



INSPIRE



September 2009 No.27

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



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EDITORIAL

The International Youth Day is here again this time under the theme "Sustainability: our challenge, our future". Add 20 years to your present age. What do you get? Obviously, you are no longer a youth or you're just leaving the youth bracket. Statistics on HIV/AIDS infections and vulnerability to other diseases, unemployment rates, crime and other anti-social activities, put young people at risk. Meanwhile, it is the same young people who will be victims or beneficiaries of decisions being made now. Unfortunately, we have very little or no voice. Not even because we constitute considerable percentages of our countries' population and are equally dominant in the labour force. It is our toil that is contributing to the socio-economic development of our countries. The only way to achieve collective prosperity and development is to adopt a holistic approach to addressing challenges facing young people and this can be done through youth mainstreaming where issues affecting young people will be deliberately integrated into all aspects of national life and progress assessed and measured.

We as young people have been sitting down for too long. We will not get what we need by waiting to be invited to participate. What are we doing to safeguard the earth in terms of sustainability, that we borrowed from posterity? It is not enough to earn a degree or secure a good job without contributing our due to the overall development of society. We have to make political parties understand that the youth are not only important when they want power. If we are wealthy and our others are poor, our wealth will not be safe. Those who have no food, clothes and place to lay their heads will not give us any peace. I will end here by encouraging each and every one of us to build our capacities by understanding the issues, consulting and taking the appropriate actions. The brightness of our future depends on how we make it!

Christian Phuebong Tabifor (Editor NAYD International)

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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

La valeur de l'eau

C'est une pratique populaire au Japon aujourd'hui de boire de l'eau dès le réveil chaque matin. De plus, des tests scientifiques en ont prouvé la valeur. Nous publions ici une description de l'usage de l'eau. Pour des maladies anciennes et graves, ainsi que pour des maladies modernes, la cure d'eau a été jugée un succès par une société médicale japonaise par la guérison à 100% des maladies suivantes: Maux de tête, douleurs générales, système cardiaque, arthrite, pouls trop rapide, épilepsie, excès de poids, bronchite, asthme, TB, méningite, maladie rénale et urinaire, vomissement, gastrite, diarrhée, hémorroïdes, diabète, constipation, toutes les maladies d'yeux, cancer de l'utérus, difficultés de menstruation, maladies oreilles-nez- et gorge.

Méthode de traitement:

1. Au réveil le matin, avant de brosser les dents, boire 4 verres de 160ml d'eau.
2. Brosser et nettoyer la bouche, mais ne pas manger ni boire avant 45minutes.
3. Après 45 minutes, on peut manger et boire comme à l'ordinaire.
4. Après 15 minutes du déjeuner, dîner et souper: ne pas manger ou boire avant 2 heures.
5. Les personnes âgées ou malades qui ne peuvent pas boire 4 verres d'eau au début peuvent commencer par une petite quantité et augmenter graduellement jusqu'à 4 verres par jour.
6. Cette cure guérira les malades tandis que les autres personnes pourront jouir d'une bonne santé.

La liste suivante donne le nombre de jours de traitement requis pour guérir/contrôler/ réduire les principales maladies:

1. Haute pression sanguine = 30 jours
2. Gastrique = 10 jours
3. Diabète = 30 jours
4. Constipation = 10 jours
5. Cancer = 180 jours
6. Tuberculose = 90 jours
7. Les patients arthritiques devraient suivre ce traitement 3 jours seulement durant la première semaine, et quotidiennement à partir de la 2e semaine.

Cette méthode de traitement n'a pas d'effets secondaires, cependant au début du traitement il se peut qu'on doive uriner quelques fois. Il est mieux de continuer et de faire de cette cure une routine dans notre vie.

Buvez de l'eau et demeurez en bonne santé et actif.

