



CONGO PEACE NETWORK

E-mail : info@congopeacenetwork.org

www.congopeacenetwork.org

Tel : +243 821 174 022

Bureau de Coordination

51, Rue LYNE LUSI, Q. les volcans, Commune de Goma



TRAININGS DEPARTMENT

« ENGLISH PROGRAM »



REPORT OF THE PRESENTATION OF A FOUR MONTHS ENGLISH TRAINING WITH PEACE CLUBS MEMBERS, IN GOMA.

15 January 2017

1. CONTEXT

Congo Peace Network is an organization working in the defense of the human rights, the prevention and the resolution of the conflicts, the peaceful cohabitation, civic education and the framing of youth, it has inter alia strategies, to work with the youth because they are considered as vectors of positive change. In order to reach that positive change, the young peacebuilder needs to possess a diversified number of skills for an effective positive change in the society.

Education is a key to development. But when living in a community where all the conditions to receive a good education are not met, capacity building can provide significant improvement to the individuals in a society. It is within this framework that Congo Peace Network, in his mission of civic education and framing of youth, organized the SECOND PROMOTION of English training in order to reinforce the capacities of the youths in Peace clubs.

2. GLOBAL OBJECTIF

To provide the beneficiaris the basic knowledge of English skills that allow them to interact with English speakers from all around the world using effective communication.

3. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To understand human rights and become active defenders of them ;
- To understand the role of citizens in elections and how they can influence change in their communities ;
- To understand what education is and how good education can benefit all in the society everyone providing their contributions.

4. RESULTS

- 10 youths are well trained in English from beginner to intermediate level, 3 of them are chosen to represent the others for the presentation ;
- 10 youths are aware that it is a legal and moral Obligations to Protect Human Rights, that protecting Human Rights to benefit All and that Human Rights defenders have to ensure the Human Rights of All, at all levels with no discrimination for people living with disabilities.
- 10 youths commit themselves to teach by example in their respective living settings by spreading out peaceful messages of non violence and peaceful cohabitation.

5. METHODOLOGY

The training session's methodology was about the four skill of the English language : speaking and listening in the first place, then writing and reading. Debates and english clubs contributed most for the practice and the follow up of improvement.

6. TRAINING PROGRAM

The training took place in Goma at Congo Peace Network, September through December with 10 beneficiaries coming from club members in different universities and institutions.

7. COURSE OF THE TRAINING

The presentation was public and took 4 hours. It began with welcoming the guests we invited. Among them we had :

- English teachers from different English centers who helped us assess our beneficiaries ; the pannel was composed with three persons : the president of the pannel and two others helping him.



- The audience composed of siblings and relatives invited by the beneficiaries to support them, but also the other beneficiaries represented by the three defenders.

Three representatives of other beneficiaries presented their topics at that occasion :

- 1) FAZILI MIHIGO Christian, who talked about : "**The problematic of no respect of the right of fair trial by the jurisdictions in DRC**". In his topic, he began by explaining how fair trial works: "The right of fair trial is the one that is recognized for everyone, with the purpose of having an equal case and publically heard by an independent and impartial court established by law, which will decide its rights and duties".



Then, he showed how the jurisdictions worked in DRC enumerating multiple violations of human rights in these words : *« Some principles have to be observed during the period of pre-trial when someone is arrested, but almost all of them are not respected by the police officers. We find them mainly in article 9 of The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Besides, we have observed that multiple times, people often do not benefit from the assistance of a counsel from the period they are arrested until they are sentenced; which is not fair. »*

He also mentioned that other multiple rights entitled to the people arrested are most of time not respected :

- Equal access to, and equality before the courts
- The right to be informed of his rights
- The right to humans conditions of detention

He finished by giving some recommendations :

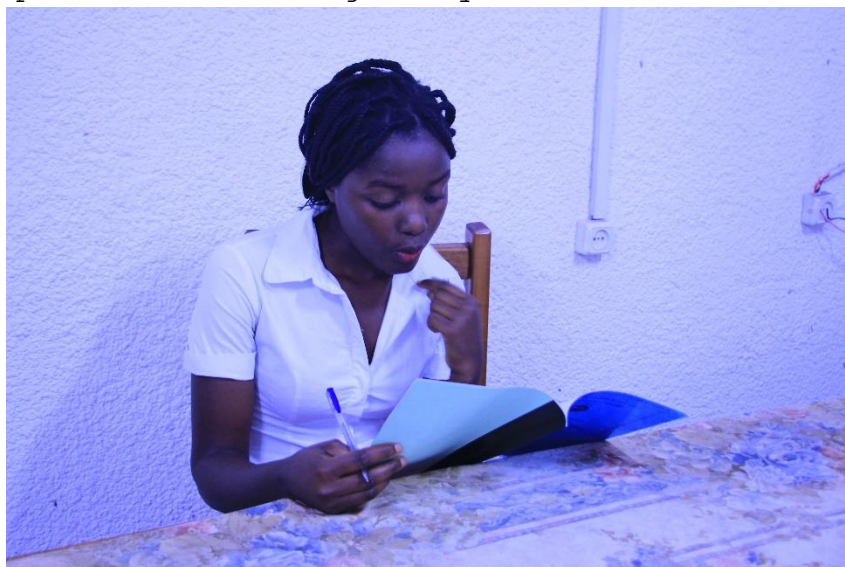
1. To the judiciary authorities

- To intensify the control to respect the procedures of arrest and detention;
- To educate police officers in order to avoid arbitrary arrest and illegal detention
- To inform people arrested or put in custody about their rights from the arrest until the judgment;
- To treat all parties on trial without any discrimination;
- To ensure equal access and equality of arms both the prosecution and the defendant on a trial ;
- To strictly observe the rules related to the detention and the arrest.

