



# A D I N

***Africa Development Interchange Network***

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2016



## EXECUTIVE ANNUAL REPORT

**Activities and Budget**



***Development Effectiveness and Realistic Partnerships:  
Ingredients for achieving the SDGs in Africa***

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Executive Secretary*

March 2017

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## **LST OF ACRONYMS**

<b>AAAA</b>	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
<b>ADA</b>	Agriculture for Development in Africa
<b>ADF</b>	African Development Fund
<b>ADIN</b>	Africa Development Interchange Network
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>3AGT</b>	Africa Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation
<b>APD</b>	Association for participation in Development in Africa
<b>APPRODAS</b>	Association for the promotion of sustainable and social development (APRODDAS)
<b>ASSF</b>	Africa Solidarity and Savings Fund
<b>ATT</b>	Arms Traffic and Trade
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>AWG</b>	CSO African Working Group
<b>BETEC</b>	Bureau for Technical Economic and Commercial studies
<b>CAADP</b>	comprehensive-africa-agriculture-development-programme
<b>CAMYOSFOP</b>	Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace,
<b>CAP</b>	Common African Position
<b>CDP</b>	Community Development Plan
<b>CHOGOM</b>	Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting
<b>CPDE</b>	CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness
<b>CPF</b>	Commonwealth Peoples' Forum
<b>CRADEC</b>	Centre Régional Africain pour le Développement Endogène et Communautaire”
<b>CSAC</b>	Commonwealth Civil Society Advisory Committee
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>CWCP</b>	Common Working and Collaboration Platform (CWCP),
<b>ECA</b>	Economic Commission for Africa
<b>ECHO</b>	European Community Humanitarian Office
<b>ECOSOC</b>	Economic and Social Council
<b>EDA</b>	Education for Development in Africa
<b>EIDHR</b>	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
<b>EMP</b>	Environmental Management Plan
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FANRPAN</b>	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network
<b>FDI</b>	Foreign Direct Investment
<b>FfD</b>	The Financing for Development
<b>FES</b>	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
<b>FOCAC</b>	Forum on China –Africa Cooperation
<b>GESP</b>	Growth and Employment Strategy Paper
<b>GPDEC</b>	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
<b>GRAF</b>	Groupe de Recherche et d’Action sur le Foncier
<b>HDA</b>	Health care for Development in Africa
<b>HIPC</b>	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
<b>HLM2</b>	Second High Level Meeting
<b>HLPF1</b>	first High-level Political Forum
<b>IASS</b>	Institute of Advanced Sustainability Studies
<b>ICRAF</b>	international council for research in agroforestry
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals

<b>MDRI</b>	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
<b>MINADER</b>	Ministere de l'Agriculture et Developpement Rural
<b>MINEPAT</b>	Ministry of Economy Planning and Regional Development
<b>MINREX</b>	Ministry of External Relations
<b>MOI</b>	Means of Implementation
<b>MR2</b>	second Monitoring Round
<b>NANHRI</b>	Network of African National Human Rights Institutes
<b>NEPAD</b>	New Partnership for Africa's Development
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>PADMIR</b>	Projet d'appui au développement de la microfinance rurale
<b>PNDP</b>	Programme National de Développement Participatif
<b>PRSP</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
<b>RAFPROM</b>	Réseau des Associations pour la Promotion de la femmes et des Populations Marginales
<b>SDA</b>	Sports for Development in Africa
<b>SDEC</b>	Sustainable Development Effectiveness Circle
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SEAD</b>	Safe Environment for African Development
<b>SLAW</b>	Small Arms and Light Weapons
<b>SME</b>	Small and Medium Size Enterprises
<b>TDA</b>	Trade for Development in Africa
<b>TPF</b>	Technical and Financial Partners
<b>UCCC</b>	United councils and cities of Cameroon
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNECA</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations for Development Program
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WDA</b>	Women for Development in Africa
<b>WILPF</b>	The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom,
<b>WTS</b>	Woodland Trade & Services
<b>WWF</b>	World Wide Fund for Nature

## FOREWORD

## Foreword



**By the General Representative, Martin Tsounkeu**

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*Looking back, one year after World Leaders committed to achieve better performance than during the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) era, for the next fifteen years, the year 2016 was one of preliminary assessment, not necessarily of the road covered in action so far, but rather of the level of preparedness through setting up an effective frame for implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. In fact even though the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) that resulted from the 3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD) created a holistic and coherent framework for financing sustainable development, the contextualization and localization of the “2030 Agenda”, a year after adoption is a highly important global stake.*

*However, more than just a framework, the AAAA embodies several hundred concrete actions that Member States of the United Nations pledged to undertake individually and collectively. The current global context with its globally acknowledged development challenges, is indicative of the importance of the FfD and SDGs intersection, and above all of how the implementation process of resulting agendas can match people’s expectations, through an inclusive format. That intersection, in terms of importance, meets the Busan agreement on the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPDC), that came under its second review in 2016 with the 2<sup>nd</sup> High Level Meeting (HLM2) in Nairobi Kenya (December 2016).*

*It is also crucial for achieving the seventeen SDGs in general and Goal 17 in particular, through a better global partnership for development. That partnership encompasses all possible formats, including South-South and Triangular Cooperation. By lending her soil to those two major ingredients for success in achieving the SDGs, Africa should also make sure that she stands as the major beneficiary, through an effective implementation of the African Union Agenda 2063 and aligned national strategies.*

*The journey toward the African “Vison 2063” should be a collective one though that, beyond governments, also relies on all other stakeholders. African citizens particularly should be prepared to fully contribute, through Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) called upon to play a key role. The CSO African Working Group (AWG) on the Post 2015 is an ideal work space to help achieve that purpose and ADIN is fully committed therein as a leading member. Strategic partnerships are essential for such a venture and the Commonwealth Foundation provided an opportunity, by providing support for the **“Program to position CSOs play a key role in the implementation of the SDGs and agenda 2063”**, in its first and pilot phase in Tanzania and Cameroon, looking ahead for extension and replication in other African countries.*

*ADIN’s work approach in 2016 was very much based on that collective spirit, with key focus on the new collaboration paradigm between the Civil Society and Governments in Africa, based on an institutionalized dialogue, stemming from previous work and engagement in Participatory Governance. Work continued in close collaboration with the United Nations (UNDP), the Commonwealth Foundation and other partners on FfD and the SDGs, within the Africa Working Group (AWG) and concrete collaboration experience with the Government of Cameroon, capitalizing on the Commonwealth Foundation supported program, with the aim of enhancing the participation of grassroots people in democracy and governance processes as well as carrying their voices in global events, in order to convey the message of their expectations.*

## I- OVERVIEW

## **I.1 Introduction and Context**

As first year of the SDGs implementation, 2016 with the very first High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on the SDGs, through National Voluntary Reviews (VNRs) as prescribed in the “2030 Agenda”, was expected among other things to: provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations on implementation and follow-up of that new development course; keep track of progress of the SDGs; spur coherent policies informed by evidence, science and country experiences; as well as address new and emerging issues.

Through the CSO African Working Group on the Post 2015 (AWG) that came to be in 2012 thanks to an initiative triggered by the Liberian President H.E Helen Johnson Sirleaf, the African Civil Society is up to playing an important partition in the SDGs process. In fact, Africa Development Interchange Network (ADIN) and other African Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) worked to support their governments and the African Union in the Post 2015 negotiations, drawing from and translating the voices of African Citizens into strong arguments. They set a new form of collaboration with their government based on a constructive and institutionalized dialogue.

The High Level Meeting<sup>2</sup> (HLM2) that took place in Nairobi was a crucial moment for Africa to take stock of the implementation of development effectiveness principles and commitments, provide a learning space on development effectiveness while showcasing successful examples, identify innovative approaches to sustainable development that can be scaled up, position the Global Partnership to effectively contribute to the implementation of the SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. It was also an opportunity to mark history, with regard to the new collaboration paradigm between the Civil Society and governments, as the Government of Cameroon and ADIN representing the AWG organized a joint side event on the theme *“Innovative multi-stakeholder collaboration for a successful implementation of the GPEDC and the 2030 Agenda”*.

This executive report is meant to present, in a synthetic way, the activities conducted by Africa Development Interchange Network (ADIN) and those in which the organization’s involvement was relatively strong, at national, regional and international levels during year 2016. It also provides substance on the organization’s achievements against its annual work plan, with a look into perspectives for years to come.

