

Study on the activities of youth and donor
organizations in the Cameroonian youth sector

Centre de Recherche et d'Etudes
en Economie et Sondage

September 2007

This report was prepared by:

Centre de Recherche et d'Etudes en Economie et Sondage (CETES)
cetesconsultants@yahoo.fr

Under the supervision of:

Inés Huwe, ihuwe@worldbank.org
Hélène Pieume, hpieume@worldbank.org
Henri Laurent Bateg, hbateg@worldbank.org
Pierre Girardier, pgirardier@worldbank.org

We thank all those who contributed to this study, especially the Ministry for Youth, the youth organizations and the bilateral and multilateral development agencies.

Disclaimer:

The findings, interpretations, conclusions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the Board of Executive Directors of The World Bank or the Governments they represent.

The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy on the data included in this work. The boundaries, colours, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of the World Bank concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	6
INTRODUCTION	7
1. BACKGROUND	7
2. OBJECTIVES	8
3. METHODOLOGY	8
3.1. Preliminary Work.....	8
3.2. Bibliographical Search and Summary.....	8
3.3. Pilot Survey.....	9
3.4. Training Workshop.....	9
3.6 Data Processing.....	10
3.7 Analysis and Report.....	11
I- PRESENTATION OF THE DATA COLLECTION QUESTIONNAIRE	12
II- YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS.....	13
2.1- PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANIZATIONS.....	13
2.2- DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANIZATIONS PER PROVINCE AND TYPE	13
2.3- DECISION-MAKING ORGANS IN ORGANIZATIONS	14
2.4- FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICIALS OF ORGANIZATIONS	14
2.5- GENDER REPRESENTATION IN THE LEADERSHIP OF ORGANIZATIONS	14
2.6- ROLE OF THE CONTACT PERSON	15
2.7- GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE OF YOUTH GROUPS	15
2.8- MAIN GOALS OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS.....	15
2.9- MAIN OBJECTIVES OF ORGANIZATIONS	16
III- MANAGEMENT OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN CAMEROON	17
3.1- YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS MEMBERSHIP	17
3.1.1- Number of Members of Decision-making Organs.....	17
3.1.2- Number of Males and Females in Decision-making Organs.....	17
3.1.3- Average Age of Members of Decision-making Organs.....	18
3.1.4- Average Age of the Leaders of Organization.....	18
3.2- ORGANIZATIONS' OUTPUT	18
3.2.1- Leaders.....	18
3.2.2- Employees	19
3.3- STAFF AVERAGE AGE GROUP	19
3.4- AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEMBER AND MEMBERS' AVERAGE AGE.....	20
3.4.1- Average number of Members	20
3.4.2- Average Age of Members.....	20
3.5- HOLDING AND FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS.....	20
3.5.1- Holding of Meetings.....	20
3.5.2- Frequency of Meetings	20
3.6- DECISION-MAKING IN ORGANIZATIONS	21
3.6.1- Financial Resources	21
3.6.2- Human Resources.....	21
3.6.3- Objectives and Decision-making Processes.....	21
3.6.4- Schedule of Activities.....	22
IV- ONGOING PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES WITHIN ORGANIZATIONS	22
4.1 AREAS OF ACTIVITY	22
4.2- MAIN PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED	23
4.3- PROJECT IMPACT	23
V- COMMUNICATION METHODS WITHIN ASSOCIATIONS.....	23
5.1- CURRENT COMMUNICATION METHOD	23
5.2- OPENNESS TO OTHER METHODS	24
5.2.1- Point of View of Organizations.....	24

5.2.2- <i>Choice of New Methods</i>	24
VI- STRATEGIC PLAN	24
6.1- EXISTENCE, TERM AND ELABORATION OF STRATEGIC PLANS	24
6.1.1- <i>Existence</i>	24
6.1.2 <i>Term</i>	24
6.1.3- <i>Elaboration</i>	24
6.2 INVOLVEMENT OF MEMBERS IN STRATEGIC PLANNING.....	25
6.3- CHANGING OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN	25
6.4- STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF ORGANIZATIONS	25
6.4.1- <i>In the Short term</i>	25
6.4.2- <i>In the Long Term</i>	26
6.5- TARGET GROUPS OF ORGANIZATIONS	26
VII- PARTNERS, NETWORKS AND FUNDING SOURCES.....	26
7.1- PARTNERSHIP AND NATURE OF RELATIONS WITH OTHER ASSOCIATIONS	26
7.1.1- <i>Partnership with other Associations</i>	26
7.1.2- <i>Nature of Relations with other Associations</i>	26
7.2- FUNDING SOURCES OF ORGANIZATIONS	27
7.3 AVERAGE BUDGET.....	27
7.4- NETWORKING	27
7.5 BENEFITS RECEIVED AND OFFERED THROUGH NETWORKING	27
7.5.1- <i>Benefits Received</i>	27
7.5.2- <i>Benefits Offered</i>	28
7.6 INTEREST IN A NATIONAL NETWORK	28
7.7- USEFULNESS OF A NATIONAL NETWORK	28
7.8- PROPOSAL FOR THE STRUCTURING OF A NATIONAL NETWORK.....	28
7.9- INTERNATIONAL NETWORKING AND BENEFITS	28
7.9.1- <i>International Networking</i>	28
7.9.2 <i>Benefits</i>	29
VIII – ASSESSMENT OF THE HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES OF ORGANIZATIONS...29	
8.1- QUALITY OF HUMAN RESOURCES	29
8.2- QUALITY OF MATERIAL RESOURCES	29
IX- VOLUNTARY WORK IN ASSOCIATIONS	29
9.1- USE OF VOLUNTEERS	29
9.2- AVERAGE NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS.....	30
9.3- MANAGEMENT OF VOLUNTEERS	30
9.4- ENCOURAGEMENT OF VOLUNTARY WORKERS	30
X – NEEDS OF ORGANIZATIONS.....	31
10.1- ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	31
10.1.1- <i>Equipment Needs</i>	31
10.1.2- <i>Technical Assistance</i>	31
10.1.3- <i>Thematic Assistance</i>	31
10.1.4- <i>Financial Assistance</i>	32
10.2- POTENTIAL PARTNERS OF ORGANIZATIONS.....	32
XI- KNOWLEDGE WITHIN YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS OF THE DESIGN OF DEVELOPMENT POLICY	32
11.1- NEGOTIATION OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSISTANCE	32
11.1.1- <i>Negotiation of Assistance</i>	32
11.1.2- <i>Assistance Distribution</i>	32
11.2- KNOWLEDGE OF THE PRSP	33
11.3- CIVIL SOCIETY INVOLVEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT POLICY ELABORATION.....	33
11.4- INVOLVEMENT OF ORGANIZATIONS IN DEVELOPMENT POLICY ELABORATION	33
11.5- KNOWLEDGE OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY	33
11.6- YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN THE ELABORATION OF THE POLICY	33
11.7- OPINION ON CURRENT ISSUES	34

11.7.1- Sectoral Distribution of Development Assistance	34
11.7.2- PRSP and its capacity to Promote Investment in favor of Youths	34
11.7.3- Youth Policy Elaboration and its Impact on the Youth.....	34
11.7.4- Youth Involvement in the Elaboration of Policies targeting them.....	34
I- PERCEPTION OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS.....	34
1.1- MAIN DONORS ACTIVE IN THE YOUTH SECTOR.....	34
1.2- AREAS OF ACTIVITIES COVERED BY DONORS.....	35
II- DONOR SURVEY RESULTS	35
2.1- EXISTENCE OF A YOUTH-ORIENTED PROGRAM IN THE INSTITUTION	35
2.2- TARGET AGE GROUP OF DONORS PROGRAMS	36
2.3- PARTNERS' SECTORS OF ACTIVITY	36
2.4- ANALYSIS OF TARGET PROJECTS	36
2.5- ANALYSIS OF AREAS OF ACTIVITY	36
2.6- OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED	36
2.7- SPECIFIC ACTIONS	36
III- MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY	37
CONCLUSION	39
ANNEX 1: DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STUDY	40
ANNEX 2: SUPERVISORS' AND INTERVIEWERS' TRAINING MANUAL.....	41
ANNEX 3: THE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE.....	48
ANNEX 4 LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE STUDY	53
ANNEX 5: SUMMARY TABLE OF DONORS ACTIVITIES IN THE YOUTH SECTOR	58

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFD	French Development Agency
DED	German Development Service
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
KFW-GROUP	German Development Bank
OCEAC	Organization for the Coordination of the Fight against endemics in Central Africa
WHO	World Health Organization
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
SCAC	Cooperation and Cultural Action Service
SNV	Dutch Development Organization
SOS VECAM	SOS – Village d'Enfants Cameroun
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

INTRODUCTION

1. Background

Until 1967, the law governing associations was the French law of July 1, 1901. According to this law, associations could be formed freely without any prior declaration or authorization by the public authority. However, they had no legal capacity.

They thus had to be made public through a prior declaration. There were two systems to the above-mentioned law:

- *The system of declaration for associations applying for a legal capacity; and*
- *The system of authorization for foreign associations.*

The above-mentioned law of July 1901 was repealed by Law n° 67/LF/19 of 12 June 1967 to establish the approval system for associations whose intended goals or activities were of national interest and the authorization system for foreign associations.

Law n° 90/053 of December 1990 on the freedom of association, which established both the declaration and authorization system for foreign associations, encouraged the creation of thousands of associations working in various sectors of national life. Youths followed this trend and to date, their impact is strongly felt in the formation of associations in the country.

The dynamism of the Cameroonian youth, coupled with their percentage in the country's population (about 60% of the population) led to the creation of a Ministry in charge of Youth affairs on December 2004.

The Ministry is currently focusing its policy on six major thrust: associative movements, leisure, holiday activities, and the economic promotion of youths, civic education and youths' involvement.

Concerning associative movements, which is one of the most important thrusts of the Ministry's policy, it continues to face numerous difficulties, notably: the existence of many "suitcase organizations", the lack of training and retraining for group leaders, the lack of coordination of the activities of associations, the lack of follow-up and appraisal of the activities of associations, difficulties in obtaining an approval, and poor mastery of related legal instruments.

The policy of the Ministry thus aims at restructuring youth associations. This restructuring should ultimately result in the establishment of a system that would place associations under the supervision of the National Committee for the Youth and Mass Education (CONAJEP), which will itself be updated and would comprise the National Youth Committee (NYC), a body that brings together networks of organizations and a National Committee on Mass Education (CNEP).

On its part, during the past two years, the World Bank intensified its youth promotion activities in developed and developing countries, including Cameroon, convinced that the youth are a powerful force for change, an essential social dynamics, and that they must be empowered to actively participate in the development and decision-making process in their countries.

To this end, the program to exchange knowledge and build the capacities of youth organizations aims at building the capacity of the latter to forge efficient alliances with other

youth organizations and stakeholders in order to join forces and actively represent the interests of the youth in the society and with the authorities. However, the lack of knowledge about the role of youth organizations in the community, their programs and specific knowledge about the youth as well as their needs are deemed as a major obstacle to the elaboration of an efficient program for this segment of the population.

