



CAMEROON YOUTHS AND STUDENTS FORUM FOR PEACE CAMYOSFOP

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL WORKSHOP:

“CAMEROONIAN YOUTHS AND THE NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL”

« JEUNESSE CAMEROUNAISE ET CONSEIL NATIONAL DE LA JEUNESSE »



**MAY 26TH TO 28TH, 2010, HOLIDAY INN RESORT HOTEL,
LIMBE, SOUTH WEST REGION, CAMEROON**

REPORT PREPARED BY CAMYOSFOP

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ACRONYMS:

CNYC: Cameroon National Youth Council

CSO: Civil Society Organizations

MINJEUNE: Ministry of Youth Affairs

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PART I

OUTCOME OF THE WORKSHOP

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To date, Cameroon government has made great inroads in the fight against youthful unemployment in Cameroon .It is worth noting that one of the unprecedented milestones achievement in this sector is the putting into place of the National Youth Council which has as its principal mission, the role of curbing youthful unemployment through strategic coordination of key activities that are capable of ameliorating the socio-economic livelihood of youths in Cameroon. The National Youth Council (NYC) has only group membership which is open to both Youth Civil Society Organizations members (associations, Non-Governmental Organizations, Common Initiative Groups, faith-based youth groups, etc) and associate members (Government agencies, corporate partners and international partners). Since November 2009 to date, the NYC has undergone multiple forms of structural growth in view of seeking to put in place workable relationships with all stakeholders in the domain of youth human development in Cameroon. It is on this back drop that Cameroon Youths and Students' Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP) in collaboration with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) organized a three days workshop in view of seeking concrete workable mechanisms and solutions across key stakeholders to the NYC regarding youth issues in Cameroon.

It is only through the creation of an adequate enabling environment that the NYC can effectively jump start genuine working relationships with Youth Civil Society Organizations (CSO) in Cameroon, which stood as the principal goal for this aforementioned workshop. In this regard, we mobilized all the National Bureau and regional representatives of the NYC along side grassroots youth CSOs in view galvanizing genuine working relationship on the field in coming months. The NYC , by virtue of its democratic-styled management, there was need to enhance and possibly strengthen the top management and the de-concentrated and decentralized organs of this structure, in order to meet up with the exigencies of good governance in Cameroon according to the laws in force. This brainstorming forum gave us the opportunity to have open debates and discussions regarding key problems and challenges confronted by the NYC; and in return prescribe workable solutions to them in order to guarantee success for their three years mandate as stipulated by the text regulating the NYC.

Within the scope of this three days workshop, we deliberated through talks and discussions on issues regarding the laws regulating the NYC; electoral impediments confronted by the elected representatives in the course of their election; the functioning mechanism of the NYC; The African Youth Charter and its imminent ratification process in Cameroon; the NYC and accompanying development projects in Cameroon; the key components of collaboration between the NYC and Youth CSOs in Cameroon; likely collaboration with key

Government agencies and other international partners in view of rolling back youthful unemployment in Cameroon. These talks and discussions were highly strengthened by the presentation of papers and immediately followed by question and response sessions in order to permit participants have a greater insight about the issues on discussion. Upon utilizing this approach we finally divided each participant into three working groups in view of debating on key problems and possible solutions within the framework of the NYC, at the national level (group one); regional problems (group two); and the divisional and communal level (group three). At the end of the last day, we finally came out with a final declaration which is a succinct resume of the three days work. This final declaration will serve as a trigger for youth policies orientation documents within the scope of lobbying and advocating for genuine change within the scope of youth human development indices across key stakeholders in Cameroon.

SOMMAIRE

À ce jour, le gouvernement du Cameroun a fait des progrès dans la lutte contre le chômage des jeunes au Cameroun. Il est à noter que l'un des succès sans précédent des jalons dans ce secteur est la mise en place du Conseil national de la jeunesse qui a pour mission principale, de freiner le chômage des jeunes grâce à une coordination stratégique des activités clés susceptibles d'améliorer le niveau de vie socio-économique des jeunes au Cameroun. Le Conseil National de la Jeunesse (CNJ) accueille des membres dont les jeunes des organisations de la société civile (associations, organisations non gouvernementales, groupes d'initiative commune, groupes religieux de jeunes, etc.) et les membres associés (organismes gouvernementaux, entreprises partenaires et partenaires internationaux). De Décembre 2009 à ce jour, le CNJ a connu de multiples formes de croissance structurelle en vue d'essayer d'établir des relations efficaces avec tous les intervenants dans le domaine du développement humain de la jeunesse au Cameroun. C'est dans ce contexte que Cameroon Youths and Student's Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP), en collaboration avec Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) a organisé un atelier de trois jours pour chercher des mécanismes concrets et des solutions pratiques à travers les principales parties prenantes au CNJ, en matière de tout ce qui touche à la jeunesse du Cameroun.

Ce n'est que par la création d'un environnement adéquat que le CNJ peut effectivement relancer de véritables relations de travail avec les jeunes des organisations de la société civile (OSC) au Cameroun, qui était le but principal de cet atelier. À cet égard, nous avons mobilisé tout le Bureau national et les représentants régionaux du CNJ, ainsi que les jeunes à la base des OSC pour galvaniser de véritables relations de travail sur le terrain dans les prochains mois. Le CNJ, en raison de son style de gestion démocratique, a vu la nécessité de renforcer et, éventuellement, bâtir davantage les cadres supérieurs et les organes déconcentrés et décentralisés de cette structure, afin de satisfaire les exigences de la bonne gouvernance au Cameroun en fonction de la législation en vigueur. Ce forum de réflexion nous a donné l'occasion d'avoir des débats ouverts et des discussions sur les principaux problèmes et défis auxquels est confronté le CNJ, et en retour, de prescrire des solutions réalisables pour eux afin de garantir le succès de leur mandat de trois ans comme prévu par le texte régissant le CNJ.

Dans le cadre de cet atelier de trois jours, nous avons délibéré par des entretiens et des discussions sur des questions concernant la législation réglementant le CNJ ; les difficultés électorales auxquelles sont confrontées les représentants élus dans le cadre de leur élection ; le mécanisme de fonctionnement du CNJ ; La Charte africaine de la jeunesse et le processus de ratification imminente par le Cameroun, le CNJ et l'accompagnement des projets de développement au Cameroun; les éléments clés d'une collaboration entre le CNJ et les jeunes des OSC au Cameroun, la collaboration avec les organismes clés du gouvernement et d'autres partenaires internationaux en vue de faire reculer le chômage

des jeunes au Cameroun. Ces discussions et débats ont été renforcés à un haut niveau par la présentation de documents et suivis immédiatement de séances de questions réponses afin de permettre aux participants d'avoir une meilleure connaissance des sujets débattus. Dans cette approche, nous avons formé trois groupes de travail en vue de débattre des principaux problèmes et des solutions possibles dans le cadre du CNJ, au niveau national (groupe un); problèmes régionaux (groupe deux), et au niveau départemental et communal (groupe trois). Au terme du dernier jour, nous avons fait une déclaration finale qui est un résumé succinct de ces trois jours d'atelier. Cette déclaration finale servira de déclic aux documents relatifs à l'orientation des politiques des jeunes dans le cadre du lobbying et du plaidoyer pour un véritable changement dans le domaine des indices de développement humain de la jeunesse à travers les principales parties prenantes au Cameroun.

