FELLOWSHIP OF CHRISTIAN COUNCILS AND CHURCHES IN THE GREAT LAKES AND HORN OF AFRICA (FECCLAHA)

REGIONAL YOUTH CONSULTATION
SEPTEMBER 25 - 27, 2012
NAIROBI, KENYA
Synopsis

This is a report of the proceedings of FECCLAHA’s Regional Youth Consultation held at the All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC), Desmond Tutu Conference Centre, from 25th to 27th September, 2012 in Nairobi, Kenya.

FECCCLAHA

The Fellowship of Christian Councils and Churches in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa (FECCCLAHA) was founded as a response to the escalating conflicts in the region and their cross border nature. Officially launched in 1999, FECCCLAHA provides a platform through which Churches can share perspectives on issues of common concern and map out ways of addressing the same together.

FECCCLAHA’s vision is the creation of communities that are inclusive, harmonious and living an abundant life in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa by facilitating ecumenical cooperation and fellowship within the framework of holistic Christian ministry.

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Cover Page: Group Picture of all participants during the Regional Youth Consultation accompanied by Executive Director of DKA/eRKo Support Office Ms. Jane Akach and the Executive Director of FECCCLAHA Ms. Elizabeth Kisiigha.
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INTRODUCTION
The Regional Youth Consultation was hosted by FECLLAHA in partnership with DKA/eRKo Support Office in Nairobi. The two day meeting was held in September, 2012 at All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC). The consultation hosted 9 participants, 8 of whom were representing FECLLAHA’s member national councils of churches and one participant was from OJCD, the group formed as a result of the Civic and Voter Education that was done by FECLLAHA in 2011 in North Kivu, Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

The participants were mainly Programme Officers or Coordinators directly working with Youth Programmes within the national councils of churches and churches. The member national councils of churches and churches represented included:

1. Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT);
2. Sudan Council of Churches (SCC);
3. Uganda Joint Christian Council (UJCC);
4. Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus (EECMY);
5. Protestant Council of Rwanda (CPR);
6. National Council of Churches of Burundi (CNEB);
7. Church of Christ of Congo (ECC);
8. Evangelical Church of Eritrea (ELCE).

Two members out of the ten were not represented, these are:

1. National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK);
2. Eritrea Orthodox Church.

Goal of Consultation:
The main aim of the consultation was to strengthen the youth programmes within member churches and national councils of churches.

Topics Addressed during the Consultation:

1. Peace and Conflict in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa Region: The Role of the Youth;
2. The Role of the Youth in Preventing Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs);
3. Creating an environment for Youth Advocacy;
4. Establishing and running effective peace clubs: Lessons from DRC OJCD;
5. Youth and Transformative Leadership;
6. The Role of Social Entrepreneurship in Job and Wealth Creation.

The following is a detailed report of all the presentations and plenary discussions that ensued at the two day consultative meeting.
DAY ONE PROCEEDINGS

Devotions By Rev. Claver Bisanze (Conseil Protestante du Rwanda-CPR)

The devotion’s message was drawn from John 5: 1-17 - healing of the man who had an infirmity for 38 years at the pool of Bethesda. He likened the man’s infirmity with the challenges facing the church and the society today.

Rev. Bisanze noted the following as key lessons from the Bible reading that clearly pointed to the situation of and responsibilities for changing the region:

- Humanity in general and people in the region, in particular, have been in challenges that spun beyond 38 years. Based on this, the Church has a responsibility to intervene and give hope to the community.

- People passed the man at the pool going to the Temple and they never offered any help. That showed the church’s leadership negligence to take responsibility. People got used to seeing the man at the poolside until his presence was treated as a routine. This challenges the Church and the youth not to become complacent at situations that need change but offer transformative leadership that bring acceptable solutions.

Opening Remarks by Elizabeth Kisiigha, Executive Director – FECCLAHA

Mrs. Kisiigha officially opened the regional youth consultation by welcoming the participants and appreciating that they could find time to attend the session. She also thanked Rev. Claver for the reflections which she said were quiet timely. She stated that we are all disabled in various ways and we need to take up our mats and go just like the man with an infirmity. She shared from 1st Corinthians 12:12-31 that the body is a unit, though it is made up of many parts; and though all its parts are many, they form one body. Consequently, we are one body and although we have different parts, we all work towards a common goal.

