



**REPORT ON:  
THE NATIONAL YOUTH SEMINAR / WORKSHOP ON  
“MOBILIZING THE CAMEROONIAN YOUTH AGAINST THE ILLICIT  
PROLIFERATION AND MISUSE OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS.”**

*Rapport sur:  
L’Atelier / séminaire nationale de la jeunesse sur  
« mobiliser la jeunesse camerounaise contre la prolifération illicite et  
l’utilisation abusive des armes légères et de petits calibres. »*



Organized by  
Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP)  
In Partnership with  
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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS**

**ALPC:** Armes Légères et de Petits Calibres

**ATT:** Arms Trade Treaty

**AU:** African Union

**BH:** Boko Haram

**BIR:** Rapid Intervention Battalion

**CAMYOSFOP:** Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace

**CANSA:** Cameroon Action Network on Small Arms

**CAR :** Central African Republic

**CEEAC :** Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale

**CNJC :** Conseil nationale de la Jeunesse

**CNYC:** Cameroon National Youth Council

**CSO:** Civil Society Organisation

**ECCAS:** Economic Community of Central African States

**FES:** Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

**FOCUS-Dev:** Fonds Commun de Solidarité pour le Développement

**GPIGN:** Groupement Polyvalent d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale

**GSO:** Special Operations Grouping

**IANSA:** International Action Network on Small Arms

**OAU:** Organisation of African Unity

**SALW:** Small Arms and Light Weapons

**UN:** United Nations

**UNREC:** Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament

**UA ,** l'Union Africaine

**WAA ,** Women in Alternative Actions



## FOREWORD

The fight against the illicit proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) is a global fight that started as a result of the consequences of the First and Second World Wars. Though the UN had earlier taken measures by putting in place an office for Disarmament, Committees handling disarmament issues and setting up Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament including the Centre for Peace and Disarmament (UNREC) in Lome, Togo for Africa upon the request of OAU in 1986 momentum on the fight against SALW got to its peak in 2001 when the UN Program of Action (PoA) to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons was adopted.

In 1999 when CAMYOSFOP was created she immediately engaged on issues of armed conflicts and peace building. As such, immediately the PoA was adopted, CAMYOSFOP became one of the first civil society organizations in Cameroon that took up the fight against illicit proliferation of SALW first with the campaign on war toys, firecrackers and violent films that received a continental Award from King Mohammed VI and the UN in August 2005. In 2004, CAMYOSFOP became a member of the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) and also joined the Control Arms Coalition in 2005. These platforms permitted CAMYOSFOP to raise awareness, advocate policy makers, build capacity of actors and researched on the phenomenon of SALW. As a result of this active role CAMYOSFOP also significantly contributed to the adoption of the UN Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) in April 2013 and the Kinshasa Convention on SALW for Central Africa adopted in April 2010.

The workshop on “*Mobilizing the Cameroonian Youth Against the Illicit Proliferation and misuse of SALW,*” only comes to add to CAMYOSFOP efforts on curbing the illicit proliferation of SALW but also as a contribution to the current fight against the extremist islamist terrorist Boko Haram attacks in the Northern parts of Cameroon. Our wish is that the recommendations of this workshop are taken into consideration by the government. It is also our wish that for more momentum to be stepped up in the fight, the government should set up the **National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons** with the inclusion of the civil society and especially the youth.

This workshop would not have been possible without the financial and technical support of Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) that since 2006 has supported CAMYOSFOP in many other projects including the publication of three policy papers: Youth Unemployment and Migration (2010); Agriculture and Vocational Training as Gateway to Youth Employment (2012); and Education Sector Reform for Youth Employment (2014). I therefore wish to heartily thank Madam Susanne STOLLREITER, the

Resident Representative of FES for this fruitful partnership. I am also pleased to extend my sincere gratitude to the seasoned facilitators and resource persons that made the workshop a success: Dr Ndi Richard and Mr. Dupleix Kuenzob that moderated the workshop; Mr. Justin Bedoume, Mrs. Justine Kwachu Kumche, Ms. Fidele Djebba, Mr. Eugene Nforngwa and Mr. Abdoulrazack Abdoulaye that provided presentations in plenary; and Ms. Bari Fanzo and Ms. Elizabeth Enem that assured the reporting. Finally, I am also pleased to recognize the active participation of the participants that led to the success of this workshop.

*NGALIM Eugene Nyuydine*

*Executive Director – CAMYOSFOP*

*Secretary General – Central Africa Action Network on Small Arms (RASALAC)*

*Cameroon's Representative – African Union Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC)*

*Former Member – National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms (NCHRF)*

## PART I: DECLARATION

### A. FINAL DECLARATION

#### **Mobilizing Cameroonian Youths Against the Illicit Proliferation and Misuse of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)**

#### **Final Declaration**

Meeting in Yaounde on the 17, 18 and 19 of February 2015 at the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) Conference Hall, at the initiative of the Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP) with the support of the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) above mentioned.

We, the representatives of youth organizations and the National Youth Council (CNYC) from the 10 Regions of Cameroon, attending a three Days workshop on, *“The Mobilization of Cameroonian Youths against the Illicit Proliferation and misuse of Small Arms and Light Weapons”*;

Conscious of the fact that the Youth constitutes the majority in regular armies as well as armed gangs and aware of the fact that these youths are conscript into these armed gangs through manipulation, malice and fallacious promises;

Conscious of the negative social, environmental, political, economic, psychological, moral and physical consequences of the illicit and abusive use of small arms and light weapons, resulting in large numbers of victims at local, regional and international levels;

Mindful of the urgent need for informed citizen engagement of the youth in the sensitization, education and the training of the youth on actions they can undertake to reduce armed violence, terrorism, and even contribute to strengthening national, regional and international mechanisms to fight the illicit proliferation and abusive use of small arms and light weapons;

Cognizant of the traumatizing and psychotic effects caused by the prevalence and proliferation of small arms and light weapons in Cameroon, Africa and the rest of the world;

Considering the resolve by the Head of State of Cameroon, Commander of the Armed Forces to root out Boko Haram from Cameroonian territory and the determination of the Heads of States of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the African Union (AU) and the United Nations to stamp out Boko Haram from the region;

Convinced that the effective application of existing national, regional and international instruments regulating the production, sell, transfer, possession, and the use of small arms and light weapons is an essential and crucial step in the fight against the phenomenon of armed gangs and by extension, the illicit proliferation and abusive use of small arms and light weapons;

Encouraged by the fact that efforts by civil society organizations such as Cameroon Action Network on Small Arms (CANSA) at the national, regional and international levels have resulted in the adoption, signing, and ratification of some instruments to regulate the proliferation of small arms and light weapons which have created openings for civil society participation, especially the participation of youths, women and girls in the fight against armed violence;

Convinced that the youth has an important role in the preservation of peace, stability and security in all socio-political and cultural contexts;

After very enriching presentations by experts and heated discussions on the subject of the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons in plenary and in thematic groups, which focused on the following:

- i. International and National frameworks on the fight against the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons;
- ii. The phenomenon of the illicit proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in Cameroon;
- iii. The Boko Haram and the SELECA rebels phenomenon as a vector of the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons in Cameroon;
- iv. The impact of the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons on women and children;
- v. Roles and strategies of the civil society in the fight against the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons;
- vi. How can Cameroonian youths contribute to the fight against small arms and light weapons;

**Arrived at the following conclusions:**

1. The porous nature of Cameroon frontiers with her neighbours, the presence of armed gangs and the violent and diverse crises affecting neighbouring countries, have greatly facilitated the circulation of small arms and light weapons into Cameroonian territory;