2. To the government of DRC

- To improve the conditions of work of the police officers and magistrates;
- To empower police officers and magistrates in procedures to follow;
- To build the infrastructures in order to ensure the good conditions of detainee.

2) YOHARI MILOMBE Goweane, who talked about : « **The problem of education in our Country, Goma in particular** ». She explained how students should not have excuses that they have bad education from institution, because she strongly believes that anybody can get a free online course to complete the teachings they receive from schools.



She also mentioned that the Congolese government had a major role to play in Education because there are still many challenges to overcome if we try to compare our standards of education to other countries :

In DRC:

- The level of education is down and in regress;
- There is an elevated rate of illiteracy;
- Many children are not schooling;
- The gratuitous teaching to children at primary school is not applied and scholarship are not given to encourage smart students;
- There is no good quality of the teachings;
- Illiteracy is almost general in DRC for women, which makes difficult for them to play their roles in their children's education.

If equality is refers to how one is treated and equity to what one is given, then the majority of people in the DRC is marginalized and there is no fairness, which is the essence of both. There is no fair access to education for women.

- 3) ASSUMANI MASHAHURI Peter, who talked about: **"The lack of water in GOMA"**. In his topic, He showed how the lack of water in Goma had affected its population for many years, despite the Kivu lake nearby. He also showed how dangerous it was to fetch water at the Kivu Lake by illustrating some examples of victims the Gas in it has killed. The women who have been raped because of waking up around 3am to go fetch water. Everybody in the room was shocked after his exposé about this sad reality.



After the presentation, the beneficiaries got time to ask for some pieces of advice to assessors on how to improve their English. They frankly and openly shared their experiences giving some tips to help beneficiaries get their English better.

8. PROBLEMS MET

There is a scarcity of teaching materials :

- Books in our library : TEFL (Teaching English as a Foreign Language), TESL (Teaching English as a Second Language), TESOL (Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages) and books for ESL (English as a Second Language) and EFL (English as a Foreign Language) learners. But also an English-English dictionary and a French-English (or English-French dictionary) ;
- In English clubs and debates, we needed electricity and internet access, a spotlight and speakers (for the better understanding and effective practice) ;
- There is only one room for training at the office which can barely contain 15 people in good conditions, which is a good number for an English class. But it makes impossible to have two levels (1 & 2) for the trainings.

9. CONCLUSION

By what precedes we can affirm that the English training session organized for our beneficiaries in Peace Youth Club members was a success, and the presentation activity ended with the training officer, showing gratefulness to both assessors, for making themselves available for that event, and to beneficiaries of the training for the courage and commitment they had throughout the training sessions.



Nevertheless, in comparison with the encountered difficulties, we recommend what follows for the improvement of the next session that begins on 2 February:

- to equip the library with books of TEFL (Teaching English as a Foreign Language), TESL (Teaching English as a Second Language), TESOL (Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages) and books for ESL (English as a Second Language) and EFL (English as a Foreign Language) learners. But also an English-English dictionary and a French-English (or English-French dictionary)
- To provide fuel for the generator every Friday and internet access, a spotlight and speakers for two hours during English clubs
- If possible, to build a hanger (or another room) outside that could help facilitate English clubs (uniting all the beneficiaries involved in the trainings), but also serve as another room for trainings.

APPENDIX

GRADUATION CEREMONY



Family picture of the students with the National Coordinator and the Training Officer after getting their certificates

21 February 2017

1. COURSE OF THE GRADUATION CEREMONY

The ceremony was about an hour. It began with a short speech of the training officer welcoming his students and the National Coordinator.



The Training Officer, ELFI KASHORI congratulates his students for the completion of the first level in English

After that, the National Coordinator also said a word to the beneficiaries of the training showing reminding them how English is important and how it can benefit them in the future.



We are everyday learners, said the National Coordinator Mrs. Germaine KIGWENE to students.

The last step was about signing and granting the certificates to the students.



The National Coordinator and the Training Officer signing the certificates before granting them to students.



Certificates are granted to students

2 . CONCLUSION

Congo Peace Network still believes that education is the key to development in any country and everybody should have equal access to education because it is a human right.

Despite many challenges Congo Peace Network faces in capacity building of the youth at the **Youth Peace Puzzles (YPP)** training center, especially in finding a much better place for teachings and some teaching materials, it still believes that anybody can get involved to support this youth that has been forgotten for a long time and is somewhat traumatized by repeated wars in the Eastern part of the DRC.

Congo Peace Network wishes it could expand the same activities in very remote environments of the North-Kivu province to benefit the majority of the population.

Goma, 22 February 2016

Congo Peace Network

ELFI KASHORI Martial

Training Officer