promote efficient and effective justice.
- Provide specialized forces/units that are directly responsible to the fight against VAWG with the necessary financial resources, equipment, and professional incentives to make their work effective.
- Stepping up prevention of GBV cases by providing adequate resources to the relevant departments, e.g. community policing.

ii. Recruitment, promotion and capacity building of Women Security Officers

- Building on good practices from various countries, more women need to be recruited to join the security forces.
- More efforts and resources should target promoting more women to higher ranks/positions in all the security organs, and the police in particular.
- Building on the success of Rwandan women soldiers and police in peace support operations in Darfur, African countries with peacekeeping forces need to be encouraged and supported to train and send more women peacekeepers on missions in Africa and beyond.
- Women in security forces who handle gender based violence cases need specialized training, sustained technical support and sufficient resources

iii. Initiating, supporting, creating the culture of research and use of credible data in various security organs

- Relevant units/departments within the Security forces should work with research and academic institutions (public and private) to conduct and produce credible research and data to be used for policy, decision making, and programming of interventions to fight VAWG.

- Conduct a continent-wide mapping study on the role of the security organs, and the challenges faced in dealing with violence against women and girls in different countries.
- Conduct in-depth country specific studies to deepen knowledge on causes and consequences, profiles of perpetrators, as well as strategies for behavioral change.
- Improve the M&E of VAWG interventions; document best practices/interventions and mapping studies across countries in Africa; create regional centers of excellence and data-bases.

iv. Scaling up sensitization, capacity building and training targeting VAWG

- Initiate, launch and engage the public in campaigns and sensitization against gender based problems at national and regional levels, specifically targeting rural communities and the security forces.
- Target training of trainers (ToTs) to produce champions of change at regional and sub-regional levels in the continent who will be used to empower stakeholders in various countries to play an effective role in ending VAWG.
- Initiate and support prevention training for police and army officers selected for peacekeeping missions (pre-deployment and continuously in the field) and awareness-raising on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse for peacekeepers, the local population and potential survivors.
- Initiate and support specialized technical training (e.g. investigative techniques) to relevant security officers to enable them to deal with VAWG cases.

v. Initiate, support, and evaluate strategic empowerment of survivors of GBV

- Working initiatives/projects on prevention, support services and promotion of justice (for example ISANGE One Stop Center) need to be scaled-up nationally and across the continent.
- Increase financial resources for economic empowerment through income generating activities (IGA).
- Mount and support entrepreneurship courses for young women.
- Initiate and support role-modeling and internships for young women, especially survivors of GBV to enhance their skills and experience in taking charge of their lives.

5.0 Conclusion and Kigali Declaration

The words of Letty Chiwara, Chief, Africa Section, UNIFEM/UN Women during her closing remarks, reflect the mood and key messages during the Kigali International Conference on the Role of Security Organs in Ending Violence against Women and Girls. To quote her:

“First, for 15 years I have worked on gender and women’s empowerment issues, this is the first time I have seen a gathering with more men than women discussing the complex issue of eliminating violence against women and girls;

Second, there has always been misconception or myth. The Police and the army are indeed staffed by highly technical, substantive and more importantly caring men and women. I salute you.” (Letty Chiwara, 2010).

The uniqueness and seriousness of this two day international gathering is captured by the commitment, focus and active contribution of participants in the plenary panel discussions and working groups. The outcomes of the meeting are a great investment towards enhancing the role of security organs in Ending Violence against Women and Girls in Africa. In the words of the Commission General of Police (Rwanda)

“We have broken new ground and proclaimed a Kigali Declaration that shall be the Blue Print of the role of Security Organs in Ending Violence against Women and Girls We were honoured by the presence of delegates representing security organs from 12 African countriesTheir active participation is a clear indication of their own government’s commitment to support this noble cause” (Rwanda CGP, 2010).

In a nutshell, the following are the key achievements of the conference:

- Establishment of a secretariat in Kigali, Rwanda (for 12 months) to coordinate efforts and follow through with the implementation of the Kigali Declaration and the Africa Unite campaign.
- Agreement to conduct annual meetings by all signatories of the Kigali Declaration, on a rotational basis to monitor and evaluate progress made.
- Consensus built on strategic pillars that need financial and technical support to accelerate and sustain efforts towards stopping VAWG.
- Renewed commitment of various governments across Africa and the Security Organs in particular to address VAGW in an effective and sustainable manner.
- Better knowledge of what works as a result of Rwanda’s show-casing of the Isange One Stop Centre and Gender Desks in both the Police and the Defence Forces.

As practical as the meeting was, the UN Resident Coordinator assured the participants that ‘The UN remains committed to ensuring that Africa and national security organs receive the financial and technical support they require to fight violence against women and girls,’ strategically mainstreams gender in its programmes and empowers women to be active participants and beneficiaries in development of their countries.

The meeting was concluded with a proclamation and signing of the Kigali Declaration (**Annex 1**). It was agreed that security organs, working with key partners, in their countries or having cross-border interventions, need to come up with implementable Action Plans comprising practical interventions targeting Violence against Women and Girls. Action plans should have clear baselines, targets, indicators, budgets and M&E frameworks.

Annexes: Proceedings and Achievements of the Conferences⁵

⁵ *The documents in the Annex are also available online: www.kicgenderconference.org.*

Annex 1: Kigali Declaration

KIGALI INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE ROLE OF SECURITY ORGANS IN ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

We, participants from 12 African countries (Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia) attending the Kigali International Conference on the Role of Security Organs in Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG),

Having met in Kigali, Rwanda, from 26 to 27 October 2010,

Considering the UN Secretary General's launch on 25 February 2008 of the Global Campaign **UNITE to End Violence against Women (2008 – 2015)** with a call upon governments, civil society, women's organizations, private sector, the media, and the entire United Nations system to join forces to end violence against women and girls;

Expressing our concern over the socio-economic, cultural and political challenges women are facing, and the continued impunity of VAWG across African countries;

Expressing further our concerns upon lack of coordinated and standardized laws, policies and training across African countries;

Noting that there is lack of research and credible data (esp. gender-disaggregated). More and better data need to be accessible, disseminated and used for policy, decision-making and programming pertaining to VAWG;

Reaffirming countries commitment to UN Security Council Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889 pertaining to VAWG and the role of Women in Peacebuilding;

Reaffirming further the commitment and good will of countries represented in the meeting to ending violence against women and girls and all forms of gender-based impunity;

Noting with satisfaction the renewed interest of Security Organs to fight against VAWG and all forms of discriminations against women and girls; and support the Africa UNiTE campaign;

Noting further that in various countries there exist policy and legal frameworks, practical interventions/projects targeting prevention of VAWG, provision of services to survivors, promotion of justice and eradication of impunity;

Given the need for better targeting, coordination, coherence and harmonization of all initiatives targeting gender-based violence in general and VAWG in particular;

Reaffirming our commitment to accelerate legislation and policy formulation and implementation as well as scale-up best practices in prevention, provision of services and promotion of justice;

Hereby affirm our commitment through this Declaration, to:

- 1. Formulate a realistic roadmap with clear targets, timelines, indicators and budget to accelerate the achievement of the Africa UNiTE Campaign outcomes.**
- 2. Harmonize and standardize legal frameworks pertaining to Violence Against Women and Girls across the continent to inter alia facilitate cross-border investigation and prosecution.**
- 3. Conduct standardized and comprehensive training on Violence Against Women and Girls for all security organs across the continent based on international instruments but incorporating local best practices from African countries that are context-relevant.**
- 4. Mobilize additional resources and better utilize existing resources through gender-responsive planning and budgeting; better allocation of resources**

2

to relevant services within the security organs that deal with prevention and response to VAWG.

- 5. Improve evidence-based prosecution of gender-based violence cases through capacity building and increased resources.**
- 6. Recruit and promote more women officers at all echelons of the security organs.**
- 7. Increase accountability of the security organs throughout Africa in order to improve their image, professionalism and foster multi-sectoral partnerships. This involves efforts to curb corruption that prevent cases of gender-based violence from being investigated.**
- 8. Take Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by Peacekeepers more seriously through training and awareness-raising, increased support to survivors (including children born out of sexual exploitation and abuse) and prosecution of perpetrators.**
- 9. Enhance collaboration, information sharing and foster partnerships amongst all stakeholders at national and regional level for more effective targeting regarding prevention, provision of services and promotion of efficient and effective justice.**
- 10. Improve quality of gender-disaggregated data collection by security organs for use in policy formulation, decision-making and programming.**
- 11. Improve quality and availability of research on Violence Against Women and Girls including documenting interventions, creating data-bases, mapping best practices across countries in Africa in order to scale up successful initiatives.**
- 12. Enhance the role of the correctional services in rehabilitating and reforming perpetrators of Violence Against Women and Girls to prevent recidivism.**

13. Establish a secretariat in Kigali, Rwanda, to coordinate efforts and follow through with the implementation of the Kigali Declaration.

14. Conduct annual meetings of all signatories to the Kigali Declaration on a rotational basis to monitor and evaluate progress made; and the host country will act as secretariat for that period.

DONE IN KIGALI, ON 27TH OCTOBER 2010

Annex 2: The Conference AIDE MEMOIRE

Background

In response to the pervasive problem of Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG), the UN Secretary General on 25 February 2008 launched the Global Campaign **UNiTE to End Violence against Women (2008 – 2015)** with a call upon governments, civil society, women's organizations, private sector, the media, and the entire United Nations system to join forces to end violence against women and the girl child.

The overall objective of the Secretary General's Global campaign is to raise public awareness and increase political will and resources for preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls in all parts of the world. The campaign is to create a favourable and supportive environment for governments, in partnership with civil society, experts, entities of the United Nations system and other stakeholders, to fulfil existing policy commitments.

This multi-year campaign focuses on three areas:

1. Global advocacy.
2. Strengthened efforts and partnerships at national and regional levels.
3. Expanding the role of the United Nations system in the work to prevent and ultimately eliminate violence against women and girls at national, regional and global levels.

In the pursuit of meeting the principle objectives of the campaign, the Rwanda National Police and Rwanda Defence Forces Gender Desk in partnership with the United Nations are hosting a **High Level International Conference on the Role of Security Organs in Ending Violence against Women and Girls in Kigali from 26th to 27th October 2010.**

Rwanda has been selected as the conference venue primarily because;

1. The country has become a center of learning for the Region: ISANGE "One Stop Center" for Survivors of Child, Domestic and Gender-based Violence has welcomed visitors from Somalia, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Burundi and Sudan as well as from UN Agencies.
2. The enhanced partnerships with key stakeholders such as local government, medical, psychosocial and legal service providers, women's rights advocates, Youth Councils, etc.
3. The Rwandan Government has recognized and demonstrated in word and in deeds/practice that in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular MDG 3 (promote gender equality and empower women), as well as sustainable development both women and men must equally participate in development processes.
4. The UNiTE Campaign is aligned to UN global and sub-regional strategies as well as the Rwanda's National Action Plan (NAP) on the implementation of UN Resolution 1325, Vision 2020, Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy, Decentralisation Policy, UNDAF, the One UN framework, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Beijing Platform for Action, UNSCR 1820 as well as MDGs.

The conference will bring together Police Chiefs, CID Directors, Senior Police and Military Officers responsible for Gender and Community Policing affairs as well as prominent members of civil society organisations, UN, and academia involved in advocacy and research programs on

ending violence against women and girls drawn from different countries both within and outside Africa.

Objectives of the Meeting

The conference will identify key strategies for ending violence against women and girls as prioritised in the Africa UNiTE to end violence campaign, and advocate to:

1. Share best practices and challenges from security organs in preventing and responding to violence against women and girls.
2. Increase awareness and accountability for security organs and other stakeholders in ending violence against women and girls as a security, human rights and development issue.
3. Advocate for drafting/reviewing legislation and promote justice to end impunity
4. Advocate for the implementation of the three thematic focus areas of the Africa-UNiTE campaign known as the three 'P's' – (i) Prevention of violence against women and girls; (ii) Provision of services to survivors and (iii) Promotion of justice to end impunity.
5. Strengthen the capacity and increase networking between security institutions within the region for the establishment of appropriate structures and policies for prevention and response to violence against women and girls.
6. Mobilise leaders of security organs for matching resources to commitments to ending violence against women and girls.
7. Develop a declaration that forms the foundation for a future joint plan of action for ending violence against women and girls at regional and sub regional level.

