



INSPIRE



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We are hundreds of young Africans impacting positive changes in thousands of lives in Africa! Joins us!

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EDITORIAL

What situations should prevail for the best of our owns to stay home? A very enlightened African, Amadou Mahtar Mbow, former - UNESCO director General said in October of this year in a seminar that "The African farmers, through their work and taxes, are those who fund the studies of these Africans who later stay and work in Europe or in the West instead of returning home to contribute to developing their countries" He was addressing of course the perennial issue of brain drain. I did some research on the internet and noticed to my shock that thousands of people have written endlessly on the subject of decades now. And hundreds of researches from an untold number of renowned institutes of the world have proven that it is a major contributing factor to the impoverished state of the African continent. But current figures show that the situation has only gone worse.

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Africa has already lost one third of its human capital and is continuing to lose its skilled personnel at an increasing rate, with an estimated 20,000 doctors, university lecturers, engineers and other professionals leaving the continent annually since 1990. There are currently over 300,000 highly qualified Africans in the Diaspora, 30,000 of which have PhDs.

At the same time, Africa spends US\$4 billion per year (representing 35% of total official development aid to the continent) to employ some 100,000 Western experts performing functions generically described as technical assistance. For example, 90% of private firms in Gabon are managed by expatriates. Emigration of Skilled Africans to Industrialized Countries (based on IOM and ECA estimates)

Africa as a whole counts only 20,000 scientists (3.6 % percent of the world total) and its share in the world's scientific output has fallen from 0.5% to 0.3% as it continues to suffer the brain drain of scientists, engineers and technologists. The problem of brain drain has reached quite disturbing proportions in certain African countries, with Ethiopia ranked first in the continent in terms of rate of loss of human capital, followed by Nigeria and Ghana. I save you the endless figures. However you can find them anytime you key in 'brain drain' into any search engine.

While my patriotic fiber will freely lashes out against brain drain anytime and especially the brains in question, as an African living in Africa, I must give credence to Amadou Mbow when he says Africa lacks the attraction to stem the rising brain drain or lead students back home at the end of their studies abroad. So I leave it open for you, young enterprising Africans and future leaders of our dear continent to sleep over it. What situations should prevail for the best of our owns to stay home and make things better for the future generation?

POCHI TAMBA, CEO, NAYD International



EDITORIAL TEAM

This issue has been compiled by:
Pochi Tamba,
Munu Thaddeus,
Christian P. Tabifor

Design and Layout
Christian P. Tabifor

Network of African Youths for Development

**C/o Pochi Tamba
CRTV Mballa II
Yaoundé, Cameroon**

EMAIL
nayd2007@yahoo.com

WEBSITE
www.nayd.org

The editors have taken every care to make sure that the contents of this newsletter are as accurate as possible. The authors have ultimate responsibility, however, for the content of individual articles.

NAYD MEMBERS

Is brain drain a problem for African? African Youths react!

Clearly by those statistics it is. I have heard of the "Point System" to be introduced in some European nations as a way to reduce the influx of (unskilled) migrant workers by raising the bar using professional qualifications; this system, as I understood, would limit the number of such migrants. Someone please correct me if I am wrong.

I say, since Africa cannot seem to obtain fairer terms for trade (in other commodities) , and since our I most valuable commodity is our best brains, then Africa should receive a fair compensation for the same from the beneficiary nations. It may sound like too much to ask considering the same brains save hard earned money which they send back to Africa - statistics have shown that such remittances by the African Diaspora far exceed any grants or "AID" to Africa. I think it's little to ask since any case for repartitions for the Slave Trade and colonialism has been shot down by Western and Northern nations - note that parallels have in the recent past been drawn between the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade and the African "Brain Drain"; that is the most able bodied (in this case the best brains) are taken away from where they are needed most.

This could be a platform of opportunity for those Western and Northern nations who view repartitions to Africa as a null subject – and opportunity fore both parties to move forward on the same subject.
Velma Mwendwa (Kenya).

