



Editor's Note

In this INSPIRE we look at how BAPESU lights the way for Safe Childbirth (BAPESU Donates Solar Lighting for Hospitals in Cameroon); Garissa Attack - We Shall Not Forget; #RightAfrika May 2015 - The Boy Child has been Neglected by Society; 2015 - A Year for Action; Empowerment of Women as a Sure Way of Reducing the Spread of HIV/AIDS; Probing Corruption and Climate Change in Africa; Google Hangout on Climate Change - Responses; NGO of the Month for June – HADEN (NIGER).

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BAPESU DONATES SOLAR LIGHTING FOR HOSPITALS IN CAMEROON

The very first Solar Suitcases from WCS USA were donated to two health centers. The installation of the solar suitcases and lighting of Kuk Integrated Health Center and Kumfutu Health Center were done on the 6th and 7th March 2015 respectively.

Kuk Integrated Health Center Solar Light Installation

The solar Suitcase was installed on Kuk health facility on the 6th March 2015. BAPESU team arrived at



Kuk village and after a very warm welcome from the massive population at the Fon's Palace went directly to Kuk Integrated Health Center. After the installation of the solar panels on the roof of the hospital, the solar suitcase (box) was installed inside the delivery room of the health facility. After just a few minutes of charging, the solar lights were switched on to the spontaneous applause of the very delighted population that came out to witness the solar suitcase installation. The population was predominantly women of child bearing age. The beneficiary population sang

songs of joy, praises and danced for about an hour in disbelief of the wonderful gift to their community.

Kumfutu Health Center Solar Suitcase Installation

BAPESU's team arrived at the Kumfutu Health Center on the 7th of March 2015. The team headed by



Christian Tabifor (Coordinator) experienced serious difficulties on the road with car breakdowns for over 4 hours. The Kumfutu Health Center medical team alongside the local population welcomed the arrival of the Solar Lighting with singing and dancing (please refer to videos). After consultation with the health center staff the rooms to be installed with lights were chosen which included the main delivery and post natal room.

The Solar panels were installed on the front end of the middle roof then the solar box was fixed on the wall of the child delivery room. The lighting cables were then connected. After some few minutes of light solar panel charging, the two lights in both the delivery and post natal rooms were switched on. The population that was present at the installation was so happy. They referred to the solar suitcase lighting as a new beginning for the community in reducing childbirth mortality and improving medical care services.

The medical staff of Kumfutu Health Center expressed great gratitude for the donated lights.

Testimonial: The Traditional leader that is the Royal Fon of Kuk who is more than 125 years of age expressed his profound gratitude to BAPESU and WCS for making lighting available for their health

center. He joyfully said "My ancestors are also very happy and I think if I die today, I will be happy in my grave". Thank you BAPESU and WCS".

GARISSA ATTACK: WE SHALL NOT FORGET.

When 147 young people die in a single day there is a problem. When these people are shot to their deaths there is an even bigger problem. This is what happened in Garissa University College where militants broke into the university and injured and killed students. To start with, regardless of what may have provoked this heinous act young life was cut short in the most brutal way and in the most improbable place. This can't be allowed to continue. There has to be a stop in gambling with people's lives. This can't be forgotten; it shall not.

For the last couple of years there has been a pattern of terrorist attacks in Kenya from Mpeketoni to WestGate and now to Garissa. When these attacks occur Kenya and to some extent the world is thrown into a fit of sadness, mourning and complaining and demanding that the government should do more. However, these anger and sadness slowly dissolves into the background and people move on to the next issue at hand. This time enough is enough and these young souls shouldn't be forgotten and relegated to the dark history of Kenya. When people forget and, god forbid, move on then what happens is that these attacks become normal in society and even something that is expected at some point; with expectation comes manifestation. This is why there is a need to stop these attacks before they become the 'normal'.

With regional and international politics it is easy for the government to get caught up in other activities that may blind the government and prevent its fulfilment of its first duty as the government of the day to protect all Kenyans. It has been argued that the reason behind these attacks by the Al Shabaab is because the Kenyan Forces are in Somali, whether or not this is the reason, the government need rise up and put the safety of Kenyans first. This will not happen by erecting walls in the borderlines because walls can be blown up and as it is common knowledge there are other ways through which militants can make their way into the country not just through the border. The Somali question must also be addressed by the regional governments because this also has an effect on the security of Kenya. Now more than ever the AU must rise up and in a serious manner address the growing insecurity in many African countries as well as the worrying frequency of terror attacks and come up with practical solutions that can move Africa to a state of peaceful coexistence.

