



**CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
DISTRICT TASK FORCE ON
SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT
WEAPONS IN CENTRAL,
SOUTH, EAST AND WEST
RIFTVALLEY.**

REPORT

23RD -26TH AUGUST 2011

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ABBREVIATIONS

DC District Commissioner

DSIC District Security and Intelligence Committee

DTF District Task force on Small arms and Light Weapons

KNFP Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons

NAP National Action Plan

NSIS National Security, Intelligence Service

OCPD Officer Commanding Police Division

PTF Provincial Taskforce

SALW Small arms and Light Weapon

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons (KNFP) is an interagency Directorate in the Office of the President, Ministry of Provincial Administration and Internal Security bequeathed with the responsibility of coordinating all actions aimed at controlling and management of small arms and light weapons (SALW). As part of its mandate of implementing the National Action Plan as required by the Regional and International instruments, KNFP continues to spearhead efforts aimed at establishing and training of SALW structures at the Provincial and District level.

KNFP organized a total of four workshops that culminated to the establishment of 36 District Taskforces in East, South, central and Western Rift valley regions. This endeavor complemented the already formed and trained 26 DTFs in the North Rift, Larger Turkana and some part of Central rift regions. These SALW structures are important as they act as SALW coordinating and implementing bodies at District Levels.

The Objectives for the establishment and training of DTFs were:

- Enhance KNFP's capacity to implement NAP/Strategic plan
- Establish SALW coordinating bodies in the 36 selected Districts.
- Strengthen partnership and trust between the Law Enforcement Agencies and the residing community in the prevention and reduction of SALW

The methodology for the training employed different techniques whereby presentations were done, case studies illustrated and discussions among the participants was employed. Four Regional conferences that brought together members of; the District Security Intelligence Committee (DSIC), representative of Civil Society Organizations, representative of Faith Based Organization (FBOs) and the representative of the District Peace Committee (DPC) from the respective districts was held in central-point towns of Nakuru, Eldoret, Narok, and Kericho. This brought participants from Uasin Ngishu, Narok, Kericho, Nakuru and Kajiado counties.

The above Workshops generated the following recommendations;

- 1) There is need to provide support of to the DTFs to enable them carryout the grassroots sensitization of the problems of illicit SALW.
- 2) There seems to be a gap between the efforts done at the National level and what is happening at the grass roots level. However, there is need to promote coordination and build more synergies among the different government agencies at the national and local levels.

- 3) There is need to disseminating the contents of the strategic plan to the DTFs and other KNFP structures to be able to domesticate them through development of Action Plans.
- 4) The information sharing should be strengthened between different departments, districts and as well as the members of the public.
- 5) Coordination among the neighboring Districts is paramount in reducing the problems of illicit SALW in the region through sharing the early warning information.
- 6) Lobbying for the enactment of the legislations that will guide in addressing the problem of the illicit SALW.
- 7) Awareness creation on the dangers of illicit SALW remains a very important aspect in the fight against illicit SALW. There is need for continuous sensitization of the communities of the ills of the proliferation of illicit SALW.
- 8) Measures to address economic vulnerability of the communities should always be pursued to address the root causes of conflicts that promote the demand for illicit SALW such as poverty.
- 9) Continuous research on different dynamics of SALW proliferation needs to be carried out to inform some the interventions carried out by the National Focal Point on SALW.

CENTRAL RIFT REGION

23RD AUGUST 2011

Nakuru - Waterbuck Hotel

Introduction

The establishment of District Task Forces on SALW in the Central Rift Region brought together the participants from Njoro, Molo, Kuresoi, Rongai, Nakuru Central, Naivasha, Subukia, Gilgil and Nakuru North Districts. The participants included the District Commissioners, OCPDs, District Administration Police Commanders, the District Criminal Investigations Officers, District NSIC officers, Resident Magistrates, representatives from the Prisons department, Kenya Wildlife Services, Kenya Forest Services, Faith Based Organization, civil Societies, Opinion Leaders, Peace Monitors, Maendeleo ya Wanawake, Kenya Revenue Authority, Immigration and the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

The workshop started at 9.10 a.m. with a brief session of introduction and climate setting. The team had a lot of expectations which included how SALW interface with environment, enhanced knowledge on SALW, How women can be involved in peace and SALW, coming up with home grown solutions, relationship between KNFP and Districts as well as understand the efforts being put in place to fight SALW.