Concerning the tip of the day , as per SGAC , after a forum in Abuja last April 2008 we had as mission statement to setup Youth Friendly Services in all parts of Cameroon where this will help youths to be self employed than thinking of checking out of their home country. So we believe that creating such peer educators will be needed to educate them on how to go about.

So Brain drain as I have always told my collaborators is a real problem we have to fight for inorder to have Future Youths succeed in their endeavours. Thanks very much for the idea and God willing we shall succeed by archieving our goals.

SGAC STEERING COMMITTEE, Cameroon

Brain drain is actually a big problem for Africa.Why? because it slows down development program,given the fact that most intellectuals who have been train and who could suggest and even implement useful ideas and projects, for the growth of their country they instead find interest in travelling out of the

country. Africa is losing most of it intellectuals to Europe and America.We cannot just start blaming them without trying to know the reasons why they have chosen to show their expertise to the Western world rather than remaining in their country and make it grow like others. Below i will just list some of the factors which lead to brain drain of Africans; *Poverty,Extreme low Salaries, Political restrictions, Bribery and corruption, unemployment, Poor working conditions, ETC* So from these we can say that they prefer to go out of their countries in search for greener pastures and where they discover that their expertise is valued.

Thank You.

CHI PATIENCE, Cameroon

Dear Pochi,

I read with interest the little piece you posted through IYPF-Africa message alerts, bearing the above subject matter and I must confess, your piece touched on the nerves of the innermost recess of my heart. I wish to make my contribution as follows.

Africans are their own worst enemies. It is not enough to continue to blame other regions of the world for our continued woes and tribulations, not to mention the unnecessary sufferings we constantly subject ourselves to. It is a fact, that African societies (if you like, nations) were not opportuned to evolve and develop with equal opportunities like their european, American and Asian counterparts. While the so-called agricultural and industrial revolutions were going on elsewhere, paving way for the development of other societies, Africans had to pay dearly for it because most of the "brains" we had at that time were lost to slavery ending up on sugarcane plantations and as labour in europe and America. (I believe this was elaborated in the book "Hoi europe underdeveloped Africa). A vast majority of the others who did not become slaves to europe and other places ended up as mercenaries, snippers or soldiers in the thousands of wars, communal clashes etc during the expansion and development of so many kingdoms and empires across the African sub-region. Most of them died unnecessary deaths. That being as it may, we cannot change the past.

A culture in most African societies has always been that a ruler rules 'for life', therefore the concept of democracy (where leadership is held for restricted number of years) is foreign to us. Development however, requires that the most vissionary leader is in place to steer the vast majority towards a direction that is eventually for the common good of all. The type of leadership we have had since independence of many African nations has been mostly, anything but 'vissionary'. They lobby at the highest level and brutally crush opposition with the stiffness of death sentence. Thugs are hired, mediocres are employed, Such is just a 'tip of the iceberg' of what they do.

They know that educated elites are the ones who talk about accountability, they are the ones that talk about equal opportunity, about shunning corruption, about development etc. Therefore, in order to prevent those voices from being heard by

the people, corrupt leaders instead of embracing them and inviting them into their cabinets to assist in development, rather fight them and label them all sorts of names. Mediocrity must continue, life leadership is threatened and so any attempt by willing educated elites to float their own political parties are met with stiff opposition by corrupt leaders.

This situation continues until the determined elite are either murdered (there are so many examples), they are forced into.

What ever you do in this world, it is first and foremost to make your own situation better no matter how much you care for others. Now who do you blame for all these? Europe, America? Certainly, we are our own worst enemies!

I have been in Nigeria since birth and only decided to come to Malaysia for my PhD. From the opportunities available to me here in my 11 months so far, I cannot help but move my family here. Unfortunately, this trend will continue for as long as leadership remains in the hands of corrupt leaders.

But since this is for the expression of opinions, I may be entirely wrong and still be entitled to my opinion! PEACE!

Mohammed Aliyu Paiko (PhD Research Student)
School of Biological Sciences,
Universiti Sains Malaysia, MALAYSIA.