2. The instrumentalisation of religion, politics and ethnic loyalties as well as pervasive cultures, poverty, and illiteracy constitute key factors that push the youth to join armed gangs, vectors for the proliferation of small arms and light weapons;
3. The exploitation of the social and economic vulnerability of the youth increases insecurity;
4. The States of the Economic Community of Central Africa (ECCAS) have demonstrated the political will to take binding regional action on small arms and light weapons control as evidenced by the number of countries that have already ratified the Kinshasa Convention and the holding in Yaounde on the 16<sup>th</sup> of February of the extraordinary summit of Heads of States of ECCAS;
5. The current Cameroonian context is conducive to the circulation of small arms and light weapons and there is need for vigilance of the population and the leaders to ensure that these arms are not used to provoke internal crises;
6. The situation in the Far North of Cameroon and even in the East is being contained thanks to unilateral and multilateral efforts;
7. The current Cameroonian legislation on small arms and light weapons dates back to 1973 and is therefore obsolete and cannot address current challenges posed by the proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

**In so doing,**

We, the participants at this national workshop on *“The mobilization of the Cameroonian youth against the illicit proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons”*

**Have taken the following commitments:**

1. Disseminate the information and knowledge as widely as possible in order to raise awareness, educate, train and inform the population on the regulation/control of the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons;
2. Join existing civil society networks involved in fighting the proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons;
3. Adopt a patriotic behavior and refrain from participating in any dangerous activity that disrupt national peace and security

We, the participants, recommend to civil society organizations especially the organizers of this workshop to:

1. Reactivate, strengthen and decentralize the Cameroon Action Network on Small Arms (CANSA);
2. Reinforce advocacy to bring the member countries of ECCAS to ratify the Kinshasa Convention;
3. Open discussion at the national level on the proposed Bill by the civil society to improve on the 1973 Decree on the import, sell, transfer, and possession of firearms in Cameroon;
4. Continue outreach and youth training on small arms and light weapons.

In addition, we, the participants, strongly recommend that the government of Cameroon should:

1. Update the legal and regulatory framework on small arms and light weapons in order to keep pace with the current context and face new challenges;
2. Accelerate the process of setting up a National Commission on small arms and light weapons with the participation of civil society especially the youth;
3. Accelerate the ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty;
4. Involve youth in all initiatives against the phenomenon of illicit traffic and use of small arms and light weapons;
5. Enhance systematic controls on public roads and zones with high criminality profiles;
6. Subsidize existing companies in order to create more jobs and facilitate youth employment;
7. Process our natural resources in Cameroon in order to add value, create jobs, and reduce poverty.

Furthermore, the participants welcomed the initiative of CAMYOSFOP to organise the workshop and express sincere thanks to the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) for supporting this initiative. Finally, the participants thanked the resource persons and moderators for the quality of their interventions.

***Done at Yaounde, February 19, 2015***

## **B. DECLARATION FINALE**

### **Mobiliser la Jeunesse Camerounaise Contre la Prolifération Illicite et l'Utilisation Abusive des Armes Légères et de Petits Calibres (ALPC)**

#### **Déclaration Finale**

Réunis à Yaoundé dans la salle de Conférence de la Fondation allemande Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) les 17, 18 et 19 février 2015 à l'initiative de Cameroon Youths Students for Peace (CAMYOSFOP) avec le soutien de la fondation sus citée.

Nous, représentants des organisations de jeunesse et responsables du Conseil national de la jeunesse (CNJC) venus des dix (10) Régions du Cameroun pour un atelier de trois jours sur « *la mobilisation de la jeunesse camerounaise contre la prolifération illicite et l'utilisation abusive des armes légères et de petits calibres* » ;

Consciente du fait que la jeunesse constitue la majorité dans les armées régulières ainsi que des bandes armées et conscient du fait que ces jeunes sont conscrits dans ces bandes armées par la manipulation, la malveillance et les promesses fallacieuses;

Conscients des dommages sociaux, environnementaux, politiques, économiques, psychologiques, moraux et physiques imposés par l'utilisation illicite et abusive des armes légères et de petits calibres, occasionnant de nombreuses victimes à petites, moyennes et grandes échelles;

Conscients de la nécessité urgente d'un engagement renseigné, raisonné et citoyen des jeunes dans la sensibilisation, l'éducation et la formation de la jeunesse sur des actions qu'elle peut entreprendre dans le but de faire reculer les violences par les armes, le terrorisme et en même temps contribuer au renforcement des mécanismes nationaux, régionaux et internationaux de lutte contre la prolifération illicite et l'utilisation abusive des armes légères et de petits calibres ;

Conscients des traumatismes et de la psychose dus à la prévalence de la prolifération illicite des armes légères au Cameroun, en Afrique et dans le monde;

Considérant la détermination du Chef de l'Etat Camerounais, Chef des armées de bouter le Boko Haram hors du territoire camerounais et la détermination des Chefs d'Etat de la Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC), de l'Union Africaine (UA) et des Nations Unies à faire front commun pour barrer la voie au Boko Haram de la région;

Convaincus que la mise en œuvre effective des instruments nationaux, régionaux et internationaux de régulation de la production, de la commercialisation, du transfert, de la détention et de l'utilisation des armes légères et de petits calibres est une étape essentielle, déterminante et décisive pour la lutte contre le phénomène de bandes armées et par conséquent la lutte contre la prolifération illicite et l'utilisation abusive des armes légères et de petits calibres ;

Convaincus qu'une plus grande conjugaison des nombreux efforts consentis par les organisations de la société civile comme le Réseau Camerounais d'Action sur les Armes légères (CANSA) aux niveaux national, régional et international et qui ont abouti à des résultats et impacts dont l'adoption, la signature, voire la ratification de certains instruments de lutte contre le phénomène des armes légères et de petits calibres, peut considérablement ouvrir la voie à une participation accrue des civils en général, mais surtout des jeunes et des femmes en particulier dans la lutte contre l'abus des armes;

Convaincus que les jeunes ont un rôle primordial dans la préservation de la paix, de la stabilité et de la sécurité dans tous contextes sociopolitiques et culturels;

Après des brillantes et riches communications des experts, suivies des échanges francs et riches de conviction en plénière et dans des groupes de travaux autour des différentes problématiques liées à la prolifération illicite des armes légères et de petits calibres et qui ont porté sur :

- i. Le cadre légal national et international sur la lutte contre la prolifération illicite des armes légères et de petits calibres;
- ii. Le phénomène de la prolifération des armes légères et de petits calibres au Cameroun;
- iii. Le phénomène des groupes rebelles et terroristes comme la Seleka et Boko Haram comme vecteur de la prolifération;
- iv. L'impact de la prolifération illicite des armes légères et de petits calibres sur les femmes et les filles;
- v. L'impact de la prolifération illicite des ALPC sur les femmes et les enfants ;
- vi. Le rôle et les stratégies de la société civile dans la lutte contre la prolifération illicite des armes légères et de petits calibres;
- vii. Comment les jeunes camerounais peuvent contribuer à la lutte contre la prolifération illicite des armes légères et de petits calibres;