She acknowledged the presence of Ms. Jane Akach, Executive Director, DKA/eRko, Support Office in Nairobi and appreciated the cordial partnership that exists between the two organizations.

Mrs. Kisiigha fronted the following as the objectives of the consultations.

Objectives

- To understand how to establish and run effective youth clubs;
To understand how youth entrepreneurship can contribute to peace and sustainable development;
To enhance the role of the youth in preventing the circulation and usage of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs);
To create vibrant youth networks in the region;
To empower the youth in promoting transformative leadership in the society.

In conclusion, she emphasized that FECCLAHA is fully committed to the cause of the youth.

Participants’ Expectations
The following were the expectations as expressed by the participants;

1. Experience sharing and networking;
2. Acquire knowledge on the outlined programmatic issues;
3. Strengthen FECCLAHA’s youth network;
4. Chat a way forward of working together to involve the youth in mitigating the challenges faced in the region;
5. Learning ways of engaging the youth to bring change in the community;
6. Devise mechanisms of improving the participation of the youth;
7. Translating the knowledge acquired into action.

PEACE AND CONFLICT IN THE GREAT LAKES AND HORN OF AFRICA REGION: THE ROLE OF THE YOUTH
By Kennedy Walusala, IC/GLR Youth Focal Point

The facilitator started by giving an introduction to the work of International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (IC/GLR), Youth Focal Point. He said that IC/GLR was established as regional and international response to the challenges of the Great Lakes region with specific objective to create space for:

- Sustainable peace and security
- Political and social stability
- Shared growth and development
- Cooperation and convergence

Mr. Walusala engaged the participants in determining common understanding which included definition of youth.
The participants agreed on the definition of “youth” as stipulated in the African Youth Charter of the African Union (AU) as “youth or young people shall refer to every person between the ages of 15 and 35 years.”

The Role of Youth in Peace Building and Conflict Transformation
In helping participants identify ways which youth can contribute to peace building and conflict transformation efforts, the facilitator identified the following as possible ventures:

- Condemn armed conflict and engage with security agencies to prevent the insurgence of the same.
- Promote a culture of peace and tolerance amongst young people and discourage their participation in acts of violence, terrorism, xenophobia, racial discrimination, and trafficking in arms and drugs.
- Request governments to support capacity building of young people and youth serving organizations in peace building, conflict prevention and conflict resolution.
- Mobilize themselves with support from governments and Non-governmental agencies including partners for the reconstruction of areas devastated by war; bring help to refugees, internally displaced persons and war victims and promoting peace, reconciliation and rehabilitation activities.
- Promote psychological recovery and social reintegration of young victims of armed conflict and war.
- Willingly join the disciplined forces to serve our countries.
- Promote a continuous and inclusive dialogue that is intercultural, religious, regional and international to increase cooperation, responsibility and solidarity.
- Ensure that governments ratify, domesticate and implement international Peace Accords.
- Voluntarily surrender to governments all illegally acquired fire arms.
- Urge government to create a conducive and stable environment for wealth and job creation.
- Encourage the collaboration of all Member States in addressing the challenges that are facing youth particularly poverty, unemployment, crime, drugs, alcohol abuse and HIV/AIDS.
- Respect the country constitution and the rule of law.
On youth advocacy platforms, the facilitator termed youth as a very important constituency in changing the trends of conflict processes in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa Region. He pointed out that you can easily do this due to their position in the society as, in any conflict situation; they are both victims and perpetrators of conflict.

Mr. Walusala, reiterated that youth have the energy and opportunity to contribute to positive change in advocacy for human rights and conflict resolution and their strength must be harnessed by governments and other stakeholders. He emphasized that it is against this backdrop that the ICGLR Heads of State and Governments adopted the establishment of the ICGLR Regional Multifunctional Youth Forum and directed the Secretariat to convene a meeting of youth to operationalize the Forum. He informed the participants that based on that directive; a meeting was convened in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, from May 10 – 12, 2010 with the representation of youth from all the Member States. A Regional Steering Committee was endorsed with Representation of one youth per country.

