



**Green  
Development  
Advocates**

*For a Green Congo Basin*



# **BI-ANNUAL REPORT 2023-2024**

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***For a Green Congo Basin***

**March 2025**

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## FOREWORD

It is with great pleasure and satisfaction that we present to you, through this bi-annual report 2023-2024, the quintessence not only of our achievements, but above all of our significant changes.

Over the past two years, GDA has continued to support local communities affected by infrastructure projects. These include the construction of the Nachtigal hydroelectric dam, where the mediation process led to the signing of an agreement between these communities and the company

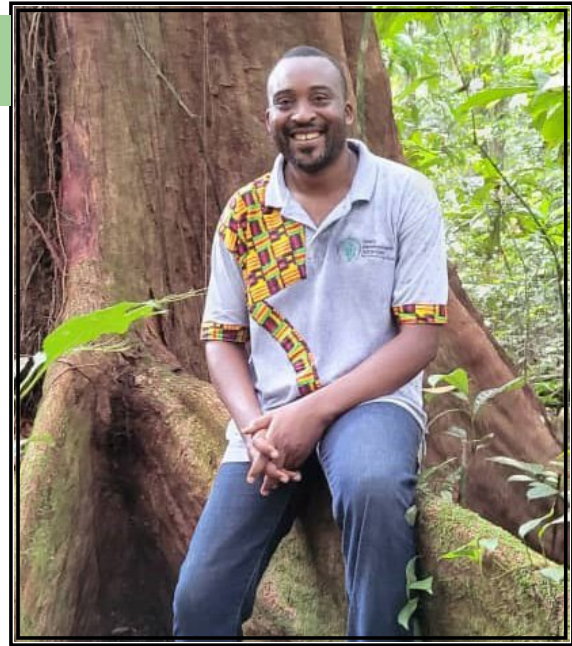
in charge of building the dam. The experience gained at Nachtigal is being put to good use for communities involved in other similar projects in Cameroon, such as the various mining projects recently awarded and the Kikot-Mbebé hydroelectric dam.

We continued our fight against forest conversion, more specifically at Campo. We worked there to monitor the implementation of the terms and conditions signed between the Camvert company and the local people. Also in Campo, we launched a vast campaign to promote and support local people, particularly women, in agro-ecology.

The aim of this initiative is to provide a solution not only to the upsurge in human-wildlife conflict, but also to improve production techniques for greater profitability. On the strength of the profitability of various sociologically adapted crops, these women have been organising a farmers' fair in the town of Campo for the past two years.

Influencing policies and laws has also been at the heart of our two years of activities. Thanks to our collaboration with the Réseau des Parlementaires pour la Gestion Durable des Écosystèmes Forestiers d'Afrique Centrale (REPAR), we mobilised parliamentarians from the Commission on Production and Exchange to discuss the forestry law, which was adopted on 24 July 2024. The adoption of this law was the fruit of a long process in which GDA invested a great deal of effort. We pay tribute here to the founder of GDA, the late Robinson DJEUKAM, whose concept of a "community protected area" was enshrined in this law. We also worked for the adoption of the new European Union regulation on deforestation, and we are currently working on its effective implementation.

In collaboration with the organisation Community Assistance in Development (COMAID), we have selected and trained 10 young lawyers, known as Community Tenure Lawyers (CTLs), who are now deployed with



partner organisations to strengthen the work of supporting and advising communities in their respective areas.

We have also strengthened our actions in favour of indigenous peoples, not only through our ongoing and active participation in the Réseau Recherches Actions Concertées 'Pygmées' (RACOPY), but also through capacity building and consultations aimed at better supporting them in the context of various mining and infrastructure projects. We have also been involved in signing and implementing the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Forests and Wildlife and the Sanguia Baka Buma'a Kpode Association (ASBABUK).

The actions carried out by GDA would not have been possible without the immeasurable support of all our technical and financial partners, to whom we offer our sincere thanks. We are committed to not betraying the trust they have placed in us. The coming years promise to be full of immense challenges for forest preservation.



