

EVERYTHING ABOUT
SMALL GROUPS
OF DISCIPLESHIP
WITH CHILDREN

CCI - Children Camp International
(CAMP Brazil)

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WORDS IN USE IN THIS MANUAL

CCI – Children Camp International.

SG & SMG – Small Multiplier Group.

FOLLOW UP PROGRAM – Biblical didactic material produced by the CCI ministry to be used in small groups of children.

DISCIPULATOR RELATIONSHIP – A relationship that produces a new disciple.

DISCIPLE – One who is accompanied and taught by means of a informal day-to-day relationship by a disciple.

DISCIPULATOR – One who accompanies and teaches through an informal relationship with his disciple, day by day.

LEADER IN TRAINING – One who accompanies a SG' leader to assist and learn in practice how to run a SMG.

SMALL FAIR – Meeting of several SMG for communion, celebration and shopping souvenirs with the score obtained by the Cards.

BRIETGE EVENT – Events, tours, fairs, meetings, with other SMG, with the objective of bringing children closer to each other, so that they become friends and get involved in the local church.

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INTRODUCTION

“And what you heard from me in the presence of many witnesses, it transmits to faithful men who are also capable of teaching others.”

2 Timothy 2: 2

Teaching can be a commitment, but discipleship is a mission. As in Jewish custom, there was also no school in the primitive church. The homes were the places for the child's education and training. The church, its priests, and teachers, helped families with the teaching that was done in their houses. And so it was for years and years.

Discipleship is about who you are, no manipulation, it involves the truth. Discipleship implies involvement, it is not doing and leaving, you do and stay, it involves socializing. Discipleship belongs to the individual, not the organization, it is not a church task, it is a personal task.

Discipleship is not a lesson in baptism, it can be an excellent form of teaching, but it is not all. It is not counseling, even if it is good for help and guidance. Discipleship is not a Bible study, even if it is necessary for Christian growth. Discipleship is not a model for the church to grow.

All these things may be part of discipleship, but they are not their essence. This handbook was written to assist you to understand a better way to discipleship.

So, we also would like to give you a presentation of the CCI's curriculum, that the mission is using in Brazil for a discipleship project. As they are now have been used in many different denominations, churches and among many families.

The focus of this children's discipleship material is through small groups. And it can be made in a family environment or in the neighborhood, but some

people also use it in a church environment, in meetings with a group of children.

Our goal is that you can be able to develop your small group with success and joy, be a blessing in the life of children, and help in church's ministry in your local congregation.

We set out to write it in the form of questions and answers, to make it simple and easy to apply. So, feel free to read it, think about it and as possible, we recommend you apply in your children's ministry or with your family's kids. And whenever a new question arises, remember this manual as a guide, and use the subject index to find the answers you are looking for.

The questions deal with the philosophy of a small multiplier group, its formation, from the beginning, implementation and activities that happen during your small group. As well as the program, the follow up curriculum and the encounter's dynamics.

There are also specific guidelines aspects regarding the multiplying of their children's SG, that is, how you should work, so that from your small group, other SGs can emerge with the same vision and purpose as yours.

This manual can be used by someone who is already leading a small group, but it is also very useful for someone who is going to implement a new SG and has no experience with this ministry yet.

It will act as a guide, offering direction on how to start your own small group of children step by step, as well as support and encouragement in the progress of your SG and on the spiritual growth of your children.

We understand that this material does not address all the different doubts and possibilities of day-to-day realities of a SG. So, when any difficulty arises, and you do not get an answer, please contact us, to get help and clarification.

We would also like to consider your help in sending suggestions, and testimonies. This will not only help the CCI (Children Camp International) ministry's team but will also be used to help others. And may be a resource for new editions of this manual.

If God has placed in your heart to make a difference in some children's life, to minister and disciple them, we hardly suggest for you to learn and use this material. Specially regarding reaching the children around your family and church.

Our prayer is that this manual clarifies any possible doubts you might have, also motivating you in your moments of struggles and challenges.

1. THE POST-MODERN CHILD

Postmodernity is basically a critique of modernity, its values, and principles. The word that best characterizes this movement is 'deconstruction'. This is considered as good and common by society.