DECLARATION OF THE WORKSHOP

THEME: “CAMEROONIAN YOUTHS AND THE NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS”.

On the 26th to the 29th of May 2010, Cameroon Youths and Students' Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP) in collaboration with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) organized a three days educational and brainstorming workshop dubbed “**Cameroonian Youths and the National Youth Council: problems and solutions**”. Within this educative and brainstorming forum, the following earmarked strategic objectives were fixed:

- **Vulgarize the mission, mandate and working policies of the NYC in Cameroon.**
- **Enhance and strengthen the bond between the NYC and youth CSOs in Cameroon.**
- **Create a common communication platform of networking and social media interaction between the NYC and youth CSOs in Cameroon.**

In the course of the group debates and discussions, the following key problems were identified and their corroborative recommendations as solutions:

I. PROBLEMS CONFRONTED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL BY THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF THE NYC AND THEIR CORROBORATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS AS SOLUTIONS.

A. The Lack of a national head office space. We strongly recommend that, an appeal should be sent to the Ministry of Youth Affairs to fulfil its obligation of providing the NYC with an office.

B. The poor interpretation of the legal texts regulating the NYC. We hereby recommend all the legal texts regulating the NYC should be vulgarized across the wider public.

C. The fact that the government has signed but not ratified the African Youth Charter justifies the non-respect for international engagements and the non payment of her dues. We strongly recommend that the NYC should lobby the Government to ratify the African Youth Charter and to imminently pay her contributions.

D. Lack of an effective auto-Financing mechanism. As a recommendation we hereby urge all the members of the NYC need to pay their fees and annual quotations. They should equally lobby for funds from international funding agencies by submitting project proposals.

E. Lack of an open communication platform and an effective media plan. In order to inform the wider public about the activities of the NYC, there is need for the NYC to design

an effective media plan for all stakeholders within the scope of an open communication platform.

F. Limited and inadequate collaboration across stakeholders.

We highly recommend that the NYC should define the role of all stakeholders and possibly inform them about their responsibility in order to avoid duplication of activities on the field.

G. Misunderstanding of the Governmental policies and priorities. In order for the NYC to effectively collaborate with the Government Officials, there is a need for the NYC to go ahead and track down the necessary information that will augment their understanding and relationship with the government.

H. Poor interpretation of the role of the NYC by the Ministry of Youth Affairs. To resolve this problem there must be an enforcement of capacity building through regular meetings between the Ministry of Youth Affairs and the NYC.

I. The hold-up of State subventions by the Ministry of Youth Affairs. The NYC should present a two year action plan showing exactly how they intend to utilize the funds that shall be allocated to them. This approach will equally facilitate for the due defence of their budget at the level of the National Assembly by Ministry of Youth Affairs.

J. Ideological Conflicts between the NYC and Ministry of Youth Affairs. In order to re-establish trust between both structures, they need to dialogue with the aim of learning from each other and possibly adopt a win-win partnership approach.

K. The NYC does not have the legal status of a Public Utility structure. The NYC should lobby with the President to grant them the status of a Public Utility structure in Cameroon.

II. PROBLEMS CONFRONTED AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL BY THE REGIONAL BUREAU OF THE NYC AND THEIR CORROBORATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS AS SOLUTIONS.

A. Absence of an office space, hence retarding the proper functioning of the Regional Bureau. We strongly recommend that NYC should Identify and apply for an empty government building through the Minister of Youth Affairs.

B. leadership tussle exists within the bureau. We hereby recommend that the roles of all members should be defined at the Regional Bureau level. Clear cut lines should be drawn for their expectations and limitations.

C. Lack of efficient means of communication and collaboration across stakeholders. We highly recommend that the NYC should exploit both formal and informal means of

communication such as newsletter, radio, email, phone call and verbal communication in order to inform all stakeholders in their implantation process.

D. Lack of managerial skills. As recommendation we hereby propose that seminars with specific topics should be organized to empower the bureau. Civil society management course is highly imperative.

E. Instability of members in the executive bureau. Provide the necessary means to facilitate the action plan for example convening an EXCO meeting, follow allocation for lodging, transportation and feeding.

F. Conflict of role between NYC and the Ministry of Youth Affairs. The NYC should act according to the text regulating their agency.

G. Poor management of existing vacancies in the Regional Bureau. All vacancies should be published to the public through print media and scroll bar or news bar.

H. The influencing of NYC leaders by politicians towards their personal aggrandizement. The NYC leaders should avoid all forms of political manipulations in view of seeking access to power by selfish politician and even members should keep aside all their political sensibilities in order to stay apolitical throughout their mandate as spelt out by the law regulating their structure.

III. PROBLEMS CONFRONTED AT THE DIVISIONAL AND COMMUNAL LEVEL BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NYC AND THEIR CORROBORATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS AS SOLUTIONS.

A. Lack of an office space. Solicit for an office space from the National Bureau of NYC.

B. Lack of office stationeries and equipments. Request for office stationeries and equipments from the National Bureau of the NYC.

C. Limited respect for the Hierarchy of the NYC. Elaborate and set up an organizational chart for NYC.

D. Absence of an internal rules and regulations. Elaborate on functioning and internal procedure text regarding work and collaboration with stakeholders.

E. Difficulty in managing report and accounts. Strengthen the capacity of members and representatives through adequate training and the exchange of best management practices and tools across stakeholders.

F. Obscured internal procedures to occupy vacancies. Internal mechanisms should be defined regarding vacancies and professional mobility especially rules regarding consistent professional development.

G. Limited of financial resources. Mobilize for fundraising upon utilizing the project proposal approach.

H. Incompetent collaborators. Train all stakeholders about the mission of the NYC.

I. Non-mastery of texts regulating the NYC. Multiply and vulgarize the legal texts regulating the NYC across the wider public.

J. Lack of an effective communication platform across stakeholders. Work in partnership and in a broader synergy in order to impact the wider public and this can be best achieved by designing an annual media plan for the NYC.

L. Risk of political pressure and influence. Be careful with politicians especially during electoral periods.

M. Tribalism is an issue. Cultivate the spirit of patriotism and open collaboration.

N. Limited transparency and accountability. Transparency and accountability models should be created.

CONCLUSION:

This document is intended to impact all the stakeholders involved in the process of implementing the National Youth Council and youth policies in Cameroon; in view of seeking to achieve workable solutions for all the stakeholders in the youth sector in Cameroon, in the nearest future. It is on this back note, we are urging the President of the National Bureau for the NYC to immediately jump start the lobbying and advocacy process in order to achieve the aforementioned strategic objectives and recommendations made in this document .

Participants expressed their appreciation to the Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP) and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) for hosting the workshop and for their efforts that ensured a positive outcome.