He outlined the following as key contemporary and historical Challenges to realization of peace in the region:

Protracted conflicts in the region with emergence of M23 in Eastern DRC;

- Most of the illegal Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) are still at large;
- Insufficient resources to tackle the issue of youth unemployment in the region;
- Proliferation and usage of Small arms and light weapons in the region;
- Large number of refugees and displaced persons due to the conflicts.

In conclusion, he affirmed that the realization of peace, security, stability and development in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa regions will squarely depend on the initiatives that will be undertaken by the youth of this generation.

In conclusion, he suggested that FECCLAHA’s youth focal points should explore ways of working with National Coordination Mechanisms usually at the country’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs except in Rwanda where it in the Office of the President to create change in this region.
THE ROLE OF THE YOUTH IN PREVENTING PROLIFERATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS (SALW)

By Celine Siro, Human Security Coordinator, FECLAlHA

The facilitator started by brainstorming with the participants on the definition of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW). Thus, SALW are “firearms that are illegally held or used where possession is in conflict with the law”. Movement is a fundamental aspect on the proliferation of these arms.

Youth and SALW
Participants explored the various reasons why the youth are lured into using SALW. Below are the advanced reasons;

1. The media has played a huge role in misleading the youth. They make it appealing for young people to hold arms. This touches on the question of masculinity.

2. In DRC, the problem of SALW is aggravated by the enormous number of illicit arms in the hands of former soldiers. They subsequently use the arms to terrorize communities for selfish gain.

3. Former militias are not always all reintegrated to the mainstream military after a conflict. They despair and fall back to the use of SALW and this poses a threat to the communities they live in.

4. Cultural practices have been a major setback in the war against SALW. In some pastoralist communities, young people use the weapons to conduct cattle raids so that they can get married.

5. Politicians also play a role in arming the youth for self-seeking political gains.

Consequently, the facilitator discussed the various national, regional and international initiatives that have been undertaken to mitigate the proliferation of SALW. Some of the forums mentioned were; East Africa Action on Small Arms (EAANSA), Regional Centre for Small Arms (RECSA), International Action on Small Arms (IANSa) and the campaign for the realization of Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) that will regulate the manufacture, transfer and use of small arms. She further encouraged the participants to be more engaged in those initiatives and contribute to the realization of a society where the youth are more informed of the adverse effects of SALW.

Some local initiatives have also been undertaken. For instance, in DRC, there has been a disarmament program where money is exchanged for arms. In Rwanda, CNEB has
worked with the government on disarmament programs through sensitization and awareness raising in churches.

**Plenary Discussions:**

The following key points were noted in the discussions:-

- There is need for cooperation between the different stakeholders to ensure the regulation of illegal arms.
- SALW menace is an impediment to peace and development.
- For the Church and civil society to be effective, they need to be empowered to be able to engage and participate in advocacy against SALW.
- Given the position and vulnerability of the youth in the society, they must be at the core in the fight against SALW.

One of the participants raised a concern that even after disarmament; the arms usually find their way back to the hands of former militias who are armed by enemy forces. The facilitator affirmed that there is a need to ensure that the youth are equipped with income generating activities or skills that will ensure that they are self dependent to reduce the chances of them falling back to old habits. The solutions should also be home-grown and alive to the local context. The disarmament exercise should also be well thought out, well planned accompanied by political will for it to achieve the desired results.

In conclusion, FECCLAH was challenged to be more proactive in addressing the question of youth and SALW. There is also need to have networks that allow the members to learn from each other and rouse them to action. Moreover, the Church has to engage in anti-SALW and implement serious programs at the grassroots.
CREATING AN ENVIRONMENT FOR YOUTH ADVOCACY
By Celine Siro, Human Security Coordinator, FECLAHA

The facilitator enabled participants identify and discuss key pillars for advocacy.

