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SELECT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL COHESION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

REPORT ON THE GLOBAL PEACE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (GPLC),
KAMPALA, UGANDA
AUGUST 1 -3, 2018

*Paper laid by
the chairperson, Select
Committee on National Cohesion
and Equal Opportunity on
21/11/2018 (am) [Signature]*

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Chairperson's Foreword

The Global Peace Foundation (GPF) Leadership Conference 2018, took place in Kampala, Uganda from 1st to 3rd August 2018. The theme of the Conference was "Moral and Innovative Leadership: New Models for Sustainable Peace and Development." GPLC 2018 is convened by the Government of the Republic of Uganda with the Global Peace Foundation (GPF), the Interreligious Council of East Africa Secretariat, Private Sector Foundation Uganda, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and other significant partners.

Regional and global experts examined the anatomy of peace, explored best practices to transform identify-based conflict, and addressed development challenges through application of universal principles and values along with significant peace and development partnerships.

In the Conference various topics were addressed at side sessions attended by over one thousand (1,000) multisector leaders from around Africa along with international resource experts which include:- interfaith peacebuilding and addressing identity-based conflict; transforming education / character and creative initiatives; youth entrepreneurship, innovation, and service leadership; women-led Initiatives for peace and development ; entrepreneurship and investment as Catalysts for Peace and Development.

The Global Peace Foundation Kenya invited the Select Committee on National Cohesion and Equal Opportunity to attend and participate in the Conference. The Committee was represented by the following two (2) members:-

1. Hon. Daniel Wanyama Sitati, M.P; and
2. Hon. Jerusha Mongina Momanyi, M.P

The Committee wishes to thank the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the support accorded to the members in facilitating the said Committee activity.

On behalf of the Committee, and pursuant to Standing Order, 227 it is my pleasant duty and privilege to table in the House the Report on the global peace leadership conference (GPLC).

Hon. Maina Kamanda, EGH, M.P

Executive Summary

This report entails of the proceedings of the 2018 Global Peace Leadership Conference held in Uganda, Kampala from 1st to 3rd August 2018. The theme of the Conference was, “Moral and innovative leadership: new models for sustainable peace and development.” In the introduction part the report considered brief opening remarks by various key speakers and side events on themetical areas of the conference. Among the notable speaker were His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni President, Republic of Uganda and the founder of the Global Peace Foundation (GPF) Dr. Hyun Jin Moon.

The main purposes of the conference was to explore regional peace and security issues and discuss innovative approaches that will improve economic opportunity, advance excellence and equality in education, increase youth productivity, bolster women empowerment, address critical community development needs.

The delegates were from various backgrounds such as educators, business leaders, clerics, and parliamentarians. The delegates explored regional peace and security issues and discussed innovative approaches to build social cohesion, advance excellence in education, improve economic opportunity, increase youth productivity, support women’s empowerment, and address critical community development needs.

With such notable delegates as the President of Uganda, Yoweri Museveni, and the Prime Minister Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda, the conference was comprised of leaders from sixteen (16) countries, including the United States, India, Nigeria, South Korea, Tanzania, and Kenya.

the Global Peace Leadership Conference, 2018 side sessions included: Interfaith Peacebuilding and Prevention of Identity-Based Conflicts; Global Education for the Future: Reimagining Education to Ensure Students are Future Ready; Entrepreneurship and Investment as Catalyst for Peace and Development; Cultivating Moral and Innovative Leadership; Peace Begins in the Home: Women-Led Initiatives for Peace and Development; and Youth Leadership, Entrepreneurship and Service.

Following various presentations and deliberations made by delegates the Committee observed that competence –based model of education will equip the youth with right talent to enable them to create opportunities and jobs for the young people to prevent them from engaging in violence and extremism. Further, religious leaders play a key role in fighting violent extremism by preaching peace and tolerance. The Committee also observed that empowering women socially, politically and economically is key to realizing peace and prosperity.

The Committee recommends that Governments should take the lead in promoting cross border peace. The Committee also recommends that there is need to build relationships and trust between political and religious leaders to explore creative ways to dialogue in order to realize unity and reconciliation.

1 Preface

1.1 Establishment and Mandate of the Committee

The Committee on National Cohesion and Equal Opportunity is established under the Standing Order No. 212 C of the National Assembly.

The Committee is mandated with among other things to:

- (a) monitor and promote measures relating to policy and program initiatives in pursuit of peace and national cohesion;
- (b) investigate, inquire into and report on all matters relating to inter community cohesion;
- (c) monitor and promote measures designed to enhance the equalization of opportunities and improvement in the quality of life and status of all persons, including persons who are marginalized on the basis of gender, age, disability, health status, ethnic, racial, cultural or religious background or affiliation or any other such ground; and,
- (d) investigate, inquire into and report on all matters relating to discrimination and or marginalization of persons referred to under sub-paragraph (c).