A worrying trend is that there is an increase in cases of local youth turning out to be the attackers as was seen in the Garissa Attack. More and more young people are being radicalized and recruited into terrorists. The question the government needs to consider before this situation escalates into an uncontrollable level is why these young people are joining these groups. Are there more young people who've been pushed to the margins of society by the education system, or by the job market, or by the fact that they belong to a certain descent? These can only bring about a case of frustrated young people with nothing to lose. It is also important to evaluate the role that religion and religious institutions are playing in radicalizing young people. Religion has always had some autonomy from the state but with the recent events in the government need to step in and determine if these religious institutions are breeding grounds for home-grown terrorists.

Yesterday sadly marked one year since more than 200 girls were abducted from school in Chibok, Nigeria by armed militants. In the wake of the Garissa Attack in the university it is thus of great concern that militants are turning to schools to pass across a message to the people. Attacking schools is such a strong strategy because it robs off a country its future, the very best minds that were being honed in the confines of the school to take charge of the country in the near future. If there is one thing that proponents of terror are afraid of it is education because they know that with education then any country is on a trajectory towards development. By crippling the educational institutions then they cripple the efforts of a country towards self-sustainability. This should not however deter young people, on the other hand it should be a call for the government to invest more in education and for young people to go on and get an education to the highest level possible. It is hoped that there will be more commitment towards education especially in Garissa.

The loss of 147 lives also brings forth questions of how well versed we are in disaster preparedness and management. For one, two, three...and one hundred and forty seven young people to be shot where were the police? How fast was the response team? Is Kenya well equipped with enough resources to mitigate a disaster in the shortest time possible? Are state resources being used for private work by state officials rather than the intended work? How efficient are the communication systems within the Kenyan police in the event of a disaster? Could it have been possible to prevent all these deaths? Was the situation handled in the best way possible? Were the students well trained on how to react in case of a terror attack? No they were not because they did not go to the university to be shot to death by terrorists, nobody does. This however is slowly becoming a social reality and it is therefore prudent that all Kenyans be well versed on how to react in case of such an attack because that could make a difference of whether they live or not. Kenya at this moment needs a comprehensive disaster management policy that will also go ahead and have all the people informed on how to react in the event of disasters.

Finally, it is with deep sadness that we wish eternal rest to the 147 fallen Kenyan students, comfort and peace to their parents and families and assure them that they shall not be forgotten because they are us and we are them. . *By Judyannet Muchiri, NAYD Social Media Editor*

#RightAfrika May, 2015 THE BOY CHILD HAS BEEN NEGLECTED BY SOCIETY

NAYD besides engaging in different activities that involve youth-led development in Africa also encourages independent thought among young people. It is for this reason that we hold a monthly open discussion under #RightAfrika with an aim to give young Africans a space to discuss/debate and express their opinions on things that affect Africa without censorship.

In MAY, #RightAfrika was focusing on the boy child. In the recent past in different platforms strong opinions have started emerging that the girl child has been empowered at the expense of the boy child, that all the efforts to empower the girl child have moved the boy to the margins of society. It is for this reason that NAYD's social media editor Judyannet Muchiri, who convenes #RightAfrika, brought together young people to address this issue on May 3rd.

Interesting enough this particular discussion attracted most young men and a few women whose opinion was as strong as it comes. The fact that Africa has a specific way of looking at masculinity where the boy child and eventually the young man is viewed and expected to behave in certain ways is a major factor that has contributed to the reality of the boy child in modern day Africa. The boy child right from birth has many expectations to live up to and even when he is struggling with issues like education, self-esteem, relationships he is expected to 'man-up' On the other hand the girl child has expectations to live upto but not like those of the boy. This is one of the views that were expressed.

It was also pointed out that the many empowerment programs for the girl child that give the girl child a head start in life could also be a reason why the boy child feels neglected. While the boys feel this way it is important to note that development actors have had to work very hard to close the gender gap in school enrolment especially in the lower primary school. Policies like Affirmative Action also have contributed a great deal towards equal chance for women.

Many factors expressing diverse point of views were raised by the participants; among them culture, tradition and also politics. The feminists also asked an important question; Is the boy child threatened by an empowered girl child?