## **I.2 ADIN Summary of Purpose**

### ***I.2.1 General Presentation***

Africa Development Interchange Network (ADIN) is a non-profit NGO accredited by the UN in the Financing for Development process (FfD), working in close collaboration with UNDP and the Commonwealth Foundation on the evaluation of development implementation progress in Africa and the global FfD process. ADIN specializes in community development, poverty alleviation and people's well-being and rights in a safe environment and is registered in Cameroon under No.1093/RDA/J06/BAPP, Mfoundi Division and is in Special Consultative Status with the UN Economic and Social Council since 2011.



ADIN was founded in 1985. The membership, individual and institutional, is around 6000. Two operational structures achieve field activities: the “Bureau for Technical Economic and Commercial studies (BETEC)” and “Woodland Trade & Services (WTS)”, managed by the General Representative. ADIN performs capacity building at grassroots level in order to enable assisted communities find solutions to their development problems in their own environment, using their existing potential before looking for additional outside assistance, as capital assets. ADIN thus tries to ensure local autonomy in development and grassroots right protection. In that respect, field surveys and studies on the progress toward health related MDGs and others are carried on, through continuous data collection at the grassroots, with the participation of rural communities and Local Authorities.

### ***1.2.2 Mission Statement***

ADIN works for poverty alleviation and people's rights in a safe environment, evaluation of Development Agenda Implementation Progress in Africa and enhancing the participation of people of the grassroots in democracy and governance processes as well as carrying their voices in global events.

### ***1.2.3 Programmes of reference***

ADIN's work is achieved through a number of programmes that all have to do with the empowerment of people at grassroots level, including:

- Agriculture for Development in Africa (ADA)
- Health care for Development in Africa (HDA)
- Education for Development in Africa (EDA)
- Trade for Development in Africa (TDA)
- Women for Development in Africa (WDA)
- Sports for Development in Africa (SDA)
- Safe Environment for African Development (SEAD)
- 10 USD for Africa Solidarity Programme (10 \$ ASP)

Implementation of all ADIN's programmes is Human Rights oriented, in a spirit allowing to share views with other development stakeholders, convey the voices of grassroots people from Africa and disseminate the outcome of global events in Africa.

### ***1.2.4 Targets***

- Capitalize on gathered experience on previous years in the fight against poverty ;
- Use development facilities in potentially rich African regions to produce needed resources in potentially poor regions, with agriculture as the main engine ;
- Assist and provide African community based organizations with capacity building services for development ;
- Gather and turn any foreign aid or assistance into long-term socio-economic development asset;
- Promote actions for a safe environment in Africa.

### ***1.2.5 Procedure***

Activities are undertaken within specific programmes, each of them part of a global strategy for Africa.

### ***1.2.6 Definition of the programmes***

- Agriculture for development in Africa (ADA)
  - *Implementation of agriculture projects in agric favourable regions for mass production to supply markets, to be developed in other regions within a resources interchange system;*
  - *Development of agriculture product processing and markets in less agriculture favourable regions ;*
  - *Designing pioneer projects for the use and spreading of agriculture research results, in collaboration with Research Centres and Institutes in Agriculture for Development.*
  
- Health care for Development in Africa (HDA)
  - *Implementation of health care projects in Africa, through information and training in schools and rural areas (fight against malaria and AIDS in particular),*
  - *Convey resources yielded from investment projects within ADIN process, or raised from international help organisations toward improving health conditions in Africa.*
  
- Education for Development in Africa (EDA)
  - *Implementation of better education in Africa, through assistance to populations in need (infrastructure, training and training capacity building services),*
  - *Convey resources yielded from investment projects within ADIN process, or raised from international help organisations towards education.*
  
- Trade for Development in Africa (TDA)
  - *Encouragement and facilitation of exports for African commodities, through technical and financial assistance to business operators ;*
  - *Search and exploitation of business opportunities for good partnership between Africans and foreign partners ;*
  - *Setting of well adapted facilities and support structures within ADIN, to convey assistance and help from international organisations towards the development of trade*
  - *Design and make efficient negotiation tools available for African countries for use within the WTO process.*
  
- Sports for Development in Africa (SDA)
  - *Implementation of projects related to football and other sports throughout Africa,*
  - *Encouraging contributions from African football and other sports professionals, within ADIN process, to the development of sports infrastructure in Africa ;*

- *Encouragement and assistance of African Diaspora football and other sports professionals to prepare their return home within a development project, through the ADIN investment process.*
- 10 USD for Africa Solidarity Programme (10 \$ ASP)
  - *Implementation of a world-wide funds raising, from all benefactor of African origin (minimum of 10 US dollar per individual);*
  - *Investment of raised funds in development projects in Africa, with the ambition of targeting all areas of poverty, in a view to curving that social problem everywhere on the continent.*
- Women for Development in Africa (WDA)
  - *Sensitization of the African communities on the importance of Women's contribution to Development ;*
  - *Encouragement of actions, where ever necessary, to guarantee fair gender policy and women's rights in Africa ;*
  - *Implementation of specific projects in favour of women and children, with the help of international organizations working in that field.*
- Safe Environment for Development in Africa (WDA)
  - *Sensitization of the African communities on the importance of long term management of Natural resources and the safeguarding of environmental assets ;*
  - *Implementation of specific environmental projects in collaboration with international organizations working in that field;*
  - *Development of partnerships with African City Councils for implementation of clean city development projects.*
- Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring in Africa (SDGs MA)
  - *Advocating SDGs awareness at grassroots level by translating and conveying the Millennium Development Goals message to local communities*
  - *Contributing to SDGs appraisal and reporting process, with the aim of catching the real effect of development and poverty alleviation actions as felt at grassroots level (voice of the people).*

### **Expected results**

- *Improvement of average income level in Africa*
- *Famine alleviation*
- *Reduction of unemployment and poverty*
- *Conflict settlement through economic achievements*
- *Establishment of an African economic solidarity chain*
- *Creation of an economic development engine through savings and investment in well targeted fields*

### **1.2.7 Means and operational resources**

- Financial
  - *Africa Solidarity and Savings Fund (ASSF), a financial Institution for micro projects that later shall be raised into a micro development bank for people at grassroots level*
  - *Foreign help and solidarity contributions*
  - *Contribution from ADIN members or projects and affiliated structures*
  
- Cultural
  - *Worldwide communication*
  - *Intellectual voluntary contribution (assistance from consultants)*
  - *Annual international conference and periodical executive meeting*
  
- Special Partnership
  - *BETEC (Bureau for Technical, Economic and Commercial studies)- Cameroon*
  - *APD (Association for participation in Development in Africa) - Cameroon*
  - *WTS (Woodland Trade and Services) - Cameroon*

## I.3 ADIN Ruling Members



**Martin Tsounkeu,**  
General Representative



**Roland Kanga Ze,**  
Deputy General Representative



**Joseph Amadagana Yide,**  
Financial Officer



**Thomas Roger Owounou**  
Secretary General



**Eugène Ngalim Nyuydine,**  
Coordinator, Youth Council



**Patience Elango**  
Communication Officer



**Ernest Dong Mbassa**  
Coordinator, Advisory committee



**Albert Gyan**  
UN Representative  
New York



**Mariette Meliga**  
Executive Adviser



**Yvonne O'Neal**  
Overseas Program Officer  
New York

## **II- CONTRIBUTION TO MAJOR EVENTS**

## II- 1 AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL IN CAMEROON

### *Action with CAMYOSFOP and Youth Networks*

ADIN attended a workshop on “Mobilizing Cameroonian Youths against the illicit proliferation and misuse of Small and Light Weapons,” organized by the Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace (CAMYOSFOP) in partnership with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) from 17-19 February 2016. The workshop aimed to strengthen existing mechanisms or systems that prevent the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) while involving Cameroonian youth through sensitization and empowerment, in the heart of threats from terrorist groups in Nigeria and CA. ADIN’s contribution highlighted the negative economic impact of the phenomenon on grassroots communities.

In May 2016, Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace organized a Consultation on the Mobilization and Sensitization of the Civil Society and Government on their role in the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) in Cameroon. By participating at those workshops, ADIN marked his adherence to the UN Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (UNPoA), adopted in July 2001 by UN Member States. It stands as the central global agreement on preventing, combating and reducing the illicit trafficking, proliferation and misuse of SALW, a serious problem that contributes to thousands of deaths each week and to human suffering and insecurity across much of the world.

### *Action with WWF and Environment Protection Networks*

ADIN attended the Cameroon FOCAC Debriefing workshop, organized by WWF on 15 March 2016 at Hotel Franco in Yaoundé. The workshops aimed at discussing the outcomes of the 6<sup>th</sup> FOCAC ministerial meeting in Johannesburg, and defining the way forward taking into consideration the role of different stakeholders. The purpose was to achieve the following: (1) evaluate the effectiveness of Cameroon’s participation at the 6<sup>th</sup> FOCAC Summit in Johannesburg in December 2015; (2) present WWF Cameroon’s policy Brief on addressing the challenges and perspectives on Sino-Cameroon cooperation within the context of FOCAC; define the way forward for the implementation of the FOCAC Action Plan 2016 – 2018 with all interested stakeholders.