**Avons constaté et retenu ce qui suit :**

1. La porosité des frontières camerounaises, la présence des groupes armés et les crises violentes diverses et répétées dans les pays voisins ont favorisé la circulation des armes légères et de petits calibres en territoire camerounais;
2. L'instrumentalisation religieuse, politique et ethnique ainsi que la perversion des cultures, la pauvreté et l'analphabétisme constituent des ferments à l'enrôlement des jeunes dans les bandes armées, principales vectrices de la prolifération des armes légères ;
3. L'exploitation de la vulnérabilité sociale et économique des jeunes à des fins criminelles accroît l'insécurité ;
4. Les Etats de la Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC) manifestent une véritable volonté politique de prendre des mesures régionales contraignantes en matière de contrôle des ALPC comme en témoigne le nombre de pays ayant déjà ratifié la Convention de Kinshasa et la tenue récente a Yaoundé le 16 février 2015, du Sommet extraordinaire de la CEEAC;
5. Le contexte camerounais actuel est propice à une plus grande circulation des armes légères et de petits calibres et appel à la vigilance des populations et des dirigeants pour qu'il n'y ait pas une dégénération dans leur utilisation pour provoquer des crises internes ;
6. La situation dans l'Extrême Nord du Cameroun et même dans l'Est est contenue et progressivement maîtrisée grâce à un effort unilatéral et multilatéral ;
7. La législation camerounaise en vigueur sur régulation des armes légères et de petits calibres qui remonte à 1973 est obsolète.

**Se faisant,**

Nous, participants à l'atelier national sur *“la mobilisation de la jeunesse camerounaise contre la prolifération illicite et l'utilisation abusive des armes légères et de petits calibres”*

**Avons pris les engagements suivants :**

1. Disséminer les informations et connaissances acquises le plus largement possible en vue de la sensibilisation, de l'éducation, de la formation et de l'information des populations sur les conséquences néfastes de la prolifération illicite des armes légères et de petits calibres ;
2. Intégrer les dynamiques de la société civile impliquées dans la problématique de la prolifération et l'utilisation illicite des armes légères et de petits calibres ;
3. Adopter un comportement patriotique et s'abstenir de participer à toute activité susceptible de porter atteinte à la paix et à la stabilité nationale.



Nous, participants, recommandons aux autres organisations de la société civile et notamment les organisateurs de cet atelier :

1. Réactiver, renforcer et décentraliser l'implantation territoriale du réseau Cameroon Action Network on Small Arms (CANSA) ;
2. Multiplier des plaidoyers en vue d'amener les Etats de la CEEAC à ratifier la Convention de Kinshasa
3. Mettre en discussion ouverte au niveau national la proposition de loi de la société civile en vue de l'amélioration du Décret de 1973 sur l'importation, la vente, le transfert, la détention et la possession des armes à feu au Cameroun ;
4. Poursuivre la sensibilisation et la formation des jeunes sur les armes légères et de petits calibres

En outre, Nous, participants, recommandons au gouvernement du Cameroun :

1. De mettre à jour le cadre légal et réglementaire sur les armes légères et de petits calibres en vue de l'arrimer au contexte actuel et aux nouveaux défis sécuritaires ;
2. D'accélérer le processus de mise en place d'une Commission nationale sur les armes légères et de petits calibres incluant la participation de la société civile et spécifiquement des jeunes;
3. D'accélérer le processus de ratification du traité sur le commerce des armes ;
4. D'impliquer les jeunes dans toutes les initiatives de lutte contre le phénomène de la circulation illicite et d'utilisation abusive des armes légères et de petits calibres ;
5. D'accentuer les contrôles et fouilles systématiques sur les voies publiques et dans les zones criminogènes ;
6. Inciter les entreprises existantes à créer plus d'emploi en faveur des jeunes ;
7. Promouvoir la transformation locale des matières premières en vue de la création des richesses.

Par ailleurs, les participants ont salué l'initiative de cet atelier et remercié la Fondation Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) pour l'appui à sa tenue, ainsi que les personnes ressources et modérateurs pour la qualité de leurs interventions.

***Fait à Yaoundé, le 19 février 2015***

## PART II. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Since 2012, Cameroon has experienced attacks from rebel and terrorist groups in its Northern region by Boko Haram and in its Eastern regions by the SELEKA radicals from the Central African Republic (CAR). Most of those involved in the physical battle on the field are the young people who either are fighting as the loyal government forces or as the terrorists. According to the definition of Small Arms and Light Weapons, all the weapons used by these gangs including armed robbers in our cities falls in either of these categories of weapons.

The Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP) deems it necessary to engage the youth, who constitute more than 72% of the country's population and most often are ignored in the fight against the illicit proliferation of SALW, Yet, they are the actors and victims in battle fields as is the case with the recurrent incursions of the Boko Haram and the SELECA rebels in Cameroon.

It is therefore on these bases that CAMYOSFOP in partnership with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) organised a three days workshop on **'mobilizing Cameroonian youths against the illicit proliferation and misuse of Small Arms and Light Weapons,'** at the Friedrich conference room in Yaoundé from February 17 -19, 2015. The workshop brought together youth leaders including members of the national youth counsel to brainstorm on their role on curbing the circulation of illicit arms in Cameroon.

### A. RATIONALE

Cameroon has witnessed the illicit proliferation of SALW and highly was misused by the Marquis during the fight for independence, later on by armed gangs in some of the major cities of Cameroon and the famous "Coupeur des routes" at the Northern Cameroon Ngoundere – Maroua corridor.

Since 2012 the activities of the terrorists and rebel groups from the Far North and East of Cameroon have aggravated the situation of the illicit proliferation and misuse of these weapons.

The first terrorist attack in Cameroon was launched in September 2012 by assailants from CAR and this has been followed by several other cross border attacks in the East region. The following year in February 2013 Cameroon experienced its first attack from Boko Haram of Nigeria and this consisted of the abduction of a French family at the Waza Park in the Far North region. This was followed in March 2013 by the abduction and eventual killing of the traditional leader of Ngoumouldi and his

son, with a series of other kidnappings and attacks on both Cameroonians and foreigners in the same region.

The violence has not only affected Cameroonian citizens in the northern and eastern borders, but the security of the refugees has also been threatened right in the refugee camps. In January 2014, there were attacks in the refugee camps in the East region of Cameroon and the refugees reported the presence of armed men who had infiltrated them which implied that, fleeing fighters must have come from across the border with firearms, matches and other weapons as refugees and thereby caused the instability within the camps. Worst still, Boko Haram has increased his terrorist operations at the far north region, border towns like Fotokol, Amchide and Kolofata and this could succeed through the supply lines of weapons from Chad, Libya and Nigeria.

While the government continues recruiting young people as soldiers to counter the terrorist attacks, the terrorists on the other hand, recruit young followers and suicide bombers from among the non-involved young people. It is for this reason that CAMYOSFOP organised a national workshop on **Mobilizing Cameroonian youths against the illicit proliferation and misuse of Small Arms and Light Weapons**, which engaged the youths through sensitization and empowerment on actions that can be taken by them to push back terrorism and strengthen the existing national and international mechanisms against the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW).

## **B. OBJECTIVES.**

### **General Objective**

Strengthen existing mechanisms or systems that prevent the proliferation of SALW while involving Cameroonian youth through sensitization and empowerment, in the heart of threats from terrorist groups in Nigeria and the CAR.

### **Specific Objectives**

Build the capacity of 30 youth leaders from the 10 regions of Cameroon on their role in the fight against the illicit proliferation of SALW

- i. Strengthen existing mechanisms or systems that fight against SALW through advocacy with stakeholders;
- ii. Put in place information tracking system for the illicit proliferation of SALW in view and reducing the trend as logical alternative of preserving tens of thousands of lives.