The conference will also provide an opportunity for developing new networks while strengthening those already existing for improved prevention and response to violence against women and girls.

Context and Justification

The Convention on the Elimination of All Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) defines discrimination against women and requires States that are party to the convention to incorporate gender equality into their legal systems, establish institutions for the protection of women, and ensure the elimination of all acts of discrimination against women. It also requires states to submit national reports on their progress. The Convention was adopted in 1979 and came into force in 1981.

Declarations, recommendations and resolutions drawing on CEDAW have been adopted at the regional and international levels that address various aspects of women's human rights and gender discrimination. In addition, some countries, including Rwanda, have incorporated provisions from CEDAW into their constitutions, legislation, and operations of the security organs.

The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003) has been ratified by 27 countries in Africa, Rwanda inclusive, and the Protocol prohibits all forms of exploitation, cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment and treatment. It therefore puts an obligation on states to enact and enforce laws prohibiting all forms of violence

against women, identify its causes, and consequences and take measures to prevent and eliminate such violence, eradicate elements in the traditional beliefs and cultural beliefs, which legitimise violence against women, punish perpetrators, and implement programmes for women's rehabilitation.

The 1995 Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) that emerged from the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China, was an important milestone in outlining twelve critical areas of concern regarding women's lives and equality with focus on key issues including violence against women; the effects of armed or other kinds of conflict on women; protection of the human rights of women, persistent discrimination against and violation of the rights of the girl child.

Ten years ago, a landmark Resolution 1325 was adopted by the United Nations Security Council to address the impact of war and conflict on women and the effectiveness of women as peace agents. It reaffirmed United Nations commitments in BPFA by calling for the increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict. In September and October 2009, the United Nations Security Council adopted two resolutions (1888 & 1889) that strengthen women's protection and address their exclusion from peace building in post-conflict contexts.

In support of Security Council Resolution 1325, Rwanda has actively promoted women's involvement in the arenas of peace, justice and security and has enacted laws and policies to protect them against sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). This resolution provides an opportune framework for undertaking initiatives aimed at preventing and responding to SGBV.

The Government of Rwanda with different national stakeholders has translated this resolution into a National Plan of Action which has been adopted by the cabinet in 2009. The role and responsibility of different institutions is clearly defined in the document and this provides a good orientation to all relevant stakeholders.

The Rwandan Defence Forces (RDF) as part of its mission to protect the population states that sexual and gender-based violence is a doctrinal and a command issue. The RDF has been encouraging the deployment of women in peacekeeping and in partnership with UNIFEM provides training and educational opportunities for women. The RDF and the Rwanda Police have also established Gender Desks. In the Darfur region, the RDF has also taken concrete actions to prevent sexual violence, by providing fuel-efficient cooking stoves to women in order to reduce the frequency of firewood collection in hostile areas where women are vulnerable to attack.

Though many countries including Rwanda have ratified the above commitments and protocols, violence against women continues as a violation of human rights, a threat to mental and physical health of women and a barrier to development.

The prevalence of violence against women and girls worldwide is alarming, for instance:⁶

⁶ Say No – UNiTE to End Violence Facts and Figures: <http://www.saynotoviolence.org/issue/facts-and-figures>

- Between 40% and 50 % of women in European countries experience unwanted sexual advances and harassment;
- Over 60 million girls worldwide are married before 18 years of age;
- In the USA, a third of female homicide victims are murdered by their husbands each year.

According to a study by the World Health Organization (WHO) violence affects millions of women in Africa. It is pervasive and as a result women continue to suffer in the home and in the community with devastating effects.

- In a 2005 study on women's health and domestic violence, the WHO found that 50 per cent of women in Tanzania and 71 per cent of women in Ethiopia's rural areas reported beatings or other forms of violence by husbands or other intimate partners.
- Another study by Amnesty International found that in South Africa about one woman is killed by her husband or boyfriend every six hours.⁷
- In DRC close to 1,100 rapes are being reported each month, with an average of 36 women and girls are raped every day; it is believed that over 200,000 women have suffered from sexual violence since the beginning of the armed conflict⁸. Between 250,000 and 500,000 women were raped during the 1994 genocide in Rwanda.
- More than 3 million girls in Africa are at risk of female genital mutilation /cutting annually.
- In Africa, between 16 and 47 % of girls in primary or secondary school report sexual abuse or harassment from male teachers or classmates.
- Women make up almost 57% of adults living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa. Violence or fear of violence may prevent women from negotiating safe sex and it may deter them from seeking HIV testing.
- Across Africa women and girls are regularly subjected to sexual harassment, assault and rape in city streets, public transport or in their own homes and neighborhoods.

Expected outcomes

1. Strengthened capacity of security institutions regarding the establishment of appropriate structures and policies for prevention and response to violence against women and girls in line with the Africa UNiTE campaign.
Members of security organs attending the conference have a better understanding of their role and responsibility in ending violence against women and girls as a security, human rights and development issue.
2. Improved information sharing and networking between security organs in Africa in ending violence against women and girls.
Different conference participants develop, present and disseminate information on their best practices and challenges in regard to prevention of violence against women and girls, service delivery for survivors and promotion of justice to end impunity for violence perpetrators.
3. Conference Participants' Commitment

⁷ <http://www.un.org/ecosocdev/geninfo/afrec/vol21no2/212-violence-against-women.html>

⁸ Fact Sheet from the United Nations Secretary-General's Campaign: Unite to End Violence Against Women.

- a. Commitment made by political leaders, security organs and the donor community, to support the campaign to end violence against women and girls.
- b. Establish a follow-up mechanism for the outcomes of the conference

Participants: Conference participants will be invited from a total of 22 African Countries and Haiti alongside civil society, academia and specially invited delegates from the UN family and donor community.

Dates and Venue:

26 – 27 October 2010 at the Kigali Serena Hotel Rwanda

Annex 3: The Conference Programme/Agenda

Day 1

Tuesday, 26th October 2010

08:00 – 09:00	Registration of Participants	
09:00 – 10:30	<p>Arrival of GOH National Anthem Welcome Address by the Host (RNP)</p> <p>Statement of commitment from UN Resident Coordinator Video Clip showcasing Rwanda's efforts to end VAWG Speech by Hon. Minister of Gender and Family Promotion</p> <p>Key Note Address</p>	<p>MC MC / Police Band CGP Emmanuel GASANA, Commissioner General of Police</p> <p>Aurélien AGBÉNONCI, UN Resident Coordinator</p> <p>Jeanne d'Arc MUJAWAMARIYA, Minister of Gender and Family Promotion GUEST OF HONOUR Right Honorable Prime Minister of Rwanda, Mr. Bernard Makuza</p>
10:30 – 10:40	Group Photograph	Protocol
10:30– 10:45	Coffee / Tea Break	
10:45 – 11:15	Contextualizing Africa Unite within the Millennium Development Goals	Ms Letty CHIWARA, UN Women New York
11:15 – 11:40	<p>The Rwandan Experience</p> <p>The Burundi Experience</p>	ACP Christopher BIZIMUNGU, CID Commissioner Rwanda National Police
11:40– 12:15	Question & Answer session	Coordinator
12:15 – 12:45	Panel Discussion Africa United to end Violence against Women and Girls: The role of the UN	Facilitated by Diana OFWONA UNIFEM / UN Women Regional Programme Director Victoria AKYEAMPONG, UNFPA Representative Francesca MORANDINI, Chief Social Protection and Governance for Child Rights, UNICEF Kebedech AMBAYE NIGUSSIE, Programme Specialist , UNIFEM / UN Women

12:45 –13:15	Q & A Session	Facilitated by Diana OFWONA, UNIFEM / UN Women Regional Programme Director
13:15– 14.30	Lunch Break	
14.30 – 14:45	Briefing on methodology for working groups	Dr Okwach ABAGI
14:45 – 17:00	Working Groups to prepare Declaration under the themes: 1. Role of security organs in preventing VAWG and strengthening response 2. Research, data analysis and advocacy for ending VAWG 3. Women’s participation in higher echelons of security organs 4. Increasing the accountability of security organs and international peacekeepers to end VAWG 5. Increasing coordination and resource mobilisation	
17:00 – 17:30	Coffee & Tea Break	Protocol
18:00	Departure to Hotels to prepare for Evening Event	Protocol
19:30 – 22:00	Cultural Dinner Hosted by Rwanda Commissioner General of Police	Protocol

Day 2

Wednesday, 27th October 2010

08:30 – 08:45	The Ghana Experience	Propser Kwame AGBLOR, Ghana Police, C.I.D.
08:45 – 9:00	The Linkage between Government, CSOs and other non state institutions in ending VAWG	Cyrille TURATSINZE, Gender Monitoring Office
09:00 - 10:30	Presentations from 3 working groups and discussion (Groups to present)	Appropriate Facilitators to be identified from the pool of delegates
10:00 – 11:00	Coffee Break	
11:00 – 12:30	Presentations from 2 working groups and discussion (Groups to present)	Appropriate Facilitators to be identified from the pool of delegates

12:30 – 13:00	Recap of discussions and wrap up of working groups	
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break	
14:00 – 17:30	Main Group departs for site visits while the conference secretariat develops the conference declaration <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RNP GENDER DESK 2. ISANGE ONE STOP CENTER for survivors of child, domestic and gender-based violence 3. GISOZI GENOCIDE MEMORIAL SITE 	Protocol
18:00 – 19:00	Conclusions and Recommendations (Proclamation of the Kigali Declaration to end violence against women and girls in Africa) Official Closing Ceremony	Dr Okwach ABAGI Sheik HARERIMANA MUSSA FAZIL, Hon. Minister Of Internal Security CSP Emmanuel GASANA, Commissioner General of Police Lt. G. Charles KAYONGA, Chief of Defence Staff Ms Letty CHIWARA, UNIFEM/UN Women New York Aurélien AGBÉNONCI, UN Resident Coordinator
19:00– 20:00	Cocktail	

Annex 4: The Conference Proceedings and Consensus Building

1.0 Conference Focus and Participants⁹

The Kigali **International Conference on the Role of Security Organs in Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)**, was a two day event (October 26th – 27th 2010) in Kigali, Rwanda hosted by the Rwanda National Police and Rwanda Defence Forces Gender Desk in partnership with the United Nations (Rwanda). The meeting brought together about 150 participants representing Police Chiefs, CID Directors, Senior Police and Military Officers responsible for Gender and Community Policing affairs as well as prominent members of civil society organisations, UN, and academia involved in advocacy and research programs for ending violence against women and girls drawn from different countries both within and outside Africa. Twelve African countries were represented including Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda and Zambia. **Refer to Annex 6 for the list of participants.** The conference was officially opened by the Right Honourable Prime Minister of Rwanda, Mr. Bernard Makuza.

2.0 Setting the Stage and Reaffirming Commitment to fight against VAWG

The first session of the meeting set the tone and showed the commitment that the participants displayed during the two days of discussion and consensus building. The seriousness of VAWG in Africa and the rationale for renewed efforts, including the role of the Security Organs, to fight the vice was strongly expressed by the key speakers in the first session of the meeting that included: the Host (Rwanda National Police Commissioner) Mr Emmanuel Gasana, UN Resident Coordinator (Rwanda) Mr Aurélien Agbénonci, the Honorable Minister of Gender and Family Promotion of Rwanda Ms Jeanne d ‘Arc Mujawamariya, the Key Note Address by the Right Honourable Prime Minister of Rwanda, Mr. Bernard Makuza and, Chief, Africa Section, UNIFEM/UN Women, Ms Letty Chiwara.