Ceci a du sens... Les Chinois et les Japonais boivent du thé chaud avec leurs repas, et non de l'eau froide... Il serait peut-être temps que nous adoptions leur habitude de boire chaud en mangeant!!! Rien à perdre, tout à gagner.

Pour ceux qui aiment boire de l'eau froide, cet article s'applique à vous.

Il peut être agréable de prendre un breuvage froid après un repas. Cependant, l'eau froide solidifie les graisses dans la nourriture qu'on vient de consommer. Elle ralentira la digestion. Dès que cette matière réagit avec l'acide, la nourriture devient davantage fluide et est plus rapidement absorbée par l'intestin que la

nourriture solide. Elle se colle aux parois de l'intestin. Bientôt, ceci devient des gras et conduit au cancer.

Il est mieux de boire de la soupe chaude ou de l'eau chaude après un repas.

Une remarque sérieuse au sujet des attaques cardiaques:

Les femmes devraient savoir qu'une attaque n'est pas toujours signalée par la douleur au bras gauche. Soyez attentives à une douleur intense dans la ligne de la mâchoire.

La nausée et une abondante transpiration sont aussi des symptômes communs.

60% des personnes qui ont des crises cardiaques dans leur sommeil ne se réveillent pas. La douleur dans la mâchoire peut vous tirer d'un sommeil profond.

Soyons prudents et attentifs. Plus nous sommes informés, meilleures sont nos chances de survivre.

Un cardiologue dit que si chaque personne recevant ce message l'envoyait à toutes les personnes connues, on pourrait être assuré de sauver au moins une vie.

Christian Phuebong Tabifor

Plight of These Workers Who Will Speak for them and their Rights

I am forced to suggest that it will be much more prudent for Kenyan society to open up and develop a policy that will lead to legitimacy of sex work as one of the critical ways to scale-up HIV/Aids prevention and also open a flood gate of revenues for those who engage in this kind of business that has been in existence since time memorial. Although some of our cultural and religious leaders will heavily criticize the legitimization of sex work, but we must admit that current lifestyles are dictating otherwise some view the law as a way of openly admitting the existence of sex work.

There is no reason why sex work should be shrouded in secrecy yet all reports are pointing otherwise

We all read from Newspapers, listen to Radio where of late we have angrily criticized some FM stations for going overboard about this but we can not pretend that we are too blind to what is going around us like increased cases of abortions, unwanted babies outcast children which goes on day-in-day-out yet we all know that sex work has always existed although it is difficult for other people to accept it as a reality.

Denying other people their rights is selfish. Even though as major local Newspapers smart-ups from heavy label fines for reporting Senior government officials who were seen in Koinange Street supplicating for this old service this has not preventing this from occurring again and again

Sex workers are not criminals but people trying to provide basic needs for their families. Perhaps this is their way of earning an income

Myself I do not see any immorality in people who are trying to earn a living, to ensure their children eat and go to school, what is important is the aspect of consensual nature of the business transaction.

Let me ask my fellow people

Who is bad one an individual who kills others by lethal /gun-trotter or a sex worker?

Your Answers keep it for future reference

The Ministry of Health/Sanitation plus Medical Services that has both Hon Betty Mugo and Hon Prof Anyang Nyong must sit down and start looking at ways to strengthen it as seen in other countries where such a law was enacted; this has helped Sex workers to demand that their colleagues go for compulsory testing and medical check up.

Which not only will create free and better environment for this business?

Whether the law will be passed or not, some neighbouring countries have begun raising concerns over how this would likely affect them.

A year ago, South Africa passed the law legalising gay and lesbian marriages which sparked controversy with some African countries which believed that was not consistent with African values and culture. Yet facts on ground shows that even here in Kenya we have these people

In contrast, in Zambia, many people say sex workers are largely empowered and insist on condom use and are not necessarily the main drivers of the HIV epidemic.

Evidence has shown that HIV is being largely driven by multiple concurrent sex partners, many who do not necessarily charge for the service.