### *Action with national CSOs in Cameroon on the SDGs, Tax Justice Network and GPEDC*

#### **SDGs**

The National Civil Society Workshop on “**an institutionalized Dialogue for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Cameroon**”, that took place on 28 July 2016 in Yaoundé at Tou’Ngou Hotel, was organized ADIN, with the support of the Commonwealth Foundation (London), in collaboration with African Monitor (Cape Town), within the African CSO Working Group (AWG) on the Post 2015. It was an activity of the Commonwealth supported program “to position CSOs to play an active role in the SDGs implementation process and make sure that no one is left behind”.

The workshop was part of a series of actions undertaken by the Civil Society in line with the national dynamics for the negotiation, domestication and implementation of the

“2030 Agenda” on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Cameroon and Tanzania are the two countries that were chosen for the pilot phase of the program, before a progressive replication and extension to other African countries. It was also the opportunity to stock take on the state of implementation of the SDGs, one year after adoption.

Participants came from a wide range of sectors including eight (8) key Ministerial Departments, the Parliament, Councils, the Business Sector, the Civil Society and other public institutions. The following main outcomes were obtained:

- *(1) Adoption of a Civil Society Engagement Charter for the implementation of the SDGs, with inputs from other stakeholders that enriched and complemented the draft proposed and presented by the Civil Society, which is hence going to be widely vulgarized and voluntarily enforcement by a wide range of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs);*
- *(2) Exchange of ideas on the possible features of an inclusive monitoring and accountability framework for the SDGs in Cameroon, which will feed further collaborative work by CSOs and the Government, through relevant institutions and the National Statistics Institute (NSI) in particular, geared toward building a tool that will facilitate progress reporting on SDGs' implementation in Cameroon;*
- *(3) Agreement on collaboration perspectives between Ministries (CONSUPE, MINPMEESA, MINEPIA, MINEPAT), other key State institutions and CSOs in emulation of the initiative already taken by the Ministry of External Relations to set up a specific MINREX – CSOs working platform, within the framework of the national Common Working and Collaboration Platform (CWCP) on the SDGs that came to be following the May 2015 Cameroon Civil Society Engagement Workshop on the negotiation and implementation of the SDG in Cameroon.*

The major recommendation was to scale up the meeting initiative by increasing the frequency of workshops of the kind and widening participation to include the grassroots, through locally elected and traditional Authorities (Mayors, Members of Parliament and Traditional Chiefs). It was also recommended that the adopted Civil Society Engagement Charter on the Implementation of the SDGs should be enforced with full consideration of cultural factors, mindful of all opportunities offered by creative expression.

## **Tax Justice Network**

On 02 July 2016, CRADEC organized a Conference on «Taxation and Extractive Industries in Cameroon», and a workshop to launch Tax Justice Network-Cameroon. The objectives of the workshop were to present the report on tax exemptions in the extractive sector in Cameroon and to contribute to the strengthening of the campaign for tax justice in Cameroon, by setting up a platform of Civil Society Organizations to promote fair and equitable taxation. It was the opportunity for the Cameroon Interim Working Group on Tax Justice, including ADIN, to present the stakes and challenges of tax justice in Cameroon's relevant policy and to formulate strategic orientations for improvements. It was also the opportunity to present the organizational structure as well as modus operandi of the platform. Tax Justice Network Cameroon is now a reality and will be co-chaired by CRADEC and ADIN.



## **GPEDC**

In its capacity as CSO National Focal Point designated both by the Government of Cameroon and through the global CSO Platform for Development Effectiveness (CPDE)'s selection process, for the monitoring exercise of the second Monitoring Round (MR2) of the Busan commitments in the framework of the Global Partnership on Effective Development Cooperation Effectiveness (CPDE) in Cameroon, ADIN coordinated relevant activities and initiatives, relying on a National CSOs' GPDC Support Unit composed of a dozen networks representing different thematic areas and regions of the country.

For that purpose, in the perspective of the Second High Level Meeting (HLM2) that took place in November 2016 in Nairobi, ADIN organized a Cameroon National CSO validation workshop on Tuesday 22 March 2016. The meeting was part of the CSO strategy for data collection for the process, in a spirit of full inclusiveness on indicator 2 (CSO enabling environment) and indicator 3 (Private sector participation to development and growth). It brought together Civil Society Organizations and some other actors to review the outcome of the data collection, in order to make sure that it is faithful to reality and reflects citizens' general perception at all levels, including the grassroots.

The GPEDC round 2 monitoring process in Cameroon resulted in a CSO national report which concluded that there is still a huge logistical challenge to take for effectiveness, by providing enough means and time to National Focal Points to do the job. Resource limitation may also limit the relevance and faithfulness of the report. The monitoring process would also gain much in having permanent features, with clear connection to the SDGs agenda implementation, before the period of consolidation. This portrays the need for a sustainable functioning monitoring, evaluation and accountability system in country.

The CSO recommendations that transpired from the GPEDC monitoring process in general and the CSO validation process in particular are as follows:

***R1: Identify and categorize CSOs by thematic area, share the updated directory with the Government and Technical and Financial Partners (TFP), so that CSO contacts by category and thematic areas is permanently available for any inclusive consultation, or invitation to public dialogue, and their voice to be taken into account.***

***R2: Consolidate thematic networking through exchange of acquired experience between CSOs, institutionalize processes, plan consultations in advance and make documents available to relevant stakeholder before data collection.***

***R3: Legislation is needed on CSO access to information, to make information available in a timely manner, and information should be updated instantly and posted on the websites of the government and other state structures.***

***R4: Specifically allocate resources for a structured capacity building of stakeholders, particularly CSOs involved in Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation Support (GPEDC).***

***R5: Vote the trade unions law provided for in the 1990 law on freedom of associations, create a specific framework for the management and funding of CSOs as well as***

*formalize and harmonize a code of ethics for civil society. Encourage skills transfer and exchanges between CSOs operating in the same field of action.*

**R6:***Establish mechanisms that allow better public funding for CSOs, as stakeholders in effective development processes, or their direct funding by development cooperation providers, and involve the state and districts in monitoring and validation, based on specific criteria. Extend legal exemption benefits and aid to all categories of CSOs. Advocate on the implementation of all legal provisions related to CSO funding.*

**R7:***Systematically introduce the publication of CSOs strategic and operational plans as well as their annual balance sheets.*

**R8:***Prioritise the development of national laws internalizing international mechanisms or instruments ratified by Cameroon.*

**R9:***Increase the number of civil society representatives in dialogues with development cooperation providers and communicate on procedures to access these bodies.*

**R10:***In a view to improving monitoring mechanisms for Busan commitments at the country-level, allocate substantial public resources to the CSO monitoring process to also encompass the setting up of an a national sustainable and functioning monitoring, evaluation and accountability system, with an effective and inclusive framework and institutionalized multi stakeholder dialogue features.*

In perspectives, the GPEDC monitoring process provided an opportunity for the future, as regards the 2030 Agenda implementation in Cameroon. Rather than having this as a one shot event on request, it should be turned into a continuous and inclusive process. It has to have laid the foundation for citizen monitoring of the development process, based on an accountability framework that emulates the CSO data collection approach used in Cameroon for the GPEDC monitoring round 2.

### *Actions on Gender and with Women Organizations in Cameroon*

ADIN organized a round table around the theme of the International Women's Day, in partnership with many women CSOs, including among others: the "Reseau des Associations pour la Promotion de la femmes et des Populations Marginales (RAFPROM)" and "Association BIBIA" in collaboration with UN WOMEN. The event that took place at ADIN's headquarter in Yaoundé on the 03 March 2015 provided space for reflection and experience sharing on the theme "Planet 50-50 by 2030: Step It Up for Gender Equality".

It was the occasion to present and underline new commitments under UN Women's Step It Up initiative, and other existing commitments on gender equality, women's empowerment and women's human rights. It provided another opportunity to celebrate acts of courage and determination by ordinary women who have played an extraordinary role in the history of their countries and communities

The UN Women Country Office organized, a sensitization and information meeting in June 2016, as part of a global campaign initiated 2014 called HeForShe. The campaign aims to engage men and boys as agents of change for the achievement of gender equality and women's rights by encouraging them to take action against inequalities

faced by women and girls. Grounded in the idea that gender equality is an issue that affects all people socially, economically and politically, the initiative seeks to actively involve men and boys in a movement that was originally conceived as “a struggle for women by women”.