### C. METHODOLOGY

The sessions were highly interactive and the facilitators applied various approaches among them, power point presentations, case studies, personal testimonies, buzz groups, plenary discussions and larger extension group work.

These guided the participants through the process of identifying, exploring and prioritizing some of the common issues that young people experience in their own contexts and in their day to day lives, with an aim of finding practical solutions to fight the problem of the illicit proliferation of SALW in Cameroon.

### **PART III. OPENING CEREMONY**

The opening began with a word of welcome by **Mr. Ngalim Eugene, the Executive Director** of the Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP). He began by welcoming all the participants and highlighted that this workshop comes at a very crucial moment in Cameroon because she is presently faced by assaults from terrorist groups that are fueling the proliferation of SALW. He then mentioned that the choice of training the youth comes from the fact that the youth constitute over 70% of the Cameroon's population and as such are the most likely to get involve in one way or the other in the use of arms legally or illegally. It is therefore expected that at the end of the workshop participants will come up with a declaration on the voice of the youth to shun away from the involvement in the illicit proliferation and misuse of SALW.

This was immediately followed by the opening remark by **Ms. Susanne STOLLREITER, Resident Representative of Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES)**. During her speech she welcomed the participants and appreciated FES's partnership with CAMYOSFOP through the years which had led to the publication and use of three policy documents in employment, agriculture and education sector reforms. She concluded by calling on all participants to be fully engaged in the workshop so that they can come up with a strong declaration that will trace a path of peace in the country and also in the continent.

The ceremony ended with self-introductions by participants.



## **PART IV: WORKSHOP PROPER**

The workshop proper moderated by Dr Ndi Richard, Executive Director of the Ecumenical Service for Peace (SeP) and Mr. Dupleix Kuenzob, the Executive Secretary of Dynamique Mondiale des Jeunes (DMJ) started with a brainstorming of participants on the roles of the workshop, fears and expectations from the workshop.

### **A. ROLES, FEARS AND EXPECTATIONS**

#### **ROLES:**

1. Participants should put phones on vibrations or silence.
2. Proper and orderly contributions on the part of all participants.
3. No walking in and out of the conference hall.
4. Time management of the sessions.
5. Discursions should be interactive because no idea is bad.

#### **FEARS:**

1. Participants might not consider themselves as trainers
2. Hope there will be no restriction on communication and networking after the workshop
3. Fear that we might get more worried about security of our nation based on the information we'll receive
4. Fear that we'll have no representatives to push this forward

#### **EXPECTATIONS:**

1. That participants understand properly everything about SALW
2. Hope to get real examples for effective solutions for sensitization in the field
3. Strong strategy to be able to stop the violent acts that are taking over our nation
4. Let's get more knowledge on the issue and our role as youth in this phenomenon
5. Hope that this workshop will push forward the creation of the National Commission of SALW

## **B. SYNTHESIS OF THE PRESENTATIONS**

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### **MODULE 01: INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS ON THE FIGHT AGAINST THE ILLICIT PROLIFERATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS**

This first presentation on ‘**International and National Frameworks on the Fight against the Illicit Proliferation of SALW**’ was done by **Mr. Ngalim Eugene** the Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP.

His presentation which were two presentations in one –the first part on international frameworks and the second part on national frameworks, consisted of a definition of SALW, a history of how this global fight began, a few statistics of illegal SALW in Cameroon and the conventions, laws and institutions that govern the issues on SALW from the global, continental to the Central African regional level.

Mr. Ngalim thus continued with the second part of his presentation by highlighting the outdated **Decree N° 73/658 of Oct. 22 1973**, and highlighted pertinent challenges in Articles 6, 7, 14, and 17 of the same decree. He then concluded by bringing out other measures that have been put in place by the government within the police, gendarmerie and the army to fight the illicit proliferation of SALW since 2000. Within the police, the Special Operations Grouping (GSO); gendarmerie, National Gendarmerie Multi- dimensional Intervention grouping (GPIGN); army, the Rapid Intervention Battalion (BIR ); operational centres within the gendarmerie (113) and the police (117); special operation cod named the Hamattan –responsible for racking and collection of illegal arms.

### **MODULE 02: THE PHENOMENON OF THE ILLICIT PROLIFERATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS IN CAMEROON.**

**Mr. Bedoume Justin**, an independent consultant and Executive Secretary of Fonds Commun de Solidarité pour le Développement (FOCOS-Dev) carried on with a second presentation on ‘**The Phenomenon of the Illicit Proliferation and Misuse of SALW in Cameroon.**’

His presentation highlighted the entire phenomenon of SALW in Cameroon alone. He recounted the history of how SALW first got into Cameroon, drew attention to a few of our internal conflicts and its effects on the proliferation of arms, Cameroon’s problematic geographical location in regards to

neighbours who are often in conflict, the misuse of arms by military men, the theft of these arms by bandits and rebels, the trafficking of these arms and the outdated 1973 Decree.

He concluded with highlights of the challenges we are all familiar to, as seen in, the ‘coupeur des routes’ syndrome, armed gangs in Cameroon towns, and the abuse of the law by security guards.

### MODULE 03. ROLES AND STRATEGIES OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE ILLICIT PROLIFERATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

**Ms. Justine Kwachu**, Executive Director of WAA Cameroon did the presentation on ‘**The Roles and Strategies of the Civil Society in the Fight against the Illicit Proliferation of SALW**’. During this presentation she named a number of national and international institutions and laws that govern issues concerning SALW. She also made mention of campaigns and initiatives that have been carried out at the international, regional and national levels on this fight. She concluded by giving a few achievements and challenges of CSOs on this issue such as:

- Mobilising the public on issues of the illicit proliferation of SALW
- Advocacy by the CSOs on the adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and the Kinshasa Convention;
- Proposed draft of the firearms law in Cameroon.

### MODULE 04: THE BOKO HARAM AND THE SELECA REBELS PHENOMENON AS A VECTOR OF THE ILLICIT PROLIFERATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS IN CAMEROON

**Mr. Eugene Nforngwa**, Executive Editor of the Standard Tribune, Inc. did the presentation on ‘**The Boko Haram and Seleca rebels Phenomenon as a Vector of the Illicit Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons**.’ Mr. Nforngwa drew attention to the link between conflicts and the proliferation of SALW, saying conflicts encourage the proliferation of SALW and SALW bring about violent responses to conflicts. He also highlighted the evolution of Conflicts in Africa that have evolved from nationalists’ rebellions and coup d’etats in the 1960s to 1990s, and concluded with a question: ‘Cameroon has been referred to as an island of peace but how true is that?’

It was from this that he gave a rundown of the origin and present state of Boko Haram and the Seleca rebels – which is causing wars. The consequence of this phenomenon is that the proliferation of conflict increases arms and the presence of arms provides more incentives for more conflicts. The

presence of SALW increases the risk or potential for conflicts to be resolved violently. It is as result of this that it is now easier to find people in possession of arms and thus the fear that Cameroon may find itself in such a brutal conflict that its peace will be greatly challenged.

He concluded by saying efforts have been put especially with the expertise and patriotism of the BIR, the regional coalition army, the finances that have been promised by the ECCAS members, the provision of US intelligence and communication facilities, Russia's promise of ammunitions, and China's promise to provide weapons and vehicles to name a few.

#### **MODULE 05: THE IMPACT OF THE ILLICIT PROLIFERATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS ON WOMEN AND GIRLS**

**Ms. Fidele DJEBBA**, President of Rayons de Soleil, presented on the **'the Impact of the Illicit Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons on Women and Girls.'** She said the sale of SALW is a profitable weapon to the creators, the seller and the purchaser. The paradox in this is that these arms are sold to the government and to the rebels and this makes control difficult.