A huge feeling of abandonment, where children are abandoned in themselves, having no solid relationships with their parents, who in the rush of life, are too busy.

Gender issues, where children choosing to change gender, encouraging boys to dress up as girls and play with dolls. There is even a movement of major brands in this direction.

The parental idolatry, where children have been the center of families, with all their wishes satisfied, and a lack of discipline.

The feminism has made boys feel vulnerable, becoming either effeminate or sexist. So, insecurity and lack of responsibility have been characteristics of males. Girls are increasingly encouraged to be better than boys. They are fed by the ideal of being what they want and making their own rules (abortion, not submission, denial of roles, extinction of the mother in the home).

There are professionals and sectors specialized in child marketing, considering that children have decision-making power regarding consumption, which is often rampant, almost always fueled by the parents' guilt.

Born in the information age in real time, children are not used to waiting. The idea of anything that takes or is laborious to achieve is frustrating for them. Bankruptcy of authority, parents and teachers are hostages to children's authority.

1.1 WHAT IS A SG VALUE FOR A CHILD?

Children have been seen by society as a group that deserves just a little bit of our attention. In general, there is a big negligence of the government, society, and the family itself on the value and importance that must be given in the training of a child.

In this way, children have been placed in the background for many cultures and consequently are helpless and without the attention and necessary value for their lives.

A small group together with a blessing leadership can transform a child's life. It can give her a value that she never thought she would have. A relational importance that until then she did not feel and giving her a sense of life that stimulates her and makes her feel more pleasure and happiness.

2. EVAGELISM

2.1 ONLY EVANGELIZING A CHILD IS ENOUGH?

The evangelism of child is a great and valuable action to do. But our great commission was not only to evangelize, but also to make disciples. We need to understand that to make a good teacher or good evangelist will not bring the same result of making disciples. The evangelism will bring the result of the addition, the discipleship will bring the result of the multiplication. And Jesus knew that.

However, we first need to accomplish the evangelism, considering the need (condemnation), of all because of the sin, and the solution (death of Christ), for every creature. So, every child has a need of salvation, and Jesus died for them, to save their lives as well. The commission does not distinguish between sex, age, or nationality and therefore it involves children and their need for salvation.

And as we look at the great commission from the perspective of what Jesus would want to happen, it is also clear that making disciples involves promoting salvation and the spiritual growth of a life, culminating in new generations of disciples.

Considering the inclusion of this person in the body of Christ, the church and his initiation and improvement in service (making disciples).

The evangelism of children, as an end disconnected from the discipleship, is outside of the great commission. That is why every action of evangelism of children should aim to make disciples. And it should be done by parents or teachers (masters). Furthermore, children are more accessible to teaching, are more mouldable and finally, they are potential followers of examples. And children also have most of their lives left to follow Christ.

3. DISCIPLESHIP

3.1 WHAT IS DISCIPLE, AND DISCIPLESHIP?

The word discipleship does not occur in the Bible, only the term disciple, and the imperative expression, "make disciples" is what appears. And it happens in Matthew 28.19. Therefore, before building a concept of discipleship, it is important to understand what a disciple is and what it is to make disciples.

Disciple in Greek means student, apprentice, one who learns. That follows and indulges in someone else's teaching. One who sits at the feet of a master to learn from him. Disciple was already a common word in the times of New Testament. The term was not only used to designate the followers of Jesus, we could see this term before, in the mention of the disciples of John the Baptist in Matthew 9:14, Moses in John 9:28 and also the Pharisees in Mark 2.18.

Jesus began his ministry by calling disciples. The word disciple was of common use in Jewish culture, even Judas Iscariot was counted among the disciples in Matthew 10: 2, 4. And it was evolved into theological meaning and started to be used in the New Testament, especially in the book of Acts, and with a more specific connotation to designate all those who converted to the gospel.

In fact, all believers, all brothers, whether adults or children, became part of the crowd of disciples, Acts 6.2, "whose number increased more and more", as we read in Acts 6.7, ... "and the word of God was spread", so that the number of disciples in Jerusalem multiplied.

Therefore, the disciple of Christ can thus be defined as every person who being saved through faith in Jesus Christ, including a child, starts to follow him as your Lord. This is the definition of a disciple.