Opening Remarks by Regional Commissioner Central Rift valley –Mr. Amos Gathecha.

In his key note address, Mr. Gathecha highlighted that SALW has become a tool of choice by criminals whenever they want to commit any crime. The crime committed by use of SALW always catches the victim unaware making them become victims of circumstances anyhow and anywhere unexpectedly. He reiterated that the easy availability of SALW makes no one safe.

He also drew attention of the participants to the Government efforts to address the problems of small arms and light weapon through KNFP. He noted the government is committed to enhancing capacity of officers at the District level on safe custody of SALW both owned by Government and Licensed Civilians and on arms management and control as a whole.

He stressed the fact that the impact of illicit SALW is felt directly and indirectly by all persons in the society which has led to Government putting in place the necessary measures to control the proliferation. “We all need to join in this fight against SALW to enhance peace and security in the region”. Mr. Gathecha pointed out.

The regional Commissioner warned that illicit SALW always find ready market in the urban areas and therefore officers have to be more careful and enhance controls. He however welcomed all to Nakuru County and thereafter declared the Workshop open.

Introduction to SALW: Mr.Diang'a Adonija – Arms Officer KNFP

The participants were introduced to different categories of SALW which are from different points of origin and which has different capacity. It was noted that Across the African continent the illicit trade in SALW promotes the culture of violence and destabilized societies and elected governments.

The illicit SALW trade creates a good environment for criminal and contraband activities. SALW has devastating consequences on children, a number of whom are forced to become child soldiers

More fundamentally illicit SALW have contributed to the undermining of good governance, peace efforts and economic development.

It also came out strongly that Homemade are also categorized as guns since they are able to discharge ammunition.

An Overview of SALW Proliferation by David Kimaiyo -KNFP Director

The director introduced the participants to the SALW problem and how the proliferation occurs. He noted that there are a number of both the legal and illegal firearms in circulation, different kind of transfer occurring from manufacturer and users and the production of the small arms as a whole. The actors can either be individuals, groups such as companies or armed opposition groups, criminal organizations, or states. He also noted that the process of policy development on the issue of SALW is ongoing to enable the teams come up with strategies of mitigating the problem. Measures to curb Cattle Rustling have also been put in place.

International, Regional, Sub-regional instruments on SALW –Mr.Adonijah Diang'a

The objective of this session was to introduce the participants on the instruments that address the issues of SALW. There are various legal instruments to addressing the problem of SALW which includes the UN Protocol against the Illicit Manufacture of SALW, UN Programme of Action, Bamako Declaration, Nairobi Declaration and Protocol, EAC Policy on SALW, National Policy on SALW and ECOWAS Moratorium on import, export and Manufacture of SALW. The provision on each and when and how these instruments were developed was explained and the members were urged to familiarize themselves with them and go ahead and sensitize others on the same.

An Overview of the National Action Plan on Arms Control and Management (NAP) and Strategic Plan. - Mr. David Kimaiyo (Director KNFP).

This is a Comprehensive plan on all aspects of small arms problem in Kenya which covers 5 year. It consists of a framework of activities by the Government and Civil Society. The participants were informed of why and how the NAP was developed as well as the four main stages phases which were followed in its development.

The NAP has been reviewed and a 5 years Strategic plan developed. It is awaiting launch before being disseminated to the district levels for implementation. This session enabled the participants to know what is expected of them as a district coordinating body on the issues of small arms and light weapons.

Gender Mainstreaming on SALW – Esther Waiganjo

In its efforts to ensure gender has been mainstreamed into some of its activities, KNFP integrated gender as a module in training on small arms and light weapons. This was informed by the fact that it is important to engage both men and women in the SALW control and management if a sustainable solution is to be found since the impact of SALW proliferation in our society does not segregate men from women. Woman's has roles to play as peacekeeper, mediator, and educators and therefore necessary to incorporate them in the development issues. This session sought to help the participants understand on the importance of making their programmes and activities gender responsive especially in the fight against illicit SALW.

Institutional Framework of Provincial and District Task forces - Mr. Adonijah Dianga

The participants were informed that various instruments lead to the establishment of the KNFP which operates at National Level. This structure has been cascaded to the provincial level; the PTFs are already established in all 8 provinces. The DTFs shall focus on the districts addressing SALW problem within their geographical borders. Their aim is to facilitate implementation of the NAP at district level and also to partner with the district peace committees for an all inclusive approach in conflict resolution.