Though this is not a discussion that can be held conclusively over a few hours, it was finally agreed that for a society to thrive then it will need the active engagement of both the boy child and the girl child in all levels.

You are invited for June's #RightAfrika where young people will be discussing Frantz Fanon's book **Black Skin: White Masks.**

2015 A YEAR FOR ACTION

The year 2015 is a big year for the development sector in the global south; it is also full of action for those working in different capacities to impact development in the community. At NAYD, over the last few months leading to the adoption of the 17 proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September, we are addressing these goals with experts in each of the specific goal area. Recently we hosted Dennis Odeny of Peace Revolution to come and engage our members on #NaydChat on SDG.16 which seeks to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development provide access to justice from all and build affective accountable and all inclusive institutions at all levels. Dennis Odeny is an authority in the field of peace and he was well versed on how peace is interlinked with development. Below are his views in a summary.

Sustainable development goal 16 focuses on promoting peace and inclusive societies for sustainable development and access to justice and accountability. A reduction of violence and related deaths, end abuse, exploitation of the vulnerable and promote value of law.

What exactly is peace and how does it relate to development? Peace is not vague as many may assume, rather it determines the success of all SDGs. Which means that no development will occur when there is unrest of any kind in many of the African countries; absence of peace will disrupt development. Peace also entails not only a reduction of violence but reconciliation and inclusiveness within societies. Dennis Odeny while not dismissing the fact that peace is a personal initiative also believes its success

also greatly depends on truth and justice. It is a responsibility of both the people and the government to promote peace at all levels.

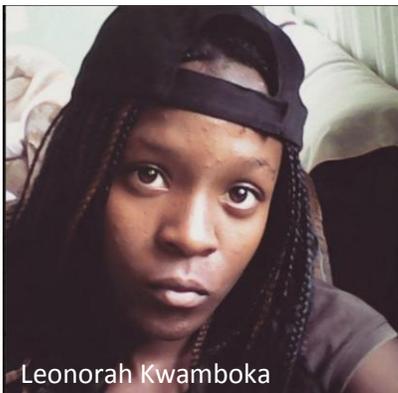
What needs to be done? An inclusive engagement of every stakeholder; a reduction in violence among societies which will require alternative means among the people to open up and start sharing is what is needed basically. There has to be collaborative engagements between every stakeholder to yield collective impact towards peace and this is clearly captured in the Post-2015 Development Agenda which is a network of interdependence of every stakeholder. To achieve the goals outlined within the Post-2015 framework then collaborative action is needed by all members of the society both at the local, national and international levels.

Is the CSO ready for the implementation of SDG.16? The civil society organizations can only be ready if they embrace a people-powered accountability approach which is often lacking within society. The people have often been left out within the various development plans that have existed. They need to involve the people right from the onset during formulating of policy all the way to implementing. CSOs need to know how to make their activities towards peace building all inclusive and people-powered for them to work effectively.

What are the challenges that can be expected? Poverty eradication efforts require peaceful strides and peace efforts at a poor society may be futile. We should evaluate the MDGs to learn about what best practices to adopt in SDGs implementation and what to avoid at the social and state levels. Clearly, there should be a smooth transition between the development agenda under the MDGs to the SDGs and peace will play a major part in this process.

Empowerment of Women as a Sure Way of Reducing the Spread of HIV/AIDS

When we talk in discussions and conferences on women empowerment we mainly discuss the economic benefits of empowering women however when the social aspects are discussed little is said about empowerment being a way of reducing the HIV/AIDS spread. As the title suggests, this article is about how empowering women will reduce the spread and vulnerability of getting infected among women as well as men.



Leonorah Kwamboka

To begin with, women's economic dependence increases their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. Most women and girls opt to get into other means of earning a livelihood like prostitution due to lack of finances to sustain themselves. In prostitution, women hardly get the opportunity to negotiate for safe sex which thus exposes them to a high risk of sexually transmitted diseases and emotional distress.

Most African societies have always and still practise wife inheritance. A woman who depended on her husband will have no choice but accept being inherited so that she can have someone to take care of her and her children. If the dead husband or incoming husband is infected with HIV/AIDS then this will further increase the chances of the spread of the virus.