And the expression "makes disciples", that is found in the great commission in Matthew 28.19, it is in the imperative form (in the original

Greek), and literally means “to disciple”. This action includes both admitting, enlisting, or raising disciples (students).

3.2 WHAT ARE SOME PHASES OF DISCIPLESHIP?

The text of Acts 14.2 indicates that Paul and Barnabas announced the Gospel with the very well-defined goal of making disciples. That is, enlist new followers of Jesus Christ, prepare them, and send them to also make disciples.

First, they announced the gospel in that city, and after they made many disciples, and then they returned to Lystra and Antioch. Certainly, they dedicated enough time to develop a discipling relationship with those people, until they effectively after converting and following Jesus as Lord and Salvador, they finally started to become new disciples.

So, we could consider four moments or phases (in the book of Acts), that show the dynamics of making disciples. The first action towards making disciples starts with a call. People were called to follow Jesus, and this is the first dimension of discipleship. And for the process to be continued they must accept this call. This call is the first and most significant sign of the beginning of this discipling relationship. The Lord Jesus Himself called many of his disciples, like Peter, Felipe and others, and most of them accepted, but others like the rich young man did not accept the call. And, when Jesus sent his disciples to make other disciples he said: when you get to a house give peace, and if your peace is accepted, stay there ...

But the big commission does not stop there, it also orders us to after the calling, to teach them to obey all the things that the Lord Jesus Christ has commanded. That is, to refine the disciples. And, in the model of Jesus, this teaching is not something formal but informal, it is done on the walk, into the relationship's opportunities that arises.

So, we have the third dimension of discipleship, after we have called and taught, we must bring them together (the church), involve these disciples in a community of believers. This was the apostles' procedure as described in

Acts. The apostle Paul himself, who after being converted and baptized, was introduced to the fellowship of the disciples who were in Damascus, Acts 9.18 and 19. And in the same form Lydia, and the jailer of Philippi, in Acts 16.15 and 33 and 34.

Finally, discipleship also considers the continuation of the christian walk together as important and necessary, since a disciple never stops being a disciple. In Acts 14, the disciples were concerned with returning to the other cities to confirm the disciples' spirits. ... and urging them to persevere in the faith saying that in the midst of many tribulations it is necessary for us to enter the kingdom of God.

And this whole walk is done in the direction of Ephesians 4, where it says ... "having in view of the perfecting of the Saints for the work of the ministry and for the edification of the body of Christ". And in Colossians 1:28, 29, the apostle Paul also expresses that in addition to announcing he sought to admonish and teach converts. So, discipleship action is to produce new disciples, and it takes our journey and ministry building the body of Christ until His next coming.

Paul invested time in the discipleship of his followers because his goal was the multiplication of souls, the preparation of new disciples. Just like us, we must invest time in our children's discipleship so that they are prepared to win and disciple others.

We realized then that discipleship in the light of the great commission begins with calling disciples, goes through teaching, then aggregating these disciples into the church, and finally, perfecting, where this disciple also learns to serve by making new disciples.

3.3 WHEN CAN I DISCIPLE?

Should disciple making happen only after conversion? Can I choose a child to disciple him before he is converted or just children who have already accepted Jesus?

Discipleship is a relational process of help and influences, and therefore it does not depend on whether the child is already converted or not. In this way, a child who has not yet accepted Jesus can be chosen by you to be disciplined. Look at Jesus himself, He chose and called some men to maintain a discipling relationship with them. And many were not yet converted, and they followed Him. Others like the case of one man when Jesus called, he said “sir, allow me to go and bury my father first”. Matthew 8:18

So, it is important that you understand that you will start discipleship with children who do not yet know Christ as their savior. And that among the children you call for your small group or family group, many will accept, but others may not want to meet you.

3.4 WHAT IS RELATIONAL DISCIPLESHIP?

It is a relationship that a SG leader or parent develops with his children, with the aim of teaching about salvation in Jesus and transfer to them spiritual principles and values for life. As well as influence the child positively through his own life and testimony.