Scope of the Problem and Key Facts

- Violence against women is a major public health problem and a violation of human rights.
- Violence by an intimate partner is one of the most common forms of violence against women.
- Between 40% and 50% of women in European countries experience unwanted sexual advances and harassment.
- Over 60 million girls worldwide are married before 18 years of age.
- In the USA a third of female homicide victims are murdered by their husbands each year.
- Trafficking of women and girls for forced labour and sex is widespread and often affects the most vulnerable.
- Forced marriages and child marriages violate the human rights of women and girls, yet they are widely practiced in many countries in Asia, the Middle East and sub-Saharan Africa.
- Worldwide, up to one in five women and one in 10 men report experiencing sexual abuse as children.
- Violence against girls and women linked

In his welcome address, as the Host, the Commissioner General of Rwanda National Police, on behalf of the security organs welcomed the participants to the conference adding that their presence is a sign of their government’s commitment to end gender based violence (***refer to Annex 6 A for the speech***). The Commissioner indicated that the Rwanda Government is working with the security organs and communities to fight VAWG and other gender based

⁹ Refer to **AIDE MEMOIRE** for the Conference in **Annex 3** of this Report

discriminations. Stressing that “the public awareness campaign message is getting through and girls are getting the courage to break the silence and speak out”, the Commissioner General of RNP indicated that, for example, “in 2006 there were 2,000 child molestation cases which to date has dropped to 22%; rape has dropped by 26% over the same period. Besides, Rwanda is well on track of meeting its obligations to UNSCR 1325 for female representation. Rwanda police are serving in Haiti, Liberia, Chad and Darfur”. He pointed out that the conference gave an opportunity for Rwanda to show-case what has worked in Rwanda (in fighting against VAWG). He reminded the participants that despite the challenges we face in Africa, we must never give up. We must commit time, energy and resources. He urged and encouraged the participants to make the Kigali commitments a blueprint for ending violence against women and girls in Africa and globally.

Picking from where the Commissioner General left off, the UN Resident Coordinator (Rwanda) strongly articulated the UN’s commitment to end VAWG. The Resident Coordinator (RC) pointed out that VAWG violates international Human rights and is punishable by law. In addition, it goes against international protocols and conventions ratified by governments. That is why in 2008, the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon launched the campaign called **UNiTE to End Violence against Women and Girls** to draw attention to the pervasiveness and consequences of this vice affecting millions of people. The launch of the campaign resulted in a regional initiative – **Africa UNiTE** with the following objectives: to upscale responses, call attention to the need to network and scale-up advocacy and community based interventions. He reminded the participants that “ending impunity directed against women and girls is at the heart of development efforts and achieving MDGs in Africa.” The RC noted that he is very pleased that despite Rwanda’s past – (the legacy of the 1994 genocide including the breakdown of institutions and the use of gender based violence as a weapon of war), the Government of Rwanda (GoR) has managed to reorganize and strengthen relevant institutions for peace and security, thus creating an enabling environment for girls to grow and women to participate actively in development efforts and social progress. The RC assured the participants of the UN’s commitment to support Rwanda up-scale working initiatives and address challenges facing the fight against VAWG and mainstreaming gender in general.

The statement of commitment from the RC was followed by a speech by the Rwanda Honourable Minister for Gender and Family Promotion who indicated to the participants the importance of the two day international meeting and the commitment of GoR in general and security forces in particular to stop VAWG. The Minister indicated that the commitment of Rwanda to fight VAWG starts at the top of the country’s leadership, led by H.E. Paul Kagame, the President of the Republic of Rwanda. She told the participants that the meeting is timely and the focus is topical since it coincides with:

- The launch of Africa Women Decade 2010-2020, in Nairobi, Kenya, under the theme: **“Grass-root approach to Gender equality and Gender Empowerment.”**
- 10th anniversary of UNSCR 1325 on women and peace and security
- The meeting is in line with Rwanda’s Vision 2020 that recognizes mainstreaming gender and empowerment of women as key pillars for Rwanda’s development.

The climax of re-affirming commitments to stopping and fighting VAWG arrived when the Chief Guest, the Right Honourable Prime Minister of Rwanda gave the key note address and officially opened the two day Kigali international meeting. The Prime Minister indicated how honoured Rwanda was to host the critical and unique international conference on the role of security organs in stopping VAWG. Stressing the GoR commitment to empower women and

girls, and men/boys, the Prime Minister reminded the participants that “violence in or of any form is bad for development. VAWG needs to be condemned and stopped in households and communities at the national and international levels. This is because VAWG is a “silent killer”. The Prime Minister indicated that despite some distraction at international level by individuals and institutions, the Rwanda Defence Force has, in the last decade been exemplary in keeping peace and fighting GBV both in Rwanda and internationally. He reminded the security forces to continue with and scale-up the good practices they have shown in the last decade. More critically, the security organs, in Rwanda and in other countries in Africa, have the responsibility to protect peoples’ rights and security. This is because it is a right of people, including women and girls, to be secure as they carry out their daily errands.

3.0 Moving from Commitments to Action: Sharing What Works

This session provided an opportunity for Rwanda and other countries to show case what they have done in fighting against VAWG. In line with the conference objective of networking and sharing, participants were keen to learn what works in the fight against VAWG and the challenges being faced by Rwanda and other countries and how these have been addressed.

3.1 Good progress in Africa against VAWG

Sharing of experiences was preceded by a powerful but informative address by Letty Chiwara, UN Women, New York titled “**Africa UNiTE to end VAWG: Moving from Commitments to Action.**”

Chiwara gave a synopsis of the focus and objectives of the Africa UNiTE campaign, pointing out that:

*“The Africa-UNiTE Campaign to end VAWG calls upon you, each with your own very unique mandates, to join forces and take the necessary **ACTION** to end impunity with regards to acts of violence perpetrated against women and girls in your respective countries.”*

In Africa, in spite of the absence of reliable data, it is widely accepted that violence against women is pervasive, and, as a result, millions of women continue to suffer in the home and in the community with devastating effects. Participants were reminded that the urgency can’t be stressed enough for Africa to move from **COMMITMENT TO ACTION**. Indeed, Africa continues to lead the world in drafting and endorsing conventions and legal instruments to make the world a better place to humanity. To date, 51 African countries (with the exception of Sudan and Somalia) have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which is the international bill of rights for women. Yet, despite these international and regional conventions and policy instruments in place startling gaps of implementation persists. Ms Chiwara reminded the participants that *“until recent years, the police and justice delivery systems in Africa tended to regard violence against women largely as a private matter between individuals, and not as a pervasive human rights problem requiring State intervention.”* But things are different now with commitment within security organs. Although major challenges remain, Chiwara highlighted some positive and encouraging initiatives which give us the hope and direction to end VAWG in Africa, including the following:

- ✓ An estimated 14 African countries are either in the process or have completed legal reform processes for addressing domestic violence.

- ✓ Ghana, South Africa and Uganda have enacted legislation to combat human trafficking including trafficking in women and girls.
- ✓ Penal legislations to address various forms of sexual offences are also in place in a substantial number of countries.
- ✓ Twenty five (25) out the 28 countries in Africa where FGM is practiced have now enacted legislation to combat Female Genital Mutilation.
- ✓ Some countries such as Rwanda, Ghana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Tanzania have created specialized institutions to ensure that victims of abuse receive comprehensive services.

3.2 Rwanda's Experience

Rwanda's experience and good practice in the fight against VAWG was presented by Rwanda National Police CID Commissioner, who highlighted the legal and policy frameworks to fight GBV that the country has put in place and implemented in the last 16 years, after the Genocide against the Tutsi in 1994. In 1994 hundreds of thousands of women and girls were raped; when sanity was restored by the liberation Government, the nation decided to move forward with the adoption of 2 laws: i) The Child Protection Law (2001), which targets all forms of abuse and exploitation of children, including criminalization of sex with a child below 18 regardless of consent and early marriages; and 2) The Gender Based Violence law (2008), which criminalizes conjugal rape. "Violence Legitimate" is no longer accepted under the GVB law. The law also abolished gender based discriminatory criminal provisions including criminalizing adultery, and "droit de correction" – the husband's right to discipline-punish has been abolished.

The CID Chief then highlighted the role Rwanda National Police (RNP) and Rwanda Defence Force (RDF) have played in fighting GVB and VAWG in particular. Specifically, the participants were told that the RNP has:

- ✓ Carried out national sensitization campaigns countrywide in schools and communities using calendars, TV, radio, concerts, drama and workshop
- ✓ Established Police Gender Desk to receive reports, conduct investigations and recommend arrests and prosecution of perpetrators of GBV
- ✓ Establishment of the functional Isange One Stop Center, which offers comprehensive support to those whose rights have been violated and need support and justice
- ✓ RNP anti-GBV efforts have been recognized by the UN, and Rwanda forces are in UN Peace Support Operations, with 216 RNP officers in 4 countries (143 are female)

The RDF has conducted successful and comprehensive training to sensitise its forces to VAWG and established anti-GBV clubs nationwide. Indeed, this is unusual in military forces in Africa, thus the Rwanda Defence Force deserves to be congratulated for this achievement.

Despite Rwanda's achievements, several challenges still exist as far as stopping VAWG is concerned. These include the following:

- *Cultural barriers:* - The existence of cultural and traditional myths, perceptions, and practices that justifies GBV as normal and right are still common among the population, the un-educated in particular. The situation is exacerbated by ignorance of the populace about the existing laws and policies against VAWG and what steps they are supposed to take when it occurs. This unfortunate state of affairs makes it difficult for women to

report GBV. It also enables most men to perpetuate the vice. Without talking about and reporting GBV, it is difficult for the vice to be stopped.

- *Lack of and/or limited Resources:* - The security organs, the RNP in particular lacks the necessary resource and equipment which would make their efforts in fighting VAWG efficient and effective. For example, the lack of capacity and resources affects how and when forensics analysis is done. Currently DNA analysis for Rwanda is sent to Germany.
- Interpretation and application of the existing laws, for example GBV law. Officers in the security organs require additional training and continuous sensitization to be equipped with the responsive knowledge and skills to make their efforts to stop VAWG efficient and effective, without bias or favour to any gender.

3.3 Burundi Experience

Burundi's experience on the fight against VAWG was shared by the Chief of Burundi Police, Ndayishimiye Fabien, who highlighted the legal framework in place, the role of Police and the challenges the police force faces in fighting GBV. The Police chief informed the participants that women make up the majority of those whose rights are abused by men 'victims'. For example, in October 2010, 586 rape cases, 297 sexual crimes, 243 cases of domestic violence were reported and recorded by police. He reported that Burundi ratified CEDAW in 1994 and the ICC Protocol. Burundi National Constitution Article 21 and 529 recognizes human dignity - that must be respected at all times and any abuse of human right/dignity is punishable by law; and outlaws conjugal rape and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). The Police Chief then indicated the role that the Burundi National Police has played in an effort to fight GBV. These include the following:

- ✓ The National Police as an institution is sensitive to gender issues and in particular to GBVs. In its structure there is a specialized unit with deployed focal points in all provinces, up to the smallest police post. This is identical to a commune – local administrative structure.
- ✓ The gender focal points are judicial police officers. Furthermore, there's a hotline for rapid intervention. The case files are sent to the prosecutor's office.
- ✓ With regards to prevention, the BNP and its partners have carried out sensitization campaigns. They investigate, analyze, respond and evaluate – this is the SARA method.

The partners who work with Burundi National Police include UNIFEM and other UN agencies, GTZ, and the Media. They support training and supply relevant equipment. However, Burundi NP faces the same challenges like the RNP indicated above. The Chief of Police stressed that the population in Burundi is almost silent on cases of GBV and there is need to sensitize them to break this silence.

3.4 Ghana

The Ghana's experience on the fight against VAWG was shared by the Director of CID of Ghana National Police who pointed out that:

- In the last few years, reported cases of GBV have been increasing steadily. This is attributed to advocacy and awareness campaigns, targeting the survivors, neighbours and social workers.

- With regards to sexual assault, rape is a felony with a five year prison sentence; defilement has a seven year sentence and a fine to compensate the victim.
- Reporting procedures: - Complaints are received in a separate and private office. A chief inspector supervises and assigns the cases to the investigators. Survivors are referred to various support services. Based on the gravity of the cases, the perpetrators are sent for prosecution. Minor cases are sent for counselling or legal aid.
- Federation of Women Lawyers has assisted the Unit with free services.