Secondly, a woman who is not empowered lacks the sense of assertiveness that would make it easy for her to decline sexual advances from men without fearing to provoke the man. Violence against women has been a major factor in the spread of HIV/AIDS among women and girls especially sexual violence perpetuated by infected men. According to researchers Heise, Ellsberg and Gottemoeller, in population-based studies conducted worldwide, anywhere from 10 to 50 percent of women report physical assault by partner and one third to half of physically abused women also report sexual coercion. (Geeta Rao Gupta, International Centre for Research on Women)

Thirdly, many societies have a culture that considers it taboo to openly address issues of sexuality which results in many women being ignorant about safe sex practises. Further, under these cultural norms and practises women have no or less power in matters of sex leaving all the power with the male partners who dictate the when and how of sex. This deters women from being informed about the risks involved in sex and their preventive measures; even when they are informed they are unable to negotiate for safe sex due to existing power relations that are influenced by the patriarchal system in these societies.

Finally virginity, something women are still expected to uphold in many societies until marriage, is also a factor which contributes to the ignorance that surrounds sexuality and thus aid the spread of HIV/AIDS. This societal expectation holds girls from seeking relevant information on sex lest they be considered sexually active. This ultimately means girls grow up well into young adults without the right information on safe sex and in most cases with distorted notions and beliefs on sexuality. When they finally become sexually active, because they are not well informed, they are not in a position and do have the courage to say no to sexual advances or report cases of rape when they happen. They may thus get infected with HIV/AIDS.

Women empowerment enhances financial stability among women so that they are able to take care of themselves reducing the need for such practises like prostitution and wife inheritance. The empowered woman not only has the power to make assertive decisions but also has multiple options and the freedom to choose the kind of life she wants to lead. She can also assert herself in any sexual relationship she gets into with the power to negotiate for safe sex, when and how to engage in sex without any fear of violence or reprimands.

Further, a comprehensive sex education need to be introduced and actively implemented in all societal institutions like mainstream educational institutions at all levels, churches, open public forums and open discussions encouraged within households. This education should focus on both girls and boys and should focus on such things as the risks involved in unsafe sexual activities, the proper use of contraceptives and HIV/AIDS.

Probing Corruption and Climate Change in Africa

Climate change and the threats it poses to sustainable economic development is now dominating and challenging the international development agenda. Corruption, as often, is the blind spot of many academic, political and policy debates on climate change, while corruption has an impact on every policy related to climate change and the policy frameworks impact corruption in their turn. Thus, it is without any doubt, illogical and inefficient to consider them separately. If we didn't, we would do a better job in addressing climate change and its consequences since while it is not inevitable that many corruption

cases in climate finance will come to light, some of the ingredients that will foster such an outcome are in place.

The growing demands of the climate change agenda and the fight against corruption

Climate change basically requires two different courses of action; mitigation to reduce emissions and stop further climate change on the one hand, and adaptation to the effects of climate change that are already being felt on the other. Yet, climate change governance goes beyond greenhouse gas emissions and their negative effect on the environment as it is linked to major issues of development such as the delivery of basic public services, especially to the poor, public financial management, sustainable national development strategies and energy policies, and financing for aid and technical assistance. Tackling the role of corruption in many of the above areas is crucial to achieving better sustainable development outcomes, and, as a result, climate change must be an area of key concern for anti-corruption stakeholders.

In Cameroon, the government has acknowledged that corruption and poor governance are hampering the fight against climate change. Transparency International's *Global Corruption Report: Climate Change* highlighted the role of good governance and transparency in integrating the many policy agendas that affect climate change, and proposed opportunities for employing anti-corruption tools in preventative climate change mechanisms (green branding) or market-driven reform (carbon trading schemes and projects within the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM); and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Conserving and Enhancing Forest Carbon Stocks (REDD+). Ironically, the large sums of money being spent on capacity building activities – training seminars and other similar programmes – needed to effectively implement the climate governance interventions and their associated expenses such as hotel costs and participants' allowances are now threatening to curtail efforts to support meaningful climate action at the local level. No wonder in many African countries such as Kenya, climate change is now a major cash cow for corrupt public officials who are engaging in vicious fights to control the windfall.

Aspects of the international development agenda relevant to climate change and corruption issues

At first glance, it might seem unintuitive to link climate change and corruption issues. Corruption is one of the causes of climate change and existing interventions to address climate change already highlight corruption risk. Approaches to mitigating or adapting to climate change which take the form of public policy reform, such as via increased carbon taxes, or are market driven, such as carbon trading under the CDM in the natural resources and energy markets are affected by corruption and in turn impact climate change.