4. SMALL GROUPS

4.1 WHAT IS SMG?

It is an abbreviation for Small Multiplier Group. This is a group of children, led by a teenager, young adult, or adult, who has weekly, informal meetings, and that through relationships influence and develop boys and girl's discipleship.

4.2 HOW SHOULD THE LIFE OF A SG LEADER BE?

Being a christian who feels the desire in his heart to help children to know Jesus and grow morally and spiritually. Show fearful attitude, behavior coherent and christian life. And being a teachable person who understands and practices what is taught. Be willing to make an intentional group for discipleship with children, in your home, or at someone's home near your home. And finally, assimilate a multiplier's vision, in which, understands that your job should consider training your children focusing the discipleship of others too.

4.3 WHAT MATERIAL CAN I USE IN MY SG?

The CCI ministry has developed an appropriate curriculum for child discipleship, and it has been used in Brazil, and has shown excellent results. So, we are making it available also in English. It is a follow up program, and it was prepared and available to be used for churches and leaders, but also for families and parents. It is a viewed chronological biblical curriculum with a guide manual for parents and leaders, and with video's orientations. And for the children, it has kits with collectable cards, stickers album, stickers, and

daily dynamics activities. And all the material is gamified and ludic, providing a dynamic of participation and interactivity among adults and children.

The CCI follow up program lasts four to five years and was specially developed for small group (or cell groups), with children.

4.4 HOW TO START A SG? WHAT ARE THE FIRST STEPS?

The first thing is to have the training on how to access and use the curriculum we provide. As you know the material and how to use it you will feel more secure. It is fundamental to know the material for the success on using it.

The second thing is to be closer to your neighborhood. The approach of neighbors sometimes it is a paradigm break, that is, you start to have with your neighbors. Maybe the relationship that you will develop with them, they did not have before. It will make you more connected and closer to the children.

Hence the next steps are to pray specifically for some children and their families, for the ones that you would like to have in your SG. You could write some names that you know, and you would like to make influence in their lives. Pray for their parents and show them that you choose them to be a blessing in their lives as well. It is important that they know that you have prayed for them and sought God for that blesses their lives. And it is important that the family also has knowledge that you pray for them that God will help in their problems and supply in Christ their needs.

The Holy Spirit himself, at the right time will direct your heart to the moment of children's approach and contact with their families. And later, talk to them about your children's small group project. As you are more related with the children's families you could start your SG and share how they can walk with Jesus and be an influence to others. This process should take at least two months.

Do these things from a natural way, do not carry the burden of trying to convert children or trying to take them to church. Consider the feeling that you

are trying to help them, you are trying to bless their lives and may unintentionally convert them or take them to church. You are simply being a friend who helps and seeks to influence for good. When developing this relationship of prayer and friendship with children in your community or neighborhood, a climate of acceptance and greater freedom will be created. Which will facilitate acceptance of your SG.

It is important that unless your small group is with your children in family, it should not be just with one child. This activity is with a group (which is well seen socially), and not only with a child, individually.

So, you having taken these three important steps to start your SG, and already having the children who will participate, the movement is to organize your first meeting. Plan a date with games, souvenirs, handcrafts, snacks, and movies. It is interesting that the first meeting can attract children and keep them excited for the next meetings.

It can be along with the other SG's encounter in your church, preferably in a place other than the church. As people in the community are generally resistant to going to church or letting their children go. Now invite the children to attend your meeting and have a blessed and enjoyable first encounter.

It is good for you to know that as the children accept the invitation, the parents also will approve. If any child or parent shows a lack of interest in attending your SG meeting, do not get discouraged. Explain that you will continue to pray for them, and that this will not prevent your friendship with them.

So, proceed to the next and last step in this path to creating your SG. Start your weekly group meeting. You should give special attention for the content of the game into the project and for the interactional part of the presented material. This will make them more connected and interested in the bible histories, memorized bible verses, the mystery's questions, and the cards game.

Since you are aware of your mission and where you want to go, in the use of your material, and with your participating children at your side, start your SG successfully.

4.5 WHAT ACTIVITIES CAN I HAVE ON MY SG?

As you may have already observed a SG meeting is not a class and it is not a formal meeting. The time with your SG should be an informal meeting, with the objective of developing a teachable relationship, and with various activities that provides this.