Brain drain is bad but when you take a close look at the situation you will know that it is still a better option. Let us ask ourselves why these academics flee their countries? It is very natural for man to look for better offer especially when it comes to appreciating your worth. Back at home there is persistence retrenchments of able body men by the governments, private establishment are often frustrated by government policies. These men and women suddenly find themselves irresponsible to their parents, children and their communities, not because they have no service to offer for a livelihood but because the system is designed to impoverish the people. Some resort to criminal activities while some felt they have reputation to keep, so they look for a greener pasture; I strongly believe that we need to begin to think of how to make democracy look democratic! How do we make the government do what the people need?

The governments do not care whether you feed yourself and families or you die of hunger, and no one is able to do anything to their nefarious activities in the government. What we have are conferences, seminars, workshops and you make so many suggestions without a follow up plan or how to implement such suggestions. Thank you for the opportunity to share my views.

Akognon O Victor
 BETTER AFRICA FOUNDATION
 BENIN: (229) 90-94-59-92
 NIGERIA: (234) 803-337-4183
 www.betterafrica.org

Hi All,

It's good to talk about brain drain from Africa to the Diaspora, but then can we talk about brain drain within Africa itself for example brain drain across academic disciplines. Like I am a chemist but I work with an international NGO!? Africa needs science and technology to develop. Does it not? **Egghead**

In Africa, brain drain within the health sector (the migration of health personnel from developing countries to developed countries) isn't only a threat to the continent's growth and development but equally poses a significant ethical quagmire among academicians and analysts, at the national, continental and international levels. As such, many schools of thought have emanated based on where to place the blame for this growing phenomenon. This phenomenon has equally attracted heated debates in many online scientific forums. The aim of this article is try to stimulate within the reader an open-minded and constructive debate on where the burden of blame lays when it comes to the issue of brain drain within the health sector in developing African countries, in a bit to nurture and consolidate pragmatic policies that could be put in place to reverse the current trend. Three schools of thought have been raised by the discussion forum of the African Malaria Network Trust (AMANET) on the ethics of brain drain:

One school of thought attributes the problem of brain drain to lack of patriotism on the part of the health personnel. The argument put forward is that the developing countries spend a lot of resources training the health personnel, yet upon completion of their training programs they are interested more in enriching themselves and in their personal career development than in serving the poor populations who are in desperate need of health care.

A second school of thought blames the developed countries who actively recruit health personnel from the developing countries. It is argued that the rich countries deliberately offer attractive remuneration packages to attract health personnel from developing countries, which could be considered to be undue inducement. A third school of thought blames the developing countries for not making sufficient efforts to retain their health personnel. This school of thought argues that the poor working conditions prevailing in most developing countries frustrate and drive out trained personnel. This school of thought argues that it is unethical for developing countries to neglect their national health sectors and then expect the poor health personnel to sacrifice their career development prospects in the name of patriotism. The point that access to health is a human right and governments are mandated to use public funds to ensure that all citizens have access to health care is highlighted by this school of thought. So who do you blame for the current brain drain plaguing the health sector within African countries? What do you think has to be done to curb this trend?

CHI Primus C.Coordinator, NAYD-Cameroon.

Young People's Health and Development Conference Nigeria (April 2008)

The University of Ibadan, Centre for Population and Reproductive Health and Obafemi Awolowo University, Department of Community Health with technical and financial support from JOHNS HOPKINS BLOOMBERG, SCHOOL of

PUBLIC HEALTH and with collaboration of WHO conveyed the meeting in Abuja Lincoln Luxury Hotel. Mr. Ntiokam Divine, Founder President and Mr. Eric Berinyuy, National Coordinator represented SGAC. The conference was followed by a series of Workshops facilitated by Dr. Jane Ferguson and Dr. Bruce Dick of WHO and Julia of UNFPA

The following topics were discussed:

1. Exploring dimensions of masculinity and violence with young men from the International Centre for Research on Women
 2. Youth as mentors, using cascading mentorship models for Youth Programs by population Council*
 3. Faith-Based Work with youth, Using New Christian and Muslim based curricula by interagency Youth Working Group-FHI
 4. Health Sector response to Adolescent Health by WHO*
 5. Communicating research to Effect Change by Guttmacher Institute*
 6. Monitoring and Evaluation for Adolescent Health Programs by International research on Women
 7. PEER Education, What Program planned need to Know and Do by Interagency Youth Working Group, FHI *
- SGAC participated actively in 3 * where resource materials were distributed to participants.



