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WELCOMING

By Inge Neunda—YLPD Project Coordinator

It has been 9 year of the youth Leadership Development Programme (YLDP) and more than 200 young leaders benefited from the programme.

The question has always been “what happens after YLDP”? Well, the programme has an alumni association, providing platform to network and work together on projects with the YLDP graduates.

However, networks and working together on activities can only be achieved when all graduates of the programme share idea. This newsletter is the first of its kind in the history of the alumni and confident that more event and projects will materialise.

I urge you all past graduates, to find time to read the newsletter and make your contribution for the next edition. It can only get better when we are all involved.

The Business I want to be?

By Namvula Ankama

Young people are so driven to attain profit and enhance their quality of life to the next best known level as inspired by those who have acquired a considerable materialistic lifestyle and a certain level of gratification. Foreigners who visit what is known as ‘the North’ comment on the greater and endless opportunities available in this market. Yet a number of able young people sit and walk around stating that there is just nothing available for them to do and earn some income. Who is right?

Take a walk around in the ‘North’ and you will find an endless amount of businesses, from Cuca shop owners selling Namibia’s favorite liquor, to the ‘Kapana’ meat sellers, from mobile goods sellers to businesses at the open market (Omatara) ;entrepreneurs who aim to earn income by providing goods to their customers. Then there are the salons, car wash services and individuals who re-sell global brands in the fast moving consumer goods industry to their immediate clientele.

Perhaps young people are dismayed by the many conglomerates with their quality service and state of the art technology. Corporate giants who continue to dominate the market by providing advanced quality goods and services at the most affordable price, in the most convenient and comfortable place at the right time. Bank Windhoek recently announced a N\$ 1 billion pre-tax profit. With a lack of continuous training, access to daily technology and information, it’s tough keeping up, but it has to be done to establish competitiveness and sustainability. Continue Page 2-

On Point

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It is said that 'Entrepreneurship' requires a passionate, driven person who is willing to risk it all in order to turn creative and innovative ideas into worthwhile goods and services for their customers. A group of about 100 small business men and women recently interviewed by a local media house stated that they want to make as much profit, but that it is too difficult to attain. Well, perhaps the 'difficulty' is a result of a person not seeking and getting access to the right information on what it takes to become a successful business person. Perhaps, many start-up's give-up too soon when faced with challenges.

The same interviewed group could not provide their vision and mission statement, business objectives and plans. At the same time, the group concluded that they do not collaborate to share risks and rewards.

Perhaps the time has come for those with the know how to lend a helping hand to the many small business owners looming the main road of the north in order to create

the change Namibia wishes to see. We should move away from the adversarial capitalistic environment which marked the 20th century and industrial revolution towards one which rewards creativity, innovation, hard work and collaboration, aptitudes all Namibians are capable of.

Namvula is a 2012 YLPD Graduate. She works in the Fast Moving Consumables Sector, and is currently pursuing her Master of Business Administration

"A genuine leader is not a searcher of consensus but a molder of consensus" Martin Luther King Jr.



MEET AN ALUMNUS: TOMAS "FOCUSMAN" SEBRON

This article is an interview with 2012 YLDP Graduate Tomas Sebron. Tomas is also an entrepreneur, as well as a graduate of the Windhoek Vocational Training Center.

Alumni Newsletter (AN): Please tell us a little about who you are and where you're from?

Tomas Sebron (TFS): I was born in Rundu and raised in Ombalantu district (Northern part of Namibia). My Grandfather's influence made me take liking to politics. He used to tell me about the history of the war in Namibia and how he joined SWAPO, ended up in exile, and returned back home and was drawn to public dialogue. I became interested in leadership while I was a Trainee at Windhoek Vocational Training Centre (WVTC). In 2006 I ran and was elected Class-Captain at WVTC.

AN: What are you currently doing with your life?

TFS: Currently, I am an Entrepreneur venturing in Network Marketing with Golden Neo-Life Diamante International (GNLD). I decided to follow Network Marketing because I believe it is what the 21st Century is all about. I used to be awake working 18 hours a day, but in Network Marketing the rules of working hours is not applicable. Here we work differently.

AN: What does a typical day of yours look like?

TFS: I wake up 5am, do myself talk for 30 minutes, watch a motivational DVD, and then clean my house. I schedule various based on what clients I need to see. Otherwise my day could include anything from one on one to group presentations and me mentoring my associates. I usually go to bed at 00:00 or 01:00.

AN: What do you think young Namibians can do to make life better for themselves?