Challenges

- o Laws do exist, such as the domestic violence act. Female Genital Mutilation is a crime, but it still takes place.
- o Delays in reporting abuse
- o Difficulty in penetrating family systems
- o Collection of evidence
- o Lack of coordination between service providers
- o Lack of shelter for victims of abuse.

The way forward

- o Collaboration with partners because the needs are many
- o Sensitization and education to break the barriers
- o DVVS is collaborating with the community policing unit targeting the opinion leaders, especially the chieftaincy system, the custodians of the culture, who are also recognized in the constitution
- o Provision of logistics and infrastructure, including provision of shelter
- o Capacity building of law enforcement agencies
- o Monetary rewards to encourage witnesses of domestic violence to report to the police

A lot has been done and there is still more to do in Ghana to stop VAWG. There's an anti-human trafficking unit and they are in the process of establishing offices all over Ghana which will collaborate with all stakeholders.

Other presentations/experience sharing were made by representatives from Central Africa Republic, DRC and the Rwanda Gender Monitoring Office, Deputy Gender Monitor.

3.5 “Africa United to end Violence against Women and Girls: The role of the UN

3.5.1 Panel Members and Presentations

This topic was tackled in a Panel Discussion facilitated by **Diana Ofwona**, UNIFEM/UN Women Regional Programme Director. The Panellists included:

- i. Victoria Akyeampong, UNFPA, Resident Representative (Rwanda).
- ii. Kebedech Ambaye Nigussie, UNIFEM/UN Women Programme Specialist in NY, Focal Point for Africa UNiTE programme
- iii. Francesca Morandini, UNICEF (RwD) Chief Security and Social Protection of Children

After an introduction by the Facilitator of the Panel discussion, each presenter made short but informative presentations.

- i. **A comprehensive approach to violence against women and girls** by Victoria Akyeampong, UNFPA Representative Rwanda: It was pointed out that VAWG is a complex problem and there are several consequences with far reaching impacts. Therefore stopping and/or fighting the vice needs a multi-sectoral approach, that is focused, sustained and is monitored and evaluated.

- ii. **Overview of Secretary General UNiTE Campaign to End Violence Against Women and Girls, the Africa Regional component of the campaign (Africa UNiTE)** by Kebedech Ambaye Nigussie, Africa Section, UNIFEM. In her address, Ambaye pointed out that:
 - The definition of VAWG has been broadened to capture all forms of violence against women and girls.
 - Women face violence from pre-birth (sex selective abortion), infancy, and girlhood. 90% of FGM is in Africa and 3m women go through this yearly.
 - UN Secretary General supported depth study that led to the launch of the UNiTE campaign to end violence against women and girls. The Africa regional component of this campaign has three objectives¹⁰:
 - (i) Prevention of violence against women and girls;
 - (ii) Provision of services to survivors and
 - (iii) Promotion of justice to end impunity.

- iii. **Violence against Girls in Eastern and Southern Africa**, by Francesca Morandini, UNICEF (Rwanda) Chief Security and Social Protection of Children. In her address, she pointed out that discussing VAWG as a human rights concern provides a strategic entry point in building partnerships, evidence base for advocacy, and programming for strengthened women and child protection systems.

3.5.2 Issues raised and discussed

- ❖ **Summary from the facilitator:** - After the presentations by the three panellists, the facilitator **Diana Ofwona**, UNIFEM/UNWomen Regional Programme Director, summarised the session as very informative with particular focus on: i. The context and trends of violence against women, and social consequences/effect of the vice to women and development in general; ii. Comprehensive definition of violence against women and the critical focus of the **Three Ps** in Africa; and iii. The critical issue of credible research and data collection, access and use for policy and planning.

¹⁰ *The Africa UNiTE campaign, Rwanda Chapter, was launched during the conference.*

❖ **Emmanuel GASANA, Rwanda National Police Commissioner General**, pointed out that on protection and investigation of cases of GBV, the emphasis should always be based on evidence and research. “We want to highlight that this is the role of security organs”. He added that “it is critical that the recommendations on developing policy and strategies, designing a model or conceptual framework, should reflect what we collectively as Africans can do, and not just as individual countries in the region. The pandemic is a cost that we just cannot afford to ignore. It is a prize that we cannot afford to pay”.

❖ **Madam Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, Mayor of Kigali City**

- The Mayor started by giving sincere thanks to the leadership of Rwanda National Police (RNP), Rwanda Defence Force (RDF) and to everyone that attended the conference. She continued, as we reflect on our purpose of being in office, discussions in this unique conference “should give us more resolve to move forward. As Rwandan women we have been given it all, and the question is how are we going to make the difference?”
- All speakers spoke about vulnerability – she asked how women can be helped to define their problems. The Mayor urged that the proposals we make should be practical and relevant to the realities of women. “We have to empower women to know where their areas of vulnerability are. Secondly, we have to be very strategic. For example, urban poverty makes a woman more vulnerable and dependant than in rural setting. That is why we thank the One UN (in Rwanda) for their support of 1.4 million USD to the City of Kigali to deal with empowering women economically through the Agaseke basket project. Third, women have resolved and demonstrated that with little support and training they are able to re-organise their lives and return back and help their communities. When you are given a hand it makes a difference,” the Mayor of Kigali concluded her contribution.

❖ **Uganda – Assistant Inspector of Police** stressed the need to build a national referral system for survivors of GBV. This is critical because survivors are often denied medical examination and in some cases treatment, especially in cases where they are expected to pay for crucial medical services, e.g. Scanning. There is a need to follow perpetrators across borders and bring them to justice for their crimes. “Often times, the perpetrators of GBV cross into neighbouring countries and hide there. We need to do a lot through legal mutual assistance even extradition. What about harmonization of laws and penal code as one of the critical actionable activities if we are to fight this problem in Africa?” the Inspector of Police concluded.

DRC - Head of Delegation

- Congratulated Rwanda security organs for being sensitive and having practical activities aimed at stopping GBV. “With regards to DRC’s security organs, they have yet to set an effective system to fight GBV like what we have seen in Rwanda. Many people in DRC

often believe that a woman's suffering is part and parcel of her in her home. The situation is exacerbated through economic disempowerment of the majority of women.... In an insecure and unstable environment, rape has been turned into a weapon of war, GBV cases are high and women are crying everywhere.... It is therefore necessary and imperative that the suffering is stopped once and for all.”

- In DRC conjugal violence, sexual exploitation, abuse related women matrimonial diaries, forced prostitution, early marriages, forced sterilization, human and child trafficking, transmission of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, are common because of prolonged instability and war, in rebel controlled regions in particular.
- The government together with development partners have identified the following means to fighting GBV.
 - Nationally – they have suggested the creation of a gender desk and a dialogue at the local level, inclusion of all security organs, and implementation of UNSCR 1325 AND 1820, and more critical strengthening of the army and judicial sectors in understanding and implementing legal and policy frameworks.
 - They are conducting research on issues reconciliation, truth and compensation of victims.
 - Capacity building on traditional justice systems that can be used to efficiently fight GBV and the eradication of landmines.
 - Setting up of a centralized organ to identify cases and reporting on GBV.
 - Funding research on women's groups working on GBV and Girls.

3.6 Group Work and Discussions: Identifying Critical Issues and Articulated Strategic Pillars for Next Steps

To build consensus on critical agenda and strategic pillars that the security organs can focus on, as a next step, after the conference, the participants were divided into five Working Groups as follows:

1. Role of security organs in **preventing** VAWG and strengthening **response**
2. **Research, data analysis** and **advocacy** for ending VAWG
3. **Women's participation** in higher echelons of security organs
4. Increasing the **accountability of security organs** and international peacekeepers to end VAWG
5. Increasing **coordination and resource mobilisation.**

The following three questions guided the discussions and consensus building in each of the above groups.

- What are the current status, challenges and gaps facing each of the five themes for the working groups that need urgent attention?
- What are the key issues / points that should inform (be included) in the Kigali Declaration on the Role of Security Organs in Ending VAWG?
- What are the strategic actions (pillars) that we have to tackle to strengthen and sustain the role of Security Organs in Ending VAWG?

After serious reflections and discussions, each group made presentation at the plenary. The main highlights of each group are presented below.

3.6.1 Group 1 Presentation: - The Role of the Security Organs in Preventing and Strengthening Response to VAWG.

i. Key Issues: Legal Framework

- Anti-VAWG legal frameworks exist in most African countries but the problem is the underlying culture and attitudes that are in conflict with legislation/policies that affect both the security organs and survivors.
- Different African countries have different cultural practices that affect VAWG, e.g. different ages of consent for marriage, different attitudes towards polygamy etc. This may be the reason that there is no harmonized legal framework in Africa pertaining to VAWG.
- Anti-VAWG legal frameworks exist in most African countries but the problem is the underlying culture and attitudes that are in conflict with legislation/policies that affect both the security organs and survivors.

ii. Capacity

- Shortage of women police officers to deal with VAWG cases given that survivors are more likely to report to women officers. This critical shortage of women extends to positions in decision-making levels and key institutions.
- Capacity-building required for all security organs to sensitize them to GBV.
- Lack of technical capacity for evidence-based prosecution of GBV cases e.g. DNA testing, forensic analysis etc.

iii. Logistics/Infrastructure

- Lack of a comprehensive institutional framework to fully implement existing laws/policies e.g. post-detection/prosecution follow-up of cases; lack of a national referral system involving all service-providers.
- Not all African countries have a level playing field in terms of GBV-focused facilities/specialised units. Examples of best practices recommended for all African countries include: Gender Desks in security organs, One stop centres, toll-free telephone hotlines for reporting cases, secure facilities where survivors are protected whilst waiting for their cases to go to court.

iv. Issues to be included in the Kigali Declaration

- Harmonization of GBV legislation/policies at the continental level.
- Standardized and comprehensive training on gender, women's human rights, protection of civilian populations, GBV and VAWG for all security organs across the continent based on international instruments but incorporating local best practices from African countries that are context-relevant.
- Stepping up prevention of GBV cases by providing adequate resources to the relevant departments, e.g. community policing.
- Stepping up investigation, prosecution and adequate punishment of GBV crimes across the continent.
- Given the importance of societal attitudinal change in order to combat GBV, there needs to be significant investment in the education/empowerment of girls/women together with sensitization and raising public awareness that GBV is unacceptable.

- GBV M&E mechanism at the AU level for all member states and sanctions to be imposed in case of non-compliance.

Kigali Declaration Pillars:

- Coordination, cooperation and collaboration amongst all security organs at the continental level building on the standardized training and harmonized legal framework identified earlier.
- Increasing the accountability of the security organs throughout Africa is a must in order to improve their image, professionalism and foster multi-sectoral partnerships. This invariably involves efforts to curb corruption that prevent GBV cases from being investigated.
- Empowerment of women and girls through education, economic empowerment (so that they are not dependent on perpetrators) and representation in senior/key positions throughout government and non-government sectors.

3.6.2 Group 2 Presentation: - Research, data analysis and advocacy for ending VAWG

i. The Challenges /Major Gaps:

- There appears to be little collaboration and information sharing in the subject between security organs in the continent.
- No inventory of the legal frameworks and other remedies available to the security organs in order to deal with violence against women and girls.
- No systematic evaluation / monitoring on the handling of victims of violence against women and girls by the security organs in the continent.
- Scarce country-wide statistics on violence against women and girls.
- Scarce in-depth knowledge of the possibilities for behavioral change.
- Security organs lack entities for standardizing data collection and analysis of cases of violence against women and girls as well as systems of dissemination and information sharing
- Security organs have limited adequate research capacities.

ii. Key Issues

- Violence against women and girls does not appear to be a major area of focus in research activities and civil society organizations in Africa. Few higher education and research institutions in the continent conduct research in this domain.
- Need to map what knowledge exists in terms of violence against women and girls.
- Data collection, analysis and dissemination systems are lacking to conduct evidence-based advocacy.
- There is no tradition to use evidence-based advocacy as well as evidence-based policy formulation. Some countries have a near total absence of research and tertiary institutions generally. The continent also suffers from the unavailability of qualified research personnel.
- Increasingly, CSOs conduct research in this domain however their quality and levels of impact of vary widely. Existing research is at best not policy oriented, at worst lacking scientific rigor, hence credibility.