This is where the importance of this study carried out by the CRETES lies.

2. Objectives

This study has three main objectives:

- (i)** Identify active youths Organizations on the one hand and on the other, the activities of donors (bi/multilateral and United Nations Agencies and Programs) targeting the youth in the ten provinces of Cameroon.
- (ii)** Create a data base containing the following indicators:
 - a) A list of all identified youth organizations;
 - b) A list of all Donors operating in the youth sector;
 - c) Areas of activities (Youth associations, Donors);
 - d) Actual achievements on the field (Youth associations, Donors).
- (iii)** Assess the capacities, strength and needs of Youth Organizations (institutional, operational and networking);

3. Methodology

The methodology used by CRETES revolves around the following seven points:

- a) Preliminary work (initial contact and general work organization);
- b) Documentary research and bibliographical summary;
- c) Pilot survey;
- d) Training workshop;
- e) Full-scale Survey;
- f) Electronic data processing;
- g) Analysis of findings and drafting of mission report.

3.1. Preliminary Work

For the proper conduct of the study, it was necessary to first carry out some preliminary work. Four main activities were carried out at this level:

- a) The identification of documentation sources;
- b) The definition of the profile of interviewers;
- c) The compilation of a computer file, namely: the input screen, the control program and the temporary processing programs;
- d) The definition of the organization and schedule of operations.

3.2. Bibliographical Search and Summary

The review of existing literature is very helpful for a better understanding of the stated mission. It helps to know what information is available and the possible limits of the study. We started with the most representative institutions, i.e. those that, in principle, have information in store, namely:

- ◆ Relevant provincial governmental bodies;
- ◆ Main associations of NGOs and their networks in the ten provinces of Cameroon;

- ◆ United Nations Agencies, including UNESCO;
- ◆ The World Bank;
- ◆ All the available documents needed for the study have been listed and consulted;
- ◆ Etc.

3.3. Pilot Survey

The pilot survey was intended to test the questionnaire with a limited sample. In accordance with the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the study, the pilot survey was supposed to take place in an easily-accessible locality. We therefore chose Yaoundé and selected 25 youth associations to be surveyed.

This pilot phase took place on July 12, 2007 and was carried out by five (05) interviewers identified with the collaboration of a youth association president in Yaoundé. The pilot survey was preceded by a training session which took place on Monday July 9, 2007 at the headquarters of CRETES.

At the end of this training, a list of ten (10) youth associations was given to each interviewer, with each to choose five (05) associations to survey in three (03) days.

This approach enabled us to identify shortcomings and to adjust the entire methodology, the collection tool, data processing and the training manual.

In short, the results obtained during the pilot survey enabled us to:

- a) Finalize the survey materials and the computer file;
- b) Finalize the training manual for supervisors and interviewers;
- c) Better prepare the training of interviewers;
- d) Improve on the data collection methodology and the various approaches to data collection on the field.

3.4. Training Workshop

This step was crucial in the mastery of the study. The training was in two phases. The first which took place on Friday July 9, 2007 at CRETES's headquarters in Yaoundé, involved the six (06) Provincial Supervisors and the nine (09) interviewers of the Center province; the second phase consisted in the training of interviewers in the other nine (09) provinces by the supervisors initially trained. Data collection started on Tuesday July 31 in some localities and Wednesday August 1, 2007 in others.

3.4.1 Training Workshop

Training is also a vital phase in the whole survey plan. It enabled all those involved in data collection per se, namely supervisors and interviewers, to have the same understanding of the set objectives on the one hand and to transfer knowledge on the preparation and conduct of surveys to other interviewers on the other. This implied the training of interviewers and Supervisors on the field on how to:

- a) define the specific skills and techniques required for the successful conduct of the operation;
- b) explain in detail the survey material (questionnaire) to ensure that all questions mean the same thing to all those involved.
- c) define the data collection methodology and the various approaches to the survey;
- d) present the organization of the operation, the schedule and monitoring system used;
- e) reduce observation bias, etc.

3.4.2 Training Manual

For the execution of this training, a manual was elaborated and used as a teaching aid¹. It aimed at giving participants, especially supervisors and interviewers, specific instructions on how to behave and efficiently carry out operations on the field. It explained the general background and the objectives of the survey, work organization, basic interview rules, the administrative and technical responsibilities of all those involved, etc. The interviewer's manual is a key document to be consulted daily and whenever necessary. It also serves as a guide to Supervisors in the survey, monitoring and follow-up of interviewers on the field.

3.5 Full-Scale Survey

It briefly describes the data collection process on the field, notably the resources used, data processing and introduces the analysis of results.

3.5.1 Interviewers

Data collection on the field involved forty two (42) young people distributed according to the number of administrative units to be surveyed. They were hired based on their curriculum vitae and on the recommendation of some youth association leaders². The gender and linguistic representation criteria as required by the World Bank was taken into consideration in the selection of interviewers.

3.5.2 Mobilization of Physical and Human Resources

This study involved a Head of Mission (a Statistician and Engineering Economist), a Deputy Head of Mission (Financial Economist), a Computer Engineer, a Sociologist and six (06) Supervisors.

Each of the survey resource persons (Supervisors and interviewers) received a mission order and a copy of the letter authorizing the survey for the purpose of compliance with administrative and police formalities during the mission.

3.6 Data Processing

This phase was carried out as follows:

3.6.1 Statistical Processing and Coding

Data processing started with the processing of open-ended questions at CRETES's headquarters under the supervision of the Computer Expert. This work resulted in the finalization of the coding grid in view of coding the questionnaire. The taking into consideration of new methods for open-ended questions resulted in the definitive update of processing programs.

3.6.2 Data Input

Authoring and control software were installed on several workstations. The computer expert carried out a daily random check of operator's files and where necessary, a full check when serious mistakes were identified, followed by appropriate corrections where necessary.

3.6.3 Tabulation

Data files were regrouped by concatenation on a single portable EPI 2006 file. Through this operation, the computer expert was able to come up with frequency tables for qualitative variables, average tables for quantitative variables and cross-tabulation tables at the request of the Head of Mission.

¹ Appendix II, Supervisors and interviewers training manual

² Among others, *Presse Jeune* network helped us in recruiting interviewers, organizations such as *Cercle d'Éducation, de Rééducation et d'Assistance aux Jeunes*, the Kaoutal Barka CIG for Livestock production.

Actually, the operation started with a flat tab of all variables, the identification of possible input and programming errors and finally the printing of the tables.

3.6.3 Data Transfer

Though the analysis was carried out with tables from the EPI INFO 2006, the computer expert used these tables under EXCEL for the preparation of the study report.

3.7 Analysis and Report

All the information collected under this operation (bibliographical summary, preliminary work, surveys, etc.) was used and analyzed. This part, which was made up of several phases (preparation of an analysis plan, analysis, analysis centralization, input, formatting and finalization) was finally carried out with a sample consistent with the World Bank requirements.

3.7.1 Organization Selection Criteria

For the purpose of this study, youth organizations are associations that meet the criteria defined below on the basis of the National Youth Policy of Cameroon and the African Youth Charter. There are four (04) criteria, namely:

- (i) Be registered and led by youths (bureau members aged at most 35 and 50% of them aged at most 30);
- (ii) Have a membership of at least five (05) persons;
- (iii) Have a legal status of at least six (06) months;
- (iv) Have at least one project being implemented.

3.7.2 Analysis Sample

To enable interviewers respect these criteria, CRETES, in the data collection methodology, required that the following documents be photocopied and presented by associations: the national identity card of the association leader, the declaration receipt, the minutes of the constituent general assembly, by-laws, a project being implemented and the last activity report.

Following this methodology, and after an initial check by supervisors, 464 files were sent to CRETES. After a cross-check in the computer pool, 287 files were found fully consistent with the criteria defined for the purpose of the study; the remaining 177 were rejected for the following reasons: failure to present identity card, identity card different from the association leader's, leader aged above 35, membership less than five (05) persons, legal recognition less than six (06) months and document forgery.

To understand the interest of donors in the Cameroonian youth, two approaches were used: The review of the perception the youth have of this interest on the one hand, this was done by analyzing the questionnaire filled out on the matter, and a survey of donors on the other.

The survey of donors concerned a sample³ of twenty-four (24) institutions: 21 responded, i.e. a quite representative 87.5%.

So, based on the 287 associations deemed to be consistent with the criteria defined for this study, and the 21 institutions surveyed, this report is divided into two sections:

- The presentation of youth associations in Cameroon
- And the interest of donors in youth organizations in Cameroon.

³ The World Bank Office in Yaoundé, committed to following up an active youth network; the YDP was not surveyed for the purpose of this study.

PART ONE

PRESENTATION OF YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS IN CAMEROON

I- PRESENTATION OF THE DATA COLLECTION QUESTIONNAIRE

Before starting the analysis of results per se, it is important to briefly describe the information collection medium, i.e. the questionnaire⁴. It comprises six (06) pages and is divided into eleven sections.

1.1- Identification of Youth Organizations

This section provides general information for the identification of organizations. It ranges from the name to the understanding of the objectives and goals, through the full address (post office box, email, etc.) of the organization, i.e. at least seventeen (17) main questions.

1.2 Management of the Organization

This section of the questionnaire helps to understand the institutional structure of the group, in particular the exact number of leaders and members, their age groups, gender representation on decision-making organs, activities within the group, the frequency of meetings and their decision-making process. This is summed up in thirteen (13) main questions.

1.3- Ongoing Programs/Projects/Activities

In two (02) main questions, this section of the questionnaire aims at identifying the organization's areas of activity, as well as the objectives of such activity, their duration and above all their effective impact.

1.4- Current Communication Approach and Method

In two (02) main questions, this section helps to grasp the current communication methods used by the organization, and to know if the group is ready to adopt new ones.

1.5- Strategic Plan

This part of the questionnaire helps to know if the association has a strategic plan and what its duration is. It also enquires about how this plan is prepared, the desire of the association to change as well as about its strategic objectives. It finally examines the population targeted by the organization in its strategic plan. This is all summed up in seven (07) main questions.

1.6- Partners, Networks, and Funding Sources

This section aims at assessing the interest of the organization in other organizations in terms of exchanges, understanding its budget structure, as well as its integration in regional, national or thematic networks. This important section is built around fourteen (14) main questions.

1.7- Resources of the Organization

This part is based on two (02) main questions and aims to evaluate the human resource skills available in the organization and likely to be shared with other groups, and above all assess their material resource needs.

1.8- Voluntary Work Opportunities

⁴ This questionnaire was prepared entirely by the World Bank; however, CRETES participated in its formatting.

This section dwells on the use of volunteers by the organization. It examines the types of activities assigned to them, their number, gender representation, age groups, management, how often they are used, as well as their motivations. It comprises six (06) main questions.

1.9- Needs of the Organization

In six (06) main questions, this section of the questionnaire describes not only the additional resources (technical assistance, thematic assistance, material needs, etc.) the organization might need to work more effectively, but also the partners likely to provide the organization with the needed resources.