The HIV epidemic has had a devastating impact on Kenyan population where the majority of people live on less than 1.5 US dollars per day.

The country is trying to reverse the impact of the epidemic through multi-faceted prevention strategies that are centered on individual behavior change, condom use and male circumcision. Where Male Circumcision have sparked a lot of heated debate in Luo Communities in fact, leading personalities that were at forefront for Male Circumcision have gone underground not willing to speak about it again

Despite the AIDS threat, some people in Kenya generally view legitimising sex work as too drastic and could encourage some young people to choose to be sex workers.

If Kenya passes the law legalising sex work, it would be among the first country to in Africa to make such a bold step in the region.

Other countries that have legitimized sex work include Senegal and New Zealand.

In Taiwan, sex workers are also advocating for the same rights.

Now let me look at what will happen in 2010, South Africa will be hosting the Soccer FIFA World Cup and some members of the public feel this could be another way to prepare for people of diverse cultures expected to visit the country. It is understood the law would boost monitoring and coordination of sex work in a country where crime is also a major concern.

As a country in spite of strongly religious principle both Christianity and Muslim yet Kenya is another country in Africa which suffers from the challenges around sex tourism mainly in Mombasa and Nairobi, Kisumu, Garissa general all major town according to media reports, many poor and young girls are forced into sex work especially in Mombasa where there are about 15,000 sex workers.

Beside these girls have little knowledge on how to protect themselves against both HIV and physical abuse by drunken clients, yet these girls are highly vulnerable to HIV/Aids

If sex work is made legal here in Kenya it would be easy to report such abuses to the police hence helping stemming abuses and social detections

However if we find my suggestion unwelcome in our society then we must strive to provide social insurance to the poor and Vulnerable in our society because majority of young girls opt to be sex workers because of harsh economic realities. Even Police forces should be educated about it so that they won't be asking incorrect questions when one reports sex-abuse.

Gibson Amenia and Esther Kagendo

Think, Yes. But Reason

American educationist and activist T. Booker Washington once declared that "No race can prosper till it learns there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem." This educationist's declaration urges one to take a closer look at the type of education that is given to learners in all countries of our world as this determines the perception a people would have of life, work, success and other crucial social issues. An educational system can therefore be regarded as the pillar upon which every country's survival rests.

In searching for a solution to a problem/problems faced by any individual, community or nation, there is nothing as misleading as tackling not the source of the problem but its effects It is undeniably true from experience and observation that most often solutions to Africa's problems and challenges have been sort using not only the wrong means, but above all in the wrong places. Conscious of the fact that a country's educational system is its pillar, there

is therefore no doubt as to the fact that any country's progress or development is highly dependent on the quality and solidity of its educational system. It is evident therefore that, concerning Africa's development, despite the fact that so much has been said and so many accusing fingers pointed, most have been pointed to the wrong direction as so many specialist and analyst have failed to acknowledge that Africa's development has been greatly retarded more by its educational systems than its economic policies and practices.

“A nation can only progress if its people stop thinking and reason instead”, once said a great mind. It is evident from this declaration that there exist two types of educational systems namely: That which inculcates the thinking culture in learners and that which inculcates the reasoning culture in learners. But what differentiates the former educational system from the latter? One may be tempted to ask. To think is to imagine, understand, believe and anticipate something. In fact it is the ability to use the mind to consider ideas and make judgments. The educational system of most African countries in general and Cameroon in particular (though not the worst in the world) falls in this category as over the years, they stressed more on learners obtaining certificates than acquiring knowledge, skills and competence with the effect been the inability of learners to conceive and develop ideas. This educational system not only alienates the learner but makes him/her not less than a robot; unable to act on its own except instructed. Reason on the other hand is said to be the power of being able to think in a logical and rational manner. Reason could also be said to be the ability to think logically, regarded as the basis of knowledge, distinct from experience or emotions. Therefore to reason is to think coherently and clearly. An educational system in which every promotion is based on merit, where been brilliant is not a crime, and success not synonymous to owning buildings, cars, money and other tools generally used to oppress, suppress, and dominate others is one that inculcates the reasoning culture in learners.