TFS: I encourage Young people to be innovative and develop their skills on a daily basis on the activities they do at work. I also think that you people should learn to create things with their own hands like how artisans do.

AN: What do you think are the biggest challenges we are facing as young people and as a country?

TFS: Alcohol and drug abuse, personal growth and division among the young are the main challenges affecting young people today. We can only correctly solve this if we develop a 'Namibian Youth Dream' that define and guide young people in Namibia. This should not merely be a list of goals but also a guide. We would also have to get this 'Dream' incorporated in our education system and all government institutions and entities.

AN: What is your vision for the young people of Namibia?

TFS: My vision is for Young Namibians become skilled entrepreneurs, and for Namibia as a whole to develop a culture of helping one another. I believe this would create a conducive environment for business and a better place to live in. I want to see the motto of 'One Namibia one Nation' become real.

AN: Now for some lighter questions;- Kapana or Braaiivlies?

TFS: I prefer Kapana.

AN: Windhoek or Tafel Lager?

TFS: I do not drink alcohol. It is not applicable.

AN: Messi or Ronaldo?

TFS: Messi is unstoppable

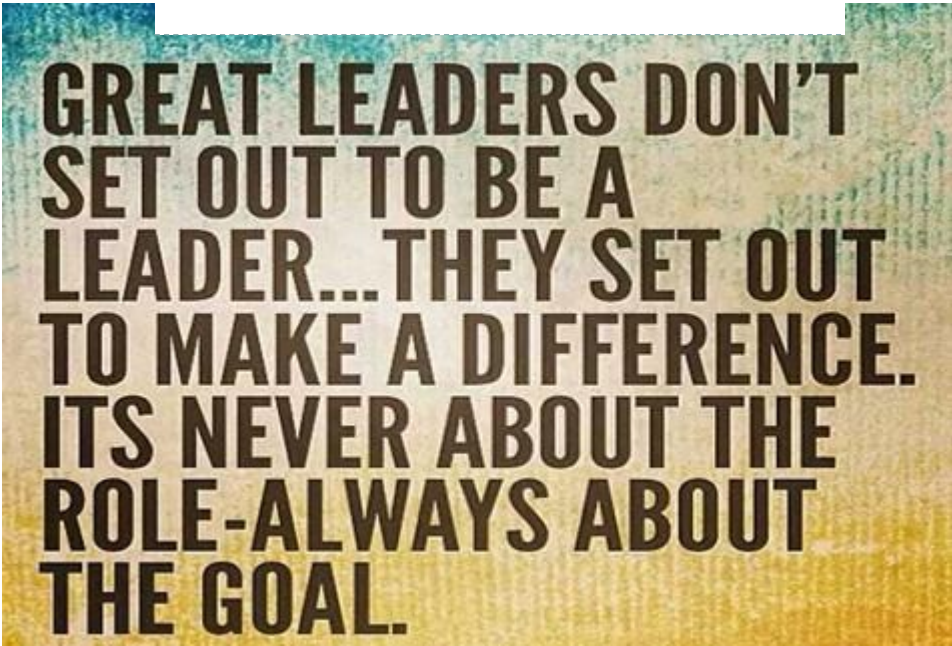
AN: Last tell us a bit about your pseudonym 'Focusman'?

TFS: I got that name FOCUSMAN that means "The Man Thats Aware Of Everything, but Only Focus On One Thing" when I join GNLD International family. GNLD International is a family business.

AN: Focusman, thank you for your time.

TFS: It was my great pleasure.

Tomas is a 2012 YLDP Graduate. He is a business coach and a entrepreneur.



AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

- **Education, Training and Capacity enhancement**
- **Networking**
- **Advocacy**
- **Research**
- **Community Building**

THE END OF THINKING?

By Henry Mintzberg

Francis Fukuyama revisited his influential "End of History?" article recently and told readers of the Wall Street Journal (on June 6) that he was right after all. Twenty-five years ago, as communism was collapsing in Eastern Europe, Fukuyama claimed that "we may be witnessing ... the universalization of Western liberal democracy as the final form of human government." Fukuyama has looked around again and once more sees only inferior alternatives to this liberal democracy -- for example in China, Russia, and Iran. He might have looked in some other places.

History did not end in 1989, but for too many of the people who bought into Fukuyama's claim, as well as the related conclusion that capitalism had triumphed, what ended then was thinking.