Dr. Bruce Dick, WHO spoke on Health Sector response to Adolescent Health by WHO. During his presentation he asked, what needs to be done to prevent HIV/AIDS in young people? Answer given was that poverty reduction, training programs, and creation of youth centres from primary to tertiary levels should be considered.

Dr. Jane Ferguson came with a new concept abbreviated as MAPM – Mapping-Adolescent-Programming-Measurement. This concept had the benefits of defining results across boundaries, relating health and development, looking at risks and protective factors all combining to identify what should be measured. MAPM is used by UNICEF and WHO. Julia of UNFPA Malawi has done enormous work for the past few years looking at how youths between 6-10 should be taken care of and came out with principal standards namely: creation of services; community participation; provision of Youth Health Friendly Services (YHFS) by trained health workers; (This is one of the action plans of SGAC.) In Malawi PEER Educator Programs are launched yearly, a fact which explains why they are very health sensitive there today. She also spoke on strategic needs to be considered such as governments, private sectors, NGOs, traditional rulers, others e.g. pharmacists.

This particular workshop was ended asking what WHO should do now. This was answered as advocacy, technical assistance and convincing others to work together in partnership. NOTE Handouts and CDs will be available from this conference at SGAC Head Office. Please feel free to join our yahoo group by sending a blank email with subject subscribe to sgacafrika-subscribe@yahoogroups.com and all comments will be welcomed at sgaccameroon@yahoo.fr. SGAC will be asking test

questions soon on the Yahoo site. Please submit responses to sgaccameroon@yahoo.fr. ■

SGAC Cameroon Steering Committee

“Reducing Crime”

While we do not like to talk about it or even think about it, crime is on the increase throughout the world. The number of burglars, muggers, robbers, purse snatchers just to name a few, is growing at an exacerbating rate. Every youth as a resident, working with neighbours can help reduce the crime rate. The following are some of the suggestive ways of reducing crime in our neighbourhood:

By means of setting up or joining a neighbourhood program in which you and your neighbours come together to learn how to protect yourselves, your family, your home and your property. Working together, you can get the criminals off your building, and obviously out of your neighbourhood. Through working with a group there is safety in numbers and power or strength. We get to know our neighbours more and working together can shrink crime, develop a more united society or community thus offering possibility of communication between the police and citizens, and renew citizen interest in community activity.

Crime in our neighbourhood can be reduced by an introduction of a “Peace Makers Campaign”. With this program youths are inspired to act as change makers, that is, actors of peace building. The change maker method will aim at the individual changing his/her attitude and believing in peace then acts as change maker, that is, each individual play a role in changing his/her friend ideals positively and contribute to reducing crime and promoting peace. This change maker’s concept will help promote peace, coexistence and unity among members of a neighbourhood. With this campaign youths can be trained and encouraged to act as peace builders. It will provide diverse strengths and richness in different cultures. With the training of youths as change makers the Cs Concept will be of great assistance. The Cs concept clearly emphasises on the following:

- **Change:** to help young people deal with day-to-day changes and acquire skills and confidence to be fully productive and good community member.
- **Confidence:** to help youths develop a sense of self-worth based on believing in their ability to make a positive difference by making choices and taking initiatives that can make a change in the community.
- **Character:** to succour youths acquire a sense of responsibility and accountability regarding their actions.
- **Connection:** to help young people develop a sense of belonging in a positive way. Being connected to the community and the members and develop a positive and mutually beneficial relationship regardless of their ethnic and cultural backgrounds.