Limbe, May 28, 2010

DECLARATION FINALE

THEME : « LES JEUNES CAMEROUNAIS ET LE CONSEIL NATIONAL DE LA JEUNESSE : PROBLEMES ET SOLUTIONS ».

Du 26 au 29 mai 2010, Cameroon Youths and Student's Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP) en collaboration avec Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) a organisé trois journées de formation et atelier de réflexion sur le thème « **Les jeunes Camerounais et le Conseil national de la jeunesse : problèmes et solutions** ». Dans le cadre de ce Forum de réflexion, les objectifs stratégiques suivants ont été fixés :

- **Vulgariser la mission, le mandat et les politiques de travail du CNJ au Cameroun.**
- **Améliorer et renforcer les liens entre le CNJ et les jeunes des OSC au Cameroun.**
- **Créer une plateforme commune de communication, de réseau et d'interaction sociale entre les média et le CNJ, ainsi qu'avec les jeunes des OSC au Cameroun.**

Au cours des débats et discussions en groupe, les problèmes clés suivants ont été identifiés et des recommandations y relatives ont été élaborées en guise de solutions :

I. PROBLEMES DU BUREAU DU CNJ AU NIVEAU NATIONAL ET RECOMMANDATIONS ADOPTEES COMME SOLUTIONS.

A. L'absence d'un siège national. Nous recommandons fortement que le Ministère de la Jeunesse soit invité à accomplir son devoir de mettre des locaux à la disposition du CNJ.

B. L'interprétation erronée des textes juridiques régissant le CNJ. Nous recommandons que tous les textes juridiques régissant le CNJ soient vulgarisés auprès du grand public.

C. Le fait que le gouvernement a signé mais n'a pas ratifié la Charte Africaine de la Jeunesse justifie le non respect des engagements internationaux et le non paiement de ses droits. Nous recommandons que le CNJ fasse du lobbying auprès du gouvernement afin qu'il ratifie la Charte Africaine de la Jeunesse et paie ses contributions.

D. L'absence d'un mécanisme efficace d'autofinancement. En guise de recommandation, par la présente nous demandons instamment à tous les membres du CNJ de payer leurs cotisations annuelles. Ils devraient également faire pression pour des fonds de la part d'organismes internationaux de financement en présentant des propositions de projets.

E. L'absence d'une plateforme de communication ouverte et d'un plan médiatique efficace. Afin d'informer le grand public sur les activités du CNJ, il est nécessaire pour le CNJ de concevoir un plan médiatique efficace pour tous les intervenants dans le cadre d'une plate-forme de communication ouverte.

F. Collaboration limitée et insuffisante entre les intervenants.

Nous recommandons fortement que le CNJ définisse le rôle de toutes les parties prenantes et, éventuellement, les informe sur leurs responsabilités afin d'éviter les chevauchements d'activités sur le terrain.

G. La mauvaise compréhension des politiques et priorités du gouvernement. Pour que le CNJ collabore efficacement avec les représentants du gouvernement, il est important que le CNJ retrouve les informations nécessaires qui permettront d'améliorer leur compréhension et leur relation avec le gouvernement.

H. Mauvaise interprétation du rôle du CNJ par le Ministère de la Jeunesse Pour résoudre ce problème, il faut un renforcement des capacités par le biais de réunions régulières entre le Ministère de la Jeunesse et le CNJ.

I. La retenue des subventions de l'État par le Ministère de la Jeunesse. Le CNJ doit présenter un plan d'action de deux ans indiquant comment il entend utiliser les fonds qui lui seront alloués. Cette approche permettra également au Ministère de la Jeunesse de facilement défendre ce budget au niveau de l'Assemblée Nationale.

J. Conflits idéologiques entre le CNJ et le Ministère de la Jeunesse Pour rétablir la confiance entre les deux structures, le dialogue doit être instauré avec l'objectif d'apprendre l'un de l'autre et éventuellement d'adopter une approche de partenariat gagnant gagnant.

K. Le CNJ n'a pas le statut légal d'une structure d'utilité publique. Le CNJ doit initier un plaidoyer auprès du Président pour qu'il lui accorde le statut de structure d'utilité publique au Cameroun.

II. I. PROBLEMES DU BUREAU DU CNJ AU NIVEAU REGIONAL ET RECOMMANDATIONS ADOPTEES COMME SOLUTIONS.

A. L'absence de locaux, un frein au bon fonctionnement du Bureau Régional. Nous recommandons que le CNJ fasse une demande par le biais du Ministère de la Jeunesse pour un bâtiment administratif qu'il aura identifié.

B. Lutte de leadership au sein du bureau. Nous recommandons que les rôles de tous les membres soient bien définis au niveau du Bureau Régional. Des responsabilités bien établies doivent éclairer les membres du bureau sur leurs attentes et limites.

C. L'absence de moyens de communication et de collaboration efficaces entre les parties prenantes Nous recommandons que dans son processus d'implantation, le CNJ exploite à la fois des moyens formels et informels de communication tels que des bulletins d'informations, la radio, le courrier électronique, les appels téléphoniques et la communication verbale dans le but d'informer toutes les parties prenantes.

D. Défaut de compétences managériales Comme recommandation, nous proposons que des séminaires sur des sujets spécifiques soient organisés pour le renforcement des capacités du Bureau. Des cours sur la gestion de la société civile sont d'une importance capitale.

E. Instabilité des membres du bureau exécutif. Fournir les moyens nécessaires pour faciliter l'exécution du plan d'action, comme par exemple la convocation d'une réunion du Comité Exécutif, le suivi de l'allocation pour le logement, le transport et l'alimentation.

F. Conflits de rôle entre le CNJ et le Ministère de la Jeunesse. Le CNJ doit agir selon les textes régissant cette structure.

G. Mauvaise gestion des vacances au sein du Bureau Régional. Tous les postes vacants doivent être portés à la connaissance du public à travers la presse écrite et la barre de défilement de nouvelles dans les chaînes de télé.

H. L'influence des politiciens sur les leaders du CNJ en vue d'une gloire personnelle. Les dirigeants du CNJ doivent éviter toutes les formes de manipulations politiques en vue d'accéder au pouvoir par la politique égoïste et même les membres doivent mettre de côté toutes leurs sensibilités politiques afin de rester apolitique tout au long de leur mandat tel que explicité par la loi régissant la structure.

III. I. PROBLEMES DU BUREAU DU CNJ AU NIVEAU DEPARTEMENTAL ET COMMUNAL ET RECOMMANDATIONS ADOPTEES COMME SOLUTIONS.

A. Absence de locaux. Solliciter des locaux auprès du Bureau National du CNJ.

B. Manque d'équipements et de matériels de bureau. Solliciter le matériel de bureau et l'équipement nécessaires auprès du Bureau National du CNJ.

C. Respect limité de la hiérarchie du CNJ. Élaborer et mettre en place un organigramme du CNJ.

D. Absence d'un règlement intérieur Élaborer un document sur le fonctionnement, les procédures internes de travail et la collaboration avec les parties prenantes.