Corruption is thus a critical component of responses to climate change at all levels and it should be integrated in all aspects of climate change planning and decision making. While it is widely acknowledged that corruption has significant negative effects on natural resource management and the environment, the evidence of such impacts are still limited. What's more, there is greater uncertainty on how policies to reduce corruption in sectors such as forestry, fisheries, and water management should be developed and what they may consist of given the risk, for instance, that they might criminalize the rural poor. Corruption aspects of climate change are thus a matter of justice, human rights, and human security. The use of transparency and accountability measures when dealing with the effects of climate change – such as in relief and aid in mass migration, food scarcity, drought, flood, post-disaster settings

– imply the anti-corruption community must adapt or apply existing mechanisms/solutions wherever appropriate as it increasingly gets involved in the climate change debate so that they reduce, or at least do not increase the corruption risk.

Need for cooperation across many sectors (public and private; energy and finance and agriculture; national and international) if change is to be sustainable, effective and successful.

As we move towards the July inter-governmental meeting to hammer out a new framework for global finance in Addis Ababa and the December 21st meeting of the COP in Paris to sign a new global agreement to control human-induced climate change, the policy frameworks that will govern climate change in future need to be more responsive to the demands by citizens worldwide for increased accountability and transparency. To reduce the risk of corruption associated with climate finance, solutions will require international and even greater intra-national cooperation, such as the better coordination of the environmental and finance agendas. The concern of citizens, of people, must drive this cooperation and the solutions sought must be equitable which is the reason why stakeholders from both areas now need to work together to find solutions.

If we do not implement corruption-sensitive policies to fight climate change, it will have disastrous consequences on an already precarious situation. Strong and sustainable governance of the emerging climate change regime is essential. Without it, more people's lives and livelihoods will be put at risk resulting in exerting even more costs than the climate change occurrence alone. We need to act now to develop the tools, economic incentives and political will to provide the cleanest possible way forward for the planet. Mainstreaming the corruption perspective is not only a sensible choice for our societies; it is a better, more efficient way to reach our overall climate change governance goals.

GOOGLE HANGOUT RESPONSES

1. Has there been enough commitment to climate change talks before?

I do not think there has ever been enough commitment since the talks started back in the year when I was born (1988). What we have largely witnessed so far in the last two decades are two dominant groups at the international negotiations: on one side is the developed countries group led by the United States and the other developing countries group led by China. Most recently we recall that major developed emitters including Japan, Canada, Australia and others have scaled back their domestic commitments to reduce green house gases reductions. It is naïve to expect that such countries will meet the international climate action obligations if they cannot meet the domestic ones. Inevitably, this inaction will be reflected at the multilateral climate talks.

2. What intervention programs have worked before to mitigate climate change effects?

There are numerous interventions working to govern a changing climate here in Africa in various sectors. Perhaps the most widely known is the Community Based Adaptation in the agriculture sector by the INGO Care International. However, a major problem with these intervention programs is that they are new to everybody a fact which has necessitated capacity building. This capacity building which takes various forms is an area where a lot of money is being spent but with very little results that can benefit the vulnerable groups such as farmers. One gets the feeling that climate finance is now the cash cow for

corrupt officials who have been entrusted to put in place mechanisms that can support the vulnerable withstand a changing climate. But there is a lot that is working only that more transparency is needed to ensure that intervention programs really benefit the intended beneficiaries.

3. How committed are governments to climate change agreements?

Certainly there is a lot of talk by many governments championing for climate agreements but it has remained just that, rhetoric and in the meantime climate change is accelerating. At the international climate talks, there will be winners and losers which is partly the reason why for example in the China-led G77 group of developing countries, states are now negotiating with others who share similar concerns at the negotiating table. A majority of governments to answer the question are simply not committed to legally binding agreements or agreements with legal force because we have been dependent on non-binding agreements all this time. We recently got another one last year when the US-China post-2020 climate action commitments agreement announcement was made in November 2014 at the G20 Summit in Australia.

4. How can we cut the anthropogenic effects on climate while at the same time attaining economic development?

The answer has been green growth and there are numerous programs that have been widely rolled out and accepted around the world in diverse sectors of the economy. But then again the climate system has been polluted so heavily that the (uncertain) effects will be felt for long time to come even if we stopped polluting at all. What we need are effective institution systems that will not exacerbate this global warming problem for the sake of future generations so that they may enjoy the benefits of nature as we have and are if we are truly committed to safeguarding the planet's wellbeing. We need decisive climate action among the world's top polluters including China and the US which is why the stalemate among these two top greenhouse gas emitters where the Chinese say the Americans have to act firmly first and the Americans on the other hand say China has to also act first is not helping an already precarious situation.