From the above analysis, it is crystal clear that an educational system that gives the learner a wrong perception of the essence of life and citizenship, is worst than building a mansion upon sand as the quality of education received by the people is what makes a great nation. An educational system worthy of the name must therefore be that which makes the learner not a spectator and perpetual complainer but an actor who instead of cursing the darkness all the time, prefers to light a candle.

The panacea for our country's and Africa's developmental problems therefore from all observations lie in the restructuring; rethinking and reasoning of the type, quality and manner of inculcating knowledge in learners. The best educational system in this regard is that in which T.Booker

Washington says “The students themselves would be taught to see not only utility in labour, but beauty and dignity; would be taught, in fact, how to lift labour up from mere drudgery and toil, and would learn to love work for its own sake”

KWA Gaston .F
(Dept.of Economics & Management,
Buea University)

The Poverty Picture of Sierra Leone

After a numerous consultative and ground investigation about the situation in Sierra Leone done by AW.I.S.H-SIERRA LEONE It is a sad commentary that over 90% of Sierra Leonean still live abject poverty in spite the country's abundant natural resources. The Sierra Leone rural communities are characterized by illiteracy, poverty, high fertility, poor health conditions and a lot more. The Sierra Leone government has at different times acknowledged the prevalence and dire effects of poverty on citizenry and also has enunciated plans for ameliorating it. However, effort in terms of strategies and solution has always remained a far cry from redressing the issue.

Scope of the problem: The incident of poverty, including its severe debilitating conditions fall heavily on women and children. Most children are force to defer their education in favour of street trading to help their parents. Some of them have taken into criminal activities not minding the consequences. Many University graduates roam the street without any prospects of securing a gainful employment. Some of our women are engaged in socially undesirable activities to make ends meet. Many cannot find jobs so they are limited to petty trading or provides small scale services. They work long, hard hours, yet are unable to feed or educate their families. Their poverty is not due to laziness or lack of intelligence, but lack of capital. Without capital to start or strengthen their business, they remain locked in a cycle of poverty. Banks will not lend to them because the amount needed by the poor are too small to be profitable and because the poor often lack the necessary collateral and credit history, thus they remain locked in poverty cycle. But it must not have been this way.

Alpha Beretay
AW.I.S.H-Sierra Leone
National Coordinator

The Climate is changing, and more is yet to come

This year Kenya has witnessed a very strange weather pattern conditions that has not only puzzled local elders but even professionals like Climatologists, even all Kenyans we've just gotten a taste of the many kinds of dangers that lie ahead: extreme cold weather conditions in August unlike during yesteryear's where Nairobi was known to be cold during month of July, also massive droughts, forest destruction, massive power rationing, massive water rationing, spreading infectious diseases like H1N1 or swine flu that over 70 are currently confirmed to carry signs of H1N1.

Early this month of August, I was taken by my grandparent to visit Lake Naivasha. My grandpa tried to talk to his old friend farmer who was digging a pit in the riverbed, down to the water table approximately two meters below ground level. He did explained that until recently this was a perennial river – one that flows throughout the year – but now the river stops flowing during the dry season. Only when the annual rains begin in March does water reappear in the river bed. Until then, water-starved communities dig for water, if they can find it and if they can afford to pump it out.

Here is when I recalled about Impact of destroying forests destruction of Mau Forest, Burnt Forests, Molo Escarpments is telling it all things are difficult if not so thick to handle, hunger is all over but thanks to some leaders who are coming out openly to speak about Kenya of the future. Failures of rainfall contribute not only to famines and chronic hunger, but also to the onset of violence when hungry people clash over scarce food and water.