## About GDA



Staff GDA © GDA

## Who is GDA?

Green Development Advocates (GDA) is a Civil Society Organisation (CSO) under Cameroonian law, created in 2009 by a multidisciplinary group of former NGO executives working in the same sector. It was legalised on 30 June 2011 and works for development that respects social and environmental requirements.

## Our mission

To contribute to the sustainable development of Africa's tropical forests, while respecting the cultures, rights, interests and needs of the African people, with particular attention paid to the forest's indigenous peoples.





## What are we aiming to achieve?

- » Promoting good environmental governance;
- » Integrating environmental considerations into local development initiatives and into the policies of modern actors (governments, aid agencies, private sector, etc.);
- » Providing populations, particularly the poorest and most vulnerable, with alternative justice services, legal assistance and the defence of citizens' socio-economic rights ;
- » Strengthen the capacities of civil society players in environmental protection and the defence of rights;
- » Providing indigenous peoples and other threatened populations with support for self-help that respects their environment and culture;
- » Informing, educating and raising awareness on issues relating to the environment and human rights;
- » Contributing to the sustainable management of natural resources and the fight against climate change;
- » Promoting the integration of gender and minorities in the implementation of development policies and programmes.
- »



## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PAST TWO YEARS

### I. Monitoring Forest conversion and large-scale projects

#### 1. Monitoring environmental impacts and supporting communities affected by the construction of the Nachtigal dam in asserting their rights

In May 2024, a final mediation agreement was signed between the communities and Nachtigal Hydro Power Company (NHPC), the company responsible for building the Nachtigal dam, following a complaint submitted by the communities in April 2022, with the support of GDA and the IFI Monitoring Group Platform. The complaint, based on participatory documentation of the various impacts of the dam's construction, was submitted to the dispute resolution mechanisms of the project's lenders, notably the World Bank and the African Development Bank (AfDB), through the Inspection Panel (IP), the Compliance Advisor Ombudsman (CAO) and the Independent Recourse Mechanism (IRM). Both parties, the NHPC and the communities, have decided to engage in the mediation process.



Exchange of initials at the signing of the Agreement by the Representatives and NHPC © GDA



This agreement, covering all ten issues raised by the communities in their complaint, recognises that the dam has caused social and environmental impacts. As a result, the company has taken a number of steps to remedy these. These include the rehabilitation of communities and individuals left out of the initial compensation process, support for chiefdoms, the establishment of an economic fund and a water and electricity fund, and support for health, education and professional integration. Environmental measures have also been planned, including reforestation of the project area and the construction of a water museum in Ndji.

Our intervention through the complaint and the accompaniment of the communities in the mediation process enabled not only the communities and GDA to learn, but also the CAO, the DRS (Dispute Resolution Service) and the IRM. In this particular case, these three bodies experimented with a new working approach by signing, for the first time ever, a memorandum of understanding between them to pool their efforts during the mediation. On the strength of this experience, the World Bank is currently reviewing its policies to include this new collaborative approach when it intervenes with other mechanisms to resolve a problem related to its financing.



## 2. Monitoring environmental impacts and supporting communities affected by the construction of the Kikot-Mbébé dam

The 500 MW Kikot-Mbébé hydroelectric dam, scheduled to start construction in 2026, will be built on the Sanaga River by Kikot-Mbébé Hydro Power Company (KHPC), a Cameroonian company owned by Électricité de France (EDF) and the Cameroon government.

The construction of the dam will have major impacts on the environment and local communities. These include the loss of biodiversity, greenhouse gas emissions due to the destruction of the forest, and flooding resulting from construction activities. Around ten communities will be directly affected by the construction work.



*Development of a mental map of the village of Ndomdjengue © GDA*

Thanks to an exchange and learning trip between the leaders of the communities of Kikot and those affected by the Nachtigal dam, they have already become aware of the potential impacts of the project and the areas and resources that will be affected. In addition, eight participatory maps were produced in the villages of Ntol, Kikot, Mbébé, Nkong-Mango, Binoun, Ndomdjengue, Tombi and Ossebe, highlighting resources, habitats and other sensitive sites.

In this context, the communities are in the process of creating the **Association des Personnes Actives des Zones de Barrage (ASPACZOBA)** to defend their interests during the construction and operation of the Kikot dam. They have also initiated discussions with the company and other stakeholders to address the issues that concern them.