Way forward.

The participants were divided into groups to discuss and come up with a workable way forward. Some of the issues discussed as a way forward included; coming up with the composition of the District Taskforces on Small Arms in their districts. They were also requested to indicate what will be their functions and finally came up with strategies that will they adopt in addressing the problem of the proliferation of illicit SALW in their locality.

Plenary presentations

The following are some of the feedbacks from the group discussions.

Composition of the DTFs

a. Government Departments.

- District Commissioner – Chair
- OCPD – V/Chair
- DCIO - Secretary
- DAPC - Member
- SRC - “
- Military Representative - Depending on the District.
- District Youth Officer - “
- D/Agricultural Officer – “
- D/Probation Officer – “
- D/Trade Officer – “
- D/ Water Officer – “
- D/Education Officer – “
- K /Wildlife Service – “
- Prisons – “
- Forest – “
- Judiciary – “
- Public Works – “
- Fisheries – “
- D/Accountant – “
- Immigration - “ depending on the District
- Revenue Representative - “depending on the District.
- District Magistrate

b. Civil Society Organizations

- District Peace Committees
- Faith Based Organizations (FBOs)
- Maendeleo ya Wanawake
- Youth Groups/Forums/Representatives
- Community policing committees
- Chamber of commerce
- Opinion leaders

- NGO's – world vision, Kenya Red Cross
- CBOs – Representative
- Council of Elders

c. Functions

- i. Implementation of the NAP/Strategic Plan
- ii. Schedule meetings once every two (2) months
- iii. Identify and map areas of focus e.g Sobe in Rongai
- iv. Establish a database on SALW in our areas.
- v. Conduct sensitization meetings
- vi. Inter linkage with the neighbouring districts
- vii. Capacity building (DTF members)
- viii. Establish mechanism of retrieving the firearms.
- ix. Monthly reports – information dissemination
- x. M&E
- xi. Trace origins of the SALW in order to counter proliferation
- xii. Draw and implement a work plan for the committee including
 - a. Awareness creation
 - b. Cascade subcommittee to the grassroots
 - c. Establish networks within and across districts
 - d. Research
 - e. Guidance and Counseling
 - f. Domestic National and Regional policies
 - g. Law enforcement
 - h. Communication

d. Strategies to deal with illicit SALW in Nakuru County.

The participants came up with the following strategies on how to deal with illicit SALW in Nakuru County. This strategies formed part of their action plan on reduction of illicit SALW.

- Sensitization meetings/Baraza for creating awareness twice a month and when need arises, during sports etc.
- Mainstreaming of SALW issues in all our activities
- Collecting intelligence on SALW
- Use of media for advocacy and publicity
- Conducting forums in learning institutions – schools and colleges and universities
- Road shows
- Enhancement of community policing, upto the village level e.g. nyumba kumi
- Amnesty for those with illegal firearms

- Economic Empowerment – how to improve the farming methods.
- Use of Police Hotline and the suggestion boxes in strategic areas
- Beef up security in prone areas
- Employ innovative measures to counter trafficking of SALW
- Highway patrols
- Adapting technology to detect arms
- Economic empowerment of youths
- Integrating development programs with SALW
- Sniffer dogs use
- Amnesty declarations
- Enlist the District Peace Committees to spearhead the efforts
- Promote Cohesion amongst warring communities
- Enhanced security and custody of firearms
- More symbolic destruction of illegal firearms by DTF committees

Closing Remarks

The workshop was officially declared closed by the regional commissioner Mr. Amos Gathecha. He reiterated that the success of all the efforts put in place can only be measured by the levels by which the team is able to effect the reduction in the crimes committed by the Illicit SALW as well as the degree to which this is able to attain for the Region's meaningful peace, stability and development. He however urged all to be vigilant in the fight against illicit SALW.

South Rift Region

24TH AUGUST 2011

SEASONS HOTEL NAROK

Introduction

South Rift Region covers Narok South, Narok North, Transmara East, Transmara West, Kajiado South – Loitoktok, Kajiado Central, Kajiado North and Isinya (Rongai) with its headquarters in Narok town. The workshop brought together all the District Security Intelligence Committee members (D.C.s, OCPDs, SRCs and DCIOs) of the 7 districts. In addition, among the participants were the A.P commanders, Forest Department, Kenya Wildlife Services, Youth and Sports Department, Peace Monitors, Maendeleo ya Wanawake, Faith Based organizations and the Civil Societies.