With the change makers concept it is good to work with in network with youth groups and have the leaders of various

community or neighbourhood trained in the concept as training of trainers (TOT)

Crime in a neighbourhood can curb or reduce by establishing a citizen's safety project. With such a project citizens are gathered in groups and thought ways of preventing crime with huge assistance of local police. This can be in the form of combined effort involving citizens and local police. The citizens group themselves to learn crime prevention from local authorities. They cooperate with the police to report suspicious activities in the neighbourhood, to keep an eye on homes when the inhabitant is away, and to keep everyone in the area mindful of the standard precautions for property and self that should always be taken. Criminals avoid neighbourhoods where such groups exist. Through cooperation with local law enforcement agencies, citizens can learn the following: What to do in an emergency; how to best identify a suspicious person ; how to protect yourself and family; what to do about suspicious people loitering on your street or neighbourhood; how to identify stolen merchandise; how to protect your home or residence; how to recognize a burglary in progress; signs to watch out for before entering a house or apartment that may be in the process of burglarised; and how to identify a vehicle being used in a suspected criminal activity.

Removal of illegal guns from the street can help reduce crime and make our neighbourhood safe. Illegal weapons are a major factor in compounding crime rates. High rates of criminal gun possession tend to swell the overall violence associated with crimes, and are really destructive of public order. It is impossible for a community to believe that crime will not be tolerated if they see people infringing the law by carrying illegal guns on a daily basis, let alone if the night is occasionally punctuating by gunfire. The fewer guns on the streets in malicious hands, the fewer shootings there will be, and the safer and more orderly a city will be. It is vital for police to distinctively target illegal guns. One strategy simply requires police to check the identification of those stopped for less serious offences. Persons wanted for other crimes can be searched, and they will often turn out to be carrying illegal guns, which can then be confiscated.

Furthermore, the targeting of illegal drugs will hugely help in reducing crime in our cities. In most cities, there is a clear link between crime and illicit drugs. Crime and drug usually patch or tie with one another, and where drug markets exist other crime will be practically inexorable. Even more so than in the case of illegal guns, a thriving drug trade engenders contempt for the law, as it is so obviously un-enforced. Devoting resources to effective anti-drug initiatives will therefore result not only in reduce drug trade, but also make a robust impact in reducing other related crimes and restoring order.

Creating partnerships to solve problems is essential for crime reduction. Police will always play the central role in crime prevention. However, they remain limited in what they can do, and many crime problems include facets that are beyond the scope of their prevention capabilities. Partnerships with other government agencies and community groups are essential to

valuable crime prevention. Almost every crime problem is associated with issues that fall under the responsibility of other government services.

Conclusively, faith and service organizations and community groups can provide vital support to crime prevention in ways beyond the abilities of the public sector. Such institutions, be they community centres or places of worship, are, for example, the ones who can provide alternatives to crime for the youth, or ways to reform for past offenders. These groups are also vital for



rallying community support for the police and their crime prevention efforts. Every problem requires different partners for its solution. The best efforts at crime prevention therefore require both an appreciation for which

problem. ■

Christian Phuebong Tabifor (BAPESU-Cameroon)

Community Participation” Strategizing Collective Ideas for Successful Project Implementation

The best opportunity ever in my present life is becoming an Action Partner of the OIYP 2007-2010 program. I believe the OIYP 2007-2010 program is a big development ship and has over 200 young leaders on board as Action Partners from different culture, background, profession, etc.

It was really exciting and educative to attend the Kaleidoscope 2007 conference in Sydney and now we have returned home with higher and stronger enthusiasm relating to our respective development work. I am a living witness and beneficiary of the OIYP 2007, are you?

In recent time, my organization which is currently undertaking a literacy project for non-regular school and underprivileged children, conducted a development meeting with community leaders and members to see how they could contribute to our literacy project, to our optimal surprise, some members and leaders of this small community called “Sand Town” have pledged their willing support in every direction, directly or indirectly towards the improvement of our literacy project. We have realized the strength of the community and assets, knowing what members would contribute and be part of a golden cause. Isn't this wonderful? Oh yes, it is.