1.10- Opinion of the Organization

This section aims at measuring the organization's skills with regard to the designing of development policies in Cameroon. This concerns plan drafting techniques, assistance distribution channels, economic policy papers, notably the PRSP I, the involvement of the civil society, its involvement in the elaboration of public policies, knowledge of youth policy and its opinion on current issues. This section is subdivided into ten (10) main questions.

1.11- General Observations

This section is a kind of open forum where the surveyed can give their opinion on any aspects of the topic left out during the discussion. When they are relevant, these opinions are used in the analysis.

II- YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

2.1- Provincial Distribution of Organizations

Of the 287 organizations retained, the Center province hosts the highest number, 87 organizations (30.31%), followed by the Littoral, 58 organizations (20.21%). These two provinces host close to half of the organizations surveyed. The table below shows the provincial distribution of organizations.

N°	Provinces	Number of organizations	%
1	Centre	87	30.3
2	Littoral	58	20.2
3	Far North	36	12.6
4	North-West	27	9.4
5	South-West	17	5.9
6	Adamawa	16	5.6
7	North	15	5.2
8	East	12	4.2
9	West	11	3.8
10	South	8	2.8
	Total	287	100.0

The uneven distribution of associations across Cameroon can be explained not only by the fact that some provinces are more populated than others, but also by awareness, driven by local social dynamics, about the need to create associations.

2.2- Distribution of Organizations per Province and Type

The legal form mostly preferred by youth groups is the "Association". This legal form accounts for 61.7% of associations. It is used more in the East and West provinces, 83.8%

and 81.8%, respectively. Even where this form is the least used, i.e. the North-West province, it reaches 37.0%, and shows the preference of the youth for this type of grouping.

After the “Association” form of grouping, youths tend to use the CIG (Common Initiative Group) form more. At the national level, 33.8% of groups have this legal status. However, it is mostly used in the North-West (59.3%), the Far North (55.6%) and the Adamawa (43.8%) which are areas where mutual assistance and solidarity first evolved well before the creation of CIGs.

Also, 2.8% of groups have the status of NGOs in Cameroon. These organizations are highly concentrated in the South-West (17.6%) and exist only in two other Provinces: the Littoral (5.2%) and the Center (2.3%). This low preference for the NGO legal form may be due to difficulties in obtaining it. In practice, many associations claim to be NGOs, however legally-speaking, the NGO Status is granted by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization. Obtaining this status is subject to rich experience on the field and it takes more time to process the required applications than for associations legalized at the Senior Divisional Office and CIGs that are legalized by mere declaration to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

There are also other marginal legal forms such as Cooperatives, Committees and trade unions.

2.3- Decision-making Organs in Organizations

Eight decision-making organs were identified at the national level, namely: the General Assembly, the Executive Bureau, the Management Committee, the Board of Directors, the Council of Elders, the Choura Council, the National Council and the Leader.

Upon analysis, it appears that democratic values are more integrated in the management of youth organizations in Cameroon. Accordingly, in 55.7% of organizations, decisions are taken by the body vested with supreme authority, i.e. the General Assembly. This can be explained by the democratic environment in which they were created. When it is not involved in any decision-making process, the General Assembly trusts the organ it elected as 32.7% of decisions in organizations are made by the Executive Bureau. However, the same level of trust is rare in the case of unilateral decision by say the Leader; only 2.8% of organizations grant such powers to the latter.

2.4- Functions of the Officials of Organizations

The officials of Organizations generally hold four (04) main positions, namely: the Leader (54.1%), Delegate (7.7%), Coordinator (7.7%) or Director (3.48%). The highest number of associations headed by a president is found in the South-West province (76.5%) while the Far North (41.7%) gets the highest ratio of organizations led by a Delegate. Other marginal functions also exist such as *Administrator*, *Coordinator* or *Volunteer*.

2.5- Gender Representation in the Leadership of Organizations

The leadership of youth organizations in Cameroon is still highly dominated by males. In fact, 82.5% of youth organizations are led by men. This trend even reaches 100% in the North province and 90.9% in the West province. Whereas the Muslim religion influences this trend in the North, the situation of the West can be explained by the influence of chiefdoms, which are the auxiliaries of the administration. The trend can also be explained by the male chauvinism undermining interpersonal relationships. It is in the South and East Provinces that gender representation is highest in the leadership of youth groups with 50% of organizations led by females. This may be explained by the culture that lays less emphasis on gender discriminations or a greater motivation by women to get involved in youth organizations.

2.6- Role of the Contact Person

The resource person is generally the organization's leader as this role is played by the President in 42.0% of cases, the Delegate in 21.4% of cases and the Coordinator in 8.3% of cases. However, in some organizations, 10.5% of cases, this role is played by the Secretary General.

2.7- Geographical Coverage of Youth Groups

The scope of the activities of most active youth groups in Cameroon does not extend beyond their locality or community. In fact, 73.72% of groups belong to this category, with up to 93.3% in the North, 91.7% in the Far North and 83.3% in the West. This somehow reflects their conservative traditions (communities not very open to the outside world). In the North-West Province however, organizations have a local representation of 50% only; this shows their willingness to be more open.

Concerning the national coverage, 17.4% of organizations claim to be active nationally. This trend mostly exists in the South-West with 29.4% and in the Adamawa, the North-West and the South Provinces, with 25% each. Organizations in the Center province however have a national coverage of 16.09%, while no organization in the North has a national coverage. The low national coverage of groups in the Center province could be explained by the magnitude of the challenges in urban areas. Indicators provided by ECAM II⁵ and published by the National Institute of Statistics in 2001 show that the highest rates of unemployment are in Yaoundé and Douala, 38.2% and 34.5% respectively.

There are 7.2% of organizations with a regional coverage⁶, 37.5% of which are found in the South, 21.4% in the North-West and only 1.7% with an *international coverage*, notably in three provinces: the Littoral (4.8%), the North-West 53.6% and the Center (1.2%).

2.8- Main Goals of Youth Organizations

The main goal of youth organizations in Cameroon is the provision of vocational training and mentoring to the youth as a weapon against poverty. The resonance of socio-cultural values, the existing context of abject poverty and unemployment, influence the configuration and missions of associations. Consequently, these associations work towards addressing cross-cutting concerns such as the fight against poverty and unemployment, and local development. In short, these missions reflect local social realities.

The vocational training and mentoring of youths as a weapon against poverty tops the list of goals with 24.7% and this trend is confirmed in at least six (06) provinces, namely the Center (32.8%) and the South (25.0%), a position shared in the South by the objective of promoting education. Then comes the Adamawa (23.7%), the Far North (21.7%), a position shared by the objective of promoting cattle rearing and agriculture, the Littoral (21.0%) and North (18.5%), position also shared by the objective of promoting cattle rearing and agriculture.

Another objective pursued by youth organizations is the promotion of cattle rearing and agriculture as affirmed by 17.3% of organizations surveyed. However, this goal is the first in at least three (03) provinces, namely the North-West (34.8%), the South-West (30.6%) and the West (25.5%).

The third goal highly valued by youth organization is education, health and the fight against HIV/AIDS and assistance to persons living with HIV/AIDS (14.7%). The fight against

⁵ ECAM II: The Second Cameroonian Household Survey; Data on unemployment rate complies with ILO requirements.

⁶ We talk of regional coverage when an organization's activities extend to at least one country in the Central African sub-region. Beyond the sub-region, we talk of international coverage.

HIV/AIDS tops the list in the East province (34.5%), due to the high prevalence rate of the province. The fight against HIV/Aids is also a major goal in the Adamawa and the South-West, 18.7% and 17.6% respectively.

The fourth goal⁷ concerns education, sensitization and advising the youth and target population. It represents 11.1% of all the organizations surveyed.

Several other goals do exist namely mentorship, social, academic and cultural assistance (9.5%), the promotion of education, sports and leisure (7.1%), clean-up operations, planning and developing the environmental (6.7%), project elaboration and implementation (3.5%), foodstuff and livestock marketing (2.8%).

It is quite surprising to note that youth associations show very little interest in the promotion of human rights as only 0.7% of surveyed organizations are interested in this goal. The highest percentage is found in the North (7.7%), which is strongly influence by its cultural and religious background.

2.9- Main Objectives of Organizations

The main objective of the youth organizations surveyed is consistent with the prevailing concerns in the country, namely the fight against poverty and unemployment. This goal is pursued by 37.3% of organizations. It is the first goal in all the ten provinces and even exceeds 40% in at least four (04) of them: the North-West (48.8%), the South-West (48.6%), the West (45.8%) and the North (42.1%). Even in the South province with the lowest percentage, 25.0% of organizations pursue this goal.

This is certainly explained by the economic context in which the association came into being in Cameroon, i.e., the economic crisis of the early nineties.

The second goal pursued by youth organizations, i.e., education and social and cultural development is closely related to, if not a consequence of the above-mentioned goal. It is pursued by 15.4% of the organizations surveyed and represents up to 25.4% thereof in the Littoral province, widely above the national average. This objective is also important in three other provinces namely, the South (18.7%), the Center (18.4%) and the East (17.6%). This highlights the direct link between education and the fight against poverty and unemployment.

Clean-up operations, planning and environmental development represent the third goal pursued by various youth organizations, followed by the fight against HIV/AIDS as reported by 7.9% and 7.7% of the groups surveyed.

Concerning the first goal, it is somehow paradoxical to note that no organization has it as a priority in the North, even though it is very concerned with environmental issues (reforestation and the unwise use of firewood).

The fight against HIV and Aids confirms the results of organizations' missions as the East comes first again in the pursuit of this goal (23.5%), followed by the North where 15.8% of those surveyed say they pursue it.

Several other objectives are pursued by organizations, including promoting livestock-related activities, agriculture and the marketing of produce (6.6%), improving on academic

⁷ Following the variables analysis made, it is difficult to establish an econometric correlation between the missions and the legal status of an organisation. However, according to the trends noted, CIGs are more common in highly agricultural areas hosting livestock-related activities. Associations and NGOs pursue all the other missions irrespective of their legal status.

success and youth sensitization (6.4%), assisting persons living with HIV/Aids and the underprivileged (6.2%), promoting human and children's 'rights' (2.5%).

In short, all youth associations make the improvement of the living standards of the target groups their hobbyhorse.

III- MANAGEMENT OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN CAMEROON

3.1- Youth Organizations Membership

3.1.1- Number of Members of Decision-making Organs

The national average number of members in decision-making organs of surveyed organizations is nine (09). The highest provincial average is found in the North with twelve (12) persons in the executive bureau; the lowest provincial average number is found in the East with eight (08) persons in decision-making organs.

The smallest executive bureau is made up of three (03) persons in an organization found in the North-West province. However, the smallest bureau in the Adamawa province is made up of seven (07) persons, while it is composed of five persons in at least four (04) provinces.

The largest executive bureau is made up of thirty (30) persons in an organization found in the Center province. Large bureaus are also found in the North-West with twenty five (25) persons and the Far North and Littoral provinces with twenty one (21) persons each.