- There is little to no research funding dedicated to systematic research on violence against women and girls. Research on violence against women and girls particularly has not been given priority, due to competing demands.

iii. Strategic actions /interventions

- Document best practices by security organs. With a documentation of violence against women and girls, it can be easier to identify sources of support.
- Conduct a continent-wide mapping study on the role of the security organs, and the challenges faced in dealing with violence against women and girls in different countries
- Conduct in-depth country specific studies to deepen knowledge on causes and consequences, profiles of as well as strategies for behavioral change.
- Conduct training of trainers in comprehensive methodology likely to capture the complexity of causes, consequences and solutions to violence against women and girls
- Create regional centers of excellence in order to build, consolidate and share capacities on handling violence against women and girls.
- Create data bases and information sharing systems on the causes and consequences of violence against women and girls, as well as the profiles of offenders and victims.

iv. Conclusion

- What we know so far is that knowledge and capacity about violence against women and girls vary widely, across all the regions on the continent.
- Security organs have to continue to work on building partnerships among themselves, with research institutions and CSOs in Africa using a phased approach.
- We anticipate that this conference will be a major foot forward, and we look forward to working with you all to begin the process of creating a roadmap to address the gaps and maximize the opportunities.

3.6.3 Group 3 Presentation: Women's participation in higher echelons of security organs

i. Current Status

□ Burundi:

- 2.6% Women in Police force
- Goal 2017: 10%
- Only 1 General woman and around 50 female police officers

Challenges:

- Women are not considered as capable
- Women are often deputies
- Women stop pursuing further education
- No recruitment and risk of reduction in numbers concentrated on women

□ Ghana:

- 2010: 45 % women, 55% men in the security organs
- 1957: 0% women, 100% men
- Females in higher ranking posts include: Director of Immigration, Assistant Director of Prison Service, Immediate past IGP, Commissioner/ADMN of Police, Army, Customs & Excise

□ **Rwanda:**

- The will and leadership is there, and structures in place including Gender Monitoring Office
- It takes time until women advance in higher ranks (first women in Rwanda National Police started 10 years ago)
- Sensitization leads to more women in RNP: 14-16% women as Superintendent

Challenges:

- Women don't aspire a career in security forces
- Myths and perceptions in society about women including female stereotypes and serving in security forces.

□ **Uganda:**

- 30% quota that is crosscutting – when recruiting and promoting
- 27 Senior Superintendents are women
- 1 Assistant Inspector

Challenges:

- Security Sector is still a male domain
- Attitude persists that women cannot manage serving in the armed forces
- Women that are pregnant or breastfeeding: “cannot be trained and/or promoted”

ii. Key Issues

- **Promotional policies** not favorable for women in security organs (e.g. expectant or nursing mothers)
- Unfavorable **working conditions** (training ground, office facilities)
- **Negative attitudes** by men that women cannot be in/manage key positions
- **Lack of confidence** by some women in occupying key positions due to cultural reasons
- **Religious beliefs/practices** which inhibit women from enlisting in security organs
- **Promotional policies** not favorable for women in security organs (e.g. expectant or nursing mothers)
- Unfavorable **working conditions** (training ground, office facilities)
- **Negative attitudes** by men that women cannot be in/manage key positions
- **Lack of confidence** by some women in occupying key positions due to cultural reasons
- **Religious beliefs/practices** which inhibit women from enlisting in security organs
- **Laws** that are **gender insensitive** (e.g. not allowing female police officers to live with their children in the barracks).
- **Gender policies** do **not cut across** all sectors of the security organs
- **Poverty** (rural/urban: girls being seen as a source of income for the family)
- Low levels of **education** (BCE, Snr certificates, etc.).

iii. Strategic Actions

- Where no laws exist, **laws should be passed** which ensure that women participate and are represented on all levels of decision making positions within security organs.
- Where laws exist, the government/security organs must **respect and abide** the law.
- All **policies** (including promotional policies for pregnant and nursing women) should be **gender sensitive** to encourage career development of women.
- Draft and implement **National Action Plan on UN Security Resolution 1325**
- Establish **Gender Monitoring Office** to monitor progress on gender equality
- **Commitment** and **accountability** of (political and security organ) **leadership** for transparent procedures regarding women's participation

- **Women representatives** should be **proactive** and have the **capacity** (avoid tokenism) to advocate for women's rights
- **Focused training** for recruitment and promotion
- Establishment and reinforcement of **women networks** to exchange experience.
- Deliberate **sensitization** of the community and security organs on women's effective participation, aiming at behavioral change
- **Engage men** in fighting VAWG
- **Empowerment of women (on economic, political and other levels)** leading to reduction of poverty and higher education rates amongst girls and women
- Pragmatic and sustained **promotion of education** of the girl child
- Ensure that **Budgetary Provision** is made and protected for the implementation of all the above actions

3.6.4 **Group 4 Presentation: Increasing the accountability of security organs and international peacekeepers to end VAWG**

i. Background

- Different African countries send peacekeepers to international missions
- Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by peacekeepers is more and more recognized as a serious problem
- WG 4 discussed how to improve measures to prevent and respond to SEA by peacekeepers
- Participants came from Burundi, Central African Republic, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia. All of these countries contribute troops to several peacekeepers missions (Sudan, Haiti, East Timor, Somalia, Ivory Coast, etc.)

a) How to **prevent** Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by peacekeepers?

▶ Best practices:

- Improve screening during recruitment process
- Pre-deployment sensitization and training
- Continuous training during mission
- Give enough home leave
- UNIFEM/DPKO to provide guidelines on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in easily accessible format
- Establish disciplinary committees on Gender-Based Violence in peacekeepers' units.
- Organize monitoring visits by troop contributing countries with support from DPKO.

Actors involved:

- a. Security organs (specific responsibility lies with contingent commander)
- b. Embassies
- c. Local and international NGOs (can assist in training)
- d. Human Resource Unit responsible for recruitment

b) How to improve **detection** and **reporting** of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse?

▶ Best practices:

- Strengthen system of UN Oversight Investigators; make Sexual Exploitation and Abuse explicit part of their mandate
- Sensitize communities/potential victims on their rights and on ways to report
- Assure confidential reporting and put in place security measures to protect survivors. Keep evidence safe
- Install gender desks/focal points within missions and independent “centres d’ecoute” in vicinity of missions
- Implement quick-impact community-building projects to build trust of population and increase reporting
- Employ more female peacekeepers to build trust and increase reporting
- Decentralize system of reporting; make reporting possible at each peacekeepers’ site
- Give serious follow-up on reported cases to not discourage other survivors

Actors involved:

- a. Contingent commander
- b. UN Oversight Investigators
- c. Local leaders and organizations in host country.

ii. How to improve **investigation** and **response** to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse?

▶ Best practices:

- Support independent centres that provide support to survivors; put in place referral systems
- Work with local leaders and organizations to sensitize them on GBV; fight stigmatization of survivors
- Rapid response: quick removal of perpetrator
- Create special fund/programs to assist survivors, including children born out of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
- Sensitize military courts on seriousness of crimes of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse; assure effective punishment

iii. Current obstacles

- Judiciary gap: responsibility to prosecute cases of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse lies with contributing country; everything depends on their willingness
- Lack of qualified personnel and equipment within peacekeeping mission to investigate cases
- Limited number of female peacekeepers
- Cultural obstacles: stigmatization of victim
- Lack of financial means to assist victims
- Lack of (harmonized) laws/legislation on SEA
- Lack of (harmonized) training on SEA.

iv. Key recommendations for Kigali Declaration

- **Prevention:** training (pre-deployment and continuously in the field) and awareness-raising on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse for peacekeepers, local population, potential victims.
- **Response:** increase financial resources to assist victims (including children born out of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse).
- **Prosecution:** take crimes of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse seriously; develop and implement legislation and punishments.

3.6.5 **Group 5 Presentation: Increasing coordination and resource mobilisation**

- i. Current Status, Challenges & Gaps
 - Lack of awareness
 - Lack of standardized procedures
 - Lack of structures
 - Different levels of political will
 - Influence / instrumentalization of culture
 - Uncoordinated interventions at country level
 - Lack of communication on different levels (national', regional)
 - Lack of data and limited availability of data
 - Lack of appropriate policies
 - Weak implementation of policies (if existing)
- ii. Strategic Action I
 - National mechanisms established & implemented in a coordinated way, for example:
 - referral systems
 - support to victims
 - prosecution of perpetrators
 - central coordinating structure at government level
 - harmonized legislation
 - Coordination based on clusters
 - Advocacy towards decision-makers (esp. via civil society & media).
- iii. Strategic Action II
 - Partnerships and exchanges between countries
 - Systematic data collection and dissemination
 - Systematic monitoring and evaluation
 - Capacity building for service providers
 - Awareness raising
 - Resource mobilization (human, financial etc.)
 - Make MEN part of the solution
- iv. Key Issues for the Kigali Declaration

Core principles and objective of increased coordination and resource mobilization:

 - Maximization of available resources
 - Rehabilitation of victims
 - Building and nurturing partnerships
 - Fostering and promoting transparency and accountability
- v. Recommendations
 - i. Increase awareness-raising and advocacy by changing public consciousness and generate interest on VAWG issues by providing information on the nature of the problem and how to solve it.

- ii. Fostering partnership among interveners by promoting coordination based on cluster and elaborating and disseminating standardized procedures to respond to survivors' needs.
- iii. Establish national mechanisms and implement regional mechanisms that respond to SGBV.
- iv. Build transparency, accountability and partnership among services providers
 - v. Fostering partnerships between countries.
- vi. Use monitoring strategies to track SGBV issues and the effectiveness of state policies and programming.
- vii. Establish data gathering relevant mechanisms on SGBV.

3.7 Way Forward

After two days of sharing experiences, discussions, group work and site visits to Rwanda National Police (RNP) Gender Desk, Isange One Stop Center for Survivors of Gender-based Violence and, Gisozi Genocide Memorial Site, the Kigali International Conference on the Role of Security Organs in Ending Violence against Women and Girls had met its objectives. The following were the key results:

- ❑ Proclamation and signing of Kigali Declaration by all the 12 countries that attended the conference (refer to Annex 1 for the signed Kigali Declaration).
- ❑ Establishment of a Secretariat in Kigali, Rwanda (for 12 months) to coordinate efforts and follow through with the implementation of the Kigali Declaration.
- ❑ **Renewed and commitment** of various governments across Africa and Security organs in particular to address VAGW in an effective and sustainable manner.
- ❑ Agreement to conduct annual meetings of all signatories to the Kigali Declaration on a rotational basis to monitor and evaluate progress made.
- ❑ Consensus built on strategic pillars that need financial and technical support to accelerate and sustain efforts towards stopping VAWG.
- ❑ **Renewed and commitment** by One UN to continue with financial and technical support to countries, organs and institutions cross Africa, Security organs in particular, to address VAGW in an effective and sustainable manner.

The uniqueness and seriousness of this 2 day international gathering was captured by the commitment, focus and active contribution of participants at the plenary, panel discussions and group works. In the words of the Commission General of Police (Rwanda) *“We have broken new grounds and proclaimed a Kigali Declaration that shall be the Blue Print of the role of Security Organs in Ending Violence against Women and Girls We were honoured by presence of delegates representing security organs from 12 African countriesTheir active participation is a clear indication of their own government’s commitment to support the noble cause”* (Rwanda CGP, 2010). Letty Chiwara added that: *“.... for 15 years I have worked on gender and women’s empowerment issues, this is the first time I have seen a gathering with more men than women discussing the complex issue of eliminating violence against women and girls.”*

The conference was closed by the Minister for Internal Security, Hon. Sheikh Harerimana Mussa Fazil. and the participants left Serena, Kigali, the venue of the conference, satisfied and with a signed Kigali Declaration, a Secretariat in Kigali and, a pledge to TURN COMMITMENT INTO ACTION to end violence against women and girls. A new chapter has been crafted, where the top leadership of security organs across Africa have committed to make security forces partners in fighting/stopping perpetrators of Violence against Women and Girls.