The impact of these weapons on women and girls are:

- Girls are recruit as child soldiers e.g. the Nigerian suicide bomber girl who turned in herself
- Armed violence affects the daily activities of women and stops the flow of their daily social activities.
- These women and girls are separated from their families and this is traumatising
- These women get pregnant and are abandoned to themselves and are forced to abort, and most of these children die at birth due to the immaturity of their mothers, lack of health facilities and even the women die
- Trauma of living with unwanted babies, in societies where virginity is upheld they become useless women
- They are the ones to take care of those who are hurt
- Aggravates poverty as husbands die and wives are bound to raise the children singlehandedly
- Permanent handicaps occur
- Massive movement of people into difficult circumstances.

What needs to be done for women to inhibit the proliferation of SALW are:

- Women need to be empowered as leaders, women are always playing the secondary role to take the table and influence decisions whether at the national or international level
- Women have to refute these acts and strongly stand against them
- Funds should be raised to assist women to become more educated.

#### MODULE 06: HOW CAN CAMEROONIAN YOUTHS CONTRIBUTE TO THE FIGHT AGAINST SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS?

During his presentation on ‘How can Cameroonian Youths contribute to the Fight against the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons,’ Mr. Abdoulaye Abdoulrazack, former President of the Cameroon National Youth Council (CNJC) said in order to contribute to the fight against the illicit proliferation of SALW the youth together with all other actors have to:

- Gain awareness on the problem of SALW through the State and religious denominations
- Create youth networks on the fight against the illicit proliferation of SALW
- Create denunciation, dialogue and sensitization structures
- Create signs and posters that clearly state that arms are not welcome
- Support the establishment of gun-free zones in other locations within your local community
- Contact local authorities and non-governmental organizations on organizing a weapons collection program; identify which groups will be willing to do this, and work with them.
- Organize an events in which the children can give up their toy guns or other violent toys in return for educative toys and highlight the link between this and the practices of education for peace
- Raise awareness, within your local community and with concerned groups, on laws regulating existing weapons and obligations they entail
- Lobby the government to the enforcement of existing obligation
- Contact local arms manufacturers and demonstrate how their products violate local communities
- Reach out not only to the victims of gun violence, but also those involved in the violence and abusive users of these small arms including rehabilitation and reintegration of victims.
- Encourage States to assist affected, according to human rights and being guided by the principles of inclusion, accessibility and equality
- Encourage States to incorporate the provision of assistance to young people in the existing mechanisms for development, human rights and services



## **PART V: PEERAGE WORK**

At the end of the plenary presentations, the participants were divided into two groups for further brainstorming, strategizing and recommendations.

### **A. GROUP ONE**

#### **TASK. STRATEGIES BY THE CIVIL SOCIETY IN FIGHTING AGAINST THE ILLICIT PROLIFERATION OF SALW**

1. CSO s should advocate and lobby for the revision and implementation of the 1973 law.
2. CSO s should anticipate the creation of the national commission on SALW.
3. CSO s should Pledge so that the Kinshasa convention be ratified.
4. Increase the synergy amongst CSOs so as to increase the impact of its activities in the fight against SALW.
5. The creation of a follow-up-unit to ensure that the issues raised during the workshop be effectively implemented and to control the participation of its members.
6. Mobilization of the CSOs in their grass root communities to formally and informally spread information on the illicit proliferation of SALW.
7. Sensitization and dissemination on expert knowledge to communities through the production of (bill boards, flyers, TV spots, posters, ICTs, etc.) on the illicit proliferation of SALW.
8. Working in synergy with the local traditional and religious leaders on the fight against the proliferation of SALW.
9. The CSOs should make it a priority that in their action plans Youths are trained and empowered towards auto employment.
10. Establish a real and permanent dialogue platform between the Administration and the CSOs on important issues like equitable distribution of the national resources, new employment policy for the youth etc.

## B. GROUP TWO

### TASK: HOW CAN THE NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL OF CAMEROON AND ITS AGENCIES HELP IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE ILLICIT PROLIFERATION AND MISUSE OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS?

The work was carried out in a friendliness atmosphere, out of this, a strategy with three components was chosen:

1. Component 01, Training (Restitution workshops)
2. Component 02, Awareness
3. Component 03 Denunciation

The actions for each component and stamped with a strong implication of the girl, the woman, are as follows:

Component	Action to be taken	Actors	allotted time
1) Training (restitution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organize training sessions for restitution workshops to departmental chairpersons and members of regional offices and other young CNYC leaders.</li> <li>- Diffusion of the declarations statement (media, youth meeting ...)</li> <li>- Organize training at municipal levels by the departmental chairmen to obtain educators fathers on the danger of the illicit proliferation of SALW (information session)</li> </ul>	CNYC and other young leaders	Before the end of march
2) Sensitization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify target groups through awareness raising (ben skineurs, students, businessmen, church ...)</li> <li>- Raise awareness among groups on the dangers of the illicit</li> </ul>	CNYC and other youth leaders	March - May

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	<p>proliferation SALW proliferation, via in the media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raising the awareness of community leaders, religious leaders, religious to a comprehensive census block residents</li> </ul>		
3) Denunciation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of local committees to fight against the proliferation of SALW (provide feedback)</li> <li>- Cooperate with law enforcement forces.</li> <li>- Setting up an internal system to trace information within the Cameroonian civil society</li> <li>- Set up with the state a mechanism for protecting those who report</li> <li>- Establishment of a Toll-free-number.</li> </ul>	CNYC, youth leaders, civil society members	

## PART VI. CLOSING CEREMONY

The closing ceremony took place in the presence of the Resident Representative of Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) Ms Susane Stollreiter and the Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP.

The Ceremony began with the reading of the declaration in French by **Ms. Elizabeth Emem** and in English by **Ms. Bari Fanzo**. This was followed by a vote of thanks from the Regional President of the National Youth Council in the Extreme North, **Mr. Djagra Ibrahim**. In his remark, he thanked the organizers and all moderators for the privilege the participants have been given to be among the youths who have brainstormed and drafted a declaration on the illicit proliferation of SALW. On behalf of all the participants from the 10 regions he reassured that as soon as they returned to their various regions will carry out actions to sensitize the people on the issues.

This was immediately followed by a word from **Mr. Eugene Ngalim**, Executive Director wherein he thanked FES for its continuous collaboration with CAMYOSFOP and for funding the workshop. He stated that the youths who participated in the workshop will never be the same, as such he hope they will be able to mobilize their peers against the phenomenon of SALW. He highlighted that through the years both CAMYOSFOP and FES have have worked together in diverse subjects but most importantly publishing policy papers whose recommendations have been mentioned at each of the messages of the Head of State during his annual speech on the eve of the national youth day. These policy papers have been on: youth and employment (2010), agriculture and vocational training as gateway to youth employment (2012), and the education sector reform for youth employment (2014).

**Ms. Susanne Stollreiter** concluded by first appreciating the bilingualism of the workshop, referring jealously to Cameroon's perfectly bilingual nature. She then said it is FES duty to assist the youth in being a part of development and governance in the country, and she is extremely pleased that the feedback from the participants is extremely positive. She the reassured the youth that FES is open to all their causes and is willing to engage more with the Cameroonian youth.