We can definitely say that youth organizations in Cameroon tend to have large executive bureaus. This is a strategy to retain the loyalty of members to group objectives given that responsibilities require group discipline and is sometimes the only way to guarantee attendance of the organization's meetings. Large bureaus, in the final analysis, do not affect group decision-making, since decisions are made depending on issues examined as shown below.

3.1.2- Number of Males and Females in Decision-making Organs

The national average number of men in decision-making organs of surveyed organizations is six (06). At the provincial level, the highest average is found in the North with nine (09) men in the executive bureau and the lowest average number is in the South with four (04) men in decision-making organs. As stated earlier, this difference is due to the more or less underlying chauvinist cultural background as seen in schools and to the awareness about and involvement of women in associations.

The national average number of women in decision-making organs of the organizations surveyed is three (03), corresponding to the average in at least five (05) provinces. The highest provincial average is in the South-West with five (05) women in decision-making organs.

It can therefore be said that the average number of men is twice that of women at the decision-making level in youth organizations in the country. Female leadership therefore still needs to be encouraged in these groups.

The bureau with the highest number of male members, that of an organization working in the Littoral, has Nineteen (19) men. There also are three (03) provinces where at least one association does not have any male member in its leadership, namely the Far North, the Center and the East, certainly due to a cultural setting whereby males and females are not supposed to mingle.

On the contrary, the bureau with the largest number of women (20) is an organization working in the Center Province. Also, in the Far North and the Littoral provinces, two organizations have a membership of thirteen (13) women in their bureau, and at times 12 or 11 women at most in the Littoral and West provinces. Eight (08) other provinces have at least one association with no female member in their bureau.

3.1.3- Average Age of Members of Decision-making Organs

Concerning the age group of the membership of decision-making organs, it appears at first sight that most of executive bureau members are aged above 25. In fact, 54.5% of executive bureau members belong to the 25-30 age group; this trend is also predominant in all the provinces taken individually, except in the South-West. This overall average is even largely exceeded in a province-by-province analysis. Some provinces do reach significant percentages: 75.0% in the South, 63.9% in the Far North, 63.6% in the West, 62.5% in the Adamawa, 60.0% in the North, 53.3% in the North-West and 55.2%.

25.5% of executive bureau members belong to the 30-35 age group. The youngest leaders are found in the South-West (41.2%), the East (33.3%), the Adamawa (31.2%), and the Littoral (29.8%) or even in the West (27.3%).

17.5% of young executive bureau members belong to the 20-25 age group. The largest number of young executive bureau members of this age group is found in the Littoral with 24.6%, followed by the North-West with 22.2%, the Center with 19.5%, the South-West with 17.6%, the East with 16.7% and the Far North with 13.9%.

In the final analysis, when the 2.5% of leaders aged less than 20 is considered, one notes that 74.5% of the membership of decision-making organs is aged below thirty. The province with the youngest members in the leadership of organizations is the East province with 8.3% of leaders aged below 20, followed by the North with 6.7%, then the South-West and the Far North with 5.9 and 5.6%, respectively.

This age difference in decision-making bodies is determined by each locality's perception of the youth, which perception influences the choice of age groups in the leadership of organizations.

3.1.4- Average Age of the Leaders of Organization

The average age of the leaders of organizations is twenty-nine (29), not much above the average in provinces, i.e. between 28 and 31.

It is obvious that the maximum age is 35, in accordance with the criteria set for the purpose of this study. This applies in all the Provinces except the Adamawa and the North-West where the oldest leader is 34.

The youngest organization leader is 17 and runs an organization in the Littoral province.

3.2- Organizations' Output

3.2.1- Leaders

The work of youth organization leaders in Cameroon is mainly voluntary, i.e., not remunerated. Up to 71.5% of leaders work for their group on a voluntary basis. This figure is far higher in some of the provinces; more than 80% of leaders are unpaid workers in at least three provinces: the North-West (96.3%), the West (90.9%) and the Far North (82.9%). The South-West and the East record the lowest percentage of voluntary leaders, 41.2 and 50.0%, respectively.

The trend towards voluntary work is further established as overall, up to 20.6% of leaders generate up to 50% of their income from activities within the organization. In the North-

West province, only 3.7% of leaders generate less than 50% of their income from their activities within the organization. However, there are provinces where leaders generate more than 30% of their income from the organization, namely the South-West (47.1%), the North (46.7%) and the East (33.3%). At first sight, there is no perceptible link between the income thus generated and the legal status. The East province, for instance, ranks third as mentioned above, and hosts 83.33% of such associations, thus heading the list.

Generally, less than 10% of leaders generate more than 50% of their income from their activities within organizations; the national average is 7.9%. However, in some Provinces, more than 10% of leaders raise more than 50% of their income from activities carried out within the organization. These include the East (16.7%), the Center (13.1%), the Adamawa and the South (12.5%), and the South-West (11.8%).

3.2.2- Employees

Activities carried out by employees in youth organizations in Cameroon are also on a voluntary basis. However, their activities are less selfless than those of group leaders. Thus, 66.1% of employees are volunteers while 71.5% of leaders do uncompensated work for their organizations. The trend towards voluntary work is even greater at the provincial level. In fact, in at least four provinces, there are as many volunteers as leaders, and sometimes more of the former do voluntary work. This is the case in the West (70%), the South (71.4%), the Far North (83.3%), and the North-West (96.3%). The South-West, with 41.1%, is the province with the least number of employees involved in voluntary work for youth associations.

This trend towards volunteer work by employees is predominant because, overall, only 23.0% of them generate at most 50% of their income from their activities within the organization. An analysis at the provincial level reveals that in the North-West, 3.7% of employees generate less than 50% of their income from the organization. However, employees earn in some provinces at least 30% of their income from their activities in the organization, namely the North (40%), the Adamawa (31.2%), the Center (30.6%) and the West (30%).

Generally, less than 11% of employees generate more than 50% of their income from their activities in the group and this applies in 10.9% of cases nationwide. However, in two provinces, more than 14% of employees earn more than 50% of their income from activities within the organization, namely 14.3% in the South and 47.1% in the South-West. The rate of voluntary work also reflects the high unemployment rate; the organization thus offers a possible source of employment and income. Actually, since many youths do not hold a permanent job, they are obliged to offer their services free of charge if only to avoid idleness. If organizations could attain a reliable level of development, they could constitute a significant source of employment.

3.3- Staff Average Age Group

Concerning the average age group of organizations' staff, one notes that, just as in the membership of decision-making organs, most of employees are above 25. Close to 53.9% of staff are aged between 25 and 30; this trend also prevails in all provinces. However, this overall average is even largely exceeded in some provinces: 71.4% in the South, 61.5% in the North –West, and 60% in the Adamawa and in the West.

Employees of the 20-25 age group constitute 23.9% of organizations' membership as against 17.5% for executive bureau members. This percentage is a little higher than that of the 30-35 age group as the staff who belong to this group account for 21.0% overall. Finally, 3.4% of members are aged below 20.

3.4- Average number of Member and Members' Average Age

3.4.1- Average number of Members

The average size of youth organizations in Cameroon is ninety (90) members. However, there are two provinces that exceed this average, namely the North-West with 167 members and the Center with 163 members.

The largest organization has five thousand (5000) members and is found in the Center province; it is followed by another one in the North-West with a membership of four thousand (4000).

The smallest organization is obviously has a membership of five (05) in accordance with the criteria defined for the purpose of this study. They are present in four (04) provinces.

3.4.2- Average Age of Members

The analysis of the age groups of the membership of organizations is in line with that carried out for membership of executive bureaus and staff. The majority of members of youth organizations in Cameroon fall within the 25-30 age group, i.e. 53.9%. Though the average in many provinces ranges between this indicator, the North-West (66.7%), Far North (62.9%), Adamawa (62.5%) and the South (62.5%) exceed this overall trend.

In the 20-25 age group, 23.9% of organizations' members are close to 30-35 years and represent 19.6% of members. In the first group, only three (03) provinces are above this general trend, namely the Center (34.9%), the East (30%) and the Littoral (26.8%). Similarly, in the second group, at least four (04) provinces are above the general average and sometimes reach up to 40%, as in the West province.

Only 2.50% of members are aged below 20; also, if 5.7% of members are less than 20 years old in the Far North, at least six (06) provinces (the Adamawa, the East, the North, the South, the South-West and the West) do not have any member in this age group.

3.5- Holding and Frequency of Meetings

3.5.1- Holding of Meetings

Youth organizations in Cameroon operate like associations everywhere given that they hold meetings regularly as asserted by 81.2% of groups interviewed in this survey. Despite the fact that only 67.2% and 64.7% of groups in two provinces say they meet regularly, this does not contradict the overall trend which is above 80% in all the other provinces, and even reaches 100% in the West, whose long and dynamic tradition of forming associations (tontine) provides a model that is emulated.

There is however a significant number of groups which do not meet regularly; overall, they account for 18.8% of organizations. This group of organizations with irregular meetings reaches more than 20% in some provinces, namely the North with 32.8%, the Littoral with 32% and even 35% in the South-West.

3.5.2-Frequency of Meetings

The three (03) meeting frequencies adopted by organizations clearly speak of their willingness to strengthen team spirit.

Nearly 51.1% of organizations hold monthly meetings. Groups surveyed in three provinces have a strong preference for this frequency: 61.3% in the Far North, 68.1% in the Center and 68.2% in the North-West.

25.8% of surveyed organizations prefer weekly meetings. Although this alternative is more demanding, 41.7% of groups opt for it in the Northern part of the country; 43.6% in the Littoral and up to 45.5% in the West.

The third widely used frequency is quarterly meetings as 10.5% of surveyed groups adopted it. There even are provinces where this option is preferred by 40% of associations such as the East and by up to 45.5% in the South-West. However, it not adopted by any group in at least three provinces.

Annual and biannual meetings are marginally opted for and represent only 6.6% and 5.7% respectively; even if the former is preferred by 20% in the Adamawa and the latter by 33.3% in the South.

3.6- Decision-making in Organizations

3.6.1- Financial Resources

Decisions concerning financial issues are usually made collectively in organizations as 76.8% of the groups surveyed preferred this method. This percentage is particularly high in the West (90.9%) and in the North (100%).

When decisions are not taken collectively, organizations prefer to consult some resource members. This method is used by 12.7% of organizations and even reaches 25.9% in one province, the South-West.

Voting is also a decision-making method on financial issues. Overall, it comes third with 10.2%. This approach is mostly adopted in the Adamawa with a 25% preference, followed by the Littoral with 15.5%.

This study reveals the sensitive nature of financial issues within associations as only 0.4% of surveyed groups invest their executive bureaus, even elected, with this power. This is the case in the Center only with an overall 1.2%.

3.6.2- Human Resources

As with financial issues, organizations prefer to make decisions on human resources collectively; this preference reaches 68.4% overall. Several organizations even adopt this approach in more than 80% of cases in some provinces, even reaching 90.9% in the West province.