Effective communication was identified as a core pillar in advocacy. It was emphasized that for communication to be effective, it is imperative to understand how to package and convey information to ensure that it is not distorted or the meaning is not lost. When communicating, the message should be simple, precise and concise to avoid its misinterpretation.

Through discussion, it was also noted that advocacy influences the succeeding action and results are achieved when there is effective communication.

The following were identified as key steps in advocacy
- Research and make an analysis on the advocacy issue to be well knowledgeable
- Do a stakeholders mapping
- Brainstorm on the strategies to use
- Use communication tools that are peculiar to a specific context.

Communication
Communication was defined to mean “a process by which people attempt to share meaning by sending and receiving symbolic messages”.

The facilitator pointed out that good communication cuts through the clutter, it doesn’t add to it. It does this by getting the right message, in the right medium, delivered by the right messengers, to the right audience. Hence, People working in the nonprofit world sometimes have trouble adopting a marketing mindset, but in the end, the goal is for people to “buy” our ideas – ideas for a better world. That means we need to find or create willing consumers.

Challenges in advocacy
The participants advanced the following as some of the setbacks to advocacy;

- Political and economic dynamics
- Lack of skills on Advocacy
- Financial short falls
ESTABLISHING AND RUNNING EFFECTIVE PEACE CLUBS: LESSONS FROM DRC OJCD

By Aimee Balibuno, Chairperson, OJCD- Eastern DRC

Organization for Young Christians for Development (OJCD), DRC was formed in August 2011 following training by FECCLAHA. Their main mandate is to sensitize the youth on peaceful cohabitation through awareness forums in churches, schools, soccer fields among other forums. So far, they have reached to about 1300 young men and women and encouraging them to be involved in youth peace building programs.

However, despite the successes achieved over the past year, OJCD has also faced various challenges.

Firstly, it has not been easy to convince young people to volunteer their services to the organizations. The organization mainly operates on membership support volunteers, however, they tapping the human resources of their members who are professional in various disciplines. Secondly, insecurity has been a major setback. The youth are being recruited to join M23 rebel group making it a challenge to reach out to them in those areas. There is need for devising alternative means of livelihood to prevent them from recruitment. Thirdly, there has been little support from religious leaders and even from local structures.

OJCD, however, has been at the forefront in persuading the youth to engage in peace building efforts in the country. The organization has made great strides and gains especially through youth exchange programmes with other organizations, peace clubs and music concerts. The organization challenges and prepares for leadership tasks not only in DRC but the entire region.

In the discussion, economic empowerment was identified to be significant in assisting the youth to amicably address the challenges facing them without resulting to violence. FECCLAHA was encouraged to support such organizations and youth desks in the Church Councils. One such ways would be through creation of platforms for experience sharing in addition to trainings and seminars. This is necessary as effective and productive engagement and contribution from the youth can only be realized when their capacities is built and they are well-informed.

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1 Organization for Young Christians for Development
On their part, participants were challenged to start peace clubs where they do not exist and strengthen those which have been formed by mobilizing more youth towards peace efforts.
DAY TWO PROCEEDINGS

Devotion by Rev. Amos Kamugisha, Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT)

Rev. Kamugisha shared from the book of Mathew 25:14-18 on the parable of the talents. Three servants were entrusted with talents, each according to his ability. Two of them understood their responsibility as servants and used what they were given wisely. They brought back what they were given with profit. The other hid his talent on the ground and it did not bear any fruit.

The message: God has entrusted us with different talents and He expects us to be good stewards. The entire creation is a huge talent not to mention the vast natural resource we have in our countries. Therefore, how we make use of our talents matters a great deal. God will require us to be accountable for everything bestowed upon us. He posed the question why Africa is getting poorer whilst we are endowed with a lot of natural resources.

Rev Kamugisha challenged the participants to be excellent at what God has placed in their hands. He reminded the youth present that the society has a lot of hope in them. On the other hand, he called upon institutions such as FECCLAHA to be at the forefront in facilitating and supporting the youth in their quest to make positive changes in the society and create spaces for them to use their talents.