## PART VII. APPENDIXES

### A. WORKSHOP PROGRAM

**Tuesday, 17<sup>th</sup> February 2015**

09h0-09h30	<b>Registration of participants</b>	
09h30-10h00	<b><u>General Introduction</u></b>  <b>Word of welcome</b> from CAMYOSFOP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening remarks by the Resident Representative of FES</li> <li>• Self-introduction by participants</li> <li>• Group Pictures</li> </ul> <b>Moderation by:</b> Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. Ngalim Eugene Nyuydine Mrs Susanne STOLLREITER  All  Mr. NDI Richard and Dupleix Kuenzob
10h00-10h30	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
10h30-11h00	<b><u>Introduction to Seminar workshop</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of the workshop objectives</li> <li>• Presentation of the methodology</li> <li>• Picking of fears/ worries and expectation</li> <li>• Framework for workshops</li> </ul> <b>Moderation by:</b> Moderators/Consultants	Mr. NDI Richard and Dupleix Kuenzob
11h00-12h30	<b><u>Module 01: “International and National frameworks on the fight against the illicit proliferation of SALW”</u></b>  Presented by the Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP  <b>Discussion/Exchanges</b> <b>Moderation by:</b> Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. Ngalim Eugene   Mr. Dupleix Kuenzob
12h30-13h30	<b>Lunch Break</b>	
13h30-15h00	<b><u>Module 02: “The phenomenon of the illicit proliferation and misuse of SALW in Cameroon.”</u></b>  Presented by a Development Expert  <b>Discussion/Exchanges</b>	Mr. Bedoume Justin



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	<b>Moderation by:</b> Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. Dupleix Kuenzob
15h00–15h30	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
15h30–17h00	<b>Module 03: “Roles and strategies of the civil society in the fight against the illicit proliferation of SALW”</b> Presented by a Development Consultant  <b>Discussion/Exchanges</b> <b>Moderation by:</b> Consultant/Facilitator	Ms Justine KWACHU  Mr. Dupleix KUENZOB
17h00	<b>Evaluation of the day’s work</b> <b>Moderation by:</b> Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. NDI Richard

**Wednesday 18<sup>th</sup> February 2015**

08h30–09h00	<b>Presentation of the previous day’s report</b> Presented by the Rapporteurs  Moderated by the Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP	Ms. FANSO Bari Bongnyuy & Elizabeth ENEM Mr. NDI Richard & Mr. Dupleix Kuenzob
09h00–10h30	<b>Module 04: “The Boko Haram and the SELECA rebels phenomenon as a vector of the illicit proliferation of SALW in Cameroon.”</b> Presented by the Publisher of the Standard Tribune  <b>Discussion/Exchanges</b> <b>Moderation by:</b> Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. Eugene Nforngwa  Mr. Dupleix Kuenzob
10h30–11h00	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
11h00–12h30	<b>Module 05: “The Impact of the Illicit Proliferation of SALW on Women and Girls”</b> Presented by an expert for youth and development  <b>Discussion/Exchanges</b> <b>Moderation by:</b> Consultant/Facilitator	Ms Fidele DJEBBA  Mr. NDI Richard
12h30–13h30	<b>Lunch Break</b>	
13h30–14h30	<b>Module 06: “How can Cameroonian youths contribute to the fight against SALW”</b>  Presented by a Youth Expert (Former President of the National	

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	Youth Council)  <b>Discussion/Exchanges</b> <b>Moderation by:</b> Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. Abdoulaye Abdourallzack  Mr. NDI Richard
14h00–15h00	<b>Module 6: “Syndicate / Peerage work</b> <b>Setting up of groups for the syndicate/peerage work</b>  <b>Moderation by:</b> Consultants/Facilitators	Mr NDI Richard & Mr. Dupleix KUENZOB
15h00–15h30	<b>Coffee break</b>	
14h30–16h00	<b>Module 06 Cont : “Syndicates / Peerage work.”</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group 1: Strategies by the Civil Society in fighting against the illicit proliferation of SALW</li> <li>• Group 2: How can Cameroonian youths contribute to the fight against the illicit proliferation of SALW.</li> <li>• Group 3: Drafting of a youth Declaration against the illicit proliferation of SALW in Cameroon.</li> </ul> <b>Moderation by:</b> Consultants/Facilitators	Mr. NDI Richard & Mr. Dupleix KUENZOB
16h30–17h00	<b>Evaluation of the day’s work</b>  <b>Moderation by:</b> Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. NDI Richard & Mr. Dupleix KUENZOB

**Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> February 2015**

08h30–09h00	<b>Presentation of the previous day’s report</b> By the Rapporteur  <b>Moderated By:</b> Consultants/Facilitators	Ms. FANSO Bari Bongnyuy & Elizabeth ENEM  Mr. NDI Richard & Mr. Dupleix Kuenzob
9h00–10h30	<b>Module 06 Cont.</b>  <b>Feedback Report of syndicate groups in plenary</b>  <b>Moderation by:</b> Consultants/Facilitators	Mr. NDI Richard & Mr. Dupleix Kuenzob
10h30–11h00	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
11h00–12h30	<b>Drafting of the Outcome document</b>	

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	<b>Moderation by:</b> Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. NDI Richard & Mr. Dupleix Kuenzob
12h30-13h00	<b>Closing ceremony</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reading of the Report and the Declaration by the Rapporteurs</li> <li>• Vote of appreciation from the participants</li> <li>• Statement by the Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP</li> <li>• Closing remarks by the Resident Representative of FES</li> </ul>	Ms. FANSO Bari & Elizabeth ENEM  Participants' Spokesperson  Mr. Ngalim Eugene  Mrs Susanne STOLLREITER
13h00	<b>Cocktail and End of workshop</b>	

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**B. LIST OF INVITED PARTICIPANTS**

N°	Name	Organization	Status	Region	Town	Contacts
1.	Bari FANSO Bongnyuy	CAMYOSFOP	Programs Officer	Centre	Yaounde	74541435 barifb@yahoo.co.uk
2.	Elizabeth Aniema EMEM	CAMYOSFOP	Projects Assistant	Centre	Yaounde	79802994 dara4christ@hotmail.fr
3	Maxmilland Fru Ayunifor	CAMYOSFOP	Administra tive Assistant	Centre	Yaounde	677996524 maxm0103@gmail.com
4.	KEIMMONE Demosthene Williame	Solutions aux Migrations Clandestines (SMIC)	Programs Officer	Centre	Yaounde	675314464 demoswill@yahoo.fr
5.	Koundi Agounda	CNYC	Regional President	Centre	Mbalmay o	675512849
6.	SHOFOLA Christian	Youth in Alternative Action	Public Relations Officer	Centre	Yaounde	679917318 shofolac@yahoo.com
7.	Girault Duvalier NDAMCHEU	Presse Jeune Developpment	Executive Director	Centre	Yaounde	6747714181 duvalndam@yahoo.fr
8.	Louis Njuabe (SILVER)	Budding Artist	Author Composer	Centre	Yaounde	6514755555
9.	Ignatius Foka MBAH	Centre for Human Rights & Peace Advocacy (CHRAPA)	Programs Officer	Littoral	Douala	77712137 mbafoka@yahoo.com
10.	Bikok Alex Joseph	CAMYOSFOP	Focal Point	Littoral	Douala	699328770 bilex@justice.com
11.	MBOCK Nguimbous Esai	Cameroon National Youth Council	Regional President	Littoral	Douala	699363973 Ievicam2005@yahoo.fr
12.	Mbowoh Elvis	Cameroon National Youth Council	Regional President	South West	Buea	679913653
13.	JABA Wose	Farming and	Director	South West	Buea	243214589 / 77446103