5. How do we handle the fossil fuel industry?

This industry will still be here for the foreseeable future and clearly the players will not reform without a fight. It is deniable or undeniable depending on who you ask that this industry has been funding the climate deniers and sceptics such as the Heartland Institute and others to counter the work of the IPCC. The suggestion that has been floated is scrapping fossil fuel subsidies which make fossil fuels so economically affordable. Because these subsidies constitute a greater proportion of government budget, a simple reason to support fossil fuel subsidy reform being that it is essential to enable the scaling up of investment required for the transition to low-carbon economies. But politics will not be far away as a major influential factor in determining to what extent such a new way of tackling climate change can be embraced as the complexities of scrapping fossil-fuel subsidies easily results in controversies as those witnessed in Malaysia and elsewhere around the world.

6. How can countries be encouraged to transition from fossil fuel to clean energy?

My opinion is that it will take far greater economic and political sacrifices than we have witnessed so far to leapfrog our energy systems onto a low-carbon trajectory. A major area which has not received attention is deserves is the fossil fuel subsidy reform. It is widely acknowledged that these subsidies benefit substantially those at the top of the pyramid and not those at the bottom. I am of the opinion that we cannot eat our cake and have it. We either scrap fossil fuel subsidies so that resources are freed

to aid renewable energy technologies growth or we stick with the current carbon intensive energy system.

7. How strong is the African voice at climate talks?

There is no doubt that African countries have a lower influence and say in the climate change negotiations debate and they have tried to change this by forming the Africa Group currently being chaired by Swaziland, a coalition of African states which looks out for the continent. Negotiating as a regional bloc has increased their bargaining power on issues considered critical to them especially financial support, adaptation and technology. Still within this group, there will be losers and winners depending on the outcome at the negotiating table. Perhaps this explains why within this group, negotiators are now beginning to align with those who closely share similar circumstances.

8. The political influence in form of funding to lobby groups, how can we overrun this?

It is difficult to counter this as long as this very same political influence is the one determining how our economies will be run. Remember during the recent floods menace in the UK when the Prime Minister David Cameron famously said "money is no object", as long as there is no similar political will to tackle this challenge then we will not get far. And yet, climate change will continue to be part of 21st-century life and it is projected to get worse before it gets better.

9. What can we do differently to ensure the agreement in Paris is successful?

A lot of things but perhaps the most important is the willingness among the top two world climate polluters China and the US to put an end to the stalemate where each is saying the other has to act more firmly to combat climate change both domestically and internationally. As long as the stalemate exists, I do not think we will get very far before the worst of the consequences of global warming catches up with us.

NGO OF THE MONTH: HADEN, NIGER

The Post-2015 development under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will need a more people-powered approach that will be inclusive. It is for this reason that NAYD seeks to involve and reach out the youth-led CBOs and NGOs which are working at the community level. One way through which NAYD does this is by highlighting and celebrating one NGO every month by showcasing its work to the public and telling the world how it is impacting change in the society. This is in the hope that it will inspire more young people to rise up and do something to address a challenge in the local community; After all NAYD hopes for a youth-led development in Africa.

This month, NAYD is focused on the work done by Haden in the Niger led by Zeinabou Ibrahim and operating in the regions of Niamey. Haden's most activities are aimed at hygiene and sanitation with an action plan that will not only eradicate and minimize cases of diseases related to hygiene but also steer social and economic development in the community. Health having been provided for in the MDGs development agenda and now the SDGs still continues to be a factor that hampers development in many ways. This makes it factor that must be addressed in a multispectral approach, one of them being tailoring specific programs towards hygiene in the community as Haden does.

Haden's mission is to see a clean city with reduced waste and garbage. They propose doing this by establishing cells of hygiene in the most affected areas, creating awareness, continuing with garbage collection, rehabilitation of septic systems, training on basic hygiene and sanitation, and partnering with the government among other activities.

To contact or find out more about Haden's work and what you can do check their Facebook page here <https://www.facebook.com/ONGHADEN>.

Let's Connect Here;

<http://www.nayd.org/>

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/NAYDmembers/>

<https://twitter.com/NAYDinfo>

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCEn5jnQANPEa9IcvYOXa8zg>

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