Climate setting

The workshop started at 8.45 with a word of prayer followed by a brief session of self introduction. The participants too were able to give their expectations on the workshop, developed some few ground rules that will guide the participants throughout the workshop and responsibilities were assigned too.

Opening Remarks - By Regional Commissioner; South Rift Valley

The workshop was officially opened by the Regional Commissioner South Rift Mr. Naphtali Mungathia who observed that the Kenya National Focal Point on SALW is committed in co-coordinating all action and building the capacity of stakeholders in addressing the proliferation of illicit SALW in Kenya. He informed the participants that the National Steering Committee works closely with the National Focal Point on SALW on issues of Peace building and conflict management as well as in the fight against SALW.

The Regional Commissioner pointed out that the problem of SALW proliferation is an international, regional and sub regional problem which calls for all efforts to fight against it. All stakeholders need to cultivate a culture of fighting the menace for without security any meaningful development can take place. One can become a victim of SALW unaware.

He reminded participants that illicit SALW has caused a lot of atrocities to the community leading to loss of life, cattle rustling, injuries, loss of properties among others. He reminded the participants that some of the Districts in the South Rift Region borders Tanzania and this call for enhanced border control to avoid any arms to get in our country. The regional commissioner challenged the DTFS in the region needs to develop

a good relationship with companions from the neighbouring countries in order to engage in the fight against the proliferation of illicit SALW comprehensively.

Introduction to SALW –By Adonijah Diang’a- Arms Officer

The participants were introduced to Small arms. The session sought to enable the participants understand the difference between small arms and light weapons. Small Arms include revolvers and self loading pistols, rifles and carbines, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and light machine guns. They are all designed for personal use. Light Weapons on the other hand are weapons designed for use by more serving people working as a crew.

They include the heavy machine guns, hand-held under barrel and mounted grenade launchers, portable anti-aircraft guns, portable anti-tank guns, recoilless rifles, portable launchers for anti-aircraft and anti-tank rockets and missile systems and motors of calibre less than 100mm.

The Ammunitions and explosives form an integral part of small arms and light weapons. They Include cartridges for small arms, shells and missiles for Light weapons anti-personal and anti-tank grenades, Landmines, explosives and mobile containers with missiles and shells for single action anti-aircraft and anti-tank systems.

Overview of SALW Proliferation –Mr. David Kimaiyo –Director KNFP

Worldwide, Civilians has more arms than what owned by the LAW enforcement Agencies. More than 1,000 companies worldwide are involved in some aspects of SALW production. 98 countries produce or have capacity to produce ammunition. Transfer of these arms either happens illegally or legally. Illegal occurs wherever there is no official government consent. Legal transfer happens wherever it’s done with government consent but may turn illegal in case the agents circumvent national control or misuse the loophole. This ends us turning the transfer illegal.

International, Regional and Sub-regional Instruments – Adonijah Diang’a

There are various International, Regional and Sub-regional legal instruments addressing the problem of SALW. Some of these instruments include UN Protocol against the Illicit Manufacture of SALW, UN Programme of Action, Bamako Declaration, Nairobi Declaration and Protocol, EAC Policy on SALW, National Policy on SALW and ECOWAS Moratorium on import, export and Manufacture of SALW.

The instruments lay out major procedures and a number of Minimum Standards and commitments that all states should adopt. They so much Advocates for development of comprehensive programs to address SALW problems. They also address areas of surplus

reduction, demobilization and reintegration and also call for the Commitments of states to authorize export on the basis of National Legislation.

Gender Mainstreaming on SALW Programs – Esther Waiganjo

The role of women remains very crucial in peace building and conflict Management. However, there is need for joint efforts in strengthening women’s agency as peacemakers and peace builders, including their participation in conflict prevention and peace processes, early recovery, governance and in peace operations.

Women's involvement and the mainstreaming of gender perspectives into conflict prevention processes are essential components towards durable peace, security and reconciliation.

The session employed a lot of discussion that made a case why Gender is an important consideration in SALW reduction initiatives.