E. Difficultés dans la gestion du rapport et des comptes. Renforcer les capacités des membres et des représentants par une formation adéquate et l'échange de meilleures pratiques de gestion et d'outils entre les parties prenantes.

F. Procédures internes obscures pour ce qui est des vacances. Des mécanismes internes doivent être définis pour les postes vacants et la mobilité professionnelle en particulier en ce qui concerne le développement professionnel.

G. Insuffisance des ressources financières. Quant à l'utilisation de l'approche de proposition de projets, procéder à une mobilisation pour la collecte de fonds.

H. Incompétence des collaborateurs. Former toutes les parties prenantes sur la mission du CNJ.

I. Connaissance limitée des textes régissant le CNJ. Multiplier et vulgariser les textes juridiques régissant le CNJ auprès du grand public.

J. Absence d'une plateforme de communication efficace entre les parties prenantes

Travailler en partenariat et dans une plus grande synergie afin d'avoir un grand impact plus significatif sur le public et cela peut être mieux réalisé en élaborant un plan annuel médiatique pour le CNJ.

L. Risques de pression et d'influence politique. Être prudents avec les hommes politiques, surtout en période électorale.

M. Le problème du tribalisme. Cultiver le patriotisme et un esprit de franche collaboration.

N. Transparence et responsabilisation limitées. Créer des modèles de transparence et de responsabilisation.

CONCLUSION

Ce document est destiné à avoir un impact sur tous les acteurs impliqués dans le processus de mise en œuvre du Conseil National de la Jeunesse et des politiques de la jeunesse au Cameroun, en vue de chercher à trouver des solutions viables pour toutes les parties prenantes dans le secteur de la jeunesse au Cameroun, dans un avenir proche. C'est dans cette optique que nous exhortons le président du Bureau National du CNJ de relancer immédiatement le processus de lobbying et de plaidoyer afin d'atteindre les objectifs stratégiques susmentionnés et de mettre en œuvre les recommandations formulées dans ce document.

Les participants ont exprimé leur gratitude à la Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP) et Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) pour avoir abrité l'atelier et pour leurs efforts qui ont assuré un résultat positif.

Limbé, le 28 mai 2010.

PART II

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE WORKSHOP

1. Introduction:

The three days workshop on “**Cameroonian Youths and the National Youth Council**” organized by the Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP) with the support of Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), Cameroon, brought together all the leaders and stakeholders of the Cameroon National Youth Council (CNYC) from the National, Regional, Divisional and Local levels. This workshop was geared towards strengthening the capacity of the leaders and stakeholders of the NYC, on issues regarding the proper functioning of its structures along side its members (Youth Civil Society Organizations) and partners (Government agencies, international bodies, corporate and quasi-corporate entities). It is on this back drop that CAMYOSFOP mobilized experienced resource persons from different walks of life to provide in-depth talks on a wide variety of thematic issues thus:

- Feedback appraisal report on CAMYOSFOP 2009 workshop on “Youth and the phenomenon of migration and unemployment”.
- The organizational structures and chart of the CNYC.
- The NYC: its mandate and mission for Cameroonian Youths.
- The African Union Youth Charter and the CNYC.
- Collaboration between the CNYC and Youth Civil Society organizations in Cameroon.
- Electoral mechanisms and modalities of the CNYC.
- Lobbying and advocacy as vital tools for the greater visibility of the NYC.
- The CNYC and associate programmes of empowering Cameroonian youth.
- Designing of the CNYC Action Plan.

This report is a succinct elaboration of all the aforementioned issues discussed and debated upon within the framework of this 3 days workshop.

2. PROJECT GOAL AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

2.1. GOAL:

Strengthen the capacity of the CNYC leaders and stakeholders on issues regarding organizational functioning, leadership, good governance, sound management practices, lobbying and advocacy along side networking strategies with Youth Civil Society Organizations.

2.2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

2.2.1. Vulgarize the mission, mandate and working policies of the CNYC in Cameroon.

2.2.2. Enhance and strengthen the bond between the CNYC and youth CSOs in Cameroon.

2.2.3. Create a common communication platform of networking and social media interaction between the CNYC and youth CSOs in Cameroon.

3. WORKSHOP METHODOLOGY

3.1. Participatory or interactive approach: participants and resource persons debate issues through active question and answer sessions.

3.2. Learner-driven approach: participants are granted the latitude to learn more and ask challenging questions to resource persons in order to clarify any sort of intellectual doubts. .

3.3. Creation of working groups: this approach facilitates in-group discussions and debates in view of broadening the scope of issues treated in some presentations.

3.4. Sharing of best practices: it enables participants to learn best management practices from other participants.

PART III

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKSHOP

1. BRIEF PRESENTATIONS OF MODULES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.1. DAY ONE MODULES: 26TH OF MAY 2010

1.1.1. MODULE 01: EVALUATION OF THE 2009 WORKSHOP ON “CAMEROONIAN YOUTH AND THE PHENOMENON OF MIGRATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE 21ST CENTURY” PRESENTED BY NGALIM EUGINE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CAMYOSFOP.

Mr. Eugene Ngalim began this module by presenting a series of seminars and workshops that have been co-organised by CAMYOSFOP and Friedrich Ebert since 2007 to date. He underscored the fact that “Cameroonian Youth and the Phenomenon of Migration and Unemployment in the 21st Century” organised on August 10 – 12, 2009, was one of such workshops and as such needed an in-depth appraisal.

The pertinent themes in this seminar were issues of illegal youth migrations, effectiveness or ineffectiveness of illegal migration, youth participation in state issues, the Cameroon France accord on migration, the role of civil society organisations in creating a second chance for the economy, interrelationship between migration and human rights, youth civil society organisation and their influence on migration and employment.

The workshop therefore created more awareness on the difficulties and advantages of youth migration. It also led to the establishment and publication of an outcome document, which have been distributed to national and international organisations. It mobilised members of the workshop amongst whom some became members of the CNYC at the national, regional and divisional levels. Mr. Ngalim noted that, the difficulties included mainly the inactive contacts or email addresses of some members, the lack of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) knowledge and the laxity in request to join the yahoo group. He concluded by enlisting the way forward to the phenomenon of youth migration and unemployment. This ended with a series of questions and answers.

1.1.2. MODULE 02: GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE CAMEROON NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL (CNYC), PRESENTED BY MR. AJAP FORBIN, REGIONAL DELEGATE OF YOUTH AFFAIRS FOR SOUTH WEST REGION AND MR. ARNAUD TANG ESSOMBA, DELEGATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS FOR SOA SUB DIVISION.

The two presenters defined the NYC as a national institution of consultation for Cameroonian youths. It is a platform of accord, expression, coordination, and actions. It is an organization that is apolitical, non religious and with a non profiting agenda.

Its missions are:

- To bring together youth organizations in Cameroon in order to inculcate creativity and optimism on youth potentials to act and participate in development.
- To play an intermediary role between youth organizations and public powers as well as international institutions and act relative to the needs of the youths.
- Prepare and ensure that youth organizations are presented in local, national and international fora.