1.2 Membership of the Committee

Chairperson	The Hon. Maina Kamanda, EGH, M.P.
Vice Chairperson	The Hon. Ekomwa Lomenen, M.P
	The Hon. Adan Keynan Wehliye, CBS, M.P.
	The Hon. Joyce Korir Chepkoech, M.P.
	The Hon. Daniel Wanyama Sitati, M.P.
	The Hon. Prof. Zadock Abel Ogutu, M.P.
	The Hon. Mohamed Hire Garane, M.P.
	The Hon. Benjamin Gathiru Mwangi, M.P.
	The Hon. Jayne Njeri Wanjiru Kihara, M.P.
	The Hon. Wilson Kipngetich Kogo, M.P.
	The Hon. Jerusha Mongina Momanyi, M.P.
	The Hon. Rahab Mukami Wachira, M.P.
	The Hon. Maison Leshoomo, M.P
	The Hon. Jane Jepkorir Chebaibai, M.P..
	The Hon. Prof. Jacqueline Oduol, MP
	The Hon. Julius Musili Mawathe, MP
	The Hon. Charles Ong'ondo Were, MP
	The Hon. Mohamed Ali Lekiro, MP
	The Hon. Rose Museo, MP
	The Hon. Stephen Mule, MP
	The Hon. Edward Oku Kaunya, MP
	The Hon. Enoch Kibunguchy, M.P

1.3 Committee Secretariat

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) | Ms. Chebet Koskei | First Clerk Assistant |
| (2) | Ms. Emma Otiende | Legal Officer II |
| (3) | Mr. Bule Abdifatah | Clerk Assistant III |
| (4) | Ms. Annceta Gacheri | Research Officer III |
| (5) | Mr. James Macharia | Media Relations Officer |

1.4 Committee Observations

The Committee made the following observations, That:-

- (1) The Ministry of Education has commenced piloting a competence –based model of education as opposed to encouraging high grades and passing exams. This will recognize that every learner has something unique to offer and so they have redirected their curriculum to focus on nurturing every learner’s potential;
- (2) The Inter- Religious Council of Kenya has worked closely with government agencies towards resolving violent extremism by preaching peace and tolerance among communities. Brave Kenyans individually have worked towards supporting the unity of Kenya by denouncing terrorism. Kenyans stood together as Christians and Muslims to strengthen the national unity, irrespective of the numerical strengths of either religion;
- (3) Empowering women socially, politically and economically is key to realizing peace and prosperity;
- (4) Businesses can create opportunities and jobs for the young people to prevent them from engaging in violence and extremism;
- (5) Churches and faith-based organizations are key in addressing poverty and peace issues in society;
- (6) Political leaders play a big role in addressing violence against women in order for the world to realize peace; and,
- (7) The inclusion of religious leaders in peace building processes will lead to the creation of a more cohesive society.

1.5 Committee Recommendations

1. Governments should take the lead in promoting cross border peace;
2. There is need to build relationships and trust between political and religious leaders to explore creative ways to dialogue in order to realize unity and reconciliation; and,
3. The Inter- Religious Council of Kenya should continue playing important role in peacebuilding and stability through the promotion of peaceful coexistence and reconciliation among communities.

2.0 Background

2.1 Global Peace Foundation (GPF)

Global Peace Foundation (GPF) was formed by Dr. Hyun Jin Moon in the year 2009. Dr. Moon obtained his university degrees from Columbia University and the Harvard MBA program. He is Korean by nationality but he lives in the United States of America, which he considers his adopted home. Inspired by the vision that all people, regardless of race, nationality, religion, or culture are members of One Family Under God, the Global Peace Foundation is building a world-wide network of committed and innovative peace-builders, working in partnership based on common values, aspirations and principles.

With support of partners from governments, businesses, religious, and nonprofit sectors, the Global Peace Foundation has initiated programs that serve as models of innovative approaches to persistent problems of social conflict and underdevelopment across the world. These programs operate in Southeast Asia, Africa, North and Latin America, Northeast Asia and recently Europe. They include leadership development and good governance programs, the Character and Creativity Initiative that trains teachers and administrators to better equip students with 21st-Century job skills, and holistic-community driven development models like the All-Lights Village Project. The Global Peace Foundation is also dedicated to empowering and engaging women and youth through the Global Peace Youth and Global Peace Women.

The Foundation is governed by the Global Leadership Council of GPF which is comprised of internationally recognized leaders in business, philanthropy, governments, entertainment, and faith-based social action who share the vision of One Family under God as a model for peace. Members of the Global Leadership Council play an active role in strategic planning, resource development, and assessment of performance in relation to Foundation objectives of facilitating intercultural and interfaith cooperation, strengthening families, and fostering a global culture of service.

The Global Peace Leadership Conference (GPLC) is an annual event that happens in different parts of the world where GPF operates. 2018 GPLC was a three day strategic high level summit that built consensus on response towards pressing regional and international challenges guided by a shared vision, principles, aspirations, and an innovative values based approach to improving the economy, education, security, leadership at all levels of society, youth productivity, and women empowerment as well as addressed community development needs. The threat posed by terrorism, cybercrime, corruption, violence, conflicts, youth unemployment, poverty in communities, instabilities in families and poor leadership is undermining the development of many nations around the world. This requires addressing the root causes of the underlying issues; the Global Peace Leadership Conference sought to provide lasting solutions to the root causes of these challenges.

3.0 Presentations and Panel Discussion

3.1 Opening Remarks by His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President, Republic of Uganda

In his opening remarks, H.E. Museveni informed the delegates that the wave of conflicts spreading across the world is largely perpetuated by greed. He highlighted some of the different elements of conflict that the world must focus on to find lasting peace.

The first form of conflict is that of man against nature branded by disease and natural calamities such as floods, drought and earthquakes that have ravaged parts of the world in recent days. To resolve such forms of conflict, human beings must live in harmony with nature and also tame it in order to survive, Museveni told the delegates. He said some of the ingenious successes in resolving conflicts were brought about by man's invention of tools and skills brought about by technology.