The climate is changing, and more is yet to come. The specific patterns of change are not known precisely. Yet major and mostly developed country are very reluctant to sign the treaties that will provide a proper framework o how we shall manage climate change and also long-term course of events on the plan Not leaving behind our wonderful political leaders who are not willing to discuss the social and economical impacts of destroying our forests. Aberdare was destroyed we buried it Now Mau Forest is under human destruction, we are blind to learn, no action because votes will go which is a misguided wisdom that our leaders have but am positive they will see sense and act.

Is coming out clearly that Climate change is equated with “global warming,” but much more than warming is involved. The rising concentration of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases is leading to more extreme coldness in Kenya, rising ocean levels, melting glaciers and ice sheets on Mt Kenya , droughts in Eastern part of the country and other climate changes. Even the biological status of the land and ocean is changing, with the ocean s like Indian Ocean

becoming more acidic – thus threatening coral reefs – as a result of higher carbon dioxide.

Globally, actions that are needed are difficult to introduce, because they go to the heart of the world's use of energy, particularly its use of fossil fuels (coal, oil, and gas), which, when burned, release carbon dioxide – the key source of rising greenhouse gases – into the atmosphere. Yet the world economy depends on fossil fuels, and developing countries will need to use more, not less, of them as their economies grow.

Unfortunately, clean, renewable energy sources that do not emit carbon dioxide, such as wind power and geothermal power, are not yet sufficient. Solar power can be produced on the required scale but is too expensive under current technologies.

Nuclear power is relatively cheap, and could be plentiful, but poses huge dangers for increased proliferation of nuclear-weapons materials.

This is one reason why USA went to war with Iraq also its loggerhead with Iran over enrichment of Uranium materials

So: fossil fuels are plentiful, but harmful; renewable sources like wind are good for the climate but not plentiful. Solar power is plentiful but not cheap. Nuclear power is plentiful but not safe. Improved technologies can offer a way out of this, but only if we think and act ahead.

Like moving towards Hybrid cars or hydrogen fuelled cars but is still out of reach for majority of people and with current financial crisis many vehicle making companies will think twice before investing in such high capital ventures.

In Kenya we have trying to improve on our transport system moving towards high capacity cars and matatus/buses but this seems to hit a dead end as if government tries to implement high capacity buses common man will suffer as matatus will go on strike and common person will bear brunt of walking long distances

A method like carbon capture and storage is proving very controversially as many people are not convinced that is safely captured and stored carbon can be well kept underground for a long time without causing unknown safety issues safe maybe their opposition could be linked to idea as disposal of harmful chemical elements under Ocean beds which have later destroyed marine life

” The idea is to “capture” the carbon dioxide that is emitted in power plants and other big factories when fossil fuels are burned, thereby preventing it from entering the atmosphere. The captured carbon is then pumped into underground storage sites such as empty oil fields and other suitable locations. Which we can't be implemented in Kenya due to heavy monies needed. However we call upon all countries, both developed and developing to work

in tandem where rich countries should help poor countries cover the financial costs of adjustment.

Plenty of carbon dioxide will be emitted into the atmosphere as the world's climate negotiators fly to and from the Copenhagen meeting.

Let's encourage governments to make serious commitments on Climate Change when they meet in Denmark. Also lobbyist should greatly make plenty of noise to ensure that any deaf government hears otherwise they will merely be adding to the problem.

Fact remains Gibson Amenity and Esther Kagendo cannot walk from Kenya to Denmark on foot just to avoid planes carbon emissions, We may die on journey or luck enough we may reach Copenhagen in year 2030 when already the meeting well finished in December 2009. However we shall do our part by lobbying and carrying out awareness campaigns both locally and globally for leaders and general populace to endorse measures that will enable control of Climate Change and its perils.

Gibson Amenity & Esther Kagendo

* *WHY I JOINED NAYD* *



Name: Asangha Jude Thaddeus T.