Annex 5: Speeches and Remarks by Key Guests

1.: Welcome Address by the Host Emmanuel Gasana– Commissioner General of Police (Rwanda National Police).



Commissioner General of the Police Kigali International Conference SPEECH

The Guest of Honour, RT. Hon. Prime Minister;
Hon. Ministers;
The Resident Coordinator, One UN Rwanda;
The Chief of Africa Division UNIFEM (Part of UN Women)
The Chief of Defence Staff RDF;
Colleagues representing Security Organs from Across the African Continent;
General Officers, Senior Officers from RDF and RNP;
Distinguished Delegates;
Ladies and Gentlemen

On behalf of the security organs of the Republic of Rwanda, I am honoured to welcome you all to Rwanda and most importantly to the Kigali International Conference on the theme: **The Role of Security Organs in Ending Violence against Women and Girls.**

We are exceptionally honoured to welcome our Guest of honour, RT. Hon. Prime Minister. Your presence here, demonstrates, the commitment of the Government of Rwanda and the support it has always rendered to security organs to ensure that we play a key role in the pursuit of establishing a society free of all forms of violence against Women and Girls.

The Guest of Honour, this conference brings together delegates representing security organs in 12 African Countries including the host country, Rwanda.

We are honoured by their presence which is also a clear indication of their own government's commitment to support this noble cause.

I once again welcome you to Rwanda and I hope you will have a memorable and enjoyable stay in our country.

Guest of Honour, distinguished guests, this conference has been convened under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary General's Global Campaign **UNiTE to End Violence against Women (2008 – 2015).**

Over the next two days, the delegates to this conference will share their experiences, celebrate their successes, acknowledge their challenges, lay new strategies and forge strong alliances that will anchor our policies and initiatives for years to come.

Delegates shall also have an opportunity to make field visits to Isange One Stop Centre and, the Police and Military Gender Desks to benefit from Rwanda's approach in dealing with violence against Women and Girls.

We, security organs of Rwanda are particularly proud of this opportunity to host this conference that not only gives us a platform to network, but also allows us to share initiatives that we have been engaged in over the last 10 years.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the establishment of Isange One Stop Centre located at Kacyiru Police Hospital, as well as Gender Desks in RDF and RNP and, the introduction of Community Policing philosophy in Police is a clear indication of our commitment and efforts to bring an end to violence against women and girls in Rwanda.

Our officers at the Isange One Stop Centre and gender desks are professionally trained to receive and handle victims of violence with respect and without prejudice which makes them, feel secure and re-assured.

Allow me RT. Hon. Prime Minister, to share some statistics that demonstrate why we have reasons to celebrate some successes.

In 2006, a total of over **2,000** child molestation cases were recorded. In 2009, this number dropped to **22%**. Similarly, the number of rape cases dropped to **26%** over the same period.

These achievements although not as high as we would like them to be, are a clear demonstration that our public awareness campaign message is getting through to the people and most importantly, women and girls are gaining the confidence to break their silence and speak out.

On behalf of the security forces of Rwanda, I am happy to report that we are well on track to meeting our obligation under UN resolution 1325 that requires countries involved in peace keeping and peace building missions to have a minimum 20% of its forces made up of female officers. The women representing the Rwanda Defence Force and Rwanda National Police are positively impacting on the lives of Women as far away as Haiti, Liberia, Chad, Southern Sudan and Darfur.

A few days ago, another group of 92 women police officers left for a peace keeping mission in Darfur-Sudan taking with them experiences in dealing with violence against Women and Girls.

Guest of Honour, distinguished guests, let me take this opportunity to thank the Government of Rwanda, One UN Rwanda and other partners for the support rendered to make this conference a success.

Our journey to a world free of gender based violence has been and will be a tough one. Along the way, we have faced many obstacles and indeed, we shall face many more, but whatever the challenge it takes, we must never give up. We must therefore commit time, energy, resources and our will to make this undertaking a success.

Together, let us break new ground and proclaim a Kigali Declaration that shall be the Blue print of **“The role of Security organs in ending violence against women and girls”**.

I thank you all and have a good conference.

2: Statement of Commitment by Aurélien Agbénonci, UN Resident Coordinator (UN Rwanda)



**Opening Remarks by UN Resident Coordinator
International Conference on the role of security organs in ending violence against women
and girls
27-28 October 2010**

The Right Honourable the Prime Minister, Republic of Rwanda
Honourable Ministers,
The Chief of Defence Staff,
The Rwanda Commissioner General of Police,
Permanent Secretaries,
Distinguished Government Officials and Development Partners,
Ladies and gentlemen,

I am honoured to speak here today at the opening of the international conference on the role of the security organs in ending violence against women and girls.

In 2008, the UN Secretary General launched the campaign called UNite to End Violence against Women and Girls to draw attention to the pervasiveness and consequences of violence affecting millions of women and girls worldwide. Such violence comes in many forms - physical, sexual, psychological and economic. It constitutes an international human rights violation punishable by law.

Africa-UNite to End Violence against Women and Girls are the regional component of the campaign. The overall objective of the Africa-UNite Campaign is to enhance the implementation of national and international commitments; to upscale responses; to call attention to the need to align national and local laws, policies and programmes with international and regional human rights standards and conventions;

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen

Ending impunity is central to eliminating violence against women and girls in Africa, as the majority of acts of violence perpetrated against women and girls go unpunished.

I am very pleased that Africa UNite has been launched in Rwanda this year, on the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, and fifteen years after the adoption of the Beijing Declaration of Action outlining key actions for women's empowerment. Ending violence against women and children is essential to meeting Rwanda's Vision 2020, the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy and

the Millennium Development Goals, particularly MDG 3 on gender equality and women's empowerment.

The Republic of Rwanda, through its national institutions, particularly its security forces, has played an important role in creating an environment that fosters actions to aid women and child survivors of violence, most notably through the creation of Gender Desks and One Stop Centres for survivors of child, domestic and gender-based violence - supported by the UN. This is all the more remarkable given the magnitude of the devastation the country faced in 1994, including degraded physical and human infrastructure, a traumatized and devastated population, and the legacy of the most severe atrocities committed since World War II.

Despite the troubled history of this country, the Rwandan Government was able to rebuild its security sector with a focus on responsible and accountable security forces that adopt policing and security approaches that are community-based, foster multi-sectoral partnerships, harness the voluntary assistance of thousands of local leaders to provide crime protection and investigation, including ending violence against women and children. I wish to congratulate the Government for these remarkable achievements.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen

I hope that the knowledge and best practices that will be shared at this conference will enable us all to see how we can continue to collaborate effectively and efficiently to ensure that violence against women and children is tackled at all levels, in all communities and in all countries.

The United Nations in Rwanda remains committed to ensuring that Rwanda and its national security organs receive the support they require, within our modest means, to keep Rwanda a place of peace, security and harmony for all girls, boys, men and women. In this way, we can together work towards eliminating violence against women, girls and children.

Thank you for your kind attention.

3. Address by *Letty Chiwara, Chief, Africa Division, UNIFEM (now part of UN Women)*

“Africa-UNiTE Campaign to End Violence against Women and Girls: Moving from Commitments to Action!!!”

Rt. Hon Prime Minister Bernard Makuza
Honorable Ministers of the Republic of Rwanda,
Honorable Members of Senate,
Honorable Members of Parliament,
Her worship, the mayor of the city of Kigali
Chief of Defence Staff Lt. General Charles Kayonga,
Commissioner General of the Police Emmanuel Gasana,
Delegates from partner countries
Resident coordinator, One UN

Dear Ambassadors, High Commissioners and Representatives of International Organizations,
Dear UN colleagues,
Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is a great honor and privilege for me to address this esteemed and unique gathering of prominent Government Policy Makers, Commissioner Generals of Police and other Senior Managers from the Security Organs from 12 African countries.

On behalf of the newly appointed Executive Director of UN Women, Mme Michelle Bachelet, the entire UNIFEM and UN Women family, and indeed on my own behalf, I would like to thank and congratulate His Hon Prime Minister, Bernard Makuza of Republic of Rwanda, the Commissioner of Police of Rwanda and the Minister of Gender and Family Promotion and the people of Rwanda for hosting this International Conference. I believe the two main objectives of this Conference are first, to officially launch the Africa UNiTE Campaign to end VAWG in the Central Africa Region and second; to provide an opportunity for the security organs from around Africa to share best practices and strategize on how to further strengthen their role in ending VAWG.

This is indeed a momentous time for women and girls in Africa. The recently concluded MDG Summit that took place in New York in September 2010, concluded that while there has been some notable progress in achieving some of the MDGs in Africa, the one area that is still lagging behind is that of reproductive health and security of women and girls. I therefore find the holding of this conference very timely and important if we are to achieve the MGDs by 2015. To this effect, I have decided to focus my statement today on, “**Africa UNiTE to End VAWG: Moving from Commitment to Action**”.

The Africa-UNiTE Campaign to end VAWG calls upon you, each with your own very unique mandates, to join forces and take the necessary **ACTION** to end impunity with regards to acts of violence perpetrated against women and girls in your respective countries.

Distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen-----

In Africa, in spite of the absence of reliable data, it is widely accepted that violence against women is pervasive, and, as a result, millions of women continue to suffer in the home and in the community with devastating effects. A UNFPA study of 1999 found that in Zaria a city in Kaduna state, Nigeria 16 percent of hospital patients treated for sexually transmitted infections were younger than 5¹¹. A South African Demographic Health Survey of 1999 also found that 37.7% of all rape victims identified, a teacher or principal the rapist¹². More than 90 million African women and girls are victims of female circumcision or other forms of genital mutilation.

Esteemed Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen-----

The urgency can't be stressed enough for Africa to move from **COMMITMENT TO ACTION**. Africa continues to lead the world in drafting and endorsing conventions and legal instruments to make the world a better place to humanity. To date, 51 African countries (with the exception of Sudan and Somalia) have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which is the international bill of rights for women.

¹¹ <http://www.suite101.com/content/facts-on-violence-against-women-all-over-the-world-a253877>

¹² <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGENDER/Resources/Education.pdf>

Yet, despite these international and regional conventions and policy instruments in place startling gaps of implementation persist.

Esteemed police commissioners and members of the security organs - - why are you gathered here today? It is my belief that you have come to the realization that VAWG cannot be left to continue unabated – because it poses a threat to humanity and is a cost that robs our countries of the much needed resources for development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Until recent years, the police and justice delivery systems in Africa tended to regard violence against women largely as a private matter between individuals, and not as a pervasive human rights problem requiring State intervention. Women and girls are impacted negatively at several levels. They are beaten by their intimate partners or husbands or raped by a rebel gang in the bushes of conflict countries. The absence or poor recording of cases fails to capture the magnitude of the crisis. **Impunity is rampant** often not because there is no legal framework, but because of the lack of political will to implement the law. Where there is impunity the woman is made to suffer twice – first from the pain and humiliation of the rape and then second from failure to obtain justice! It is time for Africa to move from **COMMITMENT TO ACTION!** Now more than ever is the time for Africa to honor its women and girls, mothers and sisters, toddlers and grand-mothers. Ignoring that woman who knocks on your door seeking refuge, services and justice – is as good as ignoring your own wife, daughter, mother, grandmother, sister, aunties. Let us all make the issue of ending VAWG a personal matter – and if we do, we will end impunity.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen-----

While much still remains to be done – allow me to highlight some positive and encouraging initiatives which give of us the hope and direction to end VAWG in Africa:

- ✓ An estimated 14 African countries are either in the process or have completed law reform processes for addressing domestic violence.
- ✓ Ghana, South Africa and Uganda have enacted legislation to combat human trafficking including trafficking in women and girls.
- ✓ Penal legislations to address various forms of sexual offences are also in place in a substantial number of countries.
- ✓ Twenty five (25) out the 28 countries in Africa where FGM is practiced have now enacted legislation to combat FGM/C.
- ✓ Some countries such as Rwanda, Ghana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Tanzania have created specialized institutions to ensure that victims of abuse receive comprehensive services.
- ✓ A number of countries have national plans and programmes in place to build capacities of law enforcement agencies, while some have conducted research into various exploitation issues such as trafficking and prostitution.
- ✓ An estimated 20 countries have undertaken initiatives that involve men and boys in efforts to combat domestic violence.¹³
- ✓ In Rwanda, where more than half the legislators are women, several laws protecting the rights of women have been adopted, including one giving females the right to inherit parents' property. In addition the One Stop Centre for Survivors in Rwanda, the Gender Desks in Police Units, Hotlines, Legal Services Shelters and community policing initiative are all good examples to learn from.