YOUTH AND TRANSFORMATIVE LEADERSHIP
By Babu Ayindo

The facilitator began by acknowledging that there is a huge leadership challenge in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa regions which leads to destructive conflict. According to William Ury, what we need is a mobilized community acting systematically motivated by a new story. This is the story that we will pass on to the new generation.

The facilitator asserted that usually, there is confusion between a leader and a politician. He said, a leader always thinks about the next generation while a politician always thinks about the next general election. Unless people make a deliberate move towards change in leadership; a people gets the leader they deserve.

He echoed the words of Prof. Ali Mazrui who asserted that, “in Africa, power lies in the hands of those in charge of destruction rather than those responsible for production.” He presented different types of leaders and asked the participants to brainstorm on which type of a leader is more appropriate in these two regions. Below are the different categories that were discussed;
1. Benevolent Dictator
2. Super Woman/Superman
3. Heroic/Charismatic Leader
4. Bureaucratic/Entrepreneur
5. Transformative Leader

It was clear from the discussions that:-

a. There is no one prescription of leadership from the options outlined above. A combination of different types of leadership is necessary in the different contexts. However, the participants agreed that visionary and transformative leadership is very much needed in the region. Visionary leadership is accountable and takes ownership in leading whilst transformative leadership Motivates and inspires, brings out the best in each individual, challenges followers to take greater ownership of initiatives and processes and provides strong sense of vision and aligns collectives energies to positive change.

b. Youthful transformative leaders have made tremendous positive contributions all over the world. The youth have to take up leadership roles because they are never handed on a silver platter or as a token. We are delaying in preparing the young people for leadership because of the misguided notion that the youth are the leaders of tomorrow. This hampers them from taking up responsibility early enough. The church thus should be a place for leadership formation of the youth.

One participant raised a concern on what needs to be done to bridge the gap between the youth and the adults so that the youth can be proactive in the actions they want to take. They should be accorded opportunities to get involved in leadership. There is also need to follow the example of indigenous African traditions and enhance the role of churches as the locations for leadership formation for young women and men and likewise strengthen responsible and visionary followership.
ROLE OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN JOB AND WEALTH CREATION
By Mr. Carlo Chege, Social Entrepreneurship Expert

From the previous sessions, it became apparent that entrepreneurship opportunity would help in giving the youth better alternatives to engaging in vices. The Church has a responsibility to change the attitude of the youth towards work and encourage them to be involved in entrepreneurship initiatives and not rely so much on external funding but rather focus on local resources that will ensure sustainability at the grassroots level.

Job creation was identified to be one of the ways of empowering the youths. It is the process of introducing changes either through enterprise development or funded programs that create opportunities for others.

The facilitator urged the participants to create platforms and encourage the youth to become social entrepreneurs. Social entrepreneurship involves using business approaches to solve social problems while a social entrepreneur was defined to mean a person who recognizes a social problem and use entrepreneurial strategies to organize, create, and manage a venture to make social change. Below are some characteristics of a social entrepreneur advanced;

**Characteristic of a Social entrepreneur**
- Focus on earned income strategies to serve a social purpose;
- Recognizing and relentlessly pursuing new opportunities to serve that mission;
- Engaging in the process of continuous innovation, adaptation, and learning;
- Acts boldly without being limited by resources currently in hand;
- High accountability the constituencies served and for the outcomes created.

Social enterprises thus need to be established to empower young people in the region. According to the facilitator, social enterprises mean businesses established for social purposes and whose surpluses are re-invested in the business or in the community. Social enterprises focus on triple bottom line of financial, environmental and social returns.

**Characteristics of social enterprises**
- It should posses social aims and be mission driven
- Have social ownership
- Need for entrepreneurship orientation to achieve social goals
- Generate income activities to fund social programs create social, environmental and economic value
• Measure financial performance and social impact

The facilitator presented the following as some of the considerations to put into account before starting a social enterprise;

• Check adequacy of starting capital
• Have a good reason for starting and check business’ link with organizational goal
• Clarify you goals and objectives
• Create a business plan
• Hire experts who understand your core focus
• Have a viable business idea
• Identify “risk” factors and how to deal with them
• Have adequate systems, skills and staff to manage the business
• Research and carry out a visibility study of the market
• Start small and gain experience

During the session, the participants highlighted lack of capital, training and support as some of the major setbacks that prevent the youth from establishing successful business ventures.