The main objective of the CNYC is mainly to improve dialogue amongst youths, policy makers and civil society organizations at local and international levels. Mr. Ajap and Essomba went further to give the reasons why the government created the NYC. However this organization has some conditions to fulfil in order to carry out its objectives. These objectives are that, the members are coming in with no personal interest and are ready to sacrifice themselves for the benefit of all the youths. Thus, they must be available. There is also the need for collaboration and thereby bring together all youths with their differences to think as one. This is not only directed to the national president but also to the regional presidents. The youths must be well trained and knowledgeable in order to adequately fulfil these objectives.

Both presenters stated the fact that a committee was created to craft out a statute for the NYC. The issues that were to be considered were in phases. The first phase was the concept of a council that shall associate public authorities and civil society youth organisations. A third party was also put into consideration and this included the partners to development. The second phase was a national consultation by youth organizations on the draft statute. The third phase was the adoption of the statute. Finally the fourth phase was on the effective implementation of the CNYC through the elections of its members at the District, Divisional, and Regional and at the National level.

According to the presenters, **Part III, Chapter 1 of the Statute** the General Assembly of the CNYC is the most supreme organ hence the highest decision-making organ of the CNYC. The Executive bureau is the management organ of the CNYC as stated in **Part III, Chapter 2 of the Statute**. The permanent secretariat is responsible for: Strategic education and planning; education and training; the creation and insertion of socio-economic youths; cultural affairs, animation and leisure activities; mobilisation and associative life; cooperation and partnerships; and judicial affairs and discipline.

The control organs work on internal plans and have the powers to sanction members that have committed offences against the CNYC. It also has an external plan which consists of administrative control and transparency on how finances are used. The Decentralised Structures are equally involved in this process.

The difficulties that are faced by the NYC are:

- The lack of interest due to ignorance of the importance of the CNYC. Therefore, members of the CNYC must vulgarise the knowledge of the Youth Council.
- There is the need for youths and civil society to know the statutes of the CNYC.
- There is also the need for honest collaboration of members. Gone are the days of speeches. Now is the time for action.
- Effective actions should be carried out at the national, regional, divisional and district levels.

The presenters also advised that the CNYC should not look on the government to provide for them. They need to begin finding ways of having their finances and putting in place projects that are necessary for the development of their community.

The core facts of this presentation were further buttressed up by Mr. Isaac Ekombe, the Divisional Delegate of the Ministry of Youth Affairs for Fako Division. He re-emphasized the need for the leaders of the CNYC to have a good sense of reputation. This meant weeding off those coming in with personal interest rather than collective interest.

This module was closed with a series of questions which were responded upon by both presenters and the national President of the CNYC, Mr. Abdoulaye Abdoullrazack. Mr. Abdulrazack said he was overwhelmed with this presentation and said the CNYC was no longer in the speech phase but now in an action phase and that youths should consider it a gift to the Nation and use the opportunities therein to the best of their advantage.

1.1.3. MODULE 03: THE AFRICAN UNION YOUTH CHARTER AND THE NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL, PRESENTED BY MR. NGALIM EUGINE NYUYDINE (EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CAMYOSFOP) AND MR MBAH IGNATIUS (CHRAPA).

Mr. Ngalim underscored the fact that the CNYC was an outcome of the African Union Youth Charter (AUYC), ratified by African Heads of States recommending the participation of young people in nation building or decision making processes. He emphasized the role of the Pan African Youth Movement (PYU) in a continental decision making process, and the extent to which Cameroon is engaged. He went further to precise that just like the status of CNYC, the African Youth Charter puts the age range of a youth in Africa at between 15-35 years. This charter takes into consideration the situation of the African youth, many of whom are marginalised, infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, living in situations of poverty and hunger, illiteracy, poor quality education systems, restricted access to wealth and information, gender violence, engaging in armed conflicts and experiencing various forms of discrimination

Cameroon has signed the charter but has not yet ratified. However Cameroon has been involved in popularising the Charter across the wider public.

He later summarised the contents of the Charter and stated Article 21(1) which states that, “A national youth coordinating mechanism shall be set up and shall provide a platform as well as serve as a linking agent for youth organisations to participate in youth development as well as the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of related programmes”.

It is on this basis that the National Youth Council of Cameroon was put in place. Partners to this processes included the UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO and the World Bank.

Mr. Ngalim concluded his presentation with the following recommendations:

- It is important for the members of the CNYC to master the link between the National Youth Council and the African Youth Charter.
- The CNYC should be able to effectively contribute to African Union policies by actively participating in the activities of the Pan African Youth Union (PYU).
- The CNYC as a political institution has all what it takes to contribute to youth development and the participation of the youth in decision making.
- It is important for the Ministry of Youth Affairs to valorise the CNYC by providing them with the necessary resources that will permit them to be efficient.

As usual the module ended with questions and answers.

1.1.4. MODULE 04: COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL AND YOUTH MOVEMENTS IN CAMEROON, PRESENTED BY MR. THOMAS TCHETMI (PRESIDENT OF PRESS JEUNE).

Mr. Salomon MFOUAPON did this presentation on behalf of Thomas Tchetmi who was avoidably absent. He began by stating that youth organisations are the roots or bases of the CNYC as stated by Article 6 (1) of the statute of the CNYC. He equally stated that lobbying, advocacy and mobilisation of resources to empower capacities at individual levels are important for the CNYC. Mr. Mfouapon stated that the CNYC is a youth representative organisation that speaks on behalf of Cameroonian youths before the government. As such, there is a need for all organisations to promote the objectives of the CNYC.

For an efficient collaboration between the CNYC and youth organisations, the CNYC has to reinforce its capacities that involves, analysing its strengths, weaknesses, threats and its opportunities as well as, changing the judicial statute to correlate with the presidential decree that proclaimed its creation. In order to determine the strategic orientations, there is a need for a strategic plan, operational plan, annual plan of work, policies for the management of conflict of interests, code of conduct, follow up and evaluation plans, marketing plan and mobilisation of resources and finally, thematic commissions plan. For the thematic commissions to be effective there must be social cohesion which calls for the youths to be more nationally patriotic than culturally affiliated.

He concluded by saying that the CNYC is a key which if well exploited can open numerous doors for the youths. Equally, influential youth organisations should be consulted by the CNYC to strengthen the functioning of the CNYC. Mr Mfouapon also advised that, the CNYC must prove its validity before the youths and youth organisations or else the latter shall turn against the CNYC. His final statement was 'LETS WORK TOGETHER'. This was followed by a question and answer session.

1.2. DAY TWO MODULES: 27TH OF MAY 2010

1.2.1. MODULE 06: 'NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL AND ITS MISSION FOR CAMEROONIAN YOUTH' BY ABDOULAYE ABDOURALLZACK (PRESIDENT OF THE CNYC)

Mr. Abdoulaye Abdoulrazack in his capacity as President of the Cameroon National Youth Council (CNYC) started his presentation by noting that a number of recommendations by the United Nations, the African Union and other multi-lateral institutions recognise the National Youth Council as the best tool for youths participation in decision making. He went further to present a resume of the vision, mission and programmes of the CNYC, reiterating on issues that call for the youths to act and support the CNYC. He finally urged members of the CNYC to get involved in concrete lobbying actions to the level of the AU.