The meeting in which ADIN fully participated, and where the General Representative, Martin Tsounkeu, contributed as one of the key Resource Person, aimed at raising awareness and sparking action on the responsibility that men and boys have in eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls. It was additionally meant to: (1) Engage UN Women and UN entities and their country offices to develop sustainable, transformative programs for the full participation of men and boys in support of gender equality; (2) Collaborate with government officials, men’s organizations and other Civil Society Organizations, universities and schools to create and promote HeForShe events and campaigns within their local communities; (3) Inspire people to take action against gender based discrimination and violence against women and girls; (4) Create a platform to highlight as role models, men and boys who are taking a stand against gender based discrimination and violence against women and girls globally.

*The results achieved during the campaign were that: 60 CSOs are sensitized and engaged regarding the strategic objectives and expectation of the HeForShe campaign; 60 CSOs are now prepared to take ownership in rolling out the HeForShe campaign in Cameroon; a detailed civil society data base and mailing list is established for increased community outreach in Cameroon.*

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Cameroon Section (**WILPF Cameroon**), since its official establishment in January 2014, adopted a road map to promote the participation of women in conflict prevention processes and consolidation of the peace. In that line, WILPF and ADIN have agreed to collaborate. The first activity of that partnership was a national information campaign within which a workshop was organized on 21 September 2016, to share on the initiative of the Women's Crisis Unit in Cameroon. The objectives of Workshop were to: commemorate the International Day of Peace, with an official presentation of the initiative "Crisis Unit for Women in Cameroon; bring to the attention of the participants the message of the United Nations SG on the occasion of the International Day of Peace; and introduce the Women's Situation Room initiative and its challenges for Cameroon.

*Action with the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINNEPAT)*

The jointly organized side event to the GPEDC HLM2 in Nairobi, on 01 December 2016, by the Government of Cameroon and the Civil Society has marked the African history of collaboration between governments and non-state actors. As far as Cameroon is concerned, it was a significant value addition to the Cameroonian component of the ongoing “program to position CSOs to play an active role in SDGs implementation in Cameroon and Tanzania”. It was a concrete outcome of the institutionalized dialogue triggered by phase 1 of the program and it opened the path for strengthening that dialogue.

In that respect, from feedback discussions with MINEPAT Official after the event, it was understood that in order to help implement the seven recommendations of the **side event** at national level, in Cameroon, formal collaboration between MINEPAT and CSOs would

be enhance on specific aspects including: (1) the dissemination of the Nairobi HLM2 outcome in Cameroon; (2) common work to draw and capitalize on the linkages between the GPEDC and the SDGs in Cameroon. That prospect is in line with a key activity of phase 2 of the program to be implemented in 2017: “Secure CSO participation in at least 2 sessions with relevant Ministry and other stakeholders on integrating SDGs and Agenda 2063 to advance agreed elements of Monitoring and Review Framework.

Work in that line started immediately on return from Nairobi with a launching event for the dissemination process, co-organized by the MINEPAT and ADIN, on 15 December 2016. The HLM2 outcome was then presented, and an actions Roadmap agreed upon. Recommendations focused on the need to: enhance the Multi Partner Committee (CMP) and turn it into a collaboration space that brings everyone on board, including the Civil Society and the Private Sector as well as the Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Handicraft, to monitor cooperation for effective development; get new commitment from development partners to allocate more resources to monitoring and evaluation; and stocktake on past work and define how to get to concrete actions to make co-operation effective. Following the presentation of the prospects for the SDGs contextualization process in Cameroon by MINEPAT, participants also expressed hope that the link between the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPDC) and the SDGs will get more focus, as implementation of the 2030 agenda goes on in Cameroon.

That launching was followed by a national workshop on “Inclusive localization of the SDGs in Cameroon”, from 19-20 December 2016, organized with UNDP support, during which ADIN was officially invited by the Government to present the key results already achieved by the Civil Society on the SDGs implementation, the Common Working and Collaboration Platform (CWCP) which is an open space, to all development actors in Cameroon, for synergies generation with regard to the implementation of the Post -2015 Agenda; the write-up of a Monitoring Review and Accountability Framework (MRAF), for an inclusive assessment of the delivery of development services by the grassroots population; and the Civil Society Engagement Charter (CSEC) for the SDGs in Cameroon, with 13 principles that will hence guide the participation of the Civil Society in the SDGs’ implementation n Cameroon.

That presentation led to a wider validation of those results of phase 1 of the program: “to position CSOs to play a key role in the SDGs implementation in Cameroon”, with key way forward recommendations that specifically targeted the Civil Society: the vulgarization of the package at regional level based on a clear communication strategy; and additional work on the MRAF to integrate it to the localization of the SDGs in terms of follow-up mechanism. UNDP, representing the UN system at the event showed great interest in the MRAF and the work already achieved by the Civil Society on the SDGs, particularly with regard to the CWCP.

The CWCP is actually an open collaborative and collective framework through which: (1) Each actor plays its role in its area of intervention; (2) No actor decides for another one; (3) No actor has the ability to prevent another one from contributing; and Each actor is free to involve or engage others in addressing important issues for the development of Cameroon and the implementation of the SDGs in general. Targeted proposals or recommendations from the CWCP are designed to provide insights to help other actors improve their performances or interventions in their respective area of expertise for the benefit of all citizens. With that definition, the CWCP is expected to contribute to the accountability framework which is a requirement for a results oriented management, and

to the realization of the shared responsibility amongst all stakeholders in designing and implementing national development actions.

### *Action with Ministry of External Relations (MINREX)*

On 26 of October 2016, for the celebration of the 71<sup>st</sup> United Nations' day, ADIN participated in a conference organized by the Ministry of External Relations (MINREX) on the theme "**Managing Humanitarian Disasters in Cameroon: A Civil Society Perspective" under the lenses of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**. The ADIN presented a Civil Society paper on humanitarian disaster and the conference concluded with a number of recommendations to different actors.

### **The Government**

- Set up a specific collaboration platform between the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MINATD) and CSOs, similar to the existing MINREX-OSC platform, as a tool to foster an institutionalized dialogue between that Ministry and non-state stakeholders in the implementation of SDGs;
- Implement in an inclusive way the Cameroon Humanitarian Response Strategy adopted in 2016 ;
- Align national humanitarian policies and actions with the SDGs;
- Mobilize financial resources on a continuous and sustainable basis for humanitarian interventions and ensure their traceability and transparency in their allocation and use;
- Ensure an enabling environment for CSOs in general and particularly those acting in the humanitarian field, by improving the current legal and operational frameworks.

### **Humanitarian institutions and organizations (ICRC, UNHCR, ECHO, OCHA)**

- Improve the inclusion of local CSOs in their strategies and actions plan;
- Support the capacity-building plan of local CSOs on Humanitarian assistance;
- Facilitate the strengthening of relationship between Cameroonian CSOs and International NGOs with regards to humanitarian work;
- Improve on the procedures for access to funding for local CSOs.

### **Civil Society Organization**

- Actively participate in the network set up for humanitarian interventions;
- Popularize the concept of International Humanitarian Law at all levels;
- Take advocacy and lobbying initiatives toward decision-makers for better Involvement of CSOs in Humanitarian Affairs;
- Strengthen actions in favour of vulnerable populations;
- Support and strengthen the participation of affected populations in the development and implementation of humanitarian projects and programs.

In preparation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, that took place in Nairobi from 28 November to 1<sup>st</sup> December 2016, ADIN organized a national Civil Society consultation on 24 November 2016 in Yaoundé. It was in collaboration with MINREX and MINEPAT, and the purpose was to report on the related Pan-African preparatory conference that earlier took place in Nairobi with ADIN's contribution, and to examine the draft outcome in order to harmonize the position of Cameroon delegates at the HLM2 in Nairobi.

The consultation brought together Government representatives, Parliamentarians and several actors of the Civil Society plus all the members of the Cameroonian delegation that attended the Pan African preparatory event in Nairobi from 24th – 25th October 2016 . It concluded with guidance for Cameroon’s common position in the HLM2 in Nairobi including the necessity for all participants from Cameroun to behave as one and convey the core message of the country on people’s expectations with regard to the GPEDC.

In terms of substance to be delivered in Nairobi the following were underlined: the progress made in the management of gender and youth; achievements in the framework of the civil society initiated Common Working and Collaboration Platform (CWCP) on the SDGs; the need for Cameroonian Delegates to take any opportunity to position themselves for any opening that may be offered during the HLM2 as concerns the GPEDC governance. Assurances were been given by the MINREX to make the convening this initiative sustained. The Ministry promised to support the Civil Society as much as the means available permit, in in accordance with the regulations in force.