### 3. Engaging with indigenous peoples affected by mining and road projects

Green Development Advocates (GDA) has conducted several field missions to assess the potential impacts of major mining projects planned for the East and South regions. These include the Mbalam-Nabeba iron ore mine, which plans to build a railway linking Mbalam to Kribi, as well as the SINOSTEEL, CAMINEX and G-Stones projects and the Ebolowa-Akom II-Kribi road. These projects affect the indigenous Baka and Bagyeli communities living in 37 villages in these regions. These include: **Kribi II**, (Malongo, Boushouliga Bibira Biyengué, Ndoungangomo Bonapenda and Bangandé); **Niété** (Nkongo, Nyamabandé and Nkorlong) and **Akom II** (Akanga, Nkolekouk, Nkolimakong, Mefane, Mingoh, Nyabitande, Adjap (Yessok), Fenda, Ndjabilobi, Engon (115) and Awomo); **Ntam**, **Mintom**, and **Djourn** (Akou, Assock, AssoumindeleII, AssoumindeleIII, Doum, Djoulabot, LeleKinga, Limabe, Makamekouma, Mebemenko, Mfem, Oding, Odoumou, Okpweng, Se'eh, Zoulabot)

Using participatory approach and analysis tools and techniques, such as the mental maps drawn up in the 37 villages, GDA was able to better understand that these projects encroach significantly on the traditional territories of these communities, including sacred sites, watercourses, agricultural land and community forests, with a major risk of forced displacement.



Mapping land use on the Bagyeli in Akom © GDA



GDA also carried out participatory diagnoses to gain a deeper understanding of the living conditions and activities of the indigenous Baka and Bagyeli peoples. These diagnoses revealed that these communities have lost a large part of their forests to deforestation, jeopardising their knowledge, practices and traditional governance systems, as well as their way of life, which is closely linked to the forest. Indigenous peoples depend on activities such as hunting, farming, handicrafts, fishing, livestock rearing (village poultry) and the collection of non-timber forest products for their livelihoods. These communities are also finding the spaces they currently occupy cramped, caught between major projects and conservation areas. The Ebolowa-Akom II-Kribi road project has raised concerns about its potential impact on the Bagyeli indigenous communities, who have a deep connection with the forest and have been relocated by the government to live alongside their dominant Bantu neighbours near the road.



GDA carried out a field mission with these communities to assess the effects of the road project on the Bagyeli, taking into account their vulnerability due to the lack of social infrastructure, the absence of civil status documents, and the risk of displacement and loss of their livelihoods, culture, rights and sacred sites.

Based on these findings, GDA developed a strategy for engagement with Cameroon's indigenous forest peoples.

The implementation of this plan has enabled GDA to support the Baka communities of Assoumindele II and Se'eh, victims of the looting and pillaging of timber from their Djoko community forest. Indeed, due to the forthcoming exploitation of the Mbalam iron, the Djoko Community Forest (FC Djoko), which constitutes environmental compensation for the creation of the Ngoyla Wildlife Reserve (Decree No. 2014/2383/PM of 27 August 2014), was intended to perpetuate traditional knowledge, maintain the Baka's close link with the forest and collect non-timber forest products (NTFPs). However, it is currently under a great deal of pressure.

The Minister of Forests and Fauna is said to have granted a salvage logging permit for the Djoko FC, on the pretext that it lies within the Mbalam iron ore mining project. This decision has heightened the greed of the elite, companies and even local authorities who, through intimidation and threats, are disturbing the peace of mind of the Baka of this locality, for whom the forest is fundamental to their survival.

#### **4. Follow-up to the award of the provisional concession by Camvert S.A. to Campo in agro-industry**

Since March 2022, the Head of State has signed a decree granting a provisional five-year concession to Camvert S.A. over an area of more than 39,990 hectares for the production of oil palm monocultures. The process leading to this decree was closely monitored by GDA.

Since the signing of the above-mentioned decree, we have continued our work with the communities of Campo, for whom cohabitation with this project is difficult. They feel that the concessioned area is still excessive and that the promises made in the specifications have not been implemented.