Way forward

The Team went into two groups and discussed on the composition of their respective DTFs, Functions and Strategies to use. They came up with the following:-

a. Composition

- DC - Chair
- OCPD – V/Chair
- DCIO – Secretary
- SRC “
- DRO “
- DIO/Civil Registrar “
- DAPC “

Other members

- Trade and industry “
- Education “
- Development “
- Local Government “
- Agriculture “

- Prisons “
- Health “
- Culture “
- Agriculture “
- Tourism “
- Health “
- Livestock “
- Sports and recreation “
- KWS “
- KFS “
- Trade “
- Mines “
- NEMA “

Others

- MAAP - Isinya
- NIA -Kajiado Central
- AMREF -Kajiado North
- World Vision -Mashuru
- Religious Groups
- Opinion Leaders
- Faith based Organizations.
- District Peace Committees
- KNUT
- Media
- Maendeleo ya wanawake
- NGOs(World vision, Red Cross etc)
- Chamber of commerce

b. Functions

- Liaison with PTF
- Liaison with other DTF
- Management of implementation at Division/Station level
- Interaction with District and Nation Law enforcement Agencies
- Inter-agency coordination
- Implementation of the NAP Coordination with the project staff active in the region
- Coordination of support from Civil society

- Interaction with media and civil society on the implementation of the NAP

c. Strategies

- Conduct disarmament
- Encourage voluntary surrender of illegal firearms
- Undertake stock taking of illegal firearm
- Encourage intelligence collection and coordination
- Marking of firearms
- Synchronized/joint disarmament across the border both intra and international borders
- Establish inter community committees e.g. pasture, firearm, border to sort out the problems
- Create fire arm data bank.
- Provide security Surveillance on hot spot areas
- Enhance community policing in the district
- Mainstream SALW on public forum
- Lobby for appropriate legislations
- Mobilize resources
- Acquire most sophisticated weapons than ones in illegal market

Closing Remarks - Director KNFP

Having taken the participants through the entire session, the Director KNFP urged the team to use the knowledge acquired to deal with the issues of SALW consequently.

He encouraged the team to make good use of the strength of women on issues of armed violence reduction. This will specifically give women a chance exploitation of their potential on development issues. He further cautioned the team not to ignore the boy child as well but instead try as much as possible to enhance gender equity.

He advised the team to do their workplans in line with the KNFP strategic plan which some parts don't require any financial support. He cautioned the participants not to remain silent on issues of SALW since none of them was safe as long as the SALW proliferation is on increase. He finished by stressing on the need for information exchange and sharing between the departments, district as well as the members of public.

Closing remarks by R.C south Rift

The RC officially declared the Workshop closed. He reminded the participants that networking among neighboring districts is the bottom line of their work. He thanked the KNFP for the training terming it as an eye opener for most of the participants especially those in charge of security in the area. He told the participants that they should not ignore whatever is in the media since the same might happen to their areas. “It is therefore important to make the district taskforces active and ensure that they mobilize all the resources under their disposal to fight the epidemic” he said. He also requested them to do a lot of public awareness to the communities on the dangers of illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons. He encouraged the DTFs to be vigilant in fighting the proliferation of illicit SALW at all costs.

WEST RIFTVALLEY REGION

25th August, 2011:

KERICHO SUNSHINE HOTEL

Introduction

This workshop brought on board the participants from Eastern Region of Rift valley covering Kericho East, Bomet, Sotik, Chepalungu, Buret, Konoin, Belgut and Kipkelion Districts. The participants were drawn from the District Security and Intelligence Committee, the CSOs, Faith based organizations and other government department such as the Ministry of youth, Trade, Immigration and the Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization.

Climate Setting – Adonija Diang’a

Mr. Adonijah Dianga called the meeting to order at 9.00 a.m. he gave a brief introduction of the workshop and its objectives. He introduced some of the documents packaged given to each participant and how useful they were to the program of the day as well as use in implementing the SALW Program. Urged the participants to open up and ask questions. The participants were given time to individually introduce themselves and gave their expectations of the workshop that included understanding the difference between Small arms and Light weapons, understanding the roles of the DTFs in addressing the problem of the proliferation of illicit SALW.

Opening Remarks- Regional Commissioner West Rift valley Region – Mr.Leparmarai

The workshop was officially opened by the Regional Commissioner West Rift Valley. The RC reminded the participants that the issues of SALW proliferation are issues of security concern and lots of commitment needs to be put to address them. He emphasized that by doing this, a good avenue for meaningful development in the country and the region at large is being created.

He pointed out that the Proliferation of illicit SALW has caused a lot of pain and therefore all international, regional and national instruments on SALW issues are much appreciated.