¹³ http://www.uneca.org/eca_programmes/acgd/beijingplus15/documents/15YearReviewofBPfA.pdf

- ✓ Men are also beginning to take responsibilities not just as perpetrators but also as role models influencing behavior change among young boys. The Men's Network in South Africa is one such good example.

It is clear that there is momentum for moving from **COMMITMENT TO ACTION**. We cannot afford to let the problem of VAWG rob us of the much needed productive contributions of our women and girls.

Ladies and Gentlemen

It is my wish that Africa continues to show the world that we are not only the leaders in legal reform or policy commitments, but we also have home grown solutions and **ACTIONS** to make VAWG a thing of the past. The Africa UNiTE Campaign, which was just launched this morning by his RF. Hon Prime Minister, calls on all of us to come together as individuals, as security institutions, as political parties, as parliamentarians, as the judiciary, as media, as the UN, as the private sector, as civil society organizations, and as donors to play our part in ending VAWG in Africa.

- Let us Unite – to Prevent VAWG;
- Let us Unite – to Promote justice and end impunity and;
- Let us Unite – to Provide and care for survivors of VAW&G.

The campaign's duration through 2015, ties in well with the deadline for achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It therefore affirms the importance of galvanizing **ACTION** on one of the most widespread human rights violations, if we are to maintain the gains we have made over the past 5 years to end poverty and achieve sustainable development.

Allow me **distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen** to end by once more congratulating the Government of Rwanda the Rwanda Defence Force and the Police, the UNIFEM Central Africa Regional Office, and the entire One UN family present in Rwanda for coming together to organize this important conference which is only the first step of our road to end Violence against Women and Girls in Africa.

I wish you successful deliberations during the next two days and pledge my own and UNIFEM, now part of UN Women's continued support for your efforts to implement the outcomes of this Conference and turning your **COMMITMENTS TO ACTION!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**.

Mura Koze Mwese

6: Closing Ceremony Speech by Minister of Internal Security

Chief of Defence Staff, Lt Gen Charles Kayonga
Commissioner General of Police, Emmanuel Gasana
Head of African Division UNIFEM Madam Letty Chiwara
Delegates from our sister countries
Officers and men of women or Rwanda Defence Forces and Rwanda National Police

Ladies and Gentlemen

I would like to begin by adding my voice of welcome to all the international delegates, your presence here is a testament of a willingness to collaborate in a common cause of ending violence against women.

I am informed that this conference has been a great opportunity for networking and experience sharing. One comment I would like to reinforce is the 3 P's message that was share yesterday.

As security organs we must form strong partnerships with civil society to ensure PREVENTION is our first point of action.

As security organs we must be fully equipped to provide PROTECTION and give confidence of protection to women and girls.

And in the unfortunate case that women and girls become victims we must be at the forefront of ensuring that the full extent of the law prevails and appropriate PUNISHMENT is enforced.

The Government of Rwanda strongly believes that the transformation of our economy from a predominately agricultural base can only be possible if the people are assured of protection of self and property. I hope during your short stay in Rwanda has assured you that our reputation as one of the safest countries to live in is accurate.

The government will continue supporting the security organs in the effort to end violence against women and girls, but I challenge them not to wait for direction from policy makers but to be active advocates of policy change or policy introduction. I believe as people on the frontline seeing and dealing in these cases you are best positioned to inform and advice government of the best solutions or approach to ensuring we deliver a society free of violence against women and girls.

Finally I want to call upon all delegates to exchange contacts, to be in regular contact and continue to share experiences. If you do this and if we in government strengthen your partnership at a state level I am confident that together we shall find lasting solutions to this crime that we have ignored for too long.

Once again I thank all the delegates for your active participation and commitment

Thank you.

Annex 6: List of Participants

N o.	NAME	POSITION/ INSTITUTION	COUNTRY	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
BOTSWANA					
	IKWATLHAEN BAGOPI	Deputy Commissioner Botswana Police Service	Botswana	+267- 73312229	lgbagopi@gov.bw
	WILLIAM KARIHINDI	Director CID Botswana Police Service	Botswana	+267- 73308267	WKarihindi@gov.bw
	THATAYOTHE NWOKORO	Supt. Botswana Police Service	Botswana	+267- 3951161	Tnwokoro@GOV.BW
BURUNDI					
	NDAYISHIMIY E FABIEN	Director General, National Police	Burundi	+257- 79954690	fabindajjis@yahoo.fr
	SEKAGANDA BERNARD	Director CID Police Nationale	Burundi	+257- 77775545 7	bsekaganda@yahoo.fr
	SABIYUNVA CHRISTINE	Head Of Unit For Women And Children Protection	Burundi	+250- 78886687 3	amusaby@yahoo.fr
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC					
	GBEYORO YVES- VALENTIN	Director General Police	Central African Republic	+2367250 3374	yvesvelentingbey@yahoo o.fr
CHAD					
	TAHER ESSOU	D.G. PNTA			
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO					
	MARIE BIBIANE OMOYE SHEKA	Quartier Général de la Police Judiciaire des Parquets c/o Interpol Kinshasa de la RDC	DRC		
	ANTOINETTE		DRC	08181491 17	
	FIDELE ESEBA	Inspector Interpol Kinshasha	DRC		
ETHIOPIA					
	SISAY SHIKUR	Federal Police			

GABON					
	COLONEL BERNADETTE BIGNONBA	Colonel de Police	Gabon	07374783	
GHANA					
	PROSPER KWAME AGBLOR	Director General/CID Ghana Police	Ghana	+233- 24426867 1	prosperagblor@voila.fr
NIGERIA					
	MUSA YUMANA SAMMY	ACP Nigeria Police Force	Nigeria	+234- 80363292 60	Musasammyol@yahoo.com
	ADEDOYIN ADEOLA	Superintendent	Nigeria	08036700 036	Adedoyinadeola@gmail.com
	UDE STANLEY	CSP	Nigeria		kanayonde@yahoo.com
RWANDA					
	BERNARD MAKUZA	Hon Prime Minister	Rwanda		
	SHEIKH HARERIMANA MUSSA FAZIL	Hon Minister for Internal Security	Rwanda		
	JEANNE D'ARC MUJAWAMRI YA	Hon Minister of Gender and Family Promotion	Rwanda		
	CPG EMMANUEL GASANA	Commissioner General of the Rwanda National Police (RNP)	Rwanda		
	Lt. General CHARLES KAYONGA	Chief of Defence Staff Rwanda Defence Forces (RDF)	Rwanda		
	AISA KIRABO KACYIRA	Mayor of Kigali	Rwanda		
	MUHONGAYIRE YVONNE	V/M Rwamagana	Rwanda	+250- 78853268 9	Yvonemuho@Yahoo.Fr
	CAPTAIN NIYOMUGABO	RDF	Rwanda	+250- 78826367 8	augustiniyo@yahoo.org
	LT. PASCAL	RDF	Rwanda	+250-	

	GATERA			78862502 3	
	MAJ.PETERSON GASANGWA	RDF	Rwanda	+250-78835330 7	petersong21@gmail.com
	LILIOSE UMUTONI	Office Of The President Strategy And Policy Unit	Rwanda	+250-78859830 1	lumutoni@presidency.gov.rw
	AGNES MUHNGERWA	National Public Prosecution	Rwanda	+250-78883421	
	CAPT. GUILLAUME RUTAYISIRE	RDF	Rwanda	+250-78862807 5	guillanrutayisire@yahoo.fr
	NZOZI ALICE	Private Sector	Rwanda	+250-78874985 5	alicenzozi@yahoo.fr
	SUPT. DR. FRANCIS SINAYOBYE	RNP/CID	Rwanda	+250-78841050 0	Sinay203@yahoo.fr
	CSP. EMMY HATARI	RNP	Rwanda	+250-78831115 9	emikayi12@yahoo.com
	CSP GILBERT GUMIRA	RNP	Rwanda	+250-78831114 2	
	MARTINE MUJAWAMARIA	RNP	Rwanda	+250-78886319 9	
	CAPT. JONAS GATERA	RDF	Rwanda	+250-78863637 5	gaterajo@yahoo.fr
	CAPT. CLEMENT NKURUNZIZA	RDF	Rwanda	+250-78858979 2	nkuruclement@yahoo.fr
	SUPT. AMONCIATA MUKAHIGIRO	RNP	Rwanda	+250788860649	mukahigiro25@yahoo.fr
	NIBOGOLE CHRISTINE	RDF	Rwanda	+250783101577	

	HITABATUMA JACKY	RDF	Rwanda	+2507882 86119	
	AIP JEANNETTE SAFALI	RNP	Rwanda	+2507886 84561	jeannetenyirasafari@yahoo.fr
	IMMOCULEE MUKANKUBIT O	CAMERWA/RAQ	Rwanda	+2507883 02788	
	LT. AGNES MUTUMWINK A	RDF	Rwanda	+2507886 46317	gasanaags@yahoo.com
	LT. GASPARD KARAMA	RDF	Rwanda	+2507884 09405	
	AIP PERPETUA MUHORAKEYE	RNP	Rwanda	+2507887 40240	muhope2010@yahoo.com
	UMUHOZA DENYSE	RDF	Rwanda	+2507855 10488	
	PTE. MUKANSANG A JULIETTE	RDF	Rwanda	+2507882 86351	
	PTE. NGABIRE JANVIERE	RDF	Rwanda	+2507851 09727 +2507551 09727	
	MUMUREKE KANGABE	NPS	Rwanda	+2507885 21069	
	UWAMAHOR O BEATRICE	NPS	Rwanda	+2507885 92249	beatydivin@yahoo.fr
	SAFARI FRANCOISE	NPS	Rwanda	+2507887 60492	
	JEMIMAH KABAGENI	RDF	Rwanda	+2507883 56935	JKabageni@yahoo.com
	ACP DR. NYAMWIWA	Commandant Director	Rwanda	+2507886 13030	nyadaniel@yahoo.com

	DANIEL	Police Hospital			
	MUKANDINDA ALPHONSINE	Clinical Psychology Kacyiru Police Hospital	Rwanda	+2507886 27761	mukalpho2002@yahoo.fr
	KABARENZI VIOLET	RNP Gender Consultant	Rwanda	+2507884 34326	
	NYIRAZANA CHANTAL	Gender And Family Promotion	Rwanda	+2507887 49865	nyirazamac@yahoo.fr
	MAJOR ALEXIS KAYISIRE	In Charge Airforce School (Ktf)	Rwanda	+2507885 06657	kayirialex@yahoo.com
	AIP CHRISTINE MUTUYINANA	Police Production Department	Rwanda	+2507885 13032	
	AIP JOSIANNE MUKAMULISA	RNP Gender Promotion	Rwanda	+2507885 45302	mukajose2010@yahoo.com
	ZAINA NYIRAMATAMA	Executive Secretary Hagaruka	Rwanda	+2507883 00834	haguruka@yahoo.com
	NIYIBIZI	Intrahealth	Rwanda	+250- 78884152 5	
	TUYISHIMIRE JOSEPHINE	SGBV Advisor/Care	Rwanda	+2507883 00834	josephinet.rw@co.care
	ROGER RUTAISIRE	Legal Officer/TIG	Rwanda	+2507884 70827	rutaroger@yahoo.fr
	GATABAZI CLAVER	GCO-CNLG	Rwanda	+2507887 49420	gclaver2004@yahoo.co.uk
	KABANYANA RITA	SFB Gender Commissioner	Rwanda	+2507834 66716	
	BABIRYE JUSTINE	Planning Officer NURC	Rwanda	+2507878 9944	babsjussy@yahoo.com
	MUKARUSHE MA	SFB Representative	Rwanda	+2507884 61534	epifro@yahoo.com