We worked with the local communities and organised a dialogue with 18 chiefs, 10 leaders, 05 women and 04 young people from 19 villages in the Campo district. The meeting clarified the impact of the Camvert project and the company's failure to honour its commitments to the communities. For the first time, all the chiefs examined the specifications, and the communities' grievances were documented.



*Family photo of the meeting with the chiefs and leaders of Campo © GDA*

An action plan for 2025 has been drawn up to guide advocacy efforts and better defend their rights and interests vis-à-vis the various companies operating in Campo.

The work carried out in Campo has been capitalised on in a scientific [article](#) published on Springer.

<sup>1</sup> [Protecting the Rights and Livelihoods of Local Communities in the Face of Agro-Industrial Development to Conserve Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes \(SEPLs\): The Experience of Green Development Advocates.](#)



## II. Influence of policies and laws

### 1. Contribution to the successful revision of Cameroon's forestry law

On 24 July 2024, Law No. 2024/008 on the forestry and wildlife regime was promulgated, following a lengthy revision process that began in 2008. During this process, GDA played an active role through various analysis notes and proposals aimed at improving the framework for the rights of local and indigenous communities in this law.

Over the past two years, thanks to our collaboration with the Réseau des Parlementaires pour la Gestion Durable des Écosystèmes Forestiers d'Afrique Centrale (REPAR), we have organised two meetings. The first was held with the National Assembly's Commission on Production and Exchanges to present relevant proposals for better management of wildlife resources in Cameroon. The aim of the second was to present a critical reading of the draft forestry law, highlighting its strengths and weaknesses and suggesting improvements to text No. 2058/PJL/AN.

After the law was promulgated, an [Analysis note](#) was produced outlining its strengths and weaknesses. In particular, the new law introduces the concept of a “community protected area”, a proposal arising from the contribution of the Rights and Resources Coalition, prepared by **Mr Robinson DJEUKAM**, founder of GDA, of blessed memory.



Photos of meetings with Members of Parliament and Senators © GDA

With a view to making the content of this law accessible to Cameroonian civil society organisations, several information sessions were organised. In addition, we developed a [guide](#) titled: « **Rights of local and indigenous communities under Law No. 2024/008 of 24 July 2024 governing forests and wildlife** ». Thanks to this guide, at least **105 women** from Assoumindele, Limabe, Assok, Akom, Zoulabot, Makamkouma and Se'eh were informed of their fundamental rights and the main aspects of the law.



## 2. Preparing for the application of the EUDR. in Cameroon

In 2023, the European Union adopted the **Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)**, aimed at preventing the marketing of products resulting from deforestation or forest degradation. The products concerned are timber, palm oil, soya, beef, rubber, coffee and cocoa, as well as their by-products.

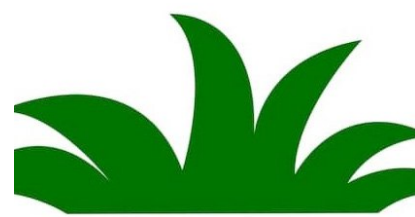


*Informing small producers about EUDR requirements © GDA*

In collaboration with **FERN, Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)** and other international organisations, we have influenced the content of this regulation to make it more robust through various input notes.

Since its adoption, and with a view to preparing for its implementation, GDA has helped to improve the understanding of some fifteen civil society organisations (CSOs) and producer organisations of the new regulation.

Specifically for cocoa, GDA produced leaflets and organised information campaigns in the Centre, South, Littoral and East regions, covering 40 communities and 37 cooperatives. In all, 750 small producers were informed directly, and 4,948 small producers were informed indirectly through their cooperatives. This initiative resulted in the production of a summary note highlighting [their perceptions, fears and priorities](#) regarding the EUDR.



### III. Empowering local communities and indigenous peoples

#### 1. Promoting agroecological practices in Campo and Batchenga

**Green Development Advocates (GDA)** supports eight communities (Akak, Nkoélon, Mintom Ville, Djoumessamendjang, Mabiogo, Bouandjo, Asok Bitande and Malaba) located around the Campo Ma'an national park and affected by the Camvert agro-industrial project. The aim is to combat food insecurity, poaching and the effects of climate change, which are exacerbated by the implementation of large-scale projects.