Organisation: BAPESU (Benevolent Association for the Protection of the Environment and the Socially Underprivileged)

Country: Maroua, Cameroon

Development Interests: Human Development and Fight against poverty

Name: Ande Simeon Terfa

Organisation: Ardent Visionaries (President/Founder)

Development Interest: Poverty reduction, youth empowerment, value re-orientation, environmental sustainability etc. This is to help make Nigeria a better place for all

Name: Charles Kimani

Organisation: Ghetto film Trust

Country: Nairobi Kenya

Development Interests: Am involved in a number of youth initiatives and am a strong believer in the fact that the future of the next generation will be determined by the actions we take today.

Name: Amarachi

Organisation: NAYD

Country: Owerri, Nigeria

Development Interests: To assist the less privileged

Name: John Wirba

Organisation: Millennium Outreach Medical Assistance

Country: Bamenda, Cameroon

Development Interests: Our activities will better be known to the world through NAYD

Name: Nosra Ayari

Organisation: Scout Organization

Country: Tunis, Tunisia

Development Interests: I am interested in social, economic and political development and I want to carry on my masters studies in this field and I would be honoured if you let me join this group.

Name: Fagade

Organisation: Individual

Country: Ibadan, Nigeria

Development Interests: Youth capacity development

Name: Izuogu Promise

Organisation: Youth Transformation Initiative

Country: Abakalliki, Nigeria

Development Interests: To contribute my quota in imparting the lives of the youths.

Name: Prince Frank Ngwesse

Organisation: Amwe Foundation (am found), CATAS

Country: Cameroon

Development Interests: youth activities, leadership, education, stock exchange

Name: Odejavi Emmanuel O.

Organisation: Founder / President, Geen-Life International

Country: Lagos, Nigeria

Development Interests: As a youth leader and to explore positive change to the development of our immediate society.

Name: Alida Pham

Organisation: UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education

Country: Delft, Netherlands

Development Interests: UNESCO-IHE is the largest international postgraduate water education institute in the world and the only institution in the UN system authorised to confer accredited MSc degrees and promote PhDs. The mission of UNESCO-IHE is to contribute to the education and training of professionals and to build the capacity of sector organisations, knowledge centres and other institutions active in the fields of water, the environment and infrastructure, in developing countries and countries in transition.

Name: Vincent Nacidze

Organisation: Youth Vision Zambia (Y.V.Z)

Country: Lusaka, Zambia

Development Interests: Poverty eradication, to improve the standard of living in rural and urban areas.

Name: Noé Mateus

Organisation: AAVIHDA

Country: Luanda-Angola

Development Interests: first of all I would like congratulate you for this initiative to join the African youth in same objective, develop our continent, country and villages around Africa. Therefore we as Angolan need a strategies network to help us to

develop new programme and strategy. If it possible we want to be a NAYD representative in Angola.

Name: Raj Jani

Organisation: Individual
Country: Bamenda, Cameroon
Development Interests: Livelihood professional wanting to help youth secure better livelihoods

Name: Igbangi Terna Nathaniel

Organisation: Adent Visionaries
Country: Makurdi, Nigeria
Development Interests: TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE MEANINGFUL DEVELOPMENT AFRICAN CONTINENT AND ENSURE THAT THE LESS PREVILLEGE ARE CARED FOR.

Name: Robert Baffour-Awuah

Organisation: Christian Leadership Ministry
Country: Kumasi, Ghana
Development Interests: I want to link up to the rest of the world youth so as to empower to youth for development

Name: Happiness Shuma

Organisation: Students Initiatives
Country: Dares Salam, Tanzania
Development Interests: To share with my fellow youth on the problems which face the youth in Africa and finding the ways of solving them.