	CSP FAUSTIN NTIRUSHWA	RNP Regional	Rwanda	+2507883 11138	
	LEONARD GASHUGI	SG/RISE	Rwanda	+2507824 97782	gashugil@yahoo.com
	AIP JULLIET SANYU	P/C Gitega Dpu Nyarugenge	Rwanda	+2507853 67434	sanyujuliet@yahoo.com
	AIP RUTH MBABAZI	RNP Dpu Rwamagana	Rwanda	+2507824 37519	M_Ruth2000@yahoo.com
	CHRISTINE MUTUYEMARI YA	V/Mayor Aff. Soc. Gatsibo District	Rwanda	+2507884 33991	
	LT. THEODORE NTIVUGMINZWA	RDF	Rwanda	+2507885 57858	tntinguruzwa@yahoo.fr
	ACP WILSON RUBANZANA	RNP	Rwanda	+2507883 11252	wrubanzana@gmail.com
	HOPE TUMUKUNDE	Commissioner CNDP	Rwanda	+2507883 03976	htumukunde@gmail.com
	MUKAKALISA GILBERTE	CNF National	Rwanda	+2507884 80672	gmkalisa@yahoo.fr
	KARURANGA JANE	Personnel Officer	Rwanda	+2507885 01082	karurangajane@yahoo.com
	GASANAGERA TUYISHIME CLAIRE	Rwanda Young Positives	Rwanda	+2507885 38441	gasamagera.claire@adra.org.rw
	NGIRUWONS ANGA GEOFFREY	Program Manager – ADRA	Rwanda	+2507883 00195	geoffrey@adra.org.rw
	ALICE KAREKEZI	Researcher/Lecturer NURC-CCA	Rwanda	+2507288 21966	

	STANLY NSABIMANA	DCGP/Police –	Rwanda	+2507883 04408	nsalistane@yahoo.fr
	ESPERANCE MUKAMANA	USAID/Rwanda	Rwanda	+2507885 35642	emukamana@usaid.gov
	J. BOSCO MUHAZI	RDF Staff Officer	Rwanda	+2507885 56334	ibmuhizi2006@yahoo.fr
	NIKUZA DENYSE –	V/M Aff. Soc. Ruhanga	Rwanda		nideni77@yahoo.fr
	2LT. SADIKI MOKANTWAZI	RDF	Rwanda	+2507888 25428	
	INNOCENT MBABAZI	Deputy Director Of Nsinda Prison	Rwanda	+2507887 52378	innocmb@yahoo.fr
	KANYESIGYE ANNET	External Relations/Senior Manager (PSI)	Rwanda	+2507883 08307	akanyesigye@psirwanda .org
	MUTESI ANITA	Vice Mayor Social Affairs Kayonza	Rwanda	+2507886 40383	Mutesianita1975@yaho o.com
	CLAIRE RUBALIYGA	Civil Servant Ministry Of Local Government	Rwanda	+2507884 59763	Rbakare2020@yahoo.fr
	DONATHA NYINAWUMU NTU	AIP Police Officer	Rwanda	+0788468 768	donathanyi@yahoo.fr
	ROSE NDIKUMANA	AIP Police Officer	Rwanda	+2507882 22984	ndikumanarose@yahoo. fr
	JUDITH MURARA	Action Aid International	Rwanda	+2507884 86517	Judith.murara@yahoo.fr
	ALEX MURENZI	National Prisons Service	Rwanda	+2507888 32586	alexmurenzi@yahoo.co m
	JANET BUGINGO	National Prisons Service	Rwanda	+2507887 54713	bugingojanet@yahoo.co m
	GORETTI MWENZANGU	Rwanda National Police	Rwanda	+2507885 524972	gmwenz@yahoo.com

	NZIGUHEBA ANGUSTINE	Handicap International	Rwanda	+2507883 05978	anziguheba@hi.org.rw
	KAMUNGU BERNA	Deputy Mayor Kirehe District	Rwanda	+2507886 35030	kamalibera@yahoo.fr
	EMILY KAPPTIE	International Justice Mission	Rwanda	+2507821 66270	ekapptie@ijm.org
	HECTOR HERNANDEZ	International Justice Mission	Rwanda	+2507859 94253	hhernandez@ijm.org
	BRUCE MUNYAMBO	Comdt Police Training School	Rwanda	+2507883 11199	brucemunyambo@yaho o.com
	BOSCO RANGIRA	RPC "W" Region	Rwanda	+2507883 11118	rangiboss@yahoo.co.uk
	VIANNEY NSHIMIYIMA NA	ACP National Coordinator For Small Arms Management Ministry Of Internal Security	Rwanda	+2507888 66996	Nshimiyimana.jmv@hot mail.com
	MUKANDERA SPHIGENIE	Ngoma District/Vice Mayor For Social Affairs	Rwanda	+2507885 30325	mukiphy@yahoo.fr
	KARUNGI REBECCA	Vice Mayor For Social Affairs, Nyagatare District	Rwanda	+2507885 82897	
	KAMBAYIRE APOLLINE	Vice Mayor For Social Affairs/Nyanza District	Rwanda	+2507883 03291	
	BASINGIZE M. FREDERIC	GBVClub President/Uaac	Rwanda	+2507883 54100	Freddyson01@yahoo.fr
	MUKAYIRANG A CHANTAL	State Attorney Ministry Of Justice	Rwanda	+2507885 32171	mukayirangwa@yahoo.f r
	THERESE WAGNER	GTZ Police Project	Rwanda	+2507883 83657	Therese.wagner@gtz.de
	CAPT. SEKOKA KISANGANI	RDF Headquarters	Rwanda	+2507883 04506	kisasek@yahoo.com

	MUKARA G.	Prison Service	Rwanda	+2507887 42585	emukara@yahoo.fr
	P. HODARI	Rwanda Police Commissioner	Rwanda	+2507883 11151	hodaripeter@yahoo.fr
	CHRISTIANE UMWIRE	Ministry Of Gender And Family Promotion	Rwanda	+2507888 43611	christinemu@yahoo.fr
	ALINE MUKABALISA	NWC	Rwanda	+2507884 84998	alineirambona@yahoo.fr
	DUSABE JACKIE	RDRC	Rwanda	+2507888 52521	Jackie_kagabo@yahoo.com
	NICO PATRICK	Gender Monitoring Office	Rwanda	+2507884 89312	nicoyaru@yahoo.fr
	MAJOR M. BATAMIRIZA-	RDF Gender Desk	Rwanda	+2507885 36211-	mbatamuzira@yahoo.fr
	2LT. C IGABA MUNYANEZA –	RDF	Rwanda	+2507851 89195	
	JESSIE BABCOCK	US Embassy Political Officer	Rwanda	+2507883 01423	babcockje@state.gov
	EUGENE ZIMUHINDA	US Embassy	Rwanda	+250- 78830451 1	ZimulindaER@state.gov
UGANDA					
	AIGP ASAN KASINGYE	Uganda Police Force	Uganda	+256- 71466771 0	asan.kasingye@upf.go.ug
	CHRISTINE ALOLA	Uganda Police Force	Uganda		alalochristine@yahoo.com
	MOSES SALGIRA	SCP Police Officer	Uganda	+2560714 607713	salgiramoz@yahoo.co.uk
	ANNAH NATUKUNDA	Journalist MTV Uganda	Uganda	+2560712 233326	nuamitukunda@gmail.com
ZAMBIA					
	AUXENSIO JOHN MBEWE	Deputy Police Commissioner Zambia Police Service	Zambia	09777646 27	auxensimbe@yahoo.co.uk
	BONIFACE NGWIRA	Focal Point Police	Zambia	+2609777 65525	boningwira@yahoo.com

UNITED NATIONS					
	AURÉLIEN AGBÉNONCI	UN Resident Coordinator		+250 (0) 252 590 403	Aurelien.agbenonci@one.un.org
	LETTY CHIWARA	Chief Africa Division UNIFEM (part of UNWomen)		+1-212 906 5025	Letty.chiwara@unifem.org
	DIANA OFWONA MUKAMA	Regional Programme Director UNIFEM (part of UNWomen)		+250 (0)252 590 463	Diana.ofwona@unifem.org
	VICTORIA AKYEAMPONG	UNFPA Representative		+ 250 252 583003	Akyeampong@unfpa.org
	ANNETTE RITA NYEKAN	UNHCR Representative		+250 585093	
	ADOT KILLMEYER- OLECHE	Senior Policy Advisor Resident Coordinator's Office		+250 (0) 252 590 428	Adot.Killmeyer- Oleche@one.un.org
	MICHAELA WINTER	UN Coordination Officer Resident Coordinator's Office		+250 (0) 252 590 431	Michaela.winter@one.un.org
	ELENA GANAN	Gender Focal Point Resident Coordinator's Office		+250 78233234 9	Elena.ganan@one.un.org
	OUMAR KANE	Human Rights Advisor One UN			Oumar.kane@one.un.org
	CHRISTIAN SHINGIRO	Head-Democratic Governance Unit UNDP		+250 (0) 252 590 455	Christian.shingiro@undp.org
	MELINA NATHAN	Chief Technical Advisor Rwanda Peace Academy/UNDP		+250 (0) 252 590 484	Melina.nathan@undp.org
	E MELANG LETEANE	Social Affairs Officer UNECA		+250 78217918 7	eleteane@uneca.org
	TORIL PEDERSEN	Programme Analyst Gender and UN Reform UNFPA		+ 250 252 583003	Pedersen@unfpa.org
	HILDE DEMAN	Programme Analyst Gender and Human Rights UNFPA		+250 78237502 7	deman@unfpa.org
	FRANCESCA MORANDINI	Chief Social Protection & Governance for Child Rights UNICEF			fmorandini@unicef.org
	KEBEDECH	Programme Specialist			Kebedech.nigussie@unife

	AMBAYE NIGUSSIE	UNIFEM (part of UNWomen)			m.org
	DONNAH KAMASHAZI	Deputy/UNIFEM/UN Women	Rwanda	+2507883 04921	Donnah.kamashazi@unifem.org
	JOHN MUTAMBA	UNIFEM (part of UNWomen)		+250 (0)252 590 463	John.mutamba@unifem.org
	MAXIME RWENDEYE	UNIFEM (part of UNWomen) GBV Coordinator		+250 (0)252 590 463	Maxime.rwendeye@unifem.org
	NORA KOKANOVA	UNIFEM (part of UNWomen)		+250 (0)252 590 461	Nora.kokanova@unifem.org
	TONA MUNYANEZA	UNIFEM (part of UNWomen)		+250 (0)252 590 461	Tona.munyaneza@unifem.org
	BARBARA ALBRECHT	Programme Analyst UNIFEM (part of UNWomen)		+250 (0)252 590 461	Barbara.albrecht@unifem.org
	OKWACH ABAGI	Center For Research And Development/Consultant	Kenya		abagiown06@yahoo.com

Annex 7: Acknowledgement List

Rwanda National Police

CSP Damas Gatare	Rwanda National Police
Goretti Mwenza	Rwanda National Police
Henry Rugamba	Event Manager

Rapporteurs

Okwach Abagi	Center for Research and Development
Soni Kayinamura	Rapporteur
Otiti Aryantungyisa	Rapporteur

UN Technical Team

Adot Killmeyer-Oleche	Senior Policy Advisor Resident Coordinator's Office
Melina Nathan	Chief Technical Advisor Rwanda Peace Academy/UNDP
John Mutamba	Gender Specialist UNIFEM (part of UNWomen)
Hilde Deman	Programme Analyst Gender and Human Rights UNFPA
Oumar Kane	Human Rights Advisor One UN Rwanda
Emelang Leteane	Social Affairs Officer UNECA
Maj Fagerlund	Programme Officer Gender and Child Protection UNICEF
Tigist Girma	Community Services Officer UNHCR
Tona Munyaneza	UNIFEM (part of UN Women)
Maxime Rwendeye	GBV Coordinator UNIFEM (part of UN Women)
Barbara Albrecht	Programme Analyst UNIFEM (part of UN Women)
Nora Kokanova	UNIFEM (part of UN Women)