The Church should engage the youth since they better understand their challenges and thus stand a good position to develop solutions to the problems. Hence, packaging an idea for the youth is key in finding solutions. On way forward, the facilitator encouraged the participants to come up with an idea that they can implement thus putting what has been learned to action.
GROUP WORK SESSION

The participants were divided into two groups, one of Anglophone and the other composed of Francophone which will inform the way forward as tabulated below.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>Solution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uganda (UJCC)</strong></td>
<td>Peace building programme</td>
<td>- Trainings (capacity building)</td>
<td>Lack of commitment</td>
<td>Strengthen skills training &amp; awareness raising</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Peace building</td>
<td>- Seed capital</td>
<td>Disunity among the members</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>- Group formation</td>
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<td><strong>Ethiopia (EECMY)</strong></td>
<td>Formative &amp; transformative Communities (groups)</td>
<td>Trainings on leadership</td>
<td>Lack of resource mobilization skills</td>
<td>Improving resource mobilization and leadership skills</td>
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<td>Sports and music &amp; dance groups</td>
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<td><strong>Tanzania (CCT)</strong></td>
<td>• Economic empowerment training</td>
<td>• Mobilization of saving groups</td>
<td>Lack of resources to expand the projects</td>
<td>Strengthen resource mobilization</td>
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<td>• Good governance training</td>
<td>• Training through national</td>
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<td>• Establishment of youth training canter</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Mobilization of resources</td>
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<td><strong>South Sudan (SCC)</strong></td>
<td>- Capacity building for youth in leadership</td>
<td>Training in peace building</td>
<td>Lack of funds</td>
<td>Resource mobilization</td>
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<td>- tree planting project</td>
<td>Training youth to produce music</td>
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<td>- regional youth camp</td>
<td>cassettes</td>
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<td><strong>Eritrea (ELCE)</strong></td>
<td>Athletic schools</td>
<td>Youth training in leadership</td>
<td>Lack of funding</td>
<td>Resource mobilization</td>
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<td>Music schools</td>
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<td><strong>Burundi (CNEB)</strong></td>
<td>Rehabilitation of ex-combatants</td>
<td>Advocacy/ Lobbying</td>
<td>Lack of funding</td>
<td>Resource mobilization</td>
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<td>Income generating activities</td>
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<td><strong>Rwanda (CPR)</strong></td>
<td>Youth programmes</td>
<td>Training on civic education</td>
<td>Lack of funding</td>
<td>Resource mobilization</td>
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<td>Implementing entrepreneurship projects</td>
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<td><strong>DRC (EEC)</strong></td>
<td>Exchange visits</td>
<td>Experience sharing</td>
<td>Politicization/political influence</td>
<td>Improve youth mobilization Advocacy and lobbying</td>
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<td>Sensitization against gender based violence, HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Sensitization seminars</td>
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<td>DRC (OJCD)</td>
<td>Youth in conflict transformation programmes</td>
<td>Workshops on income generating activities</td>
<td>Insecurity lack of funding</td>
<td>Engaging the youth in peacebuilding activities</td>
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Accompaniment needed from FECCLAHA to the NCCs

1. Strengthen collaboration among the church councils
2. Improve communication especially on the frequency and the mode of communication. Embrace the new means of communication including Twitter, Facebook and Blog
3. Provide space for experience sharing and exchange visits
4. Devise strategies for resource mobilization to fill the gaps in the church councils
5. Strengthen the youth desk at FECCLAHA’s secretariat
6. Explore more community tailored capacity building trainings
7. Be more engaged in advocacy and fundraising
8. Accompaniment of the various youth programmes/ youth desks in the region

OFFICIAL CLOSING

By Mrs. Emmy Migaliza, Honorary Treasurer, FECCLAHA Executive Committee

The consultation was officially closed by Mrs. Emmy Migaliza who is the honorary treasure, FECCLAHA’s Executive Committee. On behalf of FECCLAHA’s Executive Committee, she thanked the participants for availing time to be at the consultation workshop. She further appreciated the partners for their continued financial support and for making the Regional youth consultation possible.