*ADIN supported Development Projects within core programs*

- Agriculture for Development in Africa (ADA)

ADIN supported communities in Cameroon in the following farming achievements in a view to fighting hunger and poverty:

	<b>Location</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Acreage (ha)</b>	<b>Crop</b>
1	GBAKOMBO	East	13	Cocoa, Plantain Bana, Coffee
2	Nguelemendouka	East	26	Cocoa, plantain Bana, Corn
3	Daido (Dzeng)	Centre	18	Fruit, Cocoa, Pantain banana
4	Ndoukpam (Nyokon)	Centre	21	Plantain banana, Corn
5	Ntui	Centre	15	Cocoa, Plantain banana

- Health for Development in Africa

ADIN continues to support and facilitate health actions, particularly in the East Region of Cameroon relying on Community Based Organizations (CBOs), with focus on HIV AIDS prevention and fight against malaria. The strategy with regards to HIV AIDS, besides distributing prevention kits, is to “help everyone know his status”. A national information and sensitization campaign was initiated with the theme: “I know my HIV AIDS status, what about you?).

Young girls in secondary schools are specifically targeted in ADIN’s health campaign that also aims at limiting early marriages and unwanted pregnancy in school. As for Malaria, work concentrated on community information on how to access free distributed mosquito nets, in collaboration with traditional Authorities and Councils. Where possible, ADIN developed capitalized on strategic partnerships with community Health Centers.

**II.2 At regional and global levels**

At the international level, the year 2016, was characterized by ADIN’s engagement both with the UN and the Commonwealth, mainly on the monitoring of the Financing for

Development process and implementation of the SDGs. In fact, ADIN contributed to major relevant processes in Africa, including: the High Level Meeting<sup>2</sup> (HLM2) in Nairobi; the regional contextualization of the SDGs, and the formulation of Sustainable Development Indicators for the Common African Position on the SDGs.

### *Action with the AU, the NEPAD Agency and AFRODAD*

An African South-South Cooperation Consultation meeting was organized by NEPAD, AFRODAD, Nest Africa and UNDP, in Addis Ababa in June 2016. The meeting, took place in a context where in the past years, South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC and TrC) had been growing significantly in Africa and globally in volume of resources, geographical reach and diversity of approaches.

ADIN attended the workshop, and pushed for a number of issues, referring to the African CSO Working Group on the Post 2015 (AWG)'s agenda of Action, as well as its key strategic and transformative areas. Based on ADIN's interventions during the sessions, the organizers provided that AWG submitted its **developed substance on SSC**, as input to the conclusions of the workshop. The related interventions focused mainly on how to take the initiative forward at national level and step up to sub-regional and regional integration. The workshop aimed at:

- Sharing the African SSC Mapping by the UNDP which provides an overview of the current SSC landscape, highlighting various thematic areas of focus, modalities of partnerships, specific services offered, including the sharing of concrete good practices and lessons learned;
- Providing comprehensive information on the NeST's analytical framework, methodologies and indicators for monitoring and evaluation of SSC initiatives for further inputs and feedback from broader African stakeholders, and determine how this links with M&E systems for SSC on the continent;
- Utilizing the workshop as a platform for mutual learning by all stakeholders on SSC, towards strengthening the participation of CSOs and Private sector in SSC related interventions.

The outcomes of the meeting were the following:

- Results from the African South-South Cooperation Mapping exercise conducted at regional and country levels Shared;
- Connection of CSOs and other key stakeholders in addressing challenges in SSC towards increased participation in planning, implementation and evaluation of SSC;
- Input into the NeST monitoring and evaluation framework in measuring quantity, quality and impact of SSC in regional and global development;
- Agreement on action-oriented recommendations on SSC for broader validation at the Regional Consultative meeting towards the Nairobi HLM2 of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation;
- Mutual learning and sharing of best practices on SSC.

ADIN was part of the AUC organized workshop to design of Continental frameworks, and implementation plans for a continental agribusiness strategy and private sector apex

body, in Johannesburg from 27-29 September 2016. The main objective was to validate the Continental Agribusiness Strategy and Implementation Plan, and review the outcomes of the ongoing efforts by the AUC on development of the continental framework for the establishment of the Private Sector Apex Body. The workshop further provided inputs for the development of a framework for boosting intra-African Trade in advancing the implementation of the Malabo Declaration that resulted from the 2014 AU Year of Agriculture and Food Security. As a result of the workshop, ADIN resolved to proceed with a mapping of agribusiness actors in Cameroon in preparation for the country's contribution to the operationalization of the African Agribusiness Strategy.

It is worth noting that the climax of the 2014 AU Year of Agriculture and Food Security was marked during the Twenty Third Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, from 26-27 June 2014 during which the Heads of State and Government (HoS&G) of the African Union adopted a Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth And Transformation for Shared Prosperity And Improved Livelihoods (Doc. Assembly/AU/2(XXIII) ("Malabo Declaration"). The Malabo Declaration adopted the following seven key commitments comprising the 2025 vision and goals of Africa Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation (3AGT):

- 1- Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process;
- 2- Commitment to Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture;
- 3- Commitment to Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025;
- 4- Commitment to Halving Poverty by the year 2025, through Inclusive Agricultural Growth and Transformation;
- 5- Commitment to Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural commodities and services;
- 6- Commitment to Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability and other related risks;
- 7- Commitment to Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results.

#### *Activities with the United Nations (SDGs, FfD, CSW)*

Using its ECOSOC status, ADIN continued to facilitate African CSOs' participation in UN processes (SDGs and FfD negotiations) and contributed to the United Nations' activities in different respects, particularly with regard to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Financing for Development (FfD) and the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW).

In July 2016, ADIN attended the first High Level Political Forum (HLPF) under the auspices of the UN ECOSOC since adoption of the SDGs, in September 2015 on the theme "Leaving no one behind". It included discussions on how to ensure that no one is left behind, means of implementation, science-policy interface, mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals and creating ownership at the national level, as well as regional experiences, delivering the 2030 Agenda for countries in special situations and the role of multi-stakeholder engagement for implementation. It also showcased 22 voluntary national reviews on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

ADIN specifically contributed as Lead Discussant on the first Round Table on the theme: "Overall assessment of progress and challenges with intellectual inquiries around where we stand at year one". In his intervention, the General Representative Martn Tsounkeu underlined a number of key challenges that face developing countries when it comes to



insuring that no one from the grassroots is left behind. He insisted on the absolute need to get people from the grassroots involved in the SDGs progress assessment process, in a view to bringing the qualitative perspective, after having succeeded in making the SDGs formulation process really inclusive. He also pointed out the challenge of ensuring that the means of implementation are available and enough, to insure development effectiveness, referring to the example of the fulfilment of ODA promises<sup>1</sup>. ([1st meeting](#)) [Where do we stand at year one? - High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2016](#)

ADIN continued its traditional work within the global Civil Society, for engagement in UN processes, including with the NGO Committee on Sustainable Development, the NGO FfD committee and the Addis Ababa Coordinating Group (ACG) on FfD, as well as the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). The Overseas Gender Program Officer, Yvonne O'Neal, delivered a **statement** to the Executive Board Meeting of UN Women in June 2016. The purpose was to bring the voice of African women at that level.

She elaborated on the potential to achieve gender equality in Africa, highlighting UN Women's support for that purpose. In that respect she gave testimony of the "He for She" campaign that has inspired many male leaders to joined the global movement whereby, over 1.3 billion actions have been taken to achieve gender equity, insisting on the need for Governments to work side by side with civil society in order to achieve "Planet 50-50 by 2030: Step It Up for Gender Equality."

#### *Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPDC) Activities*

ADIN attended the second GPEDC High Level Meeting, hosted by the Government of Kenya in Nairobi, from the 28 November to the 1<sup>st</sup> December 2016. The meeting brought together over 4,600 participants from 157 countries, and marked a major milestone in the global efforts to reach the SDGs by 2030. The objectives of the HLM2 were to: (1) stock Take of the implementation of development effectiveness principles and commitments; (2) provide a learning space on development effectiveness, showcasing successful examples; (3) identify innovative approaches to sustainable development that can be scaled up; (4) position the Global Partnership to effectively contribute to implementation of the SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda; (5) produce the Nairobi Outcome Document for existing and new development actors to implement Agenda 2030 and realize the SDGs.