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		Animal Husbandry Project (FAP)				jabawose@yahoo.com
14.	Mary Achalle	Teenage Mothers	President	South West	Kumba	677683093 ojong_ojongachake@yahoo o.co.uk
15.	ONDOUA Idriss Galant	Jeunesse Unis du Sud	President	South	Ebolowa	674501688 idrisssgalantondoua@yahoo o.fr
16.	EDOU Severin Roland	Cameroon National Youth Council	Regional Secretary General	South	Ebolowa	671035544 edouseverinroland@yahoo .fr
17.	MFORAIN MOUASSIE Soilihoul	Horizon Jeunes	President	West	Dschang	675878848 mouassie@gmail.com
18.	NKWEMI Tabeth Richard Honore	CNYC	Regional President	West	Bafoussa m	696217405 cqiccestic@yahoo.fr
19.	Vincent BACHE	CNYC	Regional President	North West	Bamenda	677602474 bachelimited@yahoo.com
20.	Rita SUWUN Beri	North West Association of Development Organizations (NWADO)	Programs Officer	North West	Bamenda	675858844 ritasuwun@yahoo.com
21.	ABADA Marcel	Youth Assembly for Environmental Justice (YAFEJ) / CNYC	President	North West	Nkambe	673399416 / 675375640 Abamarc1@yahoo.com
22.	KUNGABA FONGOHL Leonel	Development Action Network	President	North West	Bamenda	673243341 Kunsfonsleo1@yahoo.fr
23.	Serge Nguaimba Mbile	CAMYOSFOP	Focal Point	East	Bertoua	676639043 Nguiambambile.jeanserge @yahoo.fr
24.	Cora Mbele Rostand	CNYC	Regional President	East	Bertoua	674829675 rostandcorambele@yahoo. fr

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25.	Djagara Ibrahim	CNYC	Regional President	Far North	Maroua	674747560 ibrahimdjagra@gmail.com
26.	Paul MIYE	Students Welfare Service, University of Maroua	Chief of Service	Far North	Maroua	677884578 miye_paul@yahoo.com
27.	Djibrilla Alhadji Mal Babba	CNYC	Regional President	North	Garoua	678081514 alhadjidjibrilla@gmail.com
28.	Madi AHMADOU	Action Citoyene Sans Frontier dans le Sahel (ACTIFS)	Director	North	Guider	79629988 elkassoap@yahoo.fr
29.	Diallo Mohammadou	Developpement Sans Frontier	President	Adamawa	Ngoundere	675788118 dialocam@gmail.com
30.	HAMASSAMBO Bello	Cameroon National Youth Council	Regional President	Adamawa	Ngoundere	675781091 hamasss@yahoo.fr
31.	Thomas Roger Owounou	African Development Interchange Network (ADIN)	Executive Secretary	Centre	Yaounde	677778104 t.owounou@adinetwork.org
32.	Derrick Nangido	ADIN	Communication Executive	Centre	Yaounde	65211159 derricknanguido@gmail.com
33.	Suzanne Ngono	ADIN	Administrative & Finance Assistant	Centre	Yaounde	242061114 suzngono@yahoo.fr
34.	Martin Tsounkeu	ADIN	Chair, CSAC	Centre	Yaounde	67747828 martsou@yahoo.com

### C. PROFILE OF EXPERTS

#### Dr. Ndi Richard

Richard Tanto Ndi is holder of a Doctorate Degree in History. He is Director of Ecumenical Service for Peace (SeP) an organization working to promote participatory governance, peace building and the respect for Human Rights in Cameroon. He has worked for Ecumenical Service for Peace for 16 years, first as Regional Coordinator for the North West and West Regions of Cameroon and for the last four years as the Director of the organization.

During this period, Richard has build capacity through National and International trainings on Advance Conflict Transformation, Mediation Theory and Practice, Nonviolence, Small Arms and Light Weapons, and has been directly involved in mediating inter community conflicts in Cameroon. As a result of his mastery of the Cameroonian situation, Richard has been a resource person on Radio and TV programs on peace and was a consultant on track two peace building in Bakassi which was being disputed between Cameroon and Nigeria. Richard has international experience in training and facilitation of workshops on Conflict Transformation, election observation and Advocacy.

He is a key figure in the Cameroon civil society landscape and is regularly associated to reflections on promoting transparency, the fight against corruption, promoting accountable leadership to name a few. As a researcher, he has published several articles on leadership and his experiences as a peace activist in Cameroon. He has also presented scientific papers on leadership and traditional approaches to community conflicts in Cameroon.

#### M. Dupleix F. Kuenzob Pedeme

Dupleix F. Kuenzob Pedeme est comptable à la base et communicateur de formation, spécialiste en Relations Publiques et Plaidoyer. Son engagement sur le terrain de la non-violence, de la justice économique et de la transformation sociale commencé en 1996 l'a motivé à faire des études en Droits de l'homme et action humanitaire au terme desquelles il a obtenu un Master II en 2009, après soutenance d'un mémoire au titre évocateur : « **politique des droits de l'homme au Cameroun entre 1990 et 2008 : enjeu et limite du droit à la paix** ». Il a été durant quatre années le Directeur des Programmes du Service Œcuménique pour la Paix et gestionnaire durant trois années des projets de droits de l'homme au Catholic Relief Services : une organisation catholique américaine.



Il est l'initiateur en 1999 de la campagne contre les jouets guerriers et les pétards à l'occasion des fêtes de fin d'années au Cameroun, laquelle a débouché à la mise en place de la Cameroon Action Network on Small Arms (CANSA) en 2004. Promoteur de plusieurs initiatives d'implication des jeunes dans la résolution des conflits, la lutte contre la prolifération des armes légères et de petits calibres, il a suivi et animé plusieurs formations dans le domaine.

Dupleix est cofondateur de la Dynamique Mondiale des Jeunes (DMJ), une association qui a vocation de mobiliser les jeunes pour la pleine réalisation de leur potentiel au plan national, la promotion de l'intégrité et le développement du sentiment national basé sur les valeurs citoyennes et le droit. Il en est l'actuel Secrétaire Exécutif. Dupleix K. participe à plusieurs projets de renforcement du dialogue interreligieux et de cohésion sociale. Il a contribué à la rédaction d'un document de capitalisation des expériences camerounaises en matière de lutte contre la circulation des armes légères au Cameroun publié par la Fondation Friedrich Ebert.

### **NGALIM Eugene Nyuydine**

Ngalim Eugene Nyuydine earns a Master's Degree in the History of International Relations from the University of Yaounde I. He has also undertaken related courses on leadership, peace building and conflict management, arms issues, human rights, gender especially violence against women and girls, youth and adolescent issues just to name a few. He has a wealth of experience in a variety of sectors with proven track records.

Ngalim has been involved in the subject of small arms and light weapons since 1999 when he became a civil society activist. He joins the Peace to the City Network created by the Ecumenical Service for Peace (SeP) in 1999, later on he became a coalition member of the campaign on war toys, firecrackers and violent films taking the lead in primary and secondary schools. This campaign earned CAMYOSFOP the King Mohammed VI/UN Continental Youth Award on MDGs related projects in 2005. In 2004, Ngalim was a co-founder of the Cameroon Action Network on Small Arms (CANSA) which he later became the Coordinator. In the same year he was appointed the Focal Point of the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) for Cameroon. In 2008 he was invited by UNFPA to do a presentation on "youth involvement in burning African armed conflicts" in a Panel discussion to celebrate UN Day and the 60th anniversary of the UN Peacekeeping Operations held in Columbia University, New York, USA. In 2010 Ngalim was part of a mission to

Brussels and Geneva on the Security Policy in EU and Africa, organized by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung offices in Brussels and Geneva. Finally in 2010, he was a pioneer founder of the Central Africa Action Network on Small Arms and was elected Secretary General of the Network. Ngalim has been involved in a number of researches, published a number of articles and presented papers in fora on the subject of SALW.