A total of 220 people (130 women, 37 young people, 40 men and 13 people with disabilities) have been trained in the manufacture of biopesticides, biofertilizers and composts to improve soil quality and increase agricultural yields. These beneficiaries in turn become trainers, sharing their knowledge with other members of the community.

In Batchenga, we provided training in alternative farming practices to 120 people from local communities affected by the Nachtigal dam construction. This training will help them to protect the environment, improve soil health and increase food production.

Due to the disappearance of certain vital seeds, GDA facilitated the participation of six women from Campo and four from Batchenga in a seed fair organised by RADD in **Esse**, in the Méfou-and-Afamba subdivision, Centre region. The fair, entitled "Encouraging, guiding and promoting the realisation of farmers' seed rights", provided an opportunity for:

- The exchange of seeds and knowledge about their conservation,
- Identification, purchase and distribution of lost seeds (groundnuts, pistachios, yams, onions and vegetables) to women and members of associations, particularly:
  - ✓ o Association des Femmes Riveraines Un Seul Cœur Campo (AFRiSC-Campo)
  - ✓ o Association Vivre Ensemble des Femmes Dynamiques Riveraines Impactées par les Projets - Sanaga Centre (AVEFDRIP)





*Discussions with women on seed issues in Batchenga © GDA*

This initiative has made it possible to recover 60% of lost seeds and to promote food sovereignty by setting up seed gardens.

### Developing livestock farming and processing NTFPs

Recognising the importance of livestock farming as an alternative to poaching and a sustainable source of protein, GDA has supported the rearing of village Pantalon chickens in eight communities located near the Campo-Ma'an national park.

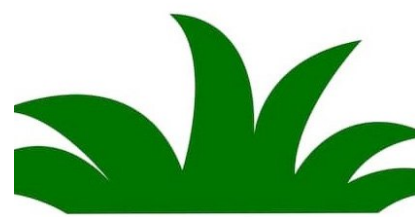


*Training women from Campo in various income-generating activities © GDA*

In addition, 40 women in Campo have been trained to process non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as:

- Lemon, allanblackia, coconut, manioc into soap, oil and tapioca
- Manufacture of soap, bleach and cloth dyeing

Ten women have now mastered these techniques and are training other women. Four of them have also received specialist training in mango and tomato preservation and snail farming.





To facilitate product processing, four machines dedicated to coconuts and cassava have been installed in the villages of Nkoélon, Malaba, Doumes-samendjang and Mintom. This initiative has made it possible to:

- ✓ Create new sources of income
- ✓ Strengthen women's economic autonomy
- ✓ Enhance the value of under-exploited NTFPs
- ✓ Increase the visibility and recognition of women's know-how



*Installation of cassava and coconut oil processing machines in 04 Campo communities*  
© GDA

### Capacity building for women in Campo on their rights and advocacy

Faced with the many problems they have encountered since the establishment of the Camvert SA agro-industry, the women of Campo have expressed the need to strengthen their advocacy skills in order to make their voices heard at both local and international level. To this end, the women were given a training in advocacy, outlining the various steps they needed to take to resolve their problems and the resource people they needed to turn to in order to make their voices heard. As a result, these women have developed the ability to produce an effective advocacy strategy to tackle their problems, such as the conflict between humans and wildlife, and the failure of companies to comply with specifications, etc.



*Advocacy training for women in Campo* © GDA

## Financial support for female entrepreneurs

Faced with the difficulty of access to finance for community organisations, GDA has trained 30 women from AFRiSC-Campo in the development of micro-projects.



*Campo women trained in small-scale accounting © GDA*

**A revolving fund of FCFA 500,000** was set up in March 2024, giving women access to micro-loans to launch or develop their **small businesses, reimbursable over 3 months at a rate of 5%**. After one year of operation in 2025, the fund has already reached **700,000 FCFA**. Thanks to this initiative:

- ✓ **Women create and manage their own economic activities**
- ✓ **Their financial independence is strengthened**
- ✓ **Female entrepreneurship is growing in Campo**
- ✓ **Access to finance for local projects is facilitated**

## Adding value to agricultural excesses



*Campo Peasant seed fair © GDA*



Thanks to the knowledge they have acquired and the increase in agricultural and livestock production, the women of AFRiSC-Campo sell their surplus produce at fairs, in particular at the peasants' fair that they initiated and which is now in its second year.