After completing a recent online course with supported documents on project management and perusing a recent document on community development toolkit from Oxfam Australia, these documents have contributed to my initiative, been more effective and collaborative as a project manager. ■

Thomas P. Mitchell. (AP 2007) of Liberia

WHY I JOINED NAYD

ABDOULRAZAK MOUSSA ISMAIL, Djibouti

Email : abdisouma@gmail.com

Hello, I am a young Djiboutian so motivated, ambitious, and determined to help his fellow African brothers and sisters. Really I'm living in Djibouti and my main cause to join this youth network is to contribute and gain experience from my fellow African brothers and Sisters and exchange ideas as we are the future of this marginalized continent.....

I always remember my late Lecturer who kept telling me "L AFRIQUE N A PAS DES AFRICAINS"... which is the truth that we can see nowadays in this 21 Century..... We pretend that we are living in free countries but unfortunately we are still under the colony...

My aim target is to know how my dear fellows from African countries behave and then analyze the problems existing in our continent and finally bring solutions.....IF GOD SAYS...

Many thanks my dear continentMate...

DAVID KAUNDA NGULI, FATMA base, Kenya

Email: daudikaunda@yahoo.com

Am very happy to have been introduced to NAYD by Miss Jamila in Mombasa Kenya whom I think is already your member,I did a diploma in Project Management for Community development of which in my studies covered Community health and to that respect am very interest to share the knowledge with the Community on sensiting and they become aware of HIV/AIDS,TB and Malaria to all ages.

Currently am working Environmental maintenance known as Docks Maintenance (K) Ltd company contracted by Kenya Petroleum Refineries Ltd for gereneral site cleaning and garbage collection as Assistant site Manager/Health, Safety and Environment Advisor and also contracts stand still HSE facilitator.

It is my strong feeling that by joining you I will learn a lot and at some time serving the entire community. I look forward for positive reply.

SERGE BENGONO AZELE, GICAR-CAM, Cameroun

Email: gichaes02@yahoo.fr

Je suis intéressé par le programme de développement des jeunes africains. En effet, je suis le Secrétaire exécutif de GICAR-CAM et je suis sollicité aussi travailler avec vous si possible ouvrir un bureau au Cameroun.

Bref vous pouvez trouver plus d'infos sur www.gicarcam.org bonne journée et bien de choses à vous.

ABDULLAHI BINDAWA, National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP), Nigeria

Email: mybindawa@yahoo.com

Corruption has been defined in the case of YOUTH VS NPF as the receiving or offering of some benefits as reward or inducement to sway or deflect the receiver from the honest and impartial discharge of his duties. Thus, the offence of corruption extends beyond mere financial considerations, to cover such areas as sexual favour, conferment of titles or appointment to

offices, promotions, admissions into clubs, societies or institutions etc.

An instructive definition of the word was however made by a Committee on Prevention of Corruption which was appointed by the Indian Government in 1962 to review the problems of corruption in India and to suggest a remedial measure. The committee defined corruption in its widest connotation as including:

“ The improper or selfish exercise of power and influences attached to a public office or to the position one occupies in a public life”. The criminal procedure in Nigeria (law and practice) by Abdullahi Bindawa PP 223-224

JENNIFER NYAMAGANA, Mount Kenya Academy, Kenya

Email: jennyngugi@yahoo.com

I am interested in working with the youths for development and networking

ANN WAGAKI GIKONYO, KENYA

Email: awagah04@yahoo.com

To join with other partners in making Africa a better place through promoting sustainable development.

PELA NSIMOU Eric, LIFE-LINK CONGO, Congo-Brazzaville And France

Email: lifelinkcongo@hotmail.com

To struggle together against analphatism, hunger among youth people in Africa, to educate youth in Africa for human rights values; to prevent youth to avoiding commitment in the armed conflicts;to maintain and encourage youth people to adopt peaceful behaviour and so on....