The Nairobi HLM2 followed a preparatory process with two main components to which ADIN also contributed. In fact, a Pan-African CSO preparatory conference towards the GPEDC HLM2 took place in Nairobi from 24–25 October 2016, to serve as a mechanism for galvanizing African CSOs to strategize and plan their engagement towards the HLM2 both at regional and at national levels. It specifically permitted to; (i) Debrief and analyze the implication of the HLM2 on development effectiveness towards Africa's development agenda, and Africa CSO enabling environment issues; (ii) update and equip African CSOs with the relevant information and develop the Africa CSO position towards Nairobi; and (iii) adopt an advocacy and communication strategy to be effectively used to galvanize African CSOs, into collective action in order to influence the Nairobi outcome document, and to examine the draft outcome.

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<sup>1</sup> 0.7% of GNP

The output of the Pan-African CSO preparatory conference fed into the African Regional workshop on GPEDC from 14-17 September 2016 in Addis Ababa. Beyond the preparation and conveyance of an African Position into the Nairobi GPEDC HLM2 draft outcome document, the Addis Ababa preparatory workshop provided an opportunity for a better understanding of the Busan commitments and related processes. It underscored the necessary transformation needed for a better GPEDC, considering the AU Agenda 2063 as the core interest for Africa.

The ensuing changes must be characterised by the need to deepen, extend and operationalise the democratic ownership of development policies and processes. Governments must implement fully their respective commitments to enable citizens enjoy development results as well as enable CSOs to exercise their role as independent development actors, and as partners, with a particular focus on an enabling environment, consistent with agreed international rights, that maximises their contributions to development.

Participants anticipated on bold steps and actions to take and make the overall outcome of Nairobi resonate with the needs of sustainable development Goals. Key challenges were identified in that regard, including the need to strengthen the level of preparedness of African CSOs to negotiate and articulate their views and the extent to which African governments are prepared to partner with them in position alignment. The capacity of all actors to engage in a multi-stakeholder framework at the national level was also identified as a serious challenge that must be urgently taken. In addition, translating Nairobi outcome into an action plan at the country level was seen as a key step, but remained a challenge given governments' performance in the Busan and Mexico era. A number of recommendations were proposed for serious consideration as follows:

**R1:** It is crucial to proceed with an inclusive dissemination of the outcome of the Addis Ababa Workshop on the GPEDC HLM2 preparatory process, at national level in a view to sensitizing all stakeholders (Government, Private Sector, Civil Society and Development Partners) on their role in facilitating effective development cooperation. This would be an important step on the road to Nairobi HLM2 and provide space for a refinement of the preparation at national level, thus positively influencing the national position that will back the African position in Nairobi.

**R2:** It would be useful for relevant Ministries<sup>2</sup> to work out a common initiative for a multi-stakeholders process ahead of the HLM2 for preparation and after the HLM2 for follow-up on the implementation of GPEDC commitments as part of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 monitoring and evaluation, through an accountability framework.

**R3:** It would be interesting and rewarding to envisage taking part in the Market place exposition scheduled during the Nairobi HLM2 or organize a side event at the occasion. AWG and its members including ADIN could partner on any such initiative.

**R4:** It should be ensured at all level that the GPEDC processes and the SDGs and Agenda 2063 implementation processes are clearly well connected and integrated, to draw all the possible synergies that can be expected. Information sharing is crucial in that regards between different Departments working on these issues in the Ministries,

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<sup>2</sup> The Ministry of Economy Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT) and the Ministry of External Relations (MINREX) in the case of Cameroon for instance.

the UN System and other institutions. The AWG and its members including ADIN have a crucial facilitating role to play in support of government at national, regional and global levels.

During the HLM2, ADIN on behalf of the CSO African Working Group (AWG) on sustainable development and the Government of Cameroon organized a joint side event to the GPEDC HLM2 in Nairobi, marking the African history of collaboration between governments and non-state actors. It happened at a key moment when Africa is looking ahead for its structural, economic and cultural transformation, through Agenda 2063 to get rid of protracted poverty and insure better livelihood for all Africans. It opened the way for a new paradigm with regard to the relationships between governments and their citizens represented by CSOs. Success on that path will depend on a serious implementation of a number of recommendations that translate the outcome of the meeting.

**R1:**African countries are encouraged to take the same path as Cameroon and concretely engage in the improvement of collaboration space with non-state actors in all sectors, particularly to ensure an enabling environment for CSOs and private sector to contribute to sustainable development in general and effective development cooperation in particular.

**R2:**CSOs should professionalize, through assistance from their governments to build their operational and managerial capacities and through their own internal investment in implementing the Istanbul principles and more accountability to the people that they represent.

**R3:**African countries should take institutional measures to ensure that CSOs access public funding and information for their work as full stakeholders in the development process.

**R4:**African CSOs should link up and organize to borrow from experiences in other countries to build and share knowledge in support to their governments, the African Union and its various Regional Economic Communities (RECs) for the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs, through their respective national development strategy.

**R5:**All the positive initiatives taken by the Government of Cameroon with regard to collaboration with non-state actors should be enhanced, scaled up and emulated by other African countries to ensure a permanent institutionalized dialogue in all sectors at national, regional and continental level.

**R6:**Concrete actions should be taken at national level to involve the Youth at all levels of the development process, to make sure that they are not left behind.

**R7:**Common space should be created for institutionalized dialogue between governments, non-state actors and development partners, at national level to regularly address key issues on effective development cooperation.

## *Action with international NGOs*

ADIN contributed to the inaugural regional meeting of African soil and land management stakeholders that took place from 28-30 November 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya, on the theme “Soil Restoration for Achieving the 2063 and 2030 Agendas in Africa: Linking Global Ambitions to Local Needs.” The seminar co-hosted by ministries in charge of agriculture of Kenya, Ethiopia, Benin and Burkina Faso, as well as the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) Agency, brought together around 200 participants. It was convened by GIZ, TMG – ThinkTank for Sustainability, the “Groupe de Recherche et d’Action sur le Foncier (GRAF),” the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN), the Network of African National Human Rights Institutes (NANHRI), the Global Soil Forum at the Institute of Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) Potsdam, and the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), with support from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The seminar considered monitoring and follow up and review mechanisms for soil- and land-related themes in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda), the African Union Agenda 2063 (“The Future We Want for Africa”) and the Paris Agreement on climate change. It provided a platform for governments, civil society, private business and academia to share lessons on soil and landscape rehabilitation programmes, to inform future investments to durably support the rehabilitation of soil and landscapes for food security, poverty reduction and sustainable development. It also explored how international multi-stakeholder platforms such as the Global Soil Week can contribute to advancing local, national and regional agendas for action on soil and landscape restoration for realizing the ‘Future we want for Africa’.

ADIN, from the panel of the third session of the seminar, emphasized that one of the peculiarities of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) is that it has identified specific areas of allocation of financial resources for development such as land restoration, climate change and technology, in terms of means of implementation of the SDGs. Leveraging private financing requires enabling conditions such as secure land tenure systems and differentiation of roles in infrastructure investments. Public investments have to build necessary structures to allow private working capital to chip in for exploitation, in a system that grooms domestic private sector, through effective Small and Medium Size Enterprises (SME).

### **III- CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES**

### **III.1 Conclusion**

Conveying the message of African citizen's expectations is key to an effective implementation of the SDGs. The collective journey toward the African "Vision 2063" should be riding that horse, because beyond governments, all other stakeholders should be part of the development game and contribute fully. This will very much depend upon the role that the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) is able to play as a fully accepted partner. The CSO African Working Group (AWG) on the Post 2015 is an ideal work space to help achieve that purpose and ADIN is fully committed therein as a leading member.

ADIN's work in 2016 has tried to stimulate strategic partnerships that are essential for such a venture and the Commonwealth Foundation provided an opportunity, by supporting the "Program to position CSOs play a key role in the implementation of the SDGs and agenda 2063", in its first and pilot phase in Tanzania and Cameroon, looking ahead for extension and replication in other African countries. The results achieved by the first phase of the program constitute promising tools that can be used to ensure effective contribution of the people through a well-designed "Monitoring Review and Accountability Framework (MRAF), based upon clear participation principles embedded in a Civil Society Engagement Charter (CSEC) to be enforced through a Common Working and Collaboration Platform (CWCP) opened to all stakeholder will enough functioning flexibility.

### **III.2 Perspectives**

A work approach based on a collective spirit, with key focus on a new collaboration paradigm between the Civil Society and Governments in Africa, fetching from an institutionalized dialogue as a result of hard work and engagement in Participatory Governance is likely to ensure better development results in the future.