And what triumphed then was balance. While the communist regimes of Eastern Europe were utterly out of balance, with so much power concentrated in their public sectors, the successful countries of the West maintained a sufficient balance of power across the three main sectors of their societies: public, private, and what can be called plural (civil society, community-based). This includes the United States, which arguably experienced from 1945 to 1989 the greatest period of development -- social and political as well as economic -- of any nation ever.

But a failure to understand this has been throwing the U.S. and many other countries out of balance ever since, on the side of their private sectors. The consequences of this can be seen in the degradation of our environments, the demise of our democracies, and the denigration of ourselves, who these days are often treated as "human resources" more than human beings.

Read about trade pacts that have allowed global corporations to sue sovereign states for, among other things, trying to curb their citizens' use of tobacco; the games that Facebook et al. play with their clients' information; the "level playing field" of globalization that pits the New York Giants against some high-school team from Timbuktu. Note how Adam Smith's invis-

ble hand in the marketplace has become a visible claw in the U.S. Congress, as corporate entitlements escalate while corporate taxes decline. America is having a tea party, all right: It's being hosted by private institutions, under the slogan "No taxation with representation."

Almost two centuries ago Alexis de Tocqueville identified the genius of America as "self-interest rightly understood." Now the country is dominated by self-interest fatefully misunderstood. Consider the evidence that has been come out about conditions of life for so many Americans, for example in the epidemic of obesity, the escalation of income disparities, the world's highest rates of incarceration and use of illicit drugs. Most surprising, the country's greatest claim to fame, social mobility, now ranks well behind some other developed countries. If these are the consequences of "liberal democracy," then no wonder people in so many places are questioning it.

There is a great deal of political turmoil right now. Like many other prominent commentators, Fukuyama discusses it but hardly explains it. Indeed, he dismisses it as temporary, warning the reader not "to get carried away by short-term developments," not to judge the performance of a political system "in any given decade." The problems discussed above have been festering for a lot longer than that.

There may be various reasons for this political turmoil, but one that needs to be faced head-on is that many people in the world -- left and right, north and south, east and west -- have had it with social imbalance. And that includes a "liberal democracy" seen neither as liberal nor as democratic as authorities in the West would like to believe.

Capitalism has been a significant force in helping create and fund enterprises that supply us with many of our goods and services. It is not, however, the be-all and end-all of our human existence, let alone, as we are finding out in short-sighted stock markets, even an ideal way to fund business enterprises themselves.

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THE END OF THINKING? CONTINUE

The alternative that Fukuyama failed to see can be found in countries that function closer to balance. This requires a strong private sector, to be sure, but acting responsibly, not only with regard to pollution but in how private power is used to influence public policies. It also requires respected governments in the public sector to give significant attention to collective needs for protection, including regulations to curb the excesses of private institutions, global as well as domestic. And reinforcing this, as a third pillar of a balanced society, has to be robust communities in the plural sector, from which come many of our most important social initiatives, for example in the alleviation of poverty, the improvement of education, and campaigns to reverse global warming. A number of the developed countries, including the United States, were closer to this before 1989, and some do retain it to a considerable degree. Germany, for example, has one of the most vibrant economies in the world, together with high wage rates and, for decades, significant worker representation on the boards of its corporations. Brazil, despite its problems, has perhaps the most vibrant plural sector of any country, with people engaged in all kinds of novel social initiatives, many as cooperative efforts across the sectors. A most remarkable example is how the country dealt with its HIV/AIDS crisis.

Francis Fukuyama has looked back economically. The rest of us need to look forward socially, with eyes wide

open, to understand what has been happening in this world, for better and for worse. Then, perhaps, we shall be able to use our human resourcefulness to avoid what could be the end of our history.

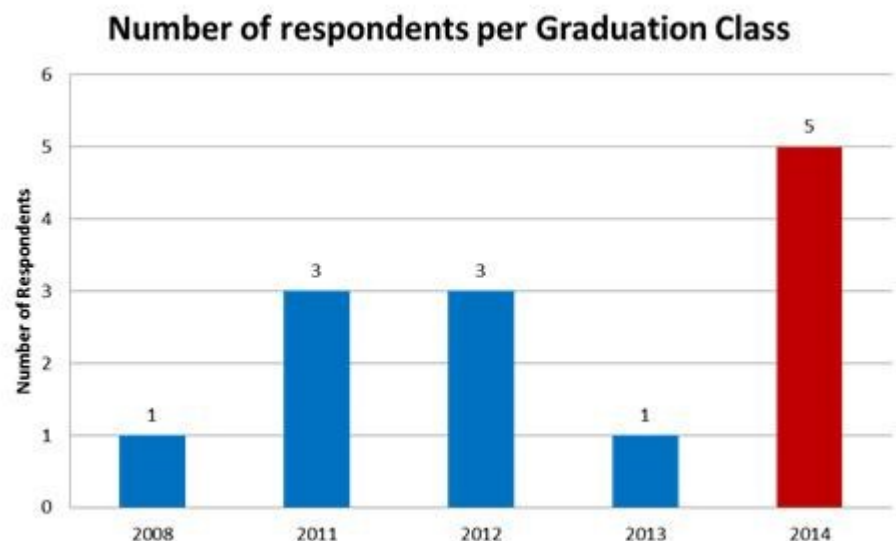
Mr. Mintzberg is a Professor of Management Studies, at McGill University,