The President, however, warned that the worst form of conflict was one that pits human beings against one another, which he said was being driven by greed and parasitism. While some conflicts are precipitated by scarce resources, the president told delegates some of the crises in Africa, the Middle East and Asia results from intolerance, greed of external forces and group chauvinism. He cited example like Congo which had never had peace since the year 1960. He encouraged the International Community to Support the unification of North Korea and South Korea, two countries that have been on the cusp of war for half a century but have moved to soothe ties.

The President noted that similar countries such as Vietnam and Germany that were once divided have since risen to economic prosperity after their unification. In conclusion, H.E. Museveni thanked the Global Peace Foundation for choosing Uganda to host 2018 Global Peace Leadership Conference in recognition of Uganda's involvement in peace and security intervention in the region. The President was awarded the Global Peace prize in recognition of his contribution to peace in the East Africa Region.

3.2 Summary of Side Events at the Conference

3.3.1 The Interfaith Peace Building and Prevention of Identity-Based Conflict

This session focused on leadership with moral authority to bridge the divides and to build solidarity that can foster peace and prosperity for all humanity. Most of the discussion centered on aligning religious, political and economic differences to the shared values in the quest to peace building and sustainable development while upholding the "One Family under God" principle.

The delegates noted that current society live in a rapidly changing world. It explained that unless leaders learn to treat each other with dignity, it will be difficult to achieve prosperity. The session emphasized the need to remember that the greatest instrument for peace building is internal power, adding that interfaith leaders are an essential component of peace building and conflict resolution.

Interfaith leaders need not only to recognize their differences but the profound principles of faith. If they only remain lofty ideas being discussed, they will not impact the lives of the people. In conclusion, there are shared principles and values that the leaders can practice to change the lives of the people in their communities.

The session further compared the topic of discussion to the Kenyan politics that each time lead to bloodshed. As a result, the divisions in the society; the social strata in terms of 'the haves and have not' affect global peace. It emphasized that love emanates from God and in loving the people around us, human being profess God's love. As a result, most conflicts in the world now emanate from a self-love of "I am better. The leaders have to resolve conflicts through the practice of moral leadership so that the people they lead can live a peaceful life.

In regards to Islam and terrorism, the delegates noted that Islam is not terrorism and neither is terrorism Islam. Islam means peace and as such, anything that connotes peace cannot be likened to anything that takes away life. In Kenya, delegates reported, Kenya have been struggling with the crisis of Al Shabaab. It was noted that Al Shabaab has produced literatures to distort the image of the Islam faith. It was added that one of their efforts by Kenya government is to stop the proliferation of arms from their neighbours, Somalia into Kenya to cause havoc. However, the terrorists have worked hard to put Kenya asunder to tarnish the image of the country and cause disunity through killing innocent people like they did at Garissa University when non-Muslim students were put aside and killed in the name of Islam.

For that matter, the Inter- Religious Council of Kenya has worked towards resolving this crisis and brave Kenyans individually have worked towards supporting the unity of Kenya by denouncing terrorism. It was reported that Kenyans have stood together as Christians and Muslims to strengthen the national unity, irrespective of the numerical strengths of either religion.

Some key presenter in the conference made reference to the Bible where Jesus said that through his death and resurrection, he gives humanity peace. It was noted that Uganda has gone through uncomfortable times in the past and most of the time, it is the governments that perpetrated these conflicts and religious leaders are not allowed to participate in the peace building process that is highly politicized.

Consequently, religious leaders in Uganda are always reminded by the politicians to leave what is Caesar's for Caesar and concentrate on doing God's work. The leaders should seek peace for their neighbors. It's that believed that all the religious extremists who are involved in causing troubles in the world use the soft platforms in the various religions to hurt the people. Therefore, religious leaders should work towards stopping these radicals by eradicating the soft platforms.

Some delegates argued that the greatest threat to the world is religion and noted that the topic was very fundamental in relation to interfaith dialogue. Interfaith dialogue is not a debate but the goal is to integrate the vision of "One Family under God." There is need for people to know that a dialogue is not a debate; it does not aim to eliminate the differences. Therefore, interfaith dialogue should not aim to undermine beliefs but to create understanding of the differences in the beliefs among the believers.

It was said that interfaith collaboration is an essential component of peace building in the world and that religious leaders need to live collaboratively to advance peace. To eradicate the violence in the world today, people need some powerful tool but that unfortunately, the people are the tools.

Delegates shared some lessons learned in Southern Kaduna State, Nigeria when Global Peace Foundation launched the "One Family under God" campaign. What "One family under God" intends to do is to address the conflicts at the grassroots to bring about peace. The key point to note, in the peace building and reconciliation process, is that a third party and neutral person is required to facilitate the process. Essentially, the message has to be walked because in walking the talk, it is easier to model the message for the people to comprehend.

It was reported in the session that thousands of lives have been lost all over Nigeria because of clashes based on differences in identities. The realization that the leaders have made is that Nigerians are divided mostly in terms of religion. Accordingly, some Muslims practice their faith ignorantly because they do not know the injunctions and tenets of their religion. Religious leaders are always compelled to speak out against injustices irrespective of the victims adding that for anything to succeed, as religious leaders in the area, they have to advocate for an end to the killing of innocent people; killing must be considered in its entirety.