Work will have to continue in close collaboration with the United Nations (UNDP), the Commonwealth Foundation and other partners on FfD and the SDGs, within the Africa Working Group (AWG), capitalizing on concrete collaboration experiences with the Government of Cameroon, to inspire the whole African Continent. While yielding the best from support received from partners like the Commonwealth Foundation, the aim should remain to enhance the participation of grassroots people in democracy and governance processes as well as carrying their voices in global events.

# **ADIN FINANCIAL REPORT 2016**

**ANNUAL BUDGET**  
**ADIN ANNUAL BUDGET 2016**

<b>RESOURCES</b>					
Headings	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost XAF	Amount	
				XAF	US\$
<b>1 Internal Income</b>				<b>44,000,000</b>	<b>88,000</b>
<i>Individual Members' contributions</i>	<i>Month</i>	12	750,000	9,000,000	18,000
<i>Consultancy and income on ADIN activities</i>	<i>Envelop</i>	1	10,000,000	10,000,000	20,000
<i>Community and Group members' contributions</i>	<i>Envelop</i>	1	25,000,000	25,000,000	50,000
<b>2 External Resources</b>				<b>97,000,000</b>	<b>194,000</b>
AU/NEPAD	<i>Envelop</i>	1	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000
Commonwealth Foundation	<i>Envelop</i>	1	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000
UN System (ECA/UNDP)	<i>Envelop</i>	1	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000
African Monitor/African Platform	<i>Envelop</i>	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000
Other partners (Projects and Programs)	<i>Envelop</i>	1	35,000,000	35,000,000	70,000
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES BUDGET</b>				<b>141,000,000</b>	<b>282,000</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>					
Headings	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost XAF	Amount	
				XAF	US\$
<b>1 Functioning and administration</b>				<b>24,000,000</b>	<b>48,000</b>
<i>Overhead Charges</i>	<i>Month</i>	12	300,000	3,600,000	7,200
<i>Salaries</i>	<i>Mois</i>	12	1,250,000	15,000,000	30,000
<i>Logistics</i>	<i>Envelop</i>	1	5,400,000	5,400,000	10,800
<b>2 Research, Training and Co-operation</b>				<b>70,500,000</b>	<b>141,000</b>
Domestic Field Activities	<i>Envelop</i>	1	22,900,000	22,900,000	45,800
International Activities and Co-operation	<i>Envelop</i>	1	36,000,000	36,000,000	72,000
Research and Training	<i>Envelop</i>	1	11,600,000	11,600,000	23,200
<b>3 Development Operations and Programs</b>				<b>46,500,000</b>	<b>93,000</b>
Agriculture and rural Development	<i>Envelop</i>	1	27,000,000	27,000,000	54,000
Gender, Governance and Democracy	<i>Envelop</i>	1	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000
Environment Protection	<i>Envelop</i>	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000
Trade for Development	<i>Envelop</i>	1	4,500,000	4,500,000	9,000
Health for Development	<i>Envelop</i>	1	7,000,000	7,000,000	14,000
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES BUDGET</b>				<b>141,000,000</b>	<b>282,000</b>

1US\$= 500 XAF



**ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT**  
**ADIN ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

<b>RESOURCES</b>				
<b>Headings</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>% Achieved</b>	<b>Amount</b>	
			XAF	US\$
<b>1 Internal Income</b>	<b>44,000,000</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>39,800,000</b>	<b>79,600</b>
<i>Individual Members' contributions</i>	9,000,000	100%	9,000,000	18,000
<i>Consultancy and income on ADIN activities</i>	10,000,000	60%	6,000,000	12,000
<i>Community and Group members' contributions</i>	25,000,000	99%	24,800,000	49,600
<b>2 External Resources</b>	<b>97,000,000</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>58,001,000</b>	<b>116,002</b>
AU/NEPAD	20,000,000	34%	6,800,000	13,600
Commonwealth Foundation	20,000,000	63%	12,600,000	25,200
UN System (ECA/UNDP)	20,000,000	23%	4,600,000	9,200
African Monitor/African Platform	2,000,000	80%	1,600,000	3,200
Other partners (Projects and Programs)	35,000,000	93%	32,401,000	64,802
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES BUDGET</b>	<b>141,000,000</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>97,801,000</b>	<b>195,602</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
<b>Headings</b>	<b>Amount</b>			
			XAF	US\$
<b>1 Functioning and administration</b>	<b>24,000,000</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>22,851,000</b>	<b>45,702</b>
<i>Overhead Charges</i>	3,600,000	73%	2,640,000	5,280
<i>Salaries</i>	15,000,000	100%	15,000,000	30,000
<i>Logistics</i>	5,400,000	97%	5,211,000	10,422
<b>2 Research, Training and Co-operation</b>	<b>70,500,000</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>59,900,000</b>	<b>119,800</b>
Domestic Field Activities	22,900,000	91%	20,900,000	41,800
International Activities and Co-operation	36,000,000	86%	31,100,000	62,200
Research and Training	11,600,000	68%	7,900,000	15,800
<b>3 Development Operations and Programs</b>	<b>46,500,000</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>15,050,000</b>	<b>30,100</b>
Agriculture and rural Development	27,000,000	38%	10,300,000	20,600
Gender, Governance and Democracy	5,000,000	10%	500,000	1,000
Environment Protection	3,000,000	0%	0	0
Trade for Development	4,500,000	34%	1,550,000	3,100
Health for Development	7,000,000	39%	2,700,000	5,400
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES BUDGET</b>	<b>141,000,000</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>97,801,000</b>	<b>195,602</b>

1US\$= 500 XAF 0

## **ANNEX**

### ADIN Work Plan and level of achievement

# ADIN Annual Work Plan and level of Achievement

## 2016

ADIN Annual Action Plan 2016

1 US\$= 500 XAF

	Main areas of activities (sector or programme)	Specific areas of activities (sub-sector or sub-programme)	Results Area	Actions / Activities	Period of execution	Qty	Unit Cost XAF	Estimated Budget XAF	Estimated US\$	Achievement %
	<b>Total Annual Estimated Costing</b>							<b>141,000,000</b>	<b>282,000</b>	<b>69%</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>DAY TO DAY FUNCTIONING AND ADMINISTRATION</b>							<b>24,000,000</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>95%</b>
1.1		Tax administration			February			780,000	1,560	77%
1.1.1			Fiscal update					600,000	1,200	100%
1				Tax and income declaration		12	50,000	600,000	1,200	100%
2								0	0	
3								0	0	
4								0	0	
5								0	0	
6								0	0	
7								0	0	
8								0	0	
9								0	0	
10								0	0	
1.1.2			Account Auditing					180,000	360	0%
1				Mandate auditor for 3 years account auditing		12	15,000	180,000	360	0%
2								0	0	
3								0	0	
4								0	0	

5							0	0	
6							0	0	
7							0	0	
8							0	0	
9							0	0	
10							0	0	
1.2	Personnel						15,780,000	31,560	95%
1.2.1		Social update		February			15,780,000	31,560	95%
1			Salaries		12	1,250,000	15,000,000	30,000	100%
2			Other Allowances				0	0	
3			NSIF regularization		12	65,000	780,000	1,560	0%
4							0	0	
5							0	0	
6							0	0	
7							0	0	
8							0	0	
9							0	0	
10							0	0	
1.3	Current Functioning						2,040,000	4,080	100%
1.3.1		Day to day sustainability		January-December			2,040,000	4,080	100%
1			Renting and services for current activities		12	170,000	2,040,000	4,080	100%
2							0	0	
3							0	0	
4							0	0	
5							0	0	
6							0	0	
7							0	0	
8							0	0	
9							0	0	
10							0	0	
1.4	Logistics						5,400,000	10,800	97%

		Equipment								
1.4.1			Office layout and improvement of work equipments		January-December			5,400,000	10,800	97%
1				Furniture maintenance		1	500,000	500,000	1,000	100%
2				Furniture acquisition		1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000	100%
3				Office / Building		1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000	100%
4				Vehicle / Car repairs		1	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000	100%
5				Telephone land line		1	600,000	600,000	1,200	79%
6				Intranet / Web site		1	300,000	300,000	600	80%
7								0	0	
8								0	0	
9								0	0	
10								0	0	
2	<b>RESEARCH, TRAINING AND CO-OPERATION</b>							<b>70,500,000</b>	<b>141,000</b>	<b>85%</b>
2		<i>Local Activities and Development Field Work</i>			<i>February - December</i>			<b>22,900,000</b>	<b>45,800</b>	<b>91%</b>
2.1.1			Activities with special partners					3,100,000	6,200	85%
1				CAMYOSFOP and the Ministry of Youth on the Cameroon National Youth Council, Youth empowerment and MDGs.	July	1	300,000	300,000	600	100%
2				CAMYOSFOP and Human Rights Focus (HRF) on Youth and Women empowerment and MDGs.	May-August	1	300,000	300,000	600	100%
3				GIC-Est for the extension of ADIN Network in the East Region of Cameroon	January-December	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000	100%