He noted that the East region has few SALW related problems and therefore the DTF needs to secure its borders to avoid any kind of crime. He promised that the Region will work closely with KNFP since the proliferation of illicit SALW undermines the meaningful development in the country.

Introduction of SALW – Adonijah Diang’a

The participants were taken through this introductory part of the workshop which entailed definitions, meanings and familiarization of the different Small arms and Light Weapons. The participants were also given information on the origin of these arms, their sizes and the extent of damage caused whenever these arms are used. The international intervention was also touched on with members being taken through the various instruments and initiatives that have been put in place to address the proliferation of illicit SALW.

Overview of SALW proliferation –David Kimaiyo –Director KNFP

The director introduced participants to the extent of the proliferation of illicit SALW in the country. He noted that the use of SALW by civilians is increasingly abused by “youths” in the Pastoral areas to an extent that they have become drunk with power of sub-machine guns/AK 47s controlled by the elders. That is why they are the ones who own and keep the guns. The gun is common that the youths use it as a herding stick in these areas.

The participants were informed that the proliferation of SALW stems mainly from struggles against colonialism and the Cold War. More recently, civil wars in Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan have ushered in a boom in the illegal market and illicit use of SALW

International, Regional and Sub regional Instruments on SALW – Adonijah Diang’a

The participants were informed that a number of International, Regional and sub-regional instruments on small arms have been developed and adopted by Member States, including the UN Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacture of SALW, UN Programme of Action, Bamako Declaration, Nairobi Declaration and Protocol, EAC Policy on SALW, National Policy on SALW and ECOWAS Moratorium on import, export and Manufacture of SALW

Each of these instruments includes provisions on information- sharing, which requires the design of a sub-regional database and a register on small arms for its implementation.

Gender Mainstreaming on SALW Programs –Esther Waiganjo

The participants were informed that armed conflict is a gendered process. Women and men experience conflict and are vulnerable to its impacts in different ways, determined by the gender roles and identities of masculinity and femininity in each particular society. Though men always take leading roles in peace-building initiatives women should always be given a chance to play important and complex roles in peace-building processes both at the community level and national-level processes. This session sought to enhance the knowledge of participants on gender mainstreaming into SALW programmes and activities.

National Action Plan on Small Arms – David Kimaiyo –Director KNFP

The participants were taken through the contents of the NAP and the strategic plan. The NAP was developed to fulfill the Government's commitment of implementing both the Nairobi Declaration and the Nairobi Protocol. This NAP provides a comprehensive set of measures to tackle the proliferation of illicit SALW, capacity building for civil society organizations and law enforcement agencies; establishment of development-oriented small arms reduction programmes, among others. The development of the NAP marks an important step in Kenya's effort to tackle the proliferation of illicit SALW. However the Strategic Plan has been reviewed and a 5 years Strategic Plan developed to replace it.

Institutional Framework –Adonijah Diang'a

The objectives of this session were to introduce the institutional framework of the KNFP, and how these institutions work together in addressing the problems of illicit SALW. The KNFP was established in 2003, establishing a focal point secretariat with a focal point committee bringing together government and civil society. The participants were informed that KNFP has held meetings regularly and recorded a number of achievements in a bid to address the problems of illicit SALW.

The participants were informed that the Task forces in all the 8 Provinces have already been established to help control the problem of SALW proliferation at the Provincial Level. The Establishment of the District Task Forces will go a long way of ensuring that the Kenya National Focal Point on SALW is represented at all levels.

Closing Remarks –Director KNFP

The director thanked all the members for availing themselves in this particular workshop. He noted that there is an increasing need for more awareness creation on the problems of illicit SALW in the society. He informed the participants that the materials provided are useful in implementing the laid down strategies in addressing the problems of illicit SALW.

“A lot has been said none should allow the problem of SALW to continue causing injuries and loss of lives” noted the director. Public education should be a priority which can be

achieved by the team utilizing the District Barazas. He also noted that it's necessary to ensure that the young people are engaged in meaningful activities because some of the reasons why we have increase in insecurity are due to lack of meaningful employment for our youths.