## 2. Formation des jeunes : Community Tenure Lawyers

To strengthen the defence of the environment and the rights of communities that are often powerless to deal with the recurring problems they encounter, COMAID, in collaboration with GDA, has launched the Community Tenure Lawyers (CTLs) project.

The aim of this project is to build the capacity of young people so that they can:

- **Provide free environmental and social justice services** to indigenous people and local communities.
- **Defend the integrity of forests** in the face of growing threats.

Based on a call for applications, we selected 10 young law graduates from diverse backgrounds, including 05 men and 05 women. Over a period of four months, they received in-depth training on a range of environmental and social issues to facilitate access to justice for indigenous peoples and local communities.

Their **training** focused on:

- ✓ **Seven (07) modules**, divided into **fifteen (15) thematic sessions**.
- ✓ **Ten (10) conferences** on subjects deemed relevant.



Group photo of the CTLs after training © GDA

These young lawyers, fresh from university, were trained and transformed into community lawyers before being deployed in the South, East, Centre, West and North-West regions of the country. Their mission is to put their skills at the service of communities by providing practical legal support on the ground.



## Key Events

### 1. CSO workshop on the new forestry law

GDA facilitated the appropriation of Cameroon's new forestry and wildlife law by civil society organisations, in particular indigenous organisations working around the Lobéké National Park, Dja Reserve and Campo Ma'an Park (OKANI, ASBABUK, ABAWONI, ABAGUENI, ADEPA, ADEBAKA, ADEBAGO, ARBO, BACUDA, CADER), as well as member organisations of the **Leading the Change (LtC)** project, notably **AAFEBEN** and **CEFAID**. A total of 19 people, including women and young people, were briefed on the content of the new law, in particular its innovations and limitations. The rights and obligations of indigenous peoples and local communities were also presented. The training session elicited many questions and comments from participants, who expressed their wish to see these concerns taken into account in the decree implementing the new Forestry and Wildlife Regime Act.



*Family photo of the new forestry law*

### 2. CSO information workshop on the integration of international standards into national law

Several international instruments recognise and protect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, but the latter do not necessarily benefit from them at local level. In view of this poor application of international treaties and conventions favourable to IPLCs, GDA facilitated the provision of information to 11 CSOs (AAFEBEN, ACDD, AJESH, BACUDA, CERAD, FIDEPE, FODER, RELUFA, SYNAPARCAM, TUBE AWU, WOAC) and 04 CSO networks (REPAC, RECODH, GBABANDI, RACOPY) on the procedures for integrating international standards in Cameroon. Over and above the theoretical and judicial mechanisms that the academics and magistrates made more comprehensible, Ministry of External Relations (MINREX) presented the contingencies through which the administration deploys itself to integrate

and apply international standards favourable to IPLCs. Above all, the workshop was an opportunity for GDA to build a bridge between this administration, which has a reputation for being inaccessible, and CSOs in the environment sector, and IPs in particular, with which MINREX would like to have more stable relations.



*Family photo of the workshop with the representatives of MINREX © GDA*

### 3. Training on monitoring and evaluation

In a context where monitoring, evaluation and learning is a weakness for the majority of civil society organisations, GDA, with the support of WWF Cameroon, facilitated a training course for 11 staff members of LtC consortium member organisations, as well as GDA partners. Participants included members of the following CSOs: **GDA, AAFEBEN, WOAC, CAD, EGI, FORUDEF, CEFAID**. By the end of the course, participants had mastered the key concepts, stages and tools of monitoring and evaluation. The organisations particularly appreciated the tools provided and undertook to draw up a monitoring and evaluation plan for their respective structures. Some CSOs, such as AAFEBEN and IFI MONITORING Group, have developed their Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan (MELP) in order to measure the impact of their activities more effectively.





#### 4. Training on the human rights-based approach

GDA facilitated training on the human rights-based approach for member organisations of the LtC consortium, including GDA, CAD, CEFAID, FORUDEF, EGI and AAFEBEN. This training benefited from the technical support of WWF Sweden and WWF Cameroon.