4				FAO and other Institutions including PNDP and MINADER (PADMIR)	January-December	1	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000	70%
5								0	0	
6								0	0	
7								0	0	
8								0	0	
9								0	0	
10								0	0	
2.1.2			Thematic Civil Society Networking in Cameroon					12,500,000	25,000	96%
1				Activities with other Cameroon Civil Society Organization (Structuring CPDE)	January - December	1	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000	100%
2				Elections monitoring (ELECAM)	February-December	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000	50%
3				Activities with Government on setting up a platform of collaboration and work.	January-December	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000	100%
4				National initiatives on Financing for Development (FfD)	January - December	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000	100%
5				SDGs monitoring and evaluation	January - December	1	4,000,000	4,000,000	8,000	100%
6								0	0	
7								0	0	
8								0	0	
9								0	0	
10								0	0	
2.1.3			Interaction with Government and other institutions					7,300,000	14,600	86%
1				Engagement with the		1	1,300,000	1,300,000	2,600	100%

				Ministry of External Relations of Cameroon for FfD, SDGs and other UN and AU processes follow-up activities						
2				Engagement with other Ministries		1	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000	100%
3				Engagement with the Parliament		1	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000	60%
4				Work with the National Institute of Statistics (NIS)		1	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000	70%
5								0	0	
6								0	0	
7								0	0	
8								0	0	
9								0	0	
10								0	0	
2		<b>International Activities and Co-operation</b>						<b>36,000,000</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>86%</b>
2.2.1			Activities within the Trade Finance International Working Group					3,500,000	7,000	16%
1				Implementation of strategic plan of Trade Finance Linkages Steering Committee	May-December	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000	30%
2				Participation in Trade-Finance International Steering Committee activities		1	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000	0%
3				Follow-up on the Trade-Finance capacity building on an effective monetary co-operation for trade in Africa and the African		1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000	25%

			Monetary Fund.						
4							0	0	
5							0	0	
6							0	0	
7							0	0	
8							0	0	
9							0	0	
10							0	0	
2.2.2		Regional CSOs networking					5,300,000	10,600	73%
1			Activities within AWG		1	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000	100%
2			E-meetings consultation and face to face meeting for the GSEG African wing		1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000	30%
3			Project proposal on African Civil Society structuring (GSEG-Africa)		1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000	25%
4			Other regional networking activities		1	1,800,000	1,800,000	3,600	100%
5							0	0	
6							0	0	
7							0	0	
8							0	0	
9							0	0	
10							0	0	
2.2.3		Activities with the Commonwealth					8,700,000	17,400	100%
1			Involvement in the Commonwealth Week		1	500,000	500,000	1,000	60%
2			Small grant proposal on democracy		1	600,000	600,000	1,200	0%
3			capitalization on previous work of the Commonwealth Foundation and publication of a compilation manual		1	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000	200%



4				Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Meeting and CHOGM		1	2,500,000	2,500,000	5,000	0%
5				Translation of the Commonwealth Foundation's Publication: "Breaking the taboo"		1	600,000	600,000	1,200	150%
6				Follow-up with the "Breaking Point Project"		1	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000	100%
7								0	0	
8								0	0	
9								0	0	
10								0	0	
2.2.4			Activites with the AU					4,000,000	8,000	100%
1				Event on Sustainable Development Goals Preparatory Indicator in Africa		1	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000	160%
2				Side events to main meeting and follow-up of NEPAD processes		1	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000	100%
3				Collaboration with the Committee for AMF (formal contact with Pr J.M Gankou)		1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000	10%
4								0	0	
5								0	0	
6								0	0	
7								0	0	
8								0	0	
9								0	0	
10								0	0	
2.2.5			Activities with the UN					7,500,000	15,000	100%
1				Global advocacy on FfD	February – December	1	2,500,000	2,500,000	5,000	100%

2				National dissemination of the FfD process and other events' Outcomes		1	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000	100%
3				Contribution to MDGs Follow-up		1	2,500,000	2,500,000	5,000	100%
4				Follow-up with the Human Development Report		1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000	100%
5								0	0	
6								0	0	
7								0	0	
8								0	0	
9								0	0	
10								0	0	
2.2.6			Global Partnership, IFI, Innovative Financing and G20 process					7,000,000	14,000	93%
1				Follow-up with the Busan process: CPDE		1	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000	300%
2				South-South Cooperation		1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000	200%
3				Follow-up on the project on WB-IMF/ African Civil Society Cooperation and Policy Platform		1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000	0%
4				IMF and World Bank Meetings		1	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000	0%
5				Activities with the Leading Group on Innovative financing		1	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000	0%
6								0	0	
7								0	0	
8								0	0	
9								0	0	
10								0	0	
2		<b>Research and knowledge</b>						<b>11,600,000</b>	<b>23,200</b>	<b>68%</b>

		<i>sharing</i>								
2.3.1			Capacity Building and Training					5,000,000	10,000	80%
1				Training for ADIN Human Resources		1	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000	100%
2				Training of trainers for Development by ADIN		1	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000	100%
3				Training on Humanitarian Emergencies		1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000	0%
4				Dissemination of Trainings received and Other CSOs Capacity Building		1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000	100%
5								0	0	
6								0	0	
7								0	0	
8								0	0	
9								0	0	
10								0	0	
2.3.2			Research and ADIN contribution to global issues					6,600,000	13,200	59%
1				Contribution of articles to Monday Magazine in the USA		1	600,000	600,000	1,200	0%
2				Design development projects for the ADIN "Excellency Program"		1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000	150%
3				Research on Regional Monetary Funds with Pr Oscar Urgateche, in Mexico.		1	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000	160%
4				Capacity building for the alleviation of the digital divide		1	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000	0%
5				Design project on the Creation of Digital Campus		1	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000	0%

				and a Documentation Center						
6							0	0		
7							0	0		
8							0	0		
9							0	0		
10							0	0		
<b>3</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS</b>						<b>46,500,000</b>	<b>93,000</b>		<b>32%</b>
<b>3</b>		<b>ADIN Programmes</b>					<b>46,500,000</b>	<b>93,000</b>		<b>32%</b>
3.1.1			Agriculture for Development				27,000,000	54,000		38%
1				ADIN tree garden in Daido Nyong and So'o Division for supply to the "Plantain Banana Project"		1	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000	40%
2				Community farms in Nguélémdouka sub-division for the		1	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000	60%
3				Community farms in Gbakombo, Bertoua sub-division		1	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000	40%
4				Women's Rural Projects in the District of Mboma, Nguélémdouka Sub-division		1	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000	40%
5				Institutional capacity building for farmers in the far North of Cameroon (Onion production and best use of fertilizers).		1	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000	40%
6				ADIN corn Production Project in the Maga lake area, in the Far North of Cameroon.		1	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000	20%
7				ADIN corn Production		1	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000	10%

				Project in the North West of Cameroon						
8							0	0		
9							0	0		
10							0	0		
3.1.2			Gender, Human Rights, Governance and Democracy				5,000,000	10,000		10%
1				Project on Youth and Women Civic Empowerment (YOWOCE)		1	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000	10%
2							0	0		
3							0	0		
4							0	0		
5							0	0		
6							0	0		
7							0	0		
8							0	0		
9							0	0		
10							0	0		
3.1.3			Safe Environment for Development				3,000,000	6,000		0%
1				Complete project designing for "Reforestation in Cameroon"		1	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000	0%
2				Design project on plastic cleaning in main cities of Cameroon		1	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000	0%
3							0	0		
4							0	0		
5							0	0		
6							0	0		
7							0	0		
8							0	0		

9							0	0		
10							0	0		
3.1.4			Trade for Development		January - December		4,500,000	9,000	34%	
1				Activities aiming at connecting Africa to Global trade		1	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000	50%
2				Co-operation with Pro-Mexico		1	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000	0%
3				Engagement with Singapore EDB to facilitate their settlement in Africa,		1	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000	40%
4							0	0		
5							0	0		
6							0	0		
7							0	0		
8							0	0		
9							0	0		
10							0	0		
3.1.4			Health for Development		January - December		7,000,000	14,000	39%	
1				Awareness raising and relevant health campaigns		1	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000	50%
2				Specific health related activities at grassroots level		1	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000	50%
3				Global process to combat HIV		1	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000	10%
4							0	0		
5							0	0		
6							0	0		
7							0	0		
8							0	0		
9							0	0		
10							0	0		



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