Some delegates opined that it is a burden for Christian leaders to persuade the Christian congregation to take the path of dialogue and reconciliation adding that it is important to reduce the prejudice. It was noted that religious leaders can relate irrespective of their faiths so that the followers can see the bridge that has been built for them to attain peace.

The discussants emphasized the need to promote peace through co-existence of the people of different faiths but shared identity to walk the path of peace building. Other concerns raised include: Political leaders need to be involved in the peace process so that a more sustainable solution to conflicts is found. It is also difficult to talk about peace from the perspective of religion when terrorism emanates from the practices of religion. Clarification was made to that effect that taking life cannot be done in the name of religion. When a member of a religious sect commits murder, that has nothing to do with the religion he subscribes to. If a Christian or Muslim practices the teaching of their respective religion, the world would be a peaceful place to live in.

During the discussion, some participants noted that sometimes, religious leaders do more harm than good. They waste time determining who is above the other but if they came together as equals, they can do a lot of work. Religious leaders were urged not to compromise on the values they should uphold otherwise they lose the moral authority.

3.3.2 The Education Session

The Transforming Education Track focused on three aspects namely; Global education for the future, nurturing character, creativity and relationships in schools and Mapping the way forward for a smart workforce and entrepreneurship readiness.

The Global Education for the Future focused on schools collaborating in new cross-sector partnerships where educators were called upon to reimagine how they educate. Nurturing character, creativity and relationships are the highest forms of human expression and are essential competencies in education to ensure that students are future ready.

There is a need for a country to set out fundamental goals in order to derive education transformation; these could be on a regional, national or international level. Some delegates cited examples such as national unity, respect for other countries' morals and values, equality among others.

Participants were encouraged to examining the reasons of schooling or why parents send their children to school and what they want to learn and achieve as a community. Some delegates intimated that in Kenya, they recognize that every learner has something unique to offer and so they have redirected their curriculum to focus on nurturing very learner's potential. It was reported that there is need for education reforms to move to a competence-based system of education as opposed to encouraging high grades and passing exams. In this regard, emphasis in Kenya has been put on talent and skills development; for instance, more sportsmen and artists are now coming up.

In the same vein, it was reiterated that there is need to train teachers to appreciate the competence –based model. Teachers need to be empowered and motivated to appreciate the new curriculum if they are to instill the much needed confidence in their learners.

The third key issue that was raised was the need for an empowered, engaged and ethical citizen. There is a need to nurture a useful and ‘good’ person. A good person was described as one that appreciates the ethical and moral values around him/her and appreciated diversity and respects other people in the community. The gist is to harmonize these skills to become useful in the community. It was stressed that educators need to design learning in a manner that is ethical and useful.

Educators were called upon to expand pathways in the school curriculum by expanding technical and vocational education in a manner that embeds skills and post–school training and cited sports and arts as a means which the youth can use to promote peace. It was reported that in Kenya, even with scholarships available for training in vocational schools, few students are willing to join these institutions because of the mind-set right from the formative years that these institutions are for those who fail to make it to university. It was stressed that if these key issues are addressed, then educators will go a long way in transforming education, as education drives economies and many other aspects in society the world over.

The youth population in the East African region is the critical majority and a major determinant of the country’s future and therefore, there is need to massively invest in the education of the youth in the region. It was noted that because in the job market where automated jobs are taking over traditional jobs, educators are churning out graduates for jobs that are no longer existent and the onus now falls on educators to prepare students for the versatile job market.

Policy makers were urged to transform educators so that they transform learners. If everyone is engaged, it impacts on performance and helps students to be future ready. It cited that 21st learners are continuous learners. They need to be motivated to learn beyond the formal curriculum; they need to keep rediscovering, reinventing, renovating so that they can be competitive in the job market.

There is growing need for collaboration between teachers, schools and students, education leaders and policy makers. Therefore, the new world is beyond any single entity and if success is to be achieved, then there must be collaboration amongst stakeholders.

On entrepreneurship, the delegates stressed the need to encourage young entrepreneurs who have skills that have not been tested before. Delegates noted that students need to be mentored and supported to develop other ideas. An example was given of Kenya where the Leaps Hub has been launched and already students are advancing brilliant solutions to local problems. Educators need to create ethical societies that are free from corruption to allow the region to prosper economically, schools should champion transformation for global leaders.

The session opined that schooling is a common experience in children the world over and therefore plays an important role in shaping character and initiative adding that teachers are required to play the parenting and nurturing role and to enhance good character, creativity and leadership in the children under their care.

Three key issues essential in education transformation were cited, which are: designing and promoting co-curricular activities for students, character building and mind-set development. The other issue identified is transforming the classroom to be more engaging for every student in order to facilitate participatory learning. Educators called on to change the set-up of classes. Educators were encouraged to make learners to always face each other as opposed to facing teachers; this will foster collaboration, team work and control.

Additionally, educators were called upon to bridge the gap between schools and communities. The session emphasized that soft skills such as teamwork, interpersonal skills, social work ethics and professionalism among others should be taught alongside the technical skills. It was agreed that with the changing dynamics of the 21st century employment world, people are hired because of their credentials and character and not necessarily high grades. There is therefore, need for role play and practicability in the skills that are taught to the students.

On nurturing character, creativity and relationships in schools the session stressed that each child is unique and special, has the potential to be good and great, is naturally curious and inherently creative. Participants shared on how they have transformed their classrooms and schools to be interesting and engaging for every student and how they can create an environment that stimulates collaboration, teamwork, respect and problem solving.