A total of 12 people were trained (two staff members per organisation). The participants learned the key concepts and essential steps for promoting the human rights-based approach and drew up an action plan for integrating it into their structures and in their interactions with stakeholders, in particular beneficiary communities and donors.

#### 5. Third Annual Strategic General Meeting of the Africa Climate Justice Collective (ACJC)

From 16 to 19 April 2024, the GDA hosted the third Annual Strategic General Meeting of the Africa Climate Justice Collective (ACJC), a pan-African movement of grassroots, national and international organisations working for climate justice in Africa and beyond.





The four-day event brought together more than 25 convenors from 11 countries and resulted in:

- ✓ Indoor discussion and planning sessions
- ✓ A solidarity field visit to communities impacted by the construction of the Nachtigal hydroelectric dam in Batchenga.

## 6. Participation in the Women's Climate Assembly (WCA) and the African People's Counter-COP (APCC)

From 7 to 10 October 2024, the GDA, accompanied by four women from the communities, took part in the Women's Climate Assembly (WCA), the largest People's Assembly organised by the WoMin African Alliance. What makes this meeting special is that it brings together women exclusively in a safe political space where they can:

- ✓ Share their experiences
- ✓ Learn from each other
- ✓ Find out how women in other parts of Africa are organising to tackle the climate crisis.

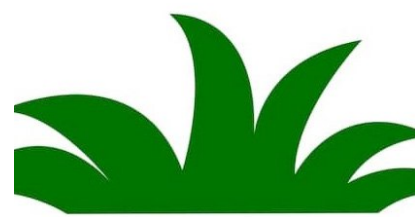
In addition, GDA and a number of women from the communities took part in the second physical gathering of the APCC organised by the ACJC in Saly, Senegal, at the same time as the Women's Climate Assembly. The event was marked by a sharing of experiences between communities and CSOs, and a solidarity march to denounce the failures of the various COPs and the false solutions proposed to the climate crisis. At the end of the gathering, a declaration was drafted proposing effective solutions for climate justice, with the aim of presenting it to the COP.



## 7. Participation in COP28

GDA took part in the 28th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP28) as an observer to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. COP28 was held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 30 November to 12 December 2023. One of the major and thorny issues at stake at this conference was the discussion on how to move away from fossil fuels, which are responsible for 90% of greenhouse gas emissions. At the conference, 200 countries agreed on a transition away from fossil fuels. Agriculture and food systems were also the subject of an official declaration, recognising them as key sectors for mitigating and adapting to climate change. One of the strong recommendations of this COP is contained in the final text, which calls on the countries of the world to:

- ✓ Phase out fossil fuels in their energy systems, in a fair, orderly and equitable manner
- ✓ Accelerate climate action in this crucial decade
- ✓ Achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, in line with scientific recommendations.





## 8. Participation in the sub-regional summit on conservation, biodiversity and climate change

GDA staff took part in the sub-regional summit on conservation, biodiversity and climate change organised in Kinshasa on the initiative of the Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA). The aim of the summit was to present agroecology as a potential solution for establishing climate-resilient food systems in the region, strengthening local civil societies and encouraging collaborative initiatives. Over 230 participants from civil society, communities, governments and donors attended.



## 9. Participation in the regional forum on agroecology in the Congo Basin





From 18 to 20 November 2024, GDA, which holds the presidency of the Network for the Promotion of Agroecology in Cameroon (NEPAC), took part in the sub-regional forum on agroecology held in Yaoundé, Cameroon. The main aim of this meeting, which was attended by at least 200 people from over 15 countries, was to increase the level of ownership among stakeholders of the importance of agroecology in building robust and healthy food systems, strengthening and protecting biodiversity, improving resilience to climate crises and resolving environmental problems such as deforestation, desertification and pollution. This forum was an opportunity for us to facilitate the participation of women from Campo and Batchenga in the trade fair that accompanied the forum.



# THEY HAVE CONFIDENCE IN US

## International organisations and NGOs



## Institutions and funding programmes



## Networks and research institutes



Thanks to their support, we can continue our mission to build a fairer, more environmentally-friendly future.