This essay can be found on the Huffington Post Website.



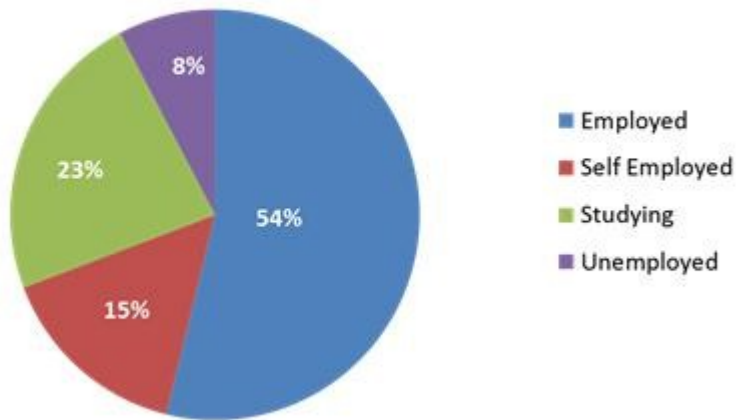
Communication Survey Results

Below are a few graphs on the results of the recently conducted YLPD Alumni Association Communication and Administration survey. We have not included all the insights gained from the survey but you are freed to obtain it on request from the YLPD Alumni Exco.