EAST RIFT REGION:

26TH FRIDAY, 2011

SIRIKWA HOTEL

Climate Setting

Mr. Diang'a called the meeting to order and welcomed all members to the training workshop. The participants also had time for self introductions and gave their expectations of the training which included Learning more about Small Arms and Light Weapons, gaining knowledge on the international instruments on illicit SALW and getting in-depth knowledge on the extent of the proliferation of illicit SALW. Mr. Adonijah too took the participants through the agenda of the day and also introduced the objectives of the workshop to the participants.

Opening Remarks by Regional Commissioner – Mr. Wanyama Musyambu

In his key note address the regional commissioner welcomed all to Uasin Gishu County and more specifically to the Workshop. He started by noting that Kenya is in the middle of countries that in one way or another have a long strive and lots of problems of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW). He noted that Issues at hand need to be addressed with lots of commitment. The RC pointed out that victim of SALW especially the victims of the gun shot did not at any time choose to have that. He categorically noted that the Problems of illicit SALW are more than a terminal disease which whenever one has a neighbor with it needs to be reported to avoid the consequences.” We also need to work for peace for better coexistence in the country” emphasized the RC.

He also reminded the participants that when we talk of SALW we talk about our lives because all of us are potential victims. He however urged the participants that there is need to put all our efforts and resources on this fight since all crimes are fuelled by easy availability of illicit SALW. He pointed out that the Government is already a model in the fight against the proliferation of illicit SALW since the establishments of KNFP in 2003. The RC recommended that the capacity to deal with the proliferation illicit SALW of the Law Enforcement Agencies, Civil Societies and also that of the community should be enhanced.

The Commissioner too highlighted that when the exercise of mopping up of Arms in Pokot region stopped, the problem of SALW has reoccurred which can be witnessed by increased armed robberies. He said that similar exercises should be done and all the civil servants, civil societies and members of communities engaged in this fight.

Introduction to SALW – By Mr.Adonijah Diang’a

The participants were introduced to the types of Small Arms and light weapons. This session sought to enable the participants know that differences between Small Arms and Light Weapons.

Most injuries and deaths in developing countries are oftenly caused by Small Arms and light weapons. The Small Arms are weapons designed for personal use while light weapons are made for use by a crew of people. The illicit trade in SALW promotes the culture of violence and destabilizes societies and elected governments. The trade creates a good environment for criminal and illegal imports activities. Various instruments have been developed to deal with the problem and it is therefore imperative for all the states to ensure that they implement them if a sustainable solution on the problem is to be found.

Overview of SALW proliferation in Kenya – Director KNFP

The director took participants through an over view of the problems illicit SALW and the extent in which the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) has in recent years become recognized as a principal element of ongoing regional instability in various parts of the world. In addition, he noted that easy access to SALW has further destabilized these corners of the African Region as well as other regions internationally. In his presentation, the director highlighted the routes used in illicit transfer of weapons into the country.

International, Regional and Sub-regional Instruments – Mr.Adonijah Diang’a

The participants were introduced to the international, regional and local instruments in addressing the proliferation of illicit SALW. It was noted that the success of any government in addressing the problem of SALW depends on concerted efforts and sustained multi-sectoral partnership at all levels. This calls for backing from legal systems from which affected institutions and actors derive their mandate. Noting the impact of illicit SALW in the world, the issue has been addressed in various international forums from which legal instrument. Some of these instruments included the UNP Programme of action, the Bamako declaration and the Nairobi protocol.

Gender Mainstreaming in SALW programs -

The Government through KNFP is striving to be gender sensitive in all its undertakings. This is being achieved by ensuring that women are well represented in the SALW programs. Officer in the department are therefore well sensitized on how to identify gender gaps/priorities for inclusion in the policy formulation, programming,

implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This has gone further and it's being done at the District Levels where the DTFs are being trained on SALW problem with a gender perspective.

National Action Plan – Director KNFP

The participants got an opportunity to be introduced to the national action plan and the strategic plan. The five years plan agreed in June 2004 gave the framework of activities by government and civil societies on issues of SALW. The five thematic areas included the Institutional Framework, Public awareness, stockpile management, Marking of State owned SALW and Developing Software to maintain Database for linking up evidence through IBIS. Since the five years has already lapsed, the KNFP has now reviewed the NAP which has led to the development of 5 years Strategic Plan. These provide the framework in which the DTFs would be working in addressing the problems of illicit SALW.