After the collective approach, organizations once more prefer the discriminatory approach in making decisions concerning human resources: 19.30% of groups generally work this way, and even up to 33.3% and 37.5% in the East and the South, respectively.

Voting is once more preferred to the executive bureau for decisions concerning human resources. In fact, 10.2% of surveyed groups say they use this method, with a peak of 22.4% in the Littoral province.

Recourse to the executive bureau is viewed with a lot of suspicion as only 0.4% of organizations turn to it for decisions. This bears testimony to the adoption of democratic principles and rigor in the management of youth organizations.

3.6.3- Objectives and Decision-making Processes

As with financial and human resources matters, organizations still prefer the collective approach for setting objectives and making strategic decisions. Overall, 55.8% of organizations adopt this option. 75% and 80% of organizations in the East and the Far

North respectively choose the collective approach when setting their objectives and making decisions.

Similarly, after the collective option, it is yet again the discriminatory method that organizations adopt when setting objectives and making strategic decisions. As a matter of fact, 29.1% of groups adopt this method, with peaks of 44.4% and even 50% and 54.5% in the North-West, the South and the West provinces, respectively.

Voting is still preferred to the executive bureau when setting objectives and making strategic decisions in organizations: 14.7% of surveyed groups say they adopt it, with up to 25.9% in the Littoral province.

Recourse to the executive bureau when setting objectives and making decisions is still limited, with only 0.4% of organizations making that choice.

3.6.4- Schedule of Activities

Concerning the scheduling of activities, the first three methods mentioned above remain the preferred mode of operation of youth organizations in Cameroon when adopting a schedule of activities. 67.5% of them prefer to do it collectively, 21.5% by a discriminatory method and 8.8% by voting. Preference for the collective method even reaches very high percentages in more than four provinces (more than 80%), peaking at 88.6% in the Far North.

Activities are also scheduled to a very limited extent by the Group Coordinator or Delegate, at the request of committees or on the recommendation of members.

IV- ONGOING PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES WITHIN ORGANIZATIONS

4.1 Areas of Activity

Youth organizations in Cameroon work in very diverse areas of activity of which there are at least eight (18) including mainly education (18.5%), then health, in particular fighting against HIV/AIDS (17.6%) and youth involvement in economic and social life (17.1%). By comparison, none of the provinces has a significantly higher rate than the overall average. The highest rates are 22.2% and 25.9% in the South in education and health (HIV/AIDS) and 24% in the Adamawa for youth involvement in economic and social life.

The second main group of activities carried out by youth groups is vocational training (12.5%), the promotion of small-size enterprises and micro credit (11.0%) as well as the promotion and protection of human rights each with 8.3%. An analysis of the situation in the various provinces shows that there's no significant difference from the general level. The highest levels are 16.7% and 11.0% in the North-West for vocational training and the promotion of small-sized enterprises and micro credit, and 15.8% in the West for the promotion and protection of human rights.

The importance of educational and vocational training activities confirms the predominance of the main goal pursued by Youth organizations in Cameroon, i.e. vocational training and mentoring of youths as a weapon against poverty.

There also are other less significant areas of activity such as research, studies and counseling (5.7%); promotion of agriculture and cattle rearing (3.5%), clean-up operations and the protection of the environment, charity, to name but a few.

4.2- Main Projects Implemented

As with the main activities mentioned above, the main projects carried out by various organizations are quite diverse. There are at least twenty five (25), with only three accounting for 10%. Paradoxically, agriculture and cattle rearing projects come first (18.0%), the setting up of business structures (15.0%) and information, communication and youth leadership (10.3%). In comparison with the trend within the provinces, the first category of projects reach up to 35.7% in the Far North, the second category 36.4% in the South and the third, 20% in the East.

The second group of projects is implemented at the rate of 5 to 10% on the whole, with a remarkable variation in this range. Accordingly, there are projects related to the organization of sporting, cultural and educational activities (9.2%), clean up operations and the protection and development of the environment (8.7%) with greater representation in the Center with 13.4%, vocational training and social and professional integration (8.1%) executed by 12.5% in the South-West, health/disease prevention /endemic control (5.7%) implemented by 17.6% in the Adamawa province.

There are other projects in these organizations which are executed at lower levels, for example projects related to business (3.7%) representing up to 14.3% in the North, equipment and maintenance (3.2%), surveys, studies, follow up of evaluations (3.0%).

Not necessarily by order of importance, there also are projects related to the promotion of entrepreneurship, sewing/hairdressing/esthetics, the protection of human rights, handicraft, micro credits to transport-related projects, the promotion of proper nutrition or animal health.

4.3- Project Impact

The main impact of all projects implemented by youth organizations seems to reflect the context in which associations developed in Cameroon, namely the economic crisis. In fact, 25.3% of organizations state that the financial, material and food autonomy of youths, the main target social group, is the first impact of the various projects implemented. This impact even reaches 41.3% in the Far North and 41.2% in the East; the two provinces considered as the most underprivileged of the country. In the South, this impact also reaches 40% overall.

Job creation, the fight against unemployment or occupational integration (21.5%) and education or social integration (13.1%) constitute the other impacts, after the first, felt from youth organizations' activities. The first even reaches 36.5% in the West province, 31.2% in the Center; meanwhile the second impact accounts for 29.4% and 25.9% in the East and Adamawa provinces, respectively.

Two other impacts exceed 10% overall, namely the promotion and preservation of cultural heritage (10.5%) and training or capacity building (10.1%).

V- COMMUNICATION METHODS WITHIN ASSOCIATIONS

5.1- Current Communication Method

Youth organizations currently use four (04) main communication methods, including by order of preference: sensitization campaigns⁸ at 25.7%, seems to be more effective, telephone (24.7%), radio (15.6%) and the Internet (only 15.6%); an indication that they are

⁸ Sensitization campaigns are communications activities carried out within organisation and based on three major modes: outreach to target groups, the organization of focal points for discussion or visiting with members or target persons.

far behind in terms of internet use. The choice of these communication methods can be explained by the low cost and accessibility. Sensitization campaigns are even used at 41.2% in the Adamawa province, the telephone at up to 34.4% in the North-West, the radio at up to 25.7% in the East, with the internet capping at only 19.2% in the South province.

The digital divide can be explained by the culture characterized by oral tradition, the uncertain access by the target audience to ICT (Information and Communication Technologies), the limited resources of associations preventing access to ICTs, whence the need to popularize the use of these modern communication tools and educate the target groups to enable them access to these communication means.

Other communication media used include meetings, round tables/conferences or seminars (8.6%), posters and billboards (4.4%), newspapers (4.3%), leaflets (3.2%) and to a very limited extent, trade fairs, drums, ballafons or bells, television and finally drama, concerts or cinema.

5.2- Openness to other Methods

5.2.1- Point of View of Organizations

There is no doubt that the organizations surveyed are really willing to open up to new communication methods, namely the ICTs. This willingness is confirmed in 99.5% of cases.

5.2.2- Choice of New Methods

Organizations wish to open up to three main modern communication methods: the Internet at a remarkable rate of 58.6%, the radio at 12.1% and the press at 11.5% only. The willingness to adopt internet communication even reaches 87.7% in the Far North province as against 18.2% for the radio in the Adamawa and 25% for the press in the South.

For those who do not use it, the other new communication methods youths want to adopt include the telephone and television at 7.4% each and in to a limit extent artistic expression, sensitization campaigns or the fax.

VI- STRATEGIC PLAN

6.1- Existence, Term and Elaboration of Strategic Plans

6.1.1- Existence

It is quite interesting to note that youth organizations do not simply take each day at a time, but rather envisage long-term development. This is backed up by the fact that 71.08% of them say they have a strategic plan as against 28.92% without one. This trend reaches 81.82% in the West province and even 88.89% in the North-West. It should however be noted that up to 56.25% admit to not having a strategic plan in the Adamawa province.

6.1.2 Term

Strategic plans within youth organizations in Cameroon are designed for a period of 3 to 5 years and thus focus mainly on the medium term. However, there are groups in the Far North province with a long-term vision since they have strategic plans for an average period of 8.3 years. The shortest strategic plans are found in the North with 1.8 years on an average.

6.1.3- Elaboration

The elaboration of strategic plans is mainly assigned to two organs: the General Assembly (61.17%) and the Executive Bureau (31.38%). There's even one province, the North, where plans are exclusively elaborated by the general assembly since it is fully involved in the

process. The highest cases of recourse to Executive bureaus for the elaboration of plans are in the Adamawa and the West provinces with 66.67% for both.

It is worth pointing out that in case of serious matters requiring much effort, executive bureaus are used, contrarily to financial matters, recruitments, decision-making, the setting of strategic goals, and scheduling activities which are handled more collectively.

6.2 Involvement of Members in Strategic Planning

Though the general assembly elaborates strategic plans in 61.17% of cases, only 55.05% of its members actually get involved in this process; according to organizations surveyed, 44.95% of GA members do not participate. Even though 71.78% of GA members do get involved in the North-West, 83.33% of them do not participate in the East province. This can be due to the wait-and-see attitude of several members during discussions as they generally prefer to voice their opinions outside formal forums or to their absenteeism when such meetings are convened. It can also be explained by the lack of training on technical issues related to the functioning of the organizations surveyed. Actually, the elaboration of these plans should involve as many members as possible in order to have a wide range of proposals that may turn out to be fruitful and facilitate agreement and secure the support of everyone, or at least the majority. As such, everyone would feel personally involved in the elaboration of such strategic plans.

6.3- Changing of the Strategic Plan

Most of the groups surveyed are confident in their strategic choices; for 72.47% of them, there is no need to change direction. This confidence even reaches 87.50% in the Adamawa and the South provinces.

Even though 27.53% on the whole, and up to 62.96% in the North-West are willing to change their strategic plan, this does not really shake the confidence of organizations in their development options.

The confidence shows the dynamism of the different groups with regard to the vision of their development.

6.4- Strategic Objectives of Organizations

6.4.1- In the Short term

It is not easy to identify short-term objectives as they are thinly spread around some key trends. Actions aiming at projects development and self-employment come first in the elaboration of short-term strategic objectives in 15.58% of cases. The highest rate here is in the North-West with 28.42% only. Youths training (13.69%), management and development of agro-pastoral activities (11.49%) and the modernization of skills and equipment (11.62%) are the three other strategic objectives of youth organizations. Though youth training and management of agro-pastoral activities reach 25% and 33.33% in the East respectively, the third objective is at its highest in the North with 37.5%.

Several other short-term strategic objectives are mentioned, in particular the fight against HIV/AIDS and STIs⁹ (6.13%), the promotion of access to social services (6.13%), the organization of seminars, the improvement of the standards of living of youths (4.47%) and the integration of youths in the labor market (4.47%). Short-term objectives are adopted based on the urgency and priority level of the actions to be carried out.