In the beginning of your time you should open to conversation, about day by day life, families, friends, school, needihood, personal experiences and so on. And take part of the time, so they can share reasons for praying and you can pray together with them.

As you start talking about the bible's lesson, you should give time for questions and answers related with the biblical content, and their application and use of that for our daily life. It will be very important for children to talk and understand the story with your help, instead of telling them the story, talk to them about it.

The rest of your recommended time, you should set aside for communion, memorizing verses, playing card's game, talking about dilemmas, creating stories with cards, do some manual collages, crafts, sing songs, watch a movie, and so on.

4.6 WHERE CAN MY SG WORK?

The most appropriate and ideal place to hold a Small Group with children is in a home. Preferably your own home, if you cannot, it can be someone's home (a christian home), close to your home. If this house does not exist, it will not be an impediment that your SG take place in a more distant house. However, consider that these children, even living away from you, are children that you are adopting to help through a discipling relationship. And that you were called to be a support for their lives, moral, socially, and spiritually.

4.7 WHAT CAN'T MISS IN MY SG?

Since the small group's interest is fellowship with one another and a discipling relationship with the leader, what your meeting cannot lack is demonstrating their love, care and interest in children's lives as well as the companionship and friendship between them.

4.8 HOW LONG DOES MY SG MEETING LAST?

The minimum time for a SG meeting is one hour, however, this time can be increased as the children are interested and you feel freedom and have more time to stay for a longer period in their company. But you should do this with the parent's agreement.

4.9 WHAT IS THE AGE FOR A CHILD TO PARTICIPATE?

The ideal age for a child to participate in a SG should be between six, the age that they know how to read, until twelve years, before the teens age. However, there are SGs with children aged between three and six, specially in family's group, also with thirteen and fourteen. It is not the ideal age, but children of different ages are not a huge problem to participate, unless she needs individualized attention, this will prevent the necessary attention from leaders to the rest of the group.

Since the characteristic of a small groups is precisely the interaction, a helpful relationship between older children with younger children is very important. The older ones often help the younger ones, and doing this, they increase their capacity of doing, and the younger ones starts seeing the older ones as a model and example for their lives, and this is what we are looking for into the relational discipleship.

The older ones could help the younger ones with memorization, answering mysteries, company to the leader house and performing activities. This has been observed as an interest of older boys and girls, in feeling useful and more "mature" for helping younger children.

4.10 HOW MANY CHILDREN CAN PARTICIPATE IN A SG?

A small group can start with two children and have a maximum of twelve. However, we have observed that a good and even ideal number to follow is between seven and eight children.

4.11 HOW LONG SHOULD I HAVE A SMALL GROUP FOR?

The discipling relationship does not have a time limit. There is no deadline determined for discipleship. As we live, we can influence people to learn and grow up with God. And these people will often continue to be in touch with you and sometimes they will need your advice and help. However, our follow up curriculum takes four to five years of duration.

So, as you have the chance and time, you can do a year, two or three years of this curriculum, but it doesn't mean that after it you should end your discipleship with those children.

4.12 WHAT IS THE PARTICIPATION OF MY CHURCH IN MY SG?

It will be great if your local church can participate and accompany your small group. This can be done in prayer by donating souvenirs to the "little fair" (bridge event), to introduce children to the church, making snacks for the children ... Anyway, whatever is available for the church to help. And it is also

important that you consider involving your children with the church as well, as this can be very profitable for their lives.

4.13 WHAT IS A BRIDGE EVENT?

The bridge event is any event promoted by leaders of SG in which you promote some church contact and approximation. One that is the most used in our SGs is the “little fair”. The Bridge Event goal is to produce communion, friendship and a greater relationship between children attending different SG. These events have as their final objective bring SG’s children to attend the local church, so they could have the benefits of the church program, as well as the fellowship and spiritual growth provided in it.

4.14 WHAT IS A “LITTLE FAIR”?

As they participate the meeting, learning lessons, memorizing Bible verses, they get to own collected cards, given by their leaders. So, after they finished part of the curriculum, the leaders promote a small fair. It is encounter with the children of several SGs. In there, they can have fellowship, recite memorized Bible verses, play, celebrate and listen to Bible stories. But mainly, they make purchases with their “money points” received with their gained cards.