Participants noted that character, creativity and innovation are very important aspects to learners in the 21st century but that the onus is on educators to ensure that the education system integrates these aspects. Examination system as one of the barriers on why in Uganda has not moved on as expected. The system is such that educators teach only that which is examinable and that this notwithstanding, even parents insist that schools must focus on grades as opposed to skills.

There is growing mismatch between what is taught in school and what is required at the workplace where we are faced with highly qualified but incompetent students who are not ready for the job market. There is need to ensure an environment that is conducive to nurturing creativity and character. This can be by bringing all stakeholders such as parents, teachers, and policy makers on board and embed skills into the curriculum.

Delegates reiterated the need to adopt a practical approach for learners to ensure they are creative and innovative, through providing hands-on training to students that mirrors the real employment world. This can be done through skills development and internship. The participants also emphasized that character, creativity and relationships are central to peace building in society.

Youth engagement in decision making is also key in peace building and conflict resolution, and it is pertinent that youth are equipped with capacity, knowledge and skills in peace building and conflict resolution. Participants were encouraged to empower their educators and to develop strategies to activate transformation through reviewing the curriculum to suit the changing employment needs.

3.3.3 Youth Leadership, Entrepreneurship and Service

This session focused mainly the Moral and innovative leadership of the youth. It was geared towards burgeoning youth population in the great lakes region progress towards peace and prosperity depending on youth engagement because youth are critical thinkers, change makers, innovators, communicators and leaders. Young people can be active drivers of positive development in local communities, engaging people at the grassroots level as well as connecting and communicating with the wider society and world.

Participants observed that time has come not to give lip services to people but focus on practical programmes for the youth development such as recognition and involvement of youth-led participation to achieve Sustainable Development Goals and the national development plans for different governments. Therefore, Governments should encourage youth involvement in decision making in sustainable peace and development.

Regarding moral and innovative leadership, delegates stressed the idea of creating safe spaces of engaging the youth in civic space; where the young engage in decision making at dinner conversations in the African setting. Youth should look forward to serving others through voluntarism for civic engagement and involvement. In the aspect of digital space, it focused on how to inspire young people to contribute and shape the African agenda through digital migration and forge an alliance to drive the GPL agenda in the globe.

Entrepreneurship and services undeniably spell out the bold commitment and recognition of the centrality of young people in shaping of the ever changing continent. Though young people make the majority population of the world, there is need to place great hope in their power to shape the future now than ever before. The involvement of young people as agents of change in national development is a must and cannot be overestimated. African youth are brave, hardworking, easy to train and happy go lucky young leaders who respect their leaders. Therefore, the space for young people is there but they must build themselves, and know their strength.

Delegates noted that people cannot talk about peace and sustainable development goals without youth participation. Therefore, youth participation and involvement in programme design

implementation and evaluation is key. Young people should be involved as active agents in the programme not just recipients of services.

Youth leaders work in service for the greater good of our society and this is only achieved if youth leadership is founded on values and service. Participants stressed that lives are founded on our cultural and family values such as respect, compassion, empathy, care, honour and integrity. These are some of the shared values that give us identity and transcend all our differences and backgrounds, which are profoundly important to all people in leadership.

Governments and cultural institutions must ground the youth leadership on service to others and doing greater good at all times, where youth leaders in different capacities look at the positive contributions they have made to make the world a little better than they found it for generations.

That leadership is not about being in a particular position. It is simply a role that the youth can play every single day in their peers, families and where they work. Therefore, young people should underpin leadership styles with values and service and most importantly that leadership comes with responsibility.

On entrepreneurship, participants emphasized creating solutions to the challenges in the society even when these solutions must be anchored on creativity, innovations and values. Therefore, young people should inculcate skills and values of patience, perseverance, honest and caring for others to be able to reap the entrepreneurship dividend. Those good entrepreneurs are driven by money, fame or prestige but great entrepreneurs are driven by the desire to make a difference in the world. Therefore, young people should choose the path of making positive contribution to humanity in order to become great entrepreneurs.

The delegates collectively looked at public space in terms of creating innovation, creativity, strengths in sports and culture to moral and innovative leadership.

3.3.4 Peace Begins in the Home: Women-Led Initiatives for Peace and Development Theme: “Moral and Innovative Leadership: New Models for Sustainable Peace and Development”

The session focused on the question of how women bring unique value to the family and larger society, through their natural capacity for empathy and their ability to create harmonious relationships. Hinged on the women’s track theme, “Peace Begins in the Home: Women-Led Initiatives for Peace and Development,” the discussions sought to identify the invaluable resources for peace and development on the grassroots and community levels as part of efforts to look at new models for sustainable peace and development.

In line with the objectives of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that promote an increase in opportunities for women in education, the economy, politics and public life, the session discussions revolved around emphasis on women’s unique and innate talents and finding ways to

engage them as leaders for peace and development in the home and the world. The speakers drawn from different countries reviewed the role and impact of women in fostering peace and development. They also highlighted grey areas that the women can put more effort in to ensure that they become leaders for peace and development.

The session further highlighted Uganda's dark and turbulent past that had hindered women's empowerment, adding that over the years, this has been slowly erased. Women are the most affected whenever there is disturbance like war and violence. There is a need for women to play a critical role in initiatives that promote peace and development. The session acknowledged the growing violence towards women, perpetuated through wars, religion, ethnic conflicts and nuclear threats adding that women have a big responsibility to educate children to become peace makers.