⁹ STIs : Sexually Transmissible Infections

6.4.2- In the Long Term

Most of the short-term strategic objectives set by organizations ultimately become long-term objectives. These objectives are spread too thinly; only two (02) exceed the 10% mark. The groups surveyed still prefer actions aiming at project development and self-employment or the management and extension of agro-pastoral activities. The first is pursued by 16.88% of organizations and the second by 10.31%. These objectives record 37.50% in the North province and 33.33% in the East, respectively.

6.5- Target Groups of Organizations

The strategic actions of youth organizations are directed towards four main target groups: youths (12 to 35 years) are naturally given priority with 33.25% on the whole, followed by women, 20.86%, children, 19.63% and people in need of special assistance, 14.36%. An analysis at provincial level shows that interest for the youth reaches 40.63% in the West province as against 25% in the North-West, the area with the lowest level in this regard. Concerning interest in women, organizations in the South province reach a peak of 29.63% as against 15.63% (the lowest level) in the North-West. Still at the provincial level, a maximum level of 29.03% is recorded in the East for their interest in children as against 13.16% (the lowest rate) in the North. Finally, apart from the Adamawa province with the lowest rate of 8.51%, there is no significant difference in the interest of organization in the underprivileged, with an interest rate of 14.36% in the provinces.

Another target group that gets limited interest is that of senior citizens with 6.87%. One can list at random associations and structured groups, village communities, underprivileged social groups, albinos, comedians, enterprises, higher education students, foreigners and dignitaries, pregnant girls, men, unemployed girls, journalists, HIV/AIDS patients, orphans, disabled persons and refugees.

Actions by organizations target so-called vulnerable groups such as youths, women, children, the underprivileged, HIV patients and senior citizens. Priority in such actions is given to local concerns.

VII- PARTNERS, NETWORKS AND FUNDING SOURCES

7.1- Partnership and Nature of Relations with other Associations

7.1.1- Partnership with other Associations

It can be rightly said that youth organizations in Cameroon do not operate in isolation since 98.27% of them maintain good relations with other groups. It is even noted that in seven (07) provinces, 100% of associations answer in the affirmative to this question.

7.1.2- Nature of Relations with other Associations

The main form of relations between youth organizations in Cameroon is technical assistance at 78.52%. This assistance can take the form of the provision of services and the implementation of some projects and programs (25%), evaluations (12.70%), planning assistance (11.13%) or other unspecified forms (29.69%). Recourse by associations to technical assistance in their partnerships relations reaches up to 88.24% in the West province and even in the Far North where it is least used, it reaches 77.78% in relative value.

After technical assistance, funding partnerships characterize the relationships between various partner organizations. This form of partnership represents 15.82% overall, with 23.08% and 22.73% in the Adamawa and North provinces respectively.

7.2- Funding Sources of Organizations

Many youth organizations are self-funded; their main source of funding is the contributions of members and membership fees. The first source represents 37.89% of the total, nearly 10 points below the provincial highs of 43.64% and 47.37% in the North-West and West provinces.

The second source represents 23.52%, 17 points less compared with the provincial high of 41.38% in the North.

There are many other funding sources, in particular individuals (6.90%), the government (6.20%), income from the association's activities (4.08%), national NGOs (3.52%), and the national private sector (3.38%). Finally, funding also comes from international NGOs (2.96%), bi/multilateral international donors (2.82%) and donations (2.82%).

It is also worth noting the limited sources of funding such as United Nations Programs and Agencies, individuals from other countries, funds generated by penalties, various contributions, networks, etc.

7.3 Average Budget

For 2007, the average budget amounts to CFAF 17, 121, 600 overall. The highest annual budget is up to CFAF 209, 046, 800, paradoxically in the East province, considered as one of the poorest provinces of the country. The lowest average annual budget is CFAF 1, 472, 600 in the Far North; this figure reflects the reality of the province in terms of development.

7.4- Networking

Among members of a network, 42.31 of organizations belong to a national network while 29.23% and 28.46% belong to regional and thematic networks respectively. A comparison of the situation in the provinces reveals that 80% of organizations in the East are members of a network, far above the overall average, with just 20% in the South province. Up to 42.11% of associations in the Littoral belong to a regional network, while 57.14% are part of a thematic network in the Adamawa.

Due to the fact that the various networks to which youth organizations belong are thinly spread, it is not possible to analyze them adequately. We are going to limit our analysis to those with at least 2%, namely *Jeunesse et vie associative pour l'insertion sociale* (10.37%), *Agence de Développement de Douala* (4.44%), *DRSP Jeunesse, Dynamique citoyenne*, *Réseau des jeunes de Yaoundé IV* (2.96%) each and Education Development Organisation in Cameroun (2.22%).

7.5 Benefits Received and Offered through Networking

7.5.1- Benefits Received

Networking contributes in no small way to the development of organizations. Benefits are threefold and are as follows by order of importance, the network provides technical support to 37.19% of organizations, which support, in 28.14% of cases, helps them to better impact and have vision in the conduct of their activities. Also, for 14.57%, networking provides useful material support for the implementation of their programs and projects.

In some areas like the Western and Northern parts of the country, networking in 66.67% and even 100% of cases is driven by the related benefits, whereas at most 44.44% in the Adamawa believe networking makes their activities better known.

Other benefits reaped by organizations from networking include financial support (09.05%) and political support (05.53%).

7.5.2- Benefits Offered

Many organizations believe their membership of a network is also profitable to others. In fact, according 38.96% of them, their presence in the network helps their counterparts to better expose activities and improve the impact thereof. This weight of this indicator is higher in the West with 60%.

Organizations also provide technical support to other members of the network to which they belong. This is the opinion of 28.57% of associations surveyed and even 66.67% in the Northern part of the country.

Several groups also assert they provide financial support to other organizations in 11.04 % of cases in general; this is far below the 33.33% in the Far North province. The latter indicator is another paradox in the study given that the Far North is among the poorest provinces of the country and would have been expected to be part of those who receive than provide financial assistance.

Associations that are members of networks also provide political support to others in 09.09% of cases, probably in case of lobbying, and also material support in 08.44% of cases.

7.6 Interest in a National Network

The idea of the existence of an umbrella body for all youth organizations is supported by those interviewed as up to 94.43% of associations expressed the wish to have a network for all youth organizations. One can even state cautiously that the 5.57% who were against the idea might not have understood the question.

7.7- Usefulness of a National Network

The youths surveyed were quick to express their desire to have a national network of all youth organizations. By order of priority, their foremost expectations are financial, as 43.08% of surveyed organizations admitted, with up to 62.16% of associations in the North province; also, 23.95% of organizations believe such a network would provide an effective platform for mutual assistance, experience sharing and strategy exchange; 20.37% organizations thought it would be a framework for the provision of several training opportunities for many and 04.98% saw in it a communication opportunity to discuss their various activities.

7.8- Proposal for the Structuring of a National Network

The structure suggested by the youths interviewed for such a network is an organization decentralized at the provincial level with a national bureau headed by a president and a broad general assembly. This structure received 62.55% of favorable opinion. Some suggested that at least 100 members of each association be represented (11.07%) without indicating how it would work. Others, on the contrary, suggested the establishment of Management Committee elected for two (2) years instead of a President (9.12%). One last category, 5.21% of all associations, thinks such a structure should be built around a pilot association.

7.9- International Networking and Benefits

7.9.1- International Networking

International networking continues to be a privilege very few associations enjoy. In fact, 91.21% of associations do not belong to any international network. Maybe organizations choose to grow gradually, i.e. starting with a strong national presence and using it as a springboard for effective international expansion. This trend prevails in all cases in at least five provinces, including the Far North, East, West and South. However, there are three

provinces with above 10% of organizations involved in international networking, namely the South-West (29.41%), the Center (13.79%) and the North-West (11.11%).

7.9.2 Benefits

Organizations involved in international networking say the benefits are threefold: opportunities of receiving scientific and technical training (36.36%), a better medium to make their programs and activities better known (21.21%) and material support (12.12%).

When preferences for these benefits are analyzed per province, the opportunities of receiving scientific and technical training through an international network reaches 75% in the North-West and South-West. Concerning benefits as a communication medium, 42.86% and 22.22% of organizations think it is beneficial, namely the Littoral and Center provinces.

Out of the ten provinces of Cameroon, four (4) host organizations which belong to an international network, namely the Center, Littoral, North-West and South-West with better access to ICTs.

VIII – ASSESSMENT OF THE HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES OF ORGANIZATIONS

8.1- Quality of Human Resources

Assessing the quality of human resources available in youth organizations is no easy task because information provided is thinly spread thereby making even more difficult the analysis of results per province. In fact, in absolute value, there are at least 142 responses, making an analysis of relative value uninteresting. No method reaches 16% on the whole. According to the surveyed, the most important resources are those related to education and training (15.33%), computer skills (4.79%), mastery of cattle rearing and agricultural techniques (4.31% and 3.99%, respectively).

8.2- Quality of Material Resources

The assets of organizations are not as insignificant as one might think. As a matter of fact, one finds facilities, conference halls and libraries (77.87%), followed by computer laboratories (10.66%) and work equipment for farming, cattle rearing, etc. (10.11%).

The first group of material resources even reaches 90.91% in the North province, 84.61% in the Adamawa, and 81.81% in the Center and South. 21.43% of organizations in the West own a computer laboratory, 20.69% in the South-West and only 7.27% in the Center province. As concerns work equipment, they are owned by 26.53% of organizations in the Far North, a mainly agricultural zone, followed by the South in 18.18% of cases.

IX- VOLUNTARY WORK IN ASSOCIATIONS

9.1- Use of Volunteers

The use of volunteers¹⁰ is a common and accepted practice in a good number of organizations; 85.51% of them say they use such persons in their activities. Many organizations (52.30%) use them regularly; others use them often (24.73%) while a few (8.48%) hardly do. However, 14.49% of the groups surveyed say they never resort to

¹⁰ Voluntary work in organizations is defined as unpaid work done mainly by qualified group members; they might be motivated by different reasons as examined above. Non-member volunteers are very few.

voluntary labor. In the Center province, volunteers are used in 46.51 of cases as against 100% in the South.

Volunteers are assigned a variety of duties. They are resorted to for manual tasks like gardening, hygiene and sanitation, agricultural and cattle rearing activities and even housework in 35.81% of cases.

Their services are also enlisted in communication work (putting up posters, sending of radio announcements, prospecting and sensitization) in 24.14% of cases. In the Adamawa, their services are sought for such tasks in 46.67% of cases, slightly less than twice the overall average.

Volunteers are also used during studies, surveys or research operations in 13.26% of cases. They are also involved in school training, private classes and coaching in 11.67% of cases.

9.2- Average Number of Volunteers

Each organization uses an average of forty-five (45) volunteers in the country. This average comprises 25 men and 20 women.

The Adamawa and the West provinces use volunteers most, with 147 and 202 respectively. These high numbers are due to the predominance of labor-intensive farming activities in these regions.

9.3- Management of Volunteers

Volunteers are essentially managed by the executive bureau in organizations, despite the general assembly's lack of trust in the executive bureau when it comes to human resource management. In fact, the organization's leader (Delegate, President, Coordinator, Director, etc.) manages volunteers in 56.95% of organizations. When they are not managed by the leader, this role is assumed by another bureau member (Disciplinarian, Advisor, Secretary General, Vice-chair, Treasurer, etc.) in 20.1% of cases.