Mr. Abdoulrazack said he was overwhelmed and that the CNYC was no longer in the speech phase but now in an action phase. He called on the youths to consider it a gift to the Nation and use the opportunities therein to the best of their advantage.

The module ended with a series of questions and answers.

1.2.2. MODULE 07: 'LOBBYING AND ADVOCACY AS TOOLS FOR THE VISIBILITY OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL' PRESENTED BY MR. MARTIN TSOUNKEU, GENERAL REPRESENTATIVE OF AFRICA DEVELOPMENT INTERCHANGE NETWORK (ADIN).

Mr. Martin Tsounkeu began his presentation by asking the participants to write two things about themselves on a sheet of paper. That is one thing that is true and one that is false about them. Through this exercise 32.5% of the participants were able to identify their neighbours liked. At the end of the exercise, Mr Tsounkeu stated that it was important for each participant to know his or her neighbour for networking purposes. He also stated that the exercise was intended to test the manipulative capacity of the participants. We manipulate people for a set of objectives. If we succeed to have the interest of people then we have manipulated the people. He linked manipulation with lobbying and advocacy. Such a manipulation could either be positive or negative.

Definition of lobbying and advocacy

In order to define lobbying and advocacy one must contextualise it. Advocacy is not only about influencing the government because we influence to bring change, so the

government is not the only target we must have for change. It is therefore a question of you and how you influence your environment to get from one position to another in order to get what is good for you. Lobbying and advocacy is like influencing situations which we do not control. Advocacy is a process in which you campaign for change (actions) or influence an action by using those who have the power, while lobbying is those ways you use to get your way through (strategies). This notion thus applies everywhere.

There are four key terms for the definition of lobbying and advocacy:

- Highlighting and solving problems;
- Influencing the public interest through organised, systemic processes on matters of public interest;
- Influencing actions aimed at changing policies by government and other institutions;

Tools for effective lobbying and advocacy: Target analysis

- Decision makers.
- Know the influencers of those who can influence

Careful plan: There is need to have an advocacy programme or plan and it has to have the character to respond to several questions. These questions are:

- What do you want to change?
- How can the change come about?
- Who can you help to bring about the desired change?
- What methods will you use to bring about the change?

Key notes of lobbying and advocacy

- Know what you have to advocate for and find out the people who are experts in what you wish to advocate for.
- Make a mapping exercise of key actors who have a bearing in changing policies.
- Take record of what you have done in the past so that you can evaluate and improve on it.

In order to effectively lobby and advocate the following must be taken into consideration:

- Find out the key individual of the institution towards which you want to do your lobbying and advocacy. You need to find that person by his name.
- Clearly define your needs and what you have to know or achieve from the identified person.
- Determine what you have learnt from past experiences.

The importance of lobbying and advocacy for the Cameroon National Youth Council:

A. The CNYC has no direct leading powers and is a consultative board and yet the youths' expectations are very high and therefore the CNYC has the need for lobbying and advocacy to influence the government.

B. Lobbying and advocacy should take place systematically and together at all levels of the nation. That is, local, regional and the national levels. There is need to focus these activities at the local levels especially at the district levels.

Mr. Tsounkeu concluded his presentation by saying that the CNYC will be what we the youths and members of the CNYC want it to be.

The presentation ended with a series of questions and answers.

1.2.3. MODULE 08: THE NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL AND ACCOMPANYING PROGRAMMES GEARED TOWARDS THE ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF CAMEROONIAN YOUTHS, BY MR LEVY HERVE OYONO (NATIONAL COORDINATOR OF PAJER-U AND PIFMAS).

The presentation was done by Mr. Levy Hervé OYONO, the National Coordinator of PAJER – U and PIFMAS. He highlighted on the major structures responsible for youth empowerment such as PAJER-U and PIFMAS, stating their distribution over the national territory and the ministries overseeing their activities. He also elaborated on the process to obtain funding from these structures created by the government as a remedy to youth unemployment. He noted that youths are selected through their business plans which are then funded by PAJER-U and PIFMAS. Those benefiting from these programs must be ready to reimburse the funds granted them in due course.

He further highlighted the need for dialogue between the CNYC, the government, national and international organisations. The CNYC should also act as a facilitator, guide and direct the activities of other civil society youth organisations.

He ended his presentation by advising the CNYC to advocate on youth issues, and create follow up committees to oversee those benefiting from government funding at the regional level. Members should also be trained on issues of leadership. They should also be credible and efficient and carry out various activities on youth development. This module ended with a question and answer session and some remarks from participants.

1.2.4. MODULE 09: SPECIAL SESSION OF THE ACTION PLAN OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL, WORK PRESENTED BY THE REGIONAL LEADERS OF THE NYC.

It was noticed that there was no real plan presented by the Regional Presidents except guidelines on their policy orientations in coming months which is pending adoption. It is worth noting that some Regional Presidents had plans while others did not and it was difficult to harmonize their ideas into one bigger plan. In order to come out with a three year Action Plan, the bureau and Regional Presidents of the CNYC were advised by Mr Ngalim Eugene, the moderator for the session to work together to come up with an effective triennial action plan. They did this by reviewing a draft action plan that was put in place when they had a similar training with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung in the month of March 2010.

Mr. Salomon MFOUAPON, a member of Press Jeune and expert in youth development suggested three points that helped the Regional Presidents to improve on their already existing action plan. These points included;

- Advocacy
- Enforcing of strategies and
- Mobilisation of resources

After a night work by the bureau and Regional Presidents of the Cameroon National Youth Council, they were able to come up with a provisional National Action Plan that was presented to the plenary by the Secretary General of the CNYC, Mr. Pang Samuel Patrick.

Some of the points in this action plan include:

- Socio-professional insertion.
- Education.
- Public policies and decision taking.
- Good governance and democracy.
- Environmental protection.

1.3. DAY THREE MODULES AND ACTIVITIES: 28TH OF MAY 2010

1.3.1. MODULE 10: WORKING GROUPS OR WORKSHOPS

The members of the three groups were asked to get together and discuss on the various topics allocated to them:

- Group I was to work on the problems faced by the NYC at the national level and the proposed solutions to these problems.
- Group II worked on the problems faced by the NYC at the regional level and the proposed solutions to these problems and finally
- Group III worked on the problems faced by the NYC at the communal and divisional levels and the proposed solutions to these problems.

Immediately after workshops, group members presented their work. The first group raised eleven problems that were faced by the CNYC at the national level and gave proposed solutions to those problems. The next group presented the problems that were faced at the regional level of the CNYC, and gave proposals which they deemed necessary to overcome these difficulties. The third group presented the problems faced at the divisional and communal level and gave proposed solutions.