Panelists tasked the participants to focus on economic empowerment for women, noting its importance for both men and women to earn for the family together. The panelists further tasked participants to identify the root causes of conflict in homes, countries and the African continent and called for focus and solutions on economic, social, political and religious factors that fuel conflict in homes and communities.

Delegates were reminded that a home is never made by one gender, acknowledging the role of men in building a home. Women are central in peace making in a home and should take that role and commitment serious adding that women in leadership positions should always behave as women. The theme of the session was perfectly aligned with women's experiences and efforts in building peace because African women are expected to be the chief moulders of mind, character, behaviour at home and the community adding that the success of the society therefore, lies in the roles women play in communities.

A number of perspectives emerged in the general discussion. One participant from Uganda noted that although women spearhead peace, some of them are victims of violence or "patients" citing care women, who go through challenges at home, including herself, but still go out and fight for the rights of other women. Another participant stated that the road to empowerment can be boosted if women take on leadership roles, while another participant called for the need to cultivate a culture of peace, harmony to the children to be an example to the society.

3.3.5 Entrepreneurship and Investment as catalyst for Peace and Development

This session was premised on endemic income disparity and lack of a strong middle class as drivers that have kept societies unstable throughout the world. Conflicts can cripple incentives for investment and long-term development. Conversely, economic development thrives in an environment of political and social stability. However, peace is a precondition of prosperity but also entrepreneurship and investment can be catalysts for peace. Income disparity is a problem and cause of conflicts, where there is no middle class and nobody has anything to

protect. There must be peace for development to take place. Entrepreneurship and investment can lead to peace. However, if there is no peace, you will not have any development in the region.

The Head of delegation from Kenya, the **Hon. Eugene Wamalwa**, the Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Devolution and ASAL Areas informed the delegates that peace is necessary for development but without development, there cannot be peace. He thus called upon the states in the East African region to channel their efforts into activities that bring development in areas where it has not reached.

The Cabinet Secretary emphasized that the cross-border initiatives are not just about regional integration but also assist in growing business between our countries as well as encouraging a sense of belonging amongst our people. He told participants that peace starts with transformation and working together. He therefore reiterated the need to plan together to bring peace in the regions, emphasizing that borders should not be a burden.

The Cabinet Secretary reminded participants that there was need to improve on the infrastructure and provide water to develop the areas of Karamoja because they face similar challenges with Kenya noting that one of the challenges identified was poor roads. On that note, he pointed that there is a need to rebuild the roads so as to cause development. He also stated that there is need to increase trade, reduce unemployment for our youth and ensure our borders are secure for investments and development. Ultimately, when we improve the trade and development of our people and reduce poverty, peaceful co-existence shall also be enhanced.

The session was further informed that Karamoja had lagged behind due to wars and cattle thefts from one another in the region. The participant added that over 40,000 light weapons were recovered through the disarmament programme from 2000 to 2008; small arms were publically burnt and now peace reigns in the entire region of Karamoja.

A delegate from Ministry of Roads in Uganda Government informed participants that the government had constructed roads in Karamoja and Moroto and that three-quarter of the roads are tarmacked (about 500km) from Kampala, reiterating that investments have brought peace and employment in Karamoja, thus a stable community and reduced inequality.

In conclusion, the delegate said that Karamoja is now stable, peaceful and on the move to become the next business and investment destination. Further, peace and stability of Karamoja has stimulated economic growth and development of the neighbouring districts in Uganda and regions in Kenya and that security is essential but entrepreneurship and investments are critical for development, peace and stability to reign in any country.

Further, participants were informed that solving cross border conflicts will lead to peace thus development noting that so long as there are small arms in the region, instability will continue to thrive. Instability comes about because youth are not gainfully employed and because access to education, health and nutrition of children and women are necessary for a peaceful economy. The region needs to promote private sector partnership because they provide employment thus promoting the lives of people.

3.3.5 The Parliamentarians' Roundtable Session

This session sought to address critical issues of peace and development for the East African/Great Lakes regions as well as international levels with parliamentarians and other distinguished leaders. In addition, pressing issues regarding identity-based conflict and cross-border cooperation, global issues such as prospects for the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula and African cooperation were also examined.

Further, discussions zeroed around the fact that peace and prosperity can only flourish when nations exemplify integrity, good governance and responsibility. Reflections were also made on the fact that realizing peace and prosperity requires leadership with moral and innovative characters coupled with ethical standards. Panelists agreed that cultivating moral and innovative competences are key towards realizing positive advances at all levels of society.

On innovative leadership, leaders were urged to be creative in finding solutions to society's problems in order to realize peace. Some people are lonely because they build walls instead of bridges that can help them realize peace. The rivers and mountains that create boundaries between nations are not deeper than the blood that people share as human beings. The participants thanked President Museveni for participating in the reunification of the Korean Peninsula. Representatives from the National Assembly of Korea said that they were delighted to have participated in the Global Peace Leadership Conference at a time when a lot of peace efforts and support were going on between North and South Korea.

South Korea is a partner in the economic development of Africa in terms of agriculture and industrialization. The representatives thanked all the 54 African countries for supporting peace process in the Korean peninsula, adding that both North and South Korea were still committed to securing a declaration on the end of a cold war between the two countries. Both South Korea and Africa in general shared a lot of development related history, noting that it was because of that that the Korean-African Act was passed by the National Assembly of South Korea, into law. The Act aims to promote economic development both in South Korea and Africa.