She emphasized that the youth in Africa have a lot of potential that needs to be exploited for them to achieve their purpose. “Many calamities befall our region as a result of the youth falling prey to negative forces. We have a responsibility therefore as the body of Christ to influence future generations positively.” She said.

The participants were challenged to put into practice and actualize what has been learned at the grassroots. Mrs. Migaliza pointed out that as God used Nehemiah, He is still the same God who is still in the business of working with people to achieve seemingly impossible tasks. Thus, the participants should embark on rebuilding the
lives of young people and the communities in general and look upon God for victory to accomplish those tasks.

The Youth Consultation ended with a word of prayer led by Mrs. Migaliza.
ANNEX
# PROGRAMME

## TUESDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>CHAIR</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:30-09:30</td>
<td>Registration of Participants, Opening Prayer/Bible Reflection</td>
<td>DKA Austria/eRko Nairobi Office</td>
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<td>- Nairobi Support Office</td>
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<td>- Executive Director</td>
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<td>- Ms. Jane Akach</td>
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<td>- FECCLAHA Executive Director</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- Elizabeth Zimba Kisiigha (Mrs.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:30-10:00</td>
<td>Welcome and opening Remarks from invited dignitaries</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00-10:30</td>
<td>HEALTH BREAK</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30-11:30</td>
<td>Peace and Conflict in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa Region: The Role of the Youth</td>
<td>Kennedy Walusala</td>
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<td>IC/GLR Youth Focal Point</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30-12:00</td>
<td>The Role of the Youth in Preventing proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons</td>
<td>Celine Siro</td>
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<td>Human Security Coordinator</td>
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<td>FECCLAHA</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00-12:30</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
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<td>13:00-14:00</td>
<td>LUNCH BREAK</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:00-14:45</td>
<td>Creating a climate for Youth Advocacy</td>
<td>Celine Siro</td>
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<td>Human Security Coordinator</td>
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<td>FECCLAHA</td>
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<td>14:45-15:15</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
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<td>15:15-15:45</td>
<td>HEALTH BREAK</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:45-16:45</td>
<td>Establishing and Running Effective Peace Clubs: Sharing from Eastern DRC OJCD</td>
<td>Aimee Balibuno</td>
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<td>Chairperson</td>
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<td>OJCD – Eastern DRC</td>
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<td>16:45 – 17:30</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
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<td>Housekeeping and Closing Prayer</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:00-09:30</td>
<td>Opening prayer and Devotions</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:30-10:15</td>
<td>Youth and Transformative Leadership</td>
<td>Mr. Babu Ayindo</td>
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<td>10:15-10:30</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
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<td>10:30-11:00</td>
<td><strong>HEALTH BREAK</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00-13:00</td>
<td>Role of Social Entrepreneurship in Job and Wealth Creation</td>
<td>Mr. Carlo Chege</td>
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<td>Social Entrepreneurship Expert</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:00-14:00</td>
<td><strong>LUNCH BREAK</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>14:00-15:00</td>
<td>Group Work Session</td>
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<td>15:00-15:30</td>
<td>Plenary/Group Reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30-16:00</td>
<td>Official Closing</td>
<td>Mrs. Emmy Migaliza</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Honorary Treasurer</td>
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<td>FECCLAHA, Executive Committee</td>
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## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AND FACILITATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CHURCH COUNCIL / ORGANISATION</th>
<th>TITLE/DESIGNATION</th>
<th>OFFICE NUMBER AND MOBILE NUMBER</th>
<th>EMAIL ADDRESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Organization</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Contact Information</td>
<td>Email Addresses</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:babuayindo@yahoo.com">babuayindo@yahoo.com</a></td>
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