The management of volunteers by group leaders may be explained by the fact that the latter provide a kind of moral guarantee members can rally around, and thus have the necessary capacity to mobilize volunteers. This may also be explained by the desire to keep a tap on the disbursement of the funds necessary to encourage the latter.

9.4- Encouragement of Voluntary Workers

Volunteers receive token encouragement for their work in organizations in 97.03% of cases. According to surveyed organizations, this encouragement comes often in 43.28% of cases, regularly in 37.39% of cases and rarely in 16.39% of cases.

An analysis at provincial level shows that 33.33% of organizations rarely encourage volunteers as against 7.41% in the Littoral, while 63.64% regularly motivate them in the West and only 13.33% in the North. Finally, 66.67% sometimes motivate volunteers in the North as against 27.27% in the West, the lowest level.

This motivation of voluntary workers is usually in five (05) different forms: congratulations and testimonials (23.36%), free participation in training workshops (22.34%), financial reward (22.13%), bonuses whose nature is not always stated (19.26%), as well as a follow up or a special technical assistance (9.84%).

Other forms of encouragement may be food through invitations to cultural events, verbal encouragements or T-shirts.

X – NEEDS OF ORGANIZATIONS

In order to achieve a reliable structure and ensure the long-term development of their organizations, youths admitted that they still have many needs. Despite the few assets mentioned above, additional contribution from all development actors and partners is needed for organizations' initiatives to become effective tools for fighting poverty.

10.1- Additional Resources

As revealed by the analysis of youths' opinion on the assessment of additional resources needed, what they need most is equipment, followed by technical and thematic assistance, then financial resources.

10.1.1- Equipment Needs

The main need expressed by the groups surveyed is related to equipment which is deemed to be key in 35.61% of organizations. This need is expressed by 53.33% of associations in the South, 43.33% in the Adamawa, 40.63% in the North-West, 36% in the Centre and 35.64% in the Far North.

These needs are for the most part related to office equipment (31.88%), technical equipment (24.02%), computer equipment (23.38%) and rolling stock (20.72%).

The need for office equipment represents 41.98%, 36.36% and 35.48% for the North, West and South-West provinces, as against 32.25% for Center province. Concerning technical equipment, the need is felt most in the North with 30.95%, and 25.58% and 25.36% for the Far North and Center, respectively. Needs for computer equipment and rolling stock peaked at 28.26% in the Adamawa and 28.57% in the North of the country.

The availability of basic material, irrespective of objectives and missions, is the minimum youth organizations need to implement their projects. This should therefore be a priority for the various partners already active in the youth sector, as well as for potential partners.

10.1.2- Technical Assistance

Technical assistance is the second additional need expressed by surveyed organizations. On the whole, it is expressed in 32.26% of cases; opinions in provinces even fluctuate between this basic trend, with the peak for this need being in the Adamawa with 36.67%.

Youth associations think this technical assistance can be in various forms: 60.25% for administration and projects implementation; 11.79% for project drafting and report production, 11.23% for their follow-up and evaluation, 10.49% for financial management and 11.51% for assistance in strategic planning and 15.23% for other unspecified administrative aspects.

According to 18.11% of the groups surveyed, technical assistance can also take the form of helping them meet with new national or international donors or help them manage volunteers according 7.34% of the surveyed.

Project management is complex and hard to comprehend in that it requires expertise which impacts performance in the implementation of youth organizations' actions. It is surely the reason why surveyed youth organizations consider this need important and hope to find partners who can help to this regard.

10.1.3- Thematic Assistance

Thematic assistance constitutes the third additional need expressed by 22.09% of surveyed organizations. The percentage at the provincial level does not differ significantly from this overall average. In fact, this need exists at all levels of the mastery of a theme, whether it

be its elaboration, understanding or application. The weights here could not be accurately specified.

Youth associations are interested in a wide range of themes, including the fight against poverty (19.59%) and HIV/AIDS (12.37%), vocational and technical training (12.16%), communication, and ICTs (11.24%). There also are themes such as entrepreneurship (10.72%), youth involvement mechanisms (9.79%), youth or human rights (8.35%), the PRSP and policies elaboration (7.94%) and reproductive health (7.32%).

10.1.4- Financial Assistance

It emerges from the study that financial needs do not constitute a priority for the youth organizations surveyed. However, 10.04% of surveyed associations also consider this need as a required resource which could foster their development. This need is expressed in 18.52% of cases in the West province and 17.39% in the North. Financial needs come paradoxically in the fourth position; this may be due to the fact that youths sometimes seem to lack interest in such issues.

10.2- Potential Partners of Organizations

Youth organizations have good knowledge of the various partners that could provide them with the resources they need. We will present only the five (05) partners mentioned initially.

By order of importance, they include the government (18.2%); this choice even reaches 25.81% in the Adamawa, national and international NGOs (15.98%), international donors (12.97%), United Nations agencies (UNESCO, UNDP, etc., 11.71%) and the World Bank (9.33%).

This partnership need is thus said to be necessary to meet the above needs as expressed by youth organizations, i.e. material, technical, thematic and financial.

When asked why organizations have not approached any of the potential partners to date, 65.94% say it is very difficult to contact them, 11.35% said they were unaware of the existence of such potential partners, 8.73% mention difficulties in getting a favorable answer to their requests and 7.86% simply say they lack the necessary information to envisage such a partnership.

XI- KNOWLEDGE WITHIN YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS OF THE DESIGN OF DEVELOPMENT POLICY

11.1- Negotiation of Development Plans and Distribution of Assistance

11.1.1- Negotiation of Assistance

Members of youth organizations surveyed are totally ignorant of development policy negotiations. It is in fact surprising to realize that up to 82.58% of youths surveyed do not know how development policies are negotiated. In the North province, this ignorance applies to 93.33% of case, i.e. the highest level.

11.1.2- Assistance Distribution

As with negotiations, knowledge about how assistance is distributed remains a mystery to the youth organizations surveyed. In the same proportion, 82.93% of these youths say they do not master assistance distribution channels in Cameroon. This lack of knowledge even reaches 100% in the South province. These indicators highlight the existing gap between public policy orientation and their recipients.

11.2- Knowledge of the PRSP

When asked if they know the most important development strategy policy in Cameroon, 69.34% of youth say they do not, as against 30.66% who say they do.

Among this 30.66%, it is interesting to note that 62.79% could correctly name this policy, "PRSP" or "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper".

11.3- Civil Society Involvement in Development Policy Elaboration

Concerning the involvement of civil society in the elaboration of policies, 79.79% do not know whether it happens. In the West province up to 100% say they are unaware. And even if 20.21% answered in the affirmative, the fact remains that youths generally are poorly informed about the orientation of public policies in this regard. This ignorance by youths could very well reflect a lack of interest and satisfaction with public policies in Cameroon.

For 36.36% of all youths surveyed, when the civil society is involved, it should be at the beginning and during the scheduling of programs; close to a 100% in the East province and 23.08% in the Center think likewise. Some youths (12.12%) think this consultation could take place before decision making or the elaboration of these policies. Others (10.61%) think the civil society is consulted during surveys or even before the elaboration of policies, ahead of the making of major decisions (6% for each). It is important to indicate that 24.24% of surveyed youths state they do not know at which stage the civil society is involved.

11.4- Involvement of Organizations in Development Policy Elaboration

When asked if their organizations intend to participate in the elaboration of development policies, 73.87% of youths said no, as against only 26.13% who said yes. Those that answered in the affirmative think they can get involved through debates and projects elaboration (47.3%), by contributing or proposing a program (41.89%).

The main motivation of the 26.13% of youth with positive answer is essentially the desire to get involved and contribute to the elaboration of development policies. This is the opinion of 72% of surveyed youths who answered in the affirmative. For others, it would be their way of fighting against corruption and promoting development and wellbeing (22.67%).

Those who were not interested in getting involved in the elaboration of these policies justified their attitude by the lack of information (29.73%), the lack of interest (5.41%) and the absence of invitation to do so (2.70%). Finally, 62.16% refused to give their reasons.

11.5- Knowledge of the National Youth Policy

As is the case with several issues related to public policies, most youths say they are unaware of the policy elaborated for them. This group represents up to 70.38% of surveyed youths, and even up to 86.11% and 86.67% in two (02) provinces: the Far North and the North.

Although 29.62% of youths acknowledge being aware of the youth policy, this does not clear the worries raised by the proportion of youths that are not aware of the policy.

11.6- Youth Involvement in the Elaboration of the Policy

When questioned about how youths can influence development policies, 39.92% of them say youths need to be systematically involved in the elaboration of such policies, on account of their youthfulness and dynamism. Others (16.60% on the whole) think it is important for youths to be organized in a network of associations.

11.7- Opinion on Current Issues

11.7.1- Sectoral Distribution of Development Assistance

In response to this question, 28.79% of youths are in favor of the distribution of assistance as it allows for the fair and balanced development of the Cameroonian society. On the contrary, 28.41% say this distribution is biased, without further explanation. Others (14.39%) do think the right targets should be reached and this would be very largely sufficient.

11.7.2- PRSP and its capacity to Promote Investment in favor of Youths

For 14.46% of all youths, the PRSP encourages the promotion of investment in favor of youths; others (10.74%) think youths, as the future of the country, should be given priority. This suggests they are unsure of the PRSP's capacity to promote investments in favor of youths. The most radical (10.74%) even state that the PRSP is a fictitious document without substance; others (9.09%) say youths are ignorant of the link between the PRSP and the promotion of investment.

11.7.3- Youth Policy Elaboration and its Impact on the Youth

In this regard, 31.85% of youths think they constitute the heart of the nation and that it is vital to involve them in the elaboration of policies which concern them. It is therefore necessary to survey youths in order to identify their various problems and thus ensure the effectiveness of policies developed for them.

On the contrary 17.81% think existing policies are favorable to youths and their personal fulfillment. However, a more radical (8.47%) proportion thinks these policies are fictitious.

11.7.4- Youth Involvement in the Elaboration of Policies targeting them

Youths from surveyed organizations wish to be really involved in youth policy elaboration. This proportion represents 50.21% of the surveyed.

But 25.76% think that youth involvement is satisfactory; this opinion is shared in 45.90% of cases in the Center province.

PART II

DONORS INTERESTED IN YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN CAMEROON

To understand the interest of donors in the Cameroonian youth, two approaches were used; first the perception youths have of this interest is assessed by analyzing the questionnaire filled out by the latter on the issue, followed by a survey of donors.

I- PERCEPTION OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

1.1- Main Donors Active in the Youth Sector

The statistical results obtained by interviewing youth organizations are not relevant for the assessment of donor's actions within youth organizations in Cameroon. The pertinent conclusion that can be drawn from the perspective of youths is that donors are virtually absent from the activities of youth organizations in Cameroon.