OPPORTUNITIES

Volunteer Opportunity:

Volunteer Editor/Associate Editor Sought. Self nominations are invited for Editor/Associate Editor for International Journal of Ecology & Development (IJED) (under volunteer appointment policy) in the following area of research: Atmospheric Modelling, Hazardous Material, Mobile Source Emissions, Ecosystem Modelling, Hydrological Modelling, Aquatic Ecosystems, Marine Ecosystems, Air Modelling and Simulation, Freshwater Ecosystems, Biological Systems, Agricultural Modelling, Terrain Analysis, Meteorological Modelling, Earth System Modelling, Climatic Modelling, Natural Resource Management, Terrestrial Ecosystems, Landscape Ecology, Nature Conservation, Sustainable Tourism/Sustainable Development, and GIS/Remote Sensing for Ecology. The details about the journal available at: <http://www.ceser.res.in/ijed.html>. Please submit your nomination through email (at isder_ceser@yahoo.com) with your CV / www page (home page) address and area of your specialisation till June 30, 2008 to the Editor-in-Chief, IJED.

Job vacancy:

'Coordinator' (Project Position), Division of Environmental Policy Implementation in Bangkok. The deadline for this vacancy expires on 12/07/2008 For more information go to: (http://www.unep.org/vacancies/default.asp?vac_level=Project)

Wisdom from the NAYD Members!

"When spider webs unite, they can tie up a lion".
Christian Tabifor

IN THE NEXT EDITION

In the fifteenth edition of INSPIRE you'll find the following topics and issues amongst others

- More and more news on how African youths are impacting changes in the lives of people all over Africa.
- Events, Opportunities and Resources.

For inquiries, please write to
nayd2007@yahoo.com

What is NAYD?

NAYD is the Network of African youths for Development .It began in 2006 and today involves close to 40 youth-led projects in about 20 African countries.

How can you join NA YD?

You are welcome to join NAYD and support the activities of its members. Write to nayd2007@yahoo.com for more information.

Have something to say! Great! Write to us at the above mentioned email and we shall put your article on the newsletter. We invite you to tell the world through our **INSPIRE**: whatever you want to share on development. Are you part of an organisation helping people to be positive? Are you dreaming of a better Africa? Join us and make your voice heard. Send us a mail. Specifically, the objectives NAYD as outlined in its constitution are:

- To promote and encourage the work done by young Africans in effecting positive change on the continent.
- To facilitate exchange between youths involved in development, by creating a network of exchange.
- To further the networks formed by and for young Africans for the development of the continent.
- To promote recognition of, mobilise and enhance the capacity of Young Africans internationally and provide them with leadership skills to take action against poverty. To achieve its vision, NAYD works with associations and groups of youths across the African continent and beyond to educate, inform and inspire others to use their power, privilege, skills and abilities to create a better world for current and future generations.

NAYD TEAM

POCHI TAMBA
CEO, NAYD
www.nayd.org

MUNU Thaddeus
Communications and PRO, NAYD
thaddson@nayd.org

CHI PRIMUS
naydcameroon@yahoo.com
Cameroon Office, NAYD

ELUKESSON TONTON
tonton_elukessu@yahoo.fr
RDC office, NAYD

KEVIN CHIKE NNADI
naydnigeria@yahoo.com
Nigerian Office, NAYD

MICHAEL MUCHOMBA
naydkenya@yahoo.com
Kenya Office, NAYD

JEAN LUC TAPE
civ_tjeanluc@yahoo.com
Ivory Coast office, NAYD

ALPHA BERETAY
naydsierraleone@yahoo.com
Sierra Leone Office, NAYD

AHIMBISIBWE BAGARUKAYO
nayd.uganda@yahoo.co.uk
Uganda office, NAYD

LYSE IRADUKUNDA
naydburundi@yahoo.fr
Burundi Office, NAYD

ANDREW KUWON
naydliberia@yahoo.com
Liberia Office, NAYD
THOMAS MITCHEL
thomasmitchell@nayd.org
West Africa Regional Officer,
NAYD