4.15 WHAT ACTIVITIES CAN BE DONE OUT OF MEETINGS?

In addition to the time of the children’s weekly meeting, many small groups usually perform some activities such as walks, picnics, pajama nights, birthday parties and other similar activities. It is good to consider that any activities you do with your children, they will like a lot, it can be the simplest, they will enjoy it.

4.16 HOW TO INVOLVE SG CHILDREN IN THE LOCAL CHURCH?

This integration is one of the most important factors. So, your SG children will start to participate in your local church. An excellent way to involve your SG children in your local church is precisely through special meetings as the Small Fair, for children promoted by your Church. In these meetings the children will be able to meet other children and start new friendships. Since they will be children with the same interests, so they can strengthen their faith and have more pleasant moments of communion. And besides the Small Fair in the church, another event is the Delivery of Program Certificate, the delivery is based in the conclusion of part of the program. It is also one way to make families and children get involved with the local church.

4.17 HOW DO I RELATE TO THE CHILDREN'S FAMILY?

Your relationship with the children's families of your SG should be the better possible. Consider that these people are also special for you, since they are the children's parents and they also need your blessed friendship, they also can be transformed with your testimony. In some SGs they support the SG's meetings with snacks, rides, material, and others simple things. For them, this is a way to also help in their family's spiritual learning and to promote healthy friendships for their children. So, it will be good to get closer, be a friend, help and pray for these families.

5. MULTIPLICATION IN THE SMALL GROUP

5.1 HOW TO MULTIPLY MY SG?

In the end, multiplication is the main objective of the SG, as it is in the multiplication that we carry out Christ's commission to make disciples. And the formula of multiplying the small group is through the leader's vision and initiative. He or she, must train a new co leader who will be another multiplier. And this co leader should be the leader's auxiliar, he must be a fearful christian and he should demonstrate a christian's testimony. He or she can be a teenager, a youth, a mother, a parent, or older child of your SG. So, always stay alert for who stands out and in whom you see a potential leader to start another SG with your help.

When this leader's auxiliar is already trained, that is, when he already understood the philosophy and reason of a SG, and know how to conduct a relational discipling, a small group meeting and understand the way of dealing with children, he or she can start his or her own SG.

5.2 WHEN IS THE MOMENT OF MULTIPLING PG?

First, it is important for the leader to feel secure in his heart and the co leader to desire to carry out his own SG. God will use it to work out a new SG. And when the leader and the training assistant feel, they can already start a new group. The assistant feels that he is already able to start his own SG, and the leader realizes that he is already prepared to do this. They should count on the help of the children of the SG, that can invite other children for some special meetings, and the new leader will meet and work out a relationship with them and their parents. And so, they can start the SG's beginning process as described in the first part of this book.

After the relationships are built, the helper starts to contact the new children's parents to be part of the new SG and start making invitations. Upon having these new children and the new house, the co leader begins the curriculum with the "trail" in its SG.

And remember to consider that once a group is formed, the former is not dissolved. And it should not increase its size but continue to multiply. This is always done by starting another group, with another leader and other children. And always remember that your target should always be to form another new SG, at least one every year.

5.3 WHAT ARE THE WAYS TO MULTIPLE MY SG?

There are two ways to multiply your small group, the first, is through natural multiplication, that is, through the training of someone who you have chosen as an auxiliary, who learned to use the material, and who learned about the child's needs. The second, is through the training of new people, that after being guided by the spiritual needs of children, how to work with the them in a SG and how to use the material, they can start their own SG.

5.4 WHY HAVE AN ASSISTANT (LEADER IN TRAINING)?

The presence of a training assistant is essential for the multiplication of your SG. It is through it that you will be passing training, vision and encouraging him to start a SG too.

The training of an assistant must be done directly by you, and he must be participating in the activities of your small group. Conduct a person's training through monitoring his work is a practical and efficient way to start new SG. And this is a form of natural multiplication, considering that this person's training takes place through practice and not just theory.