Participants also noted that Good governance, ethical and moral issues and transparency can only be effectively addressed consciously. Consciousness will foster peace as opposed to exclusivity based on religion, tribe and political parties.

4.0 Committee Observations


The Committee made the following observations:-

1. The Ministry of Education has commenced piloting a competence –based model of education as opposed to encouraging high grades and passing exams. This will recognize that every learner has something unique to offer and so they have redirected their curriculum to focus on nurturing every learner’s potential;
2. The Inter- Religious Council of Kenya has worked closely with government agencies towards resolving extremism by preaching peace and tolerance among communities. Brave Kenyans individually have worked towards supporting the unity of Kenya by denouncing terrorism. Kenyans stood together as Christians and Muslims to strengthen the national unity, irrespective of the numerical strengths of either religion;
3. Empowering women socially, politically and economically is key to realizing peace and prosperity;
4. Businesses can create opportunities and jobs for the young people to prevent them from engaging in violence and extremism;
5. Churches and faith-based organizations are key in addressing poverty and peace issues in society;
6. Political leaders play a big role in addressing violence against women in order for the world to realize peace and ;
7. The inclusion of religious leaders in peace building processes will lead to the creation of a more cohesive society.

5.0 Committee Recommendations

Following observations and deliberations, the Committee made the following recommendations:-

1. Governments should take the lead in promoting cross border peace;
2. There is need to build relationships and trust between political and religious leaders to explore creative ways to dialogue in order to realize unity and reconciliation; and,
3. Inter- Religious Council of Kenya should continue playing important role in peacebuilding and in stability through the promotion of peaceful coexistence and reconciliation among communities.

Signed..........Date.....*27/9/2018*.....

Hon. Maina Kamanda, EGH, M.P
Chairperson,
Committee on National Cohesion and Equal Opportunity

MINUTES OF THE 35TH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL COHESION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY HELD ON MONDAY 4TH SEPTEMBER, 2018 IN THE CONVENTION CENTRE, PRIDE INN HOTEL, MOMBASA AT 9.00 AM

Members Present

1. The Hon. Maina Kamanda, EGH, M.P - **Chairperson**
2. The Hon. Prof. Zadock Abel Ogutu, M.P
3. The Hon. Benjamin Gathiru Mwangi, M.P.
4. The Hon. Wilson Kipngetich Kogo, M.P
5. The Hon. Daniel Wanyama Sitati, M.P.
6. The Hon. Charles Ong'ondo Were, MP
7. The Hon. Maison Leshoomo, M.P
8. The Hon. Mohamed Hire Garane, M.P.
9. The Hon. Prof. Jacqueline Oduol, MP
10. The Hon. Joyce Korir Chepkoech, M.P
11. The Hon. Stephen Mule, M.P
12. The Hon. Jayne Njeri Wanjiru Kihara, M.P
13. The Hon. Julius Musili Mawathe, MP
14. The Hon. Rahab Mukami Wachira, M.P
15. The Hon. Rose Museo, MP
16. The Hon. Mohamed Ali Lekiro, MP
17. The Hon. Jerusha Mongina Momanyi, M.P

Apologies

1. The Hon. Ekomwa Lomenen, M.P - **Vice-chairperson**
2. The Hon. Adan W. Keynan CBS, M.P
3. The Hon. Jane Jepkorir Chebaibai, M.P.
4. The Hon. Edward Oku Kaunya, MP

Absent

The Hon. Dr. Enoch Kibunguchy, M.P

In –attendance

Committee Secretariat

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Deputy Director: | Mr. Peter Chemweno |
| 2. Clerk Assistant I: | Ms. Chebet Koskei |
| 3. Clerk Assistant III: | Mr. Abdifatah Bule |
| 4. Legal Counsel: | Ms. Emma Essendi |
| 5. Research Officer: | Ms. Annceta Gaceri |
| 6. Audio Officer: | Ms. Winfred Atieno |

MIN. NO. NA/NC&EO/141/2018: **PRAYERS**

The meeting was called to order at 9.10 am after which a prayer was said.

MIN. NO.KNA/NC&EO/142/2018: **Consideration and adoption of the Report on the Global Peace Leadership Conference (GPLC)**

The Committee considered and adopted the Report on the **Global Peace Leadership Conference (GPLC)** held from 1st -3rd August, 2018 in Kampala, Uganda as proposed and seconded by the Hon. Wilson Kipngetich Kogo, M.P and the Hon. Rahab Mukami Wachira, M.P respectively with the following observations and recommendations.

Observations

The Committee made the following observations:-

- (1) The Ministry of Education has commenced piloting a competence –based model of education as opposed to encouraging high grades and passing exams. This will recognize that every learner has something unique to offer and so they have redirected their curriculum to focus on nurturing every learner’s potential;
- (2) The Inter- Religious Council of Kenya has worked closely with government agencies towards resolving violent extremism by preaching peace and tolerance among communities. Brave Kenyans individually have worked towards supporting the unity of Kenya by denouncing terrorism. Kenyans stood together as Christians and Muslims to strengthen the national unity, irrespective of the numerical strengths of either religion;
- (3) Empowering women socially, politically and economically is key to realizing peace and prosperity;
- (4) Businesses can create opportunities and jobs for the young people to prevent them from engaging in violence and extremism;
- (5) Churches and faith-based organizations are key in addressing poverty and peace issues in society;

- (6) Political leaders play a big role in addressing violence against women in order for the world to realize peace; and,
- (7) The inclusion of religious leaders in peace building processes will lead to the creation of a more cohesive society.