Institutional Framework – Director KNFP; Mr. David Kimaiyo

The director introduced the institutional framework for KNFP. He noted that an institutional framework is fundamental for effective implementation of all processes and programs on arms control and management. Upon domestication of the international, regional sub regional and National instruments, Kenya has KNFP as an interagency body that seeks to address the SALW problem through coordination of all stakeholders. This is envisaged through the already established PTFs and now being established are the DTFs which will be coordinating the activities related to the reduction of illicit SALW in the grassroots.

Group discussion Session and plenary presentations

The participants were grouped according to their Districts and the respective groups were to consider the composition and function of their respective DTFs and come up with strategies on addressing the issues of SALW in their areas.

The plenary presentations

The plenary presentations were presented as follows;

Composition

a. Government Departments.

- District Commissioner - Chairman
- O.C.P.D -V/Chairman
- DCIO -Secretary

- SRIC -Member
- DAPC -“
- Prison -“
- KWS -“
- Defence -“
- KFS -“
- D/immigration officer -“
- KRA -“
- Education -“
- State Council -“

b. Civil Society Organizations

- Maendeleo ya Wanawake
- DPC's
- Faith Based Organization (Supkem, NCCCK, CJPC)
- Youth representation
- Chambers of Commerce
- NGO's (World vision, Peace corps,)

Functions

- Liaison with the PTFs
- Receiving information as pertaining to SALW
- To keep data on any information received
- To hold regular meetings with the communities for the purpose of eradicating illicit firearms.
- To develop a work plan for the district
- Creating awareness to the public
- Impact assessment on losses caused through the illegally acquired firearms.

Strategies

- Sensitization of members of the public the dangers of illicit arms
- Mopping up of illicit arms
- Introduction of alternative means of livelihood e.g. agriculture
- Branding of animals for the purpose of easy identification (digital branding)
- Forceful Disarmament
- Peace building barazas
- Opening of schools in areas where there are no schools
- Inter clan sports and cultural exchange programmes.

- Mobile schools.

Closing remarks – Regional commissioner East Rift valley

In his closing remarks Mr. Wanyanga thanked all the participants for availing themselves in the workshop. He also appreciated the effort made by the KNFP on Small Arms and Light Weapons in ensuring that the capacity of the officers is continually enhanced. He noted that this training marked the end of one week which saw KNFP successfully establishing and training 36 DTFs in Rift valley Region. He also pointed out that out of the responses that come out of the group discussions; there was clear evidence that there is a better understanding on what SALW is and the strategies proposed by the participants is an indication of their willingness to strongly support the fight against the proliferation of illicit SALW. He also observed that there is no meaningful development in Kenya unless the problem of Illicit SALW is reduced. He also noted that as Law enforcement officers and administrators, there is need to be serious on what we tell our pastoralists communities especially in relation to reduction of illicit SALW.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The effective reduction of illicit SALW needs a concerted effort of all security agents and the public. The absence of collaboration will be a big impediment in the fight against illicit SALW. However, promoting and enlisting the participation of the peace committees and the civil society's organizations in collectively addressing the problems of proliferation of illicit SALW becomes very critical.

Establishing mechanism to track the brokers who are dealing with illegal transfer of illicit SALW in the community will also be very crucial. Strengthening the intelligence services at all levels will be critical in addressing this problem.

Recommendations

- a. There is need to provide support of to the DTFs to enable them carryout the grassroots sensitization of the problems of illicit SALW.
- b. There seems to be a gap between the efforts done at the National level and what is happening at the grass roots level. There is however the need to promote coordination and build more synergies among the different government agencies at the national and local levels.
- c. There is need to domesticate the contents of the strategic plan to the DTFs and other KNFP structures to be able to domesticate them through development of Action Plans.
- d. The information sharing should be strengthened between different departments, districts and as well as the members of the public.
- e. Coordination among the neighboring Districts is paramount in reducing the problems of illicit SALW in the region.
- f. Lobbying for the enactment of the legislations that will guide in addressing the problem of the illicit SALW.
- g. Awareness creation on the dangers of illicit SALW remains a very important aspect in the fight against illicit SALW. There is need for continuous sensitization of the communities of the ills of the proliferation of illicit SALW.
- h. Measure to address economic vulnerability of the communities should always be pursued to address the root causes of conflicts that promote the demand for illicit SALW such as poverty.

- i. Continuous research on different dynamics of SALW proliferation needs to be carried out to inform some the interventions carried out by the National Focal Point on SALW.

Annexes

List of participants

Central Rift Valley

Name	Designation	Org.	Phone	location
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