5.5 WHAT SHOULD A LEADER IN TRAINING KNOW?

The training leader must have the experience on how to lead a normal group, having been trained by a leader who already has SG, and know how to use the material. He or she also should know how to relate to children, they also should have the same love and interest in performing a SG.

5.6 HOW TO INVOLVE AN AUXILIARY IN MY PG?

To have a helper you must also be in prayer, asking God to guide you in choosing one or two people. After a period of prayer, you must get close to this person(s). Try to show them the children's need for God and discipleship. How the society has treated children in a way that most of them have felt alone and abandoned. Show them that they are valuable to God and ask him or her to consider the fruitful strategy of working with children with you through small groups.

The involvement of your assistant in your small group should be done in a gradual way. From the first moment, guide him not only to be an observer. Give to him the opportunity to assist you in direct activities with children, receiving verses, asking questions in the conversation wheel, sharing the Bible story, playing games, talking about dilemmas, playing trump card or even serving snacks or always welcoming children.

And it is also important that this leader in training breaks down shyness, feel at ease among the children and start to have initiative in the relationship with them and the group. This way he will be being trained naturally in how to do a SG.

5.7 WHAT IS THE TIME TO MULTIPLE MY SG?

After this time of training helping in SG, your assistant and you should consider the best moment. You must feel that he is prepared to start a small group and he should feel prepared.

The helper must also enter the prayer process and choose some children around him or around where he resides to also be part of your SG. He also needs to be advised that to start a SG it is necessary to directed prayer and a process of relational involvement with children and family members, so he or she can start their small group.

5.8 HOW TO CHOOSE SG CHILDREN TO BE LEADERS?

Just as relational discipleship itself, it is also a natural process. The choice of one or more children to be leaders in training should also be done in a natural way. The leader must observe the relationships, the behavior, the initiative, the receptivity of others, the positive influence and so on. And to have a natural maturity of the process, this must be done with prayer and sincere observation on your part.

Generally, there are initiatives and desires of children to help. And it is important to observe and use it, specially the older ones. Being a disciple is a natural way of God's obedience, and part of the child's natural development. And many will show the condition to influence others with the discipleship as well.

5.9 WHAT ACTIVITIES STIMULATE RELATIONSHIPS MULTIPLICATORS?

As a parent or leader develops a relationship with their children, they influence them to be like them. Children are naturally encouraged to do act as the older ones having them as models of life. And in this relational situation

the leader starts to provide children with conditions and opportunities where they are blessed. And this is done by encouraging them to be praying for their friends, visiting their friends, inviting the friends to recreation, sharing a gift with their friends, helping them in overcoming some problem, and others.

5.10 CAN A CHILD HAVE DISCIPLATOR RELATIONSHIP?

The influence of a leader in his small group towards his children is the most important and stimulating factor for them to also develop relationships with purpose. Apart from that, the only thing that should be added is the natural challenge is that as disciples of Jesus, they should approach their friends with the interest of helping them to know the best path, the path with God. And so, he or she can have the opportunity to put this initiative into practice.

5.11 WHEN MULTIPLING PG OR STARTING A NEW SMALL GROUP?

The time to start a new small group as spoken in response should be the moment you feel that your training leader is already ready. He must also feel prepared and encouraged to perform his or hers own small group.

CONCLUSION

“Then Jesus came to them and said, all authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Therefore, go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you. And surely, I am with you always, to the very end of the age.” Matthew 28:18

Are the behavior and lives of our children, teenagers and young people revealing that they are being spiritually well influenced and well formed?

Keep an eye on your child! Look at him with love, with the love that God looks at you every day, love him and in doing so you will be teaching him to love his neighbor.

Welcome to this fun and at the same time the most serious adventure. The adventure of discovering God's principles together while discovering each other! It is necessary to rescue informal discipleship, informal education. It is essential to return the mission to each person. “Each house, a church, each person a disciple!”

“Do you understand what I did to you? You call me the Master and the Lord, and you say well; because I am. Now if I, being the Lord and the Master, washed your feet, you also should wash one another's feet. Because I set an example for you, so that, as I did for you, you may also do it.” John 13:12-15. “Become my imitators, as I am Christ's.” 1 Corinthians 11: 1.