Later on some civil society youth organisations gave brief presentations on what they do. This involved:

- Rayon de Soleil
- International Governance Institute (IGI)
- Volunteered Development Cameroon (VODECAM)

- Presse Jeune
- Cameroon Association for the Protection and the Education of the Child (CAPEC)
- Global Network for Good Governance (GNG)
- NEPAD Youth Club, Cameroon
- Link to Africa

2. EVALUATION, SETBACKS AND THEIR CORROBORATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS.

2.1. EVALUATION OF DAY ONE ACTIVITIES:

From the set of comments made by participants, it can be concluded that the seminar was quite impressive with the modules well handled, interactive and enriching for all. Time management was not well handled due to late starts and we all hoped it shall be addressed subsequently.

2.2. EVALUATION OF DAY TWO ACTIVITIES:

Except for a few cases people complained that there were difficulties in time management which emanated from the non respect of workshop instructions by some participants. For the presentation of modules, moderation and workshops, the participants judged that they were satisfactorily implemented.

2.3. OVERALL EVALUATION, SETBACKS AND THEIR CORROBORATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

There were two major setbacks that were encountered during this workshop. The first was the problem of time management which was observed in the presentation of some modules and the sluggishness of some participants in carrying out certain activities. The second setback was the lax nature portrayed by some regional youth council members in relation to their role in the NYC, due to the lack of an action plan for their regions when they were asked to present them for improvement.

However these problems were all resolved with the insertion of some improvised activities and plans. For time management, modules that were considered very important were given a little more time, while those that were similar were fused and treated as one in a shorter period of time, in addition to those that were shorter to present. As for the lack of an action plan by some regional members of the CNYC, CAMYOSFOP advised them to sit together with some experts a little after closing of the second day in order to come up with plans that they will take back to their communities for validation. This was a success as each region had a plan to present during the last module which called for the presentation of actions raised during the working sessions.

3. CONCLUSION

From the debates that arose after the presentation of each module and the working session through which the participants expressed their observations on the existing problems of the CNYC and not forgetting the solutions they also raised in regards to the problems, it can be well said that the following results were achieved at the end of the programme:

- The capacity of the members of the youth council and youth organizations were built on the role and functioning of the CNYC and its interaction with youth organizations and other international and local organizations.
- The participants clearly became more aware on what the CNYC was all about.
- Youths capacities were built as the participants were able to brainstorm and formulate alternative proposals for the effective functioning of the Youth Council.

3.1. Closing Ceremony:

During this ceremony, the President of the CNYC Mr. Abdoulaye Abdourallzack, thanked CAMYOSFOP for collaborating with the CNYC in training them on the mechanisms of the functioning of the Youth Councils. He promised continues collaboration with CAMYOSFOP. He also advised the various regional presidents to invite CAMYOSFOP to offer similar trainings to the members of their regions.

The Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP, Mr. Ngalim Eugene on his part thanked the President of the CNYC for accepting to collaborate with CAMYOSFOP and the Regional Council, PEP Cameroon and all the local youth organisations that participated and facilitated this workshop. He also thanked the Regional Delegate and the Divisional Delegate of the Ministry of Youth Affairs for accepting to honour the members of the youth council with their presence during the opening ceremony of the workshop. He also thanked the moderators Mr. Martin Tsounkeu and Mr Charles Linjap for a job well done during the three days of the workshop. He called on the youths to collaborate with the youth council. He finished by declaring the ceremony closed and wishing the participants a wonderful moment in the sea side resort of Limbe.

PART IV ANNEXES

Program for the workshop

26th 27th and 28th May 2010
Holiday Inn Resort Hotel, Limbe

Wednesday, 26th May 2010

09h00-09h30	Registration of participants	
09h30-10h00	General Introduction Word of welcome from CAMYOSFOP. A statement by the President of the CNYC A word from the Ministry of Youth Affairs Vote of thanks by President of South West Regional NYC Moderation by: Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. Ngalim Eugene Mr. A. Abdourallzack Mr. Ajap Forbin Mr. Jaba Wose Mr. Charles Linjap
10h00-10h30	Coffee Break	
10h30-11h00	Introduction to Seminar workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the workshop objectives • Presentation of the methodology • Picking of fears/ worries and expectation • Framework for workshops 	Mr. Linjap Charles & Martin Tsounkeu
11h00-11h30	Module 01: Evaluation of the 2009 workshop on “Cameroon youth and the phenomenon of migration and unemployment in the 21st Century” by the Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP Moderation by: Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. Ngalim Eugene Mr. Charles Linjap
11h30-13h00	Module 02: “General overview of the National Youth Council (NYC)” by the Ministry of Youth Affairs Discussion/Exchanges Moderation by: Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. Martin Tsounkeu
13h00-14h00	Lunch Break	
14h00-15h30	Module 03: “The African Union Youth Charter and National Youth Councils” by Youth Development Expert Discussion/Exchanges Moderation by: Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. Linjap Charles
15h30-16h00	Coffee Break	
16h30-17h30	Module 04: “Youth gymnastics and politicking during the elections process of the National Youth Council” by an expert for youth and development Discussion/Exchanges Moderation by: Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. Elvis Nassako Mr. Martin Tsounkeu
17h30	Evaluation of the day’s work Moderation by: Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. Martin Tsounkeu

Thursday 27th May 2010

08h30-09h00	Presentation of the previous day’s report Presented by the Rapporteur Moderated by the Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP	Mr. Kiawuni Leonard k Mr. Ngalim Eugene
09h00-10h30	Module 05: “Collaboration between the National Youth Council and youth movements in Cameroon”	

	by a Youth Consultant Discussion/Exchanges Moderation by: Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. Thomas Tchetmi Mr. Linjap Charles
10h30-11h00	Coffee Break	
11h00-12h30	Module 06: “National Youth Council and its mission for Cameroonian youth” by a Youth Council resource person Discussion/Exchanges Moderation by: Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. Abdoulaye Abdourallzack Mr. Martin Tsounkeu
12h30-13h30	Lunch Break	
13h30-14h30	Module 07: “Lobbying and advocacy as tools for the visibility of the National Youth Council” by a development Expert Discussion/Exchanges Moderation by: Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. Martin Tsounkeu Mr. Linjap Charles
14h30-16h00	Module 08: “The National Youth Council and associate programmes of empowering Cameroonian youths.” by a development Expert Discussion/Exchanges Moderation by: Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. Levy H. Oyono Mr. Martin Tsounkeu
16h00-16h30	Coffee Break	
16h30-17h30	Module 09: “Special Session on the Action Plan of the National Youth Council.” by the 10 Regional Presidents of NYC Discussion/Exchanges Moderation by: Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP	Mr. Ngalm Eugene
17h30-18h00	Evaluation of the day’s work and setting up of themes and groups for workshops Moderation by: Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. Charles Linjap