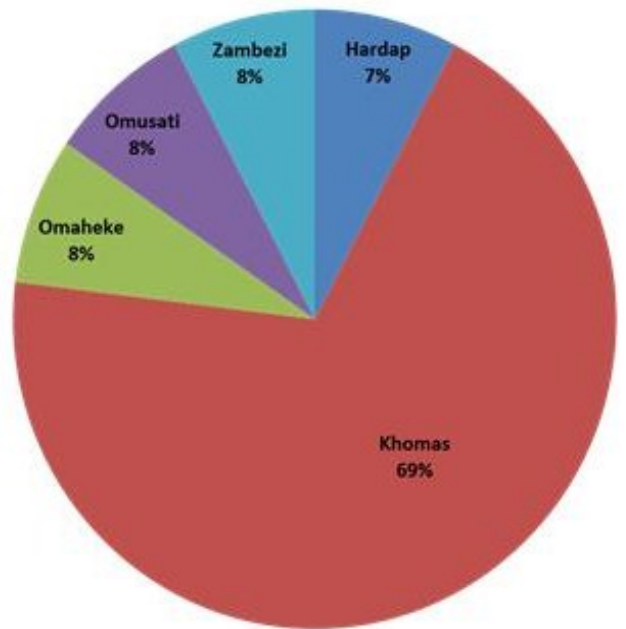


COMMUNICATION SURVEY RESULTS CONTINUED

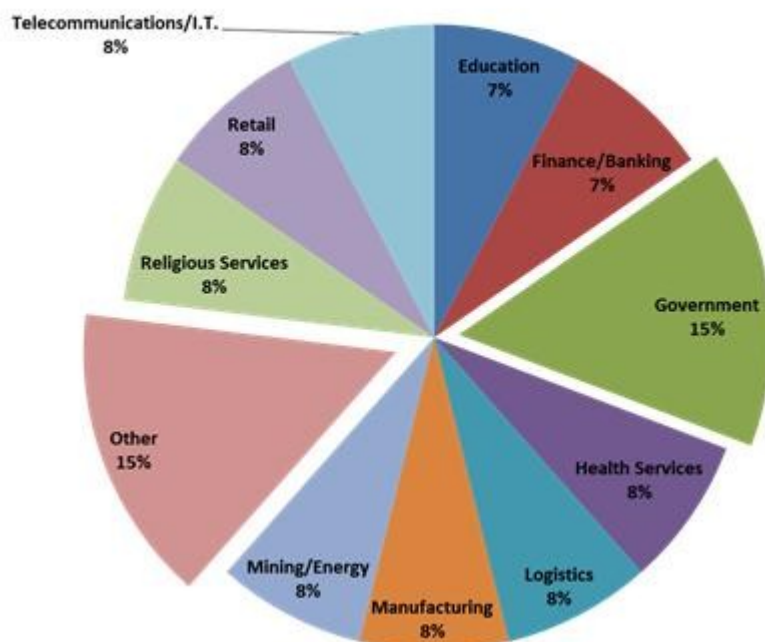
Occupational Status of Repondents



Regions Alumni are currently residing in

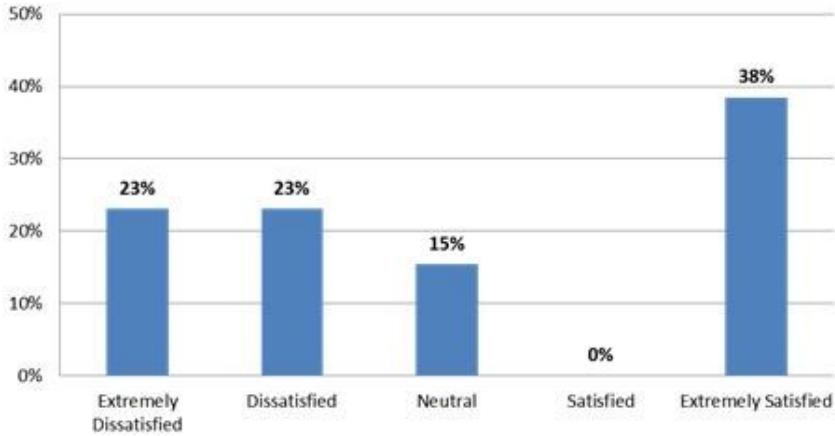


Sectors Alumni are employed In



COMMUNICATION SURVEY RESULTS CONTINUED

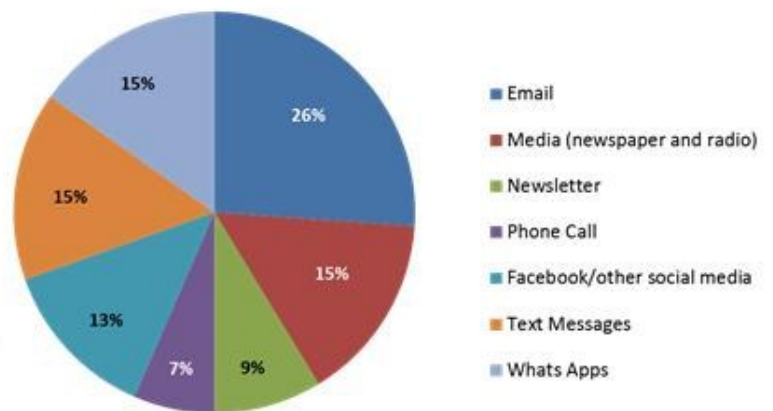
Satisfaction with current level of communication amongst alumni



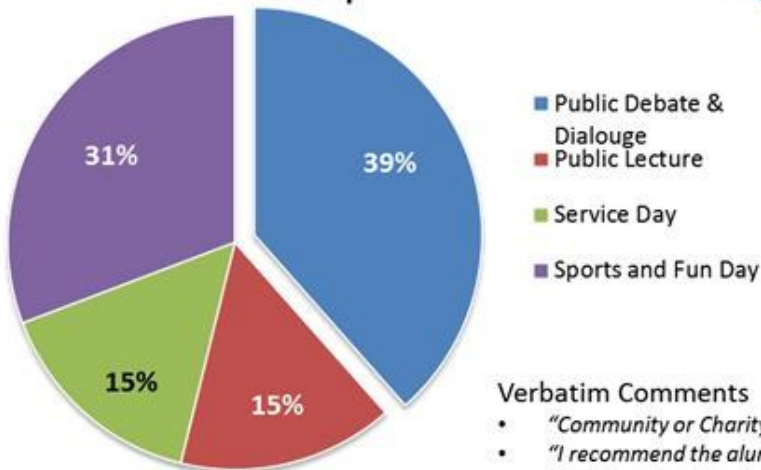
Preferred Frequency of Newsletter



Preferred Means of Communication with Alumni



Activities Alumni Wishes to Engage In As a Group



Verbatim Comments

- "Community or Charity work.."
- "I recommend the alumni also engage with the community in the wider Namibia other than just in Whk"
- "I am having the passion to volunteer my self if there is any activies of going on the community to help people in need. example washing clothes for the old age people"
- "I prefer a sport and Fun day for Alumni to know each other from different years and have fun together and interact to one another. "