Name: Ayudh Kenya

Organisation: Youth organisation
Country: Nairobi, Kenya
Development Interests: We are a youth group interested to participate in activities that include Social Service, Environmental Protection and Personal Development.

sName: Patrick Migwi Karuri

Organisation: None
Country: KITENGELA KENYA
Development Interests: NETWORKING

Name: Ayisat Omolola Moyosore

Organisation: None
Country: Lagos, Nigeria
Development Interests: To impact knowledge on youth and to acquire new skill from other youth.

Name: Felix Kyalo

Organisation: Akiba Uhaki Foundation
Country: Nairobi, Kenya
Development Interests: professional interest in playing a key role in putting the African youths at the frontline of development work in our respective countries. As a lawyer and human rights practitioner in Kenya, I am interested in being part of an international network of like-minded youths for sharing of ideas on increasing our efficacy and impact in pushing the development goals of our respective countries.

HELP REQUEST

Email: initiativesj@ymail.com
Name : Prince E Lwanja

Country : Mzuzu, Malawi,
Tel : + 265 0999925 954

We are looking for links to partners and resources to implement a Water and Sanitation project that shall be aimed at improving access to safe water and helping provide adequate sanitation to thousand of rural community' dwellers to ensure controlled diseases and promote environmental sustainability.

The project shall facilitate capacity-building & technical assistance on management of borehole/shallow well fresh water points for rural communities that do not have access to safe drinking water. It shall also provide trainings and education on water treatment, safeguarding and repairing freshwater resources and boost awareness and information exchange on water management and conservation among communities. It would also address the urgent need to employ better practices in the management of water resources inline with climate changes through environment and forest rehabilitation. The project shall demand trainings for communities, drilling of demonstration boreholes and establishing committees to facilitate proactive monitoring and supervision of project goals. Safe sanitation shall encourage safe and environmental friendly waste disposal and management, in schools, community and at house hold level. The area shall provide communities with basic sanitation, hygiene education; train them on construction of safe and hygienic model pit latrines.

The project shall persuade hygiene practicing behaviours in schools and communities through community advocacy groups and youth clubs in and out of schools.

The project is in line with the (MDG) Millennium Development Goal 7, target 10 which aims to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2025.

Project Description : We are intending to start a Water and Sanitation project that shall be aimed at improving access to safe water and helping provide adequate sanitation to thousand of rural community' dwellers to ensure controlled diseases and promote environmental sustainability.

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OPPORTUNITIES

Funding Opportunity

Call for Application: Fund for Gender Equality – UNIFEM

Deadline: September 30, 2009

UNIFEM is pleased to announce the first call for proposals for the Fund for Gender Equality. The Fund will accept applications from governmental and non-governmental organizations and/or partnerships between or within these sectors. Grants from the Fund for Gender Equality are highly competitive. The Fund will prioritize a maximum of 30 innovative, impact-oriented programmes from around the world. For more information on how to apply, please visit: http://www.unifem.org/partnerships/fund_for_gender_equality/application_guidelines.php

Job Opening:

Programs Coordinator – Gender Action - Washington, USA

Open until filled

Gender Action's mission is to promote women's rights and gender equality and ensure women and men equally participate in and benefit from Financial Institution (FI) investments in developing countries. Gender Action is the only dedicated global campaign holding financial institutions accountable on the gender impacts of their investments. We are a small, expanding, five-year old organization. Gender Action seeks an energetic, pro-active Programs Coordinator. The Coordinator, who will report to the President, will take the initiative on coordinating and managing several programs. For more information, please visit: <http://www.genderaction.org/>

WISDOM CORNER!

“Success is not by chance but by design and actions..”

Christian Tabifor

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.

IN THE NEXT EDITION

In the twenty-eight edition of INSPIRE read about BAPESU's project to fight sexual violence through a publication title "DON'T KEEP SILENT, DENOUNCE THE RAPIST!"

For inquiries, please write to nayd2007@yahoo.com

NAYD Summit 2009

Don't forget to keep an eye on the summit page at www.nayd.org/summit_2009.htm for the latest news.