Recommendations

The Committee made the following recommendations:

1. Governments should take the lead in promoting cross border peace;
2. There is need to build relationships and trust between political and religious leaders to explore creative ways to dialogue in order to realize unity and reconciliation; and,
3. The Inter- Religious Council of Kenya should continue playing important role in peacebuilding and stability through the promotion of peaceful coexistence and reconciliation among communities.

MIN. NO.KNA/NC&EO/143/2018: Consideration and aadoption of the Report on the study visit to Malaysia

The Committee considered and adopted the Report on the study visit to Malaysia held from 5th to 19th May 2018 as proposed and seconded by the Hon. Julius Musili Mawathe, MP and the Hon. Prof. Zadock Abel Ogutu, MP respectively with the following observations and recommendations.

Observations

The Committee made the following observations:-

- (1) The government of Malaysia gives Malays and other indigenous groupings a wide range of government help, including easy entry to universities, cheap business loans, scholarships, public service jobs, employment quotas in private sector jobs, and special government tenders. This results to deep rooted tension between the Malays and other races. However, it does not lead to violence.
- (2) During elections there are minimal violence or none in most cases despite the existence of various religions and races, political manipulation and preferential policies in Malaysia.
- (3) Malaysia is neither a party to the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) nor its Second Optional Protocol aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (1989). In March 2014, Malaysia rejected all recommendations to establish a moratorium on executions and abolish the death penalty made by fellow UN-member states at the UN Human

Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review, aimed at improving the country's human rights situation.

- (4) The Human Rights Commission of Malaysia adopted the issue on "Right to Health in Prison" as one out of its two thematic issues in working towards ensuring that the conditions of confinement in the country are constitutional and consistent with health, safety, and human dignity in order to achieve a criminal justice system that respects individual rights. The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health is a fundamental human right of every human being without discrimination. However, prisoners suffer a disproportionate burden of health problems as their health needs are often neglected.
- (5) Persons with Disabilities (PWD) are among the vulnerable groups in the society. Malaysia ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) on 6 July 2010, with reservations to Articles 15 and 18. Malaysia has not signed the Optional Protocols to this Convention. However, ratification of the CRPD is a step towards providing Malaysia's readiness to translate these rights into action.
- (6) Malaysian government ratified Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) more popularly known as the Women's Convention. CEDAW provides the framework for advocating for women's human rights.


Recommendations

Following observations made and deliberations, the Committee makes the following recommendations:

- (1) The executive arm of the government should put in place programmes and policies to promote the equalization of opportunities and improvement in the quality of life of marginalized and vulnerable people.
- (2) Parliament should ensure the independence of semi-autonomous government institutions that work towards improved livelihoods of marginalized and vulnerable people and communities;
- (3) This Committee should enhance its monitoring efforts on such institutions with the aim of encouraging increased collaboration among them and take appropriate measures to reduce duplication of efforts.
- (4) There is need to find spaces and opportunities for this Committee and the parliament as a whole to partner with the civil society.

MIN. NO.KNA/NC&EO/144/2018: ADJOURNMENT

Having concluded the business of the day, the meeting was adjourned at 12.45 p.m.

SIGNATURE.....

DATE.....27/5/18

(HON. MAINA KAMANDA, EGH, M.P-CHAIRPERSON)



**COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL COHESION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
ATTENDANCE SCHEDULE**

**REGISTER FOR THE ADOPTION OF REPORT ON THE GLOBAL PEACE
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (GPLC),
KAMPALA, UGANDA**

DATE: 4th sept 2018 TIME: 9:00 am VENUE: Prado Inn, mombasa

	NAME	SIGNATURE
1	The Hon. Maina Kamanda, EGH, M.P. – Chairperson	
2	The Hon. Ekomwa Lomenen, M.P – Vice- Chairperson	
3	The Hon. Adan W. Keynan, CBS, M.P	
4	The Hon. Maison Leshoomo, M.P	
5	The Hon. Daniel Wanyama Sitati, M.P.	
6	The Hon. Stephen Mule, MP	
7	The Hon. Benjamin Gathiru Mwangi, M.P.	
8	The Hon. Charles Ong'ondo Were, MP	
9	The Hon. Edward Oku Kaunya, MP	
10	The Hon. Jane Jepkorir Chebaibai, M.P..	
11	The Hon. Jayne Njeri Wanjiru Kihara, M.P.	
12	The Hon. Rose Museo, M.P	
13	The Hon. Prof. Jacqueline Oduol, MP	
14	The Hon. Joyce Korir Chepkoech, M.P.	
15	The Hon. Julius Musili Mawathe, MP	

16	The Hon. Jerusha Mongina Momanyi, M.P.	
17	The Hon. Rahab Mukami Wachira, M.P.	
18	The Hon. Mohamed Ali Lokiru, MP	
19	The Hon. Mohamed Hire Garane, M.P.	
20	The Hon. Wilson Kogo, M.P	
21	The Hon. Prof. Zadock Abel Ogutu, M.P.	
22.	The Hon. Enoch Kibunguchy, M.P	