COMMUNICATION SURVEY RESULTS CONTINUED

YLPD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Preamble—

To set the stage for young Leaders in Namibia, specifically Youth Leadership Development Programme Graduates, to pursue the development of our country and its people irrespective of ethnical, political, social and religious

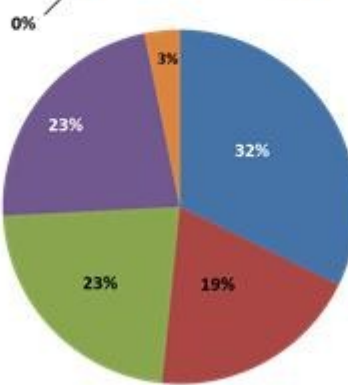
YLPD Alumni Association

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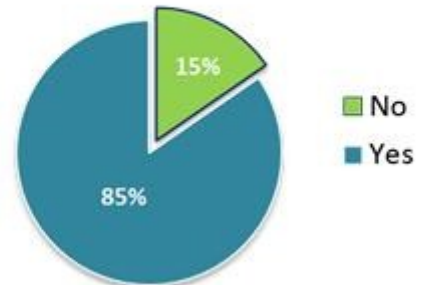


Current Affairs that most interest Alumni Members

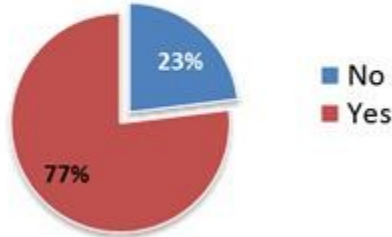
Land Reform Education Entrepreneurship
Gender Base Violence Racial Intergration Namibian Foreign Policy



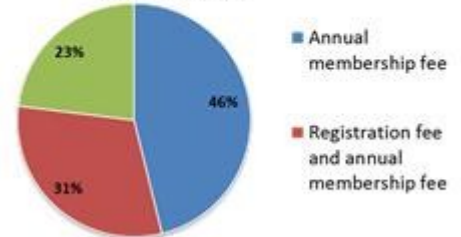
Should members be compelled to commit to a code of ethics?



Should members pay a membership fee?



How should membership fee be administered



Verbatim Comments

- "Being an Alumni was by merit, i don't believe its a necessity that one has to pay a fee to be a part of the team.. As long as one graduates, therefore they qualify to be part of the team, well, suggestions such as contributions voluntarily, could assist with administration work. Thanks"
- "N\$50.00 Registration fee and N\$100.00 Annual Fee."
- "N\$50.00"
- "Don't charge any member because it's not everyone will be able to afford to pay because not everyone is working"
- "Registration N\$40 and membership fee N\$ 150.00 "
- "N\$ 20 a year"
- "N\$100"
- "since its an on going thing, i think all the Alumni Members should pay a registration fee of N\$100-00 then an annual membership fee of N\$50-00"
- "we can charge 50 for membership fee and than we have 200 for annual fees that we be paid into two option in the first six month we pay 100 and than the other one after than...vise versa."

•"a 150 namibian dollars so admin can be done proper and also do cover costs of expenses such as paper ,ink and the use of interner"

•"I suggested the amount not less than N\$30.00 and not more than N\$100.00. I am of the understating that, YLPD does not need any contributions from us in form of Fund. It needs our contributions in terms of capacity building and youth development in particular. Therefore, the suggestion of Annual membership fee must not be looked as YLPD need money from us but it will be utilized by members them self on greed platform.I also understand that money is all a very sensitive issue every where you go, If you talk about money to some individuals they will interpret it in efferent way. "

•"At many times, it is due to fees that people do not participate or take part. as it turns out that the one s that participate are the fortunate once and while leaving out the majority whom need that information, for the masses matters not just majority.Maybe N\$50 or N\$100 for organizing sake. "

Special thanks goes out to Lot Ndamanomhata, George Kambala, Tomas Sebron and Inge Neunda, Namvula Ankama and everyone that participated in the survey. We encourage all our alumni members to please submit their essays to one of the email listed so we can publish them in our next issue.