Friday 28th August 2010

09h00-09h30	Presentation of the previous day’s report By the Rapporteur Moderated By: Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP	Mr. Kiawuni L. Lukong Mr. Ngalm Eugene
09h30-11h00	Module 10: Work in Committees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolutions • Recommendations • Final communiqué Moderation by: Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. Linjap Charles & Mr. Martin Tsounkeu
11h00-11h30	Coffee Break	
11h30-13h30	Presentation of Committee work in plenary Moderation by: Consultant/Facilitator	Mr. Linjap Charles & Mr. Martin Tsounkeu
13h30-14h30	Lunch Break	
14h30-15h30	Drafting of the Outcome document Moderation by: the Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP	Mr. Ngalm Eugene
15h30-16h00	Coffee Break	
16h00-16h30	Closing ceremony Reading of the Report and the Declaration by the Rapporteur Word of appreciation from the participants Closing remarks by Executive Director of CAMYOSFOP	Mr. Kiawuni Leonard Participants Spokesperson Mr. Ngalm Eugene

List of participants for the workshop on Cameroonian Youth and the National Youth Council

NO	Name	Association/Institution	Region / Town	Telephone
National Bureau of the National Youth Council.				
1.	ABDOULAY ABDOULRAZACK	PRESIDENT, NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL (NYC)	YAOUNDE.	22 02 71 37 99 16 14 94
2.	PANG Samuel Patrick	SECRETARY GENERAL, NYC	BERTOUA	77 38 49 19 97 55 48 78
3.	SANDRINE ATSAMA Julienne	TREASURER, NYC	DOUALA	99 17 18 08 22 11 75 96
Regional Presidents of the National Youth Council.				
4.	ABBO AHMADOU	REGIONAL PRESIDENT, NYC	ADAMAOUA (MAROUA)	77 96 07 00
5.	AMBASSA ESSOMBA YVES YANNICK	REGIONAL PRESEIDEN, NYC	CENTRE (MBALMAYO)	96 03 45 16
6.	CORA MBELE ROSTAND	REGIONAL PRESIDENT, NYC	EAST (BERTOUA)	76 52 72 29 94 50 49 33
7.	MOHAMADOU TAMBOUTOU	REGIONAL PRESIDENT, NYC	FAR-NORTH (MAROUA)	77 07 79 57 95 18 93 85
8.	Emile Yvan MINANG	REGIONAL PRESIDENT, NYC	LITTORAL (DOUALA)	99 17 41 10 75 43 43 13
9.	MOHAMADOU DJIBRILLA	REGIONAL PRESIDENT, NYC	NORTH (GAROUA)	99 24 53 41
10.	PRINCE NGWIEH	REGIONAL PRESIDENT, NYC	NORTH WEST (BAMENDA)	77 04 04 17 99 14 03 70
11.	TCHOUPO NATHALIE	REGIONAL PRESIDENT, NYC	WEST (BAFOUSSAM)	77 07 67 02
12.	LIN MOISE SALA NSOM	REGIONAL PRESIDENT, NYC	SOUTH (EBOLOWA)	94 38 42 01
13.	JABA WOSE	REGIONAL PRESIDENT, NYC	SOUTH WEST (BUEA)	77 44 61 03 33 14 90 43
Youth Associations				
14.	DIALO MOHAMADOU	AFRICAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT	ADAMAWA (NG'DERE)	79 82 82 19
15.	ALEX BIKOK	CAMYOSFOP	CENTRE (YAOUNDE)	99 32 87 70
16.	BARI FANSO	CAMYOSFOP	CENTRE (YAOUNDE)	74 54 14 35
17.	OLIVIA MUKAM	HARAMBE CAMEROON	CENTRE (YAOUNDE)	70 13 57 05
18.	VELVEETA SHANG	YAOUNDE UNIVERSITY II	CENTRE (YAOUNDE)	75 54 37 73
19.	SALOMON MFOUAPON	PRESS JEUNE	CENTRE (YAOUNDE)	
20.	THOMAS TCHETMI	PRESS JEUNE	CENTRE (YAOUNDE)	99 95 70 31
21.	FIDELE DJEBBA	RAYONS DE SOLEIL	FAR NORTH (MAROUA)	77 87 63 16
22.	CAHRLES LINJAP	YOUTH CONSULTANT	NORTH (GAROUA).	77 39 78 70
23.	KIVEN EMMAMUEL	VODECAM	NORTH WEST (BAMENDA)	75 27 25 04
24.	MAXIMILAND AYUNIFOR	BAMBILI YOUTH MOVEMENT	NORTH WEST (BAMENDA)	97 17 63 98
25.	KIAWUNI LEONARD LUKONG	LYCEE MBONGE	SOUTH WEST (MBONGE).	74 80 19 59
26.	ELVIS NASSAKO BESINGI	BAKASSI YOUTH FORUM FOR PEACE AND	SOUTH WEST (MODEMBA).	77 98 90 81

		DEVELOPMENT (BAYAPDA)		
27.	AJOMUZU BEKAKU COLLETTE	CAPEC	SOUTH WEST (KUMBA)	77 75 16 06
28.	MELVIN WAJIRI	PEER EDUCATION PROGRAM (PEP)	SOUTH WEST (LIMBE)	96 30 34 83
29.	ASEK STEVE	INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE INSTITUTE (IGI)	SOUTH WEST (LIMBE)	76 51 65 26
30.	KENG DAVID	GLOBAL NETWORK FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE	SOUTH WEST (LIMBE)	75 36 24 40
31.	TECLA SUH NEBA	TK DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION	SOUTH WEST (LIMBE)	
32.	ENO BEI	INTERNATIONAL PEACE COMMISSION (IPC)	SOUTH WEST (LIMBE)	79 96 63 74
33.	GEORGE ABANG TAWOH	ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S RIGHTS (APWCR)	SOUTH WEST (LIMBE)	
34.	MAXIMILAN FOTABE	PROLIF AIDS LEAGUE	SOUTH WEST (LIMBE)	77 23 35 60
35.	ASONG HILARY	NOBLE FRIENDS	SOUTH WEST (LIMBE)	95 93 22 33 33 03 08 71
36.	MBI BATE AKO	MAWOH YOUNG STAR	SOUTH WEST (LIMBE)	99 78 10 57 77 73 88 13
37.	BRICE MARTIAL	CAJAD	SOUTH WEST (LIMBE)	77 77 55 41 33 33 30 84
38.	MARY NCHAANLA	MARY CLARA TEENAGE MOTHERS ASSOCIATION	SOUTH WEST (LIMBE)	77 68 30 93
39.	TAMFU ROLAND	HEDAHUM CAMEROON	SOUTH WEST (BUEA)	
40.	TENDE CONNEL	JOTEN	SOUTH WEST (BUEA)	
41.	MBONDE ELVIS	GROSELIV	SOUTH WEST (BUEA)	79 71 23 01
42.	MOKENGE MONJOWA EMMA	LICOVE- CIG	SOUTH WEST (BUEA)	
43.	MBAH IGNATIUS FORKA	CHRAPA	NORTH WEST (BAMENDA)	77 71 21 37
44.	AUVERGENE LARRY	LINK TO AFRICA	SOUTH WEST (LIMBE)	77 13 43 23 74 90 98 89