As a result of Ngalim's activism, in 2004 he was appointed as the UNDP Youth Spokesperson for the Africa 2015 MDG campaign. In 2006 he was appointed by a Presidential decree as a member of the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms – the youngest member so far. In 2007, he was invited by the US Department of State to participate in the International Visitors Program (IVP) in five American States on youth leadership. In 2009 after completing the Africa Leadership Institute Desmond Tutu Leadership Fellowship Award in Cape Town, South Africa and Oxford in England, he became Archbishop Desmond Tutu Fellow and an alumnus of the fellowship. In 2012 as a result of his work on violence against women and girls he was appointed member of the UN Women Civil Society Advisory Group for Cameroon. In August 2014 he was elected as a pioneer coordinating team member of the Global Youth Civil Society Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE). Finally, in December 2014, he was elected Cameroon's representative to the African Union, Economic, social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC).

### **Eugene N. Nforngwa**

Eugene N Nforngwa, Executive Editor of The Standard Tribune, Inc. is an award-winning journalist with more than 12 years' experience in editorial and newsroom management positions with Cameroonian and international news media. Before joining the Standard Tribune, he was the Managing Editor of the Herald, Cameroon's best edited newspaper, according to UNESCO. Eugene regularly contributes in-depth features on Boko Haram insurgency in Cameroon and the Central African Republic to Al Jazeera and the Voice of America and previously wrote macro-economic and political analyses for CEE Market Watch, an emerging markets intelligence publication for investment bankers in Western Europe. His reporting has earned him many distinctions such as a United States Department of States fellowship to participate in the Edward Murrow Program for Journalists in 2010 and a runners-up price in the African Story Challenge (2014).

Eugene is currently completing a Master's degree in International Relations (International Cooperation, Humanitarianism and Sustainable Development) from the International Relations

Institute of Cameroon and the University of Ca Foscari in Vernice, Italy. He graduated from the University of Buea with BSc. in Geology. He has received professional trainings from several reputed institutions including the University of South Florida (USA, 2010); Poynter Institutes (USA 2010); World Bank Institute (2003), and the Advance School of Journalism and Mass Communication in Yaounde (2005).

### **DJEBBA Fidèle**

DJEBBA Fidèle, born in 1980, is a social worker and an activist, with almost 10 years of simultaneous experience in the public administration and civil society. She is engaged in the protection of women victims of abuse and harmful traditional practices. Coming from the poorest region of the country where almost half of the population is living in extreme poverty, and where more than 60% of women are not educated, she has become an inspiring young female leader in her country by addressing sensitive issues such as early and forced marriages, drop out of girls from school, women's participation in elections, insecurity, kidnapping of women and children.

She is also a successful novelist and the publisher of the female Magazine LES NANAS. Being the founder and president of Association Rayons de Soleil, a young female organization, she actively took part in the conception of the national youth policy and plan of action, and the creation of the central Africa regional youth council. Her leadership initiatives, strong communication skills and social engagement contributed to select her as the African youth's spokesperson during the 100 African youth's visits to China in 2007. During the same year, she was awarded the National Youth Excellency Award by the Minister of Youth Affairs. In 2012 she took part in the US Department of State leadership program in the US.

Ms. Djebba holds a Master 1 degree in social psychology, the national diploma for social welfare workers, and many other certificates related to human rights, civil society and volunteerism.

### **Justin Honore BEDOUME**

Justin Honoré BEDOUME est titulaire d'un Master en « Peace and Conflict Studies » obtenu en Autriche et d'un Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies (DEA) en Droit Public de l'Université de Yaoundé au Cameroun. Il a occupé plusieurs postes de responsabilités dans diverses organisations Nationales et Internationales de développement. Il est actuellement consultant indépendant, enseignant et Secrétaire Exécutif du Fonds Commun de Solidarité pour le Développement (FOCOS-Dev).

**Justine Ngum KWACHU KUMCHE**

Justine Ngum Kwachu Kumche, holds a Masters in Anthropology of Development, University of Yaoundé I, Cameroon. She is Co-Founder and the Executive Director of Women in Alternative Action- WAA Cameroon; visionary founder of the Network of Women in Traditional Institutions known as the Queens for Peace International (QPI). She is initiator of WAA Cameroon's Youth Alternative Program dubbed "Empowering Youth for the Next Generation"

She is Consultant/Trainer on Women and Small Arms with the Peace and Security Support Program of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). She is focal point of Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflicts (GPPAC) Cameroon and member of its Peace Education Working Group. Also member of the Central African Action Network on Small Arms coordinates the IANSA women's network in Cameroon and took active part in several negotiations leading to the adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty in April 2014. She also played a vital role in bringing Civil Society input to the Kinshasa Convention on SALW in Central Africa. Through her leadership her organization, WAA Cameroon proposed a draft fire arms law to the government and parliament as well as reviewed discriminatory laws against women and girls in Cameroon.

**Abdoulrazack Abdoulay**

Abdoulrazack est né le 18 Décembre 1980 à Garoua dans la région du Nord du Cameroun. Militant engage de la vie associative, Premier Président du Conseil National de la Jeunesse du Cameroun, et Président du Conseil Régional de la Jeunesse de la CEEAC, candidate député suppléant RDPC Mayo-Louti Ouest. Il a travaillé dans le lobbying et le plaidoyer de l'avance de l'agenda jeunesse aux niveaux international, national et local. Actuellement Administrateur Principal de la Sante Publique en service au Ministère de la Sante Publique et Expert consultant en questions jeunesse.

#### D. PHOTO REPORTING OF WORKSHOP



**Mr. Ngalim Eugene**, Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP doing a presentation of Module 01 at the workshop



**Mrs. Susanne STOLLREITER**, Resident Representative of Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) giving the closing remark



**Mr. Dupliex Kuenzob**, doing the French moderation during the workshop



**Mr. Djagra Ibrahim**. Regional President of the National Youth Council in the Extreme North, giving a remark during one of the sessions



National Youth Seminar / Workshop on: Mobilizing the Cameroonian Youth against the Illicit Proliferation and Misuse of Small Arms and Light Weapons  
Organized by CAMYOSFOP in Partnership with FES, Yaounde, February 17 - 19, 2015

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**Eugene Nforngwa**, Executive Editor of the Standard Tribune, Inc. during his presentation



**Ms. DJEBBA Fidele**, President of Rayons de Soleil during her presentation



**Ms. Bari Fanzo**, CAMYOSFOP Programs Officer and Co-Rapporteur of workshop



**Ms. Elisabeth Emem**, CAMYOSFOP Projects Assistant, reading the French declaration during the closing ceremony



Some participants sharing ideas during the peerage work session



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**NATIONAL YOUTH SEMINAR / WORKSHOP ON “MOBILIZING THE  
CAMEROONIAN YOUTH AGAINST THE ILLICIT PROLIFERATION AND  
MISUSE OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS.”**

**Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), Conference Hall, Yaounde  
FEBRUARY, 17 – 19, 2015**



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**For further information please contact  
Pour plus d'information veuillez contacter**

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