Even if this absence can be justified by the fact that 65.94% of them think it is generally very difficult to contact these partners; this obstacle seriously hampers the activities of organizations that badly need such expertise for greater efficiency.

This study cannot claim to provide an exhaustive list of donors active in the youth sector given that this question was not asked systematically in the questionnaire. Following discussions with the leaders of the associations selected for the purpose of this study, the following donors were identified in the various provinces.

Provinces	Donors
Center	The European Union, the International Migration Organization, L'Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie, the French Cooperation, the World Bank, Plan Cameroon, UNESCO
West	The European Union
Littoral	The French Cooperation
Adamawa	UNICEF, Care International
South-West	Haife International, Inter Gouvernant Institute, the World Bank

1.2- Areas of Activities Covered by Donors

Activities covered by donors as perceived by youths are consistent with their representativeness on the field. Since they are not very involved in the promotion of youth activities, the participation of donors is limited to a few actions as summarized in the following table:

Provinces	Sectors
Center	Information, education, Sensitization, Immigration/Diaspora, sports, culture and socio-professional integration activity, coaching of youths in various sectors
West	Training, capacity building, funding
Littoral	Income-generating activities, sporting activities
Adamawa	Training
South-West	Training, material support

II- DONOR SURVEY RESULTS

As said earlier, this section analysis results obtained from institutions when they were interviewed during an additional survey. These results show both institutions which work directly with youth organizations or directly with youths outside any legal framework.

2.1- Existence of a Youth-oriented Program in the Institution

When asked if there was a youth- or youth organization-oriented program in the institution, 63.34% answered in the affirmative as against 36.36% that said no. These figures seem to contradict the perception expressed above by youths. However, taking into account only institutions working directly with youth associations, it quickly becomes obvious that youth's perception reflects the reality.

For partners who do not develop specific programs for youths or youth organizations, this position is justified by the fact that they deal directly with the Government. This is the reason given by 50% of institutions that said they are not directly involved in youth development. Others (50%) pointed out that youths are not the target of their activity.

In response to the question to know whether there is a coaching network for youths in these institutions, only 27.27% of institutions answered in the affirmative; this further confirms that when it comes to organized groups, very few institutions are involved in this type of partnership.

2.2- Target Age Group of Donors Programs

Development partners target all age groups. However; some targets get greater attention. Thus, 33.33% target youths under 20; the reason for this is that the elaborate health programs targeting young children and teenagers, in particular in the fight against HIV/AIDS. The 20-25 age groups constitute the second target of 30.77% of development partners, followed by the 25-30 and 30-35 age groups with 17.95% each.

2.3- Partners' Sectors of Activity

Development partners are involved in sectors as varied as health with as priority the fight against HIV/AIDS with 45.45% of surveyed institutions naming this as their priority sector. This is followed by training and education sectors with 36.36% and 18.18%, respectively. This training can take the form of a discussion or governance capacity building forum. It thus can be said in the final analysis, the health – training – education triptych constitute the mainstay of donor involvement in the youth development sector in Cameroon.

2.4- Analysis of Target Projects

Projects in which donors are involved are virtually consistent with their interest in various sectors of activity since health/HIV/AIDS control projects and projects related to the training of trainers/ICTs training/seminars interest them at 27.27% each. Projects related to the funding of youth magazines (eg. 100% *Jeunes*, *Among us Youths*) follow with 18.18%. The third category of projects developed by donors has to do with the establishment of priority solidarity funds, the provision of material support and support to the structuring of organizations at 9.09% each.

2.5- Analysis of Areas of Activity

Partners strive to extend the scope of their activities to the whole country, 30.77% of those surveyed say they operate or develop activities with a national geographical coverage. For some, their activities are limited to Yaoundé (23.08%), Douala (23.08%), Maroua (7.69%), Bamenda (7.69%) and Bafoussam (7.69%). There thus is still a lot of work to be done by development partners to extend the coverage of their youth- and youth organization-oriented activities nationwide.

This would be possible if youth were better taken into consideration when donors design their action plans, given that almost all active donors are pleased to work with youth. It is however worth mentioning that in few cases, some youth were interested only in financial aspects and that such opportunities often lead to moral depravation.

2.6- Opportunities Offered

Three main opportunities are offered by donors in their partnerships with youths and youth organizations in Cameroon. First of all there are training seminars at 52.38%, then scholarships at 33.33% and finally micro credits at 14.29%. These opportunities are actions implemented to back youths in their willingness to efficiently play their role as development agents in their country.

2.7- Specific Actions

Concerning specific actions within networks, partners mostly act through educational talks, the construction of youth centers, trainings and support to projects elaboration at 25% each.

Similarly, within organizations, specific actions undertaken by partners include educational talks and the easing of access to education/scholarship offer at 18.75% each. It also concerns training actions at 12.50%. Many other actions can be mentioned, including income-generating activities, activities aimed at improving living standards and those focusing on persons living with HIV/AIDS, the provision of equipment, financial support, the building of water supply points, the management and distribution of condoms and capacity building.

III- MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

At the end of the study, the consultant can make some recommendations that may surely contribute to the development of youth associations and improve the management of information in this sector. These recommendations are far from being exhaustive.

1- To ensure better information management in terms of the mapping of organizations in the country, it is very important for the supervisory Ministry, i.e. the Youth Ministry, to be involved in the legalization process of associations. For instance, each organization could be required to include in its application file a document delivered by the Ministry, the content of which should be determined by the service that could be charged with issuing it.

2- Also, upon legalizing them and in a bid to create some form of specialization, organizations could initially be asked to choose specific sectors of activity in which they intend to work. This would help avoid situations where some organizations are involved in every sector but specialized in none.

3- After implementing the first recommendation, as part of an incentive program, organizations could be asked to submit an activity report to provincial and central services of the Youth Ministry every year.

4- To encourage gender representation in the leadership of youth organizations, a gender quota in executive bureaus could be required at the time of legalizing organizations.

5- The Ministry and donors could organize colloquiums, seminars, etc. preferably at provincial level in order to reach the greatest number of youths. During such forums, all modules concerning the creation, management, the development of a youth organization would be discussed.

6- Involvement in a network whether it is national, international or thematic could be a requirement for partnership with donors because it could spur organizations to come together for a better exchange of experience.

7- Donors should be better involved and help these organizations. Beyond the provision of financial and material support that is indispensable for their development, as part of capacity building, donors could adopt technical assistance programs targeting the youth. This could depart from all known forms and translate into the provision of expatriate volunteers and various technical assistants to support organizations in their actions.

8- The establishment of a National Youth Council is imperative. While ensuring that such an institution is owned by the youth themselves, such a body should bring together all active organizations for a better exchange of information, an efficient search for partnership and a better integration of the youth in the elaboration of youth policies. Such a structure would offer a better forum for disseminating information among youth associations;

constitute a better link between youths and public authorities and even donors, as well as an efficient mouthpiece in relations with the international civil society.

9- Considering the limited knowledge youths have about public policies elaborated, whether it be the design and implementation of development policies, youth policies or current affairs, the government via the Youth Ministry should thoroughly review its communication strategy. As part of governmental communication effort, officials of this Ministry should organize meetings with youths via their communication unit in order to address all their major concerns. These meetings could be in the form of seminars, discussion forums or any other form defined by the Ministry in collaboration with youths.

10- Youths themselves should develop a keen sense of responsibility, be honest and demonstrate rigor in their management as well as develop strong ethical and moral values. This recommendation is based on our experience with all youths from some of the organizations involved in this study. From the pilot phase to the analysis, many of them did not honor their commitments. Such an attitude weakens their credibility and the trust one could have in them.

CONCLUSION

The fierce battle against poverty is the watchword to take home from this study on a representative number of youth organizations in Cameroon. Their activities are implemented in groups essentially managed by youths, with the legal status of association, CIG or NGO.

Despite the limited gender representation in associations in Cameroon, there's clear dynamism displayed throughout the missions and objectives established by these organizations. Their actions, aiming at alleviating poverty, focus on providing training, in educational projects, sensitization of youth and vulnerable persons, and fighting mercilessly against HIV/AIDS.

To strengthen the relevance of their action in the field, these organizations have created partnerships or networks in order to share experiences, though membership to networks still needs to be strengthened.

These actions are sometimes carried out with very limited means, at the material, human and financial levels; this can not only justify the low level of concrete projects in the field but also the lack of interest in youth policy development.

This is the reason why all forces: public authorities, bi/multilateral donors, United Nations bodies and NGOs should need to be mobilized to give youth the support they need to overcome the precarious situation of youth in Cameroon.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Difficulties Encountered in the Implementation of the Study

To conclude, we will like mention all the difficulties encountered in carrying out this work. Besides the inconveniences caused by some youths as mentioned earlier, we can also cite:

1- The proliferation of CIGs on the field. In the Far North for example, there were about 23 000 of them in the file of COOPGIC, the body that legalizes CIGs. After eliminating those that did not meet the set criteria, interviewers were asked to leave out those of a commercial nature, for example the CIG of the traders of a town, etc. The selection of groups was an arduous task.

2- The insecurity in some localities and inaccessibility of others due to the rains. Concerning insecurity, interviewers refused to go to the Mayo Rey Division (Tcholire) out of fear and the locality had to be replaced by four additional sub-divisions, namely: Figuil, Pitoa, Ngong and Lagdo.

3- The strict respect of the gender criteria in recruiting interviewers was not easy because in some localities, the low educational level of young girls remains a reality. This explains why in the Far North for example, all the four interviewers used were all male.

4- Similarly, depending on the remoteness and surface area of the province, the quota of four (04) interviewers per province could not be strictly respected. For example, the Center province that has ten (10) divisions was covered by nine (09) interviewers whereas the East with four (04) divisions was covered by three interviewers, although it is very remote.

5- Obtaining associations' documents. At times, the person keeping the documents was absent, and even when he/she was present, in some localities we faced power failures and could not make photocopies, this delayed the phase related to the collection of data on the field.

6- The suspicion of many youth association Leaders who systematically refused to fill out the questionnaire; this was sometimes due to a cultural background that does not encourage openness.

7- The unavailability of many leaders who were absent during the visit of interviewers, and many appointments that sometimes were not respected. And even when they were available, some Leaders could not provide documents justifying their eligibility for the project.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC STUDIES AND SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER (CRETES)

**STUDY ON THE ACTIVITIES OF YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS
AND DONORS IN THE CAMEROONIAN YOUTH SECTOR**

THE POLLSTER'S MANUAL

July 2007

A- Interviewers, this manual is your working guide. Read it carefully.

The aim of your work is to collect some pieces of information from youth associations and donors and enter them in the forms designed to this effect; these forms are called **questionnaires**.

Your work is one of the most important phases in the building of a data base of youth associations and donors active in the youth sector; if it is poorly done, it will irreparably lead to wrong results and will render useless all the efforts made this far. Consequently, no failure will be tolerated. You must be attentive during the training in order to master all the notions you will be taught.

During field work, you will be assessed based on your output; you thus have to work quickly and well, i.e., produce the maximum number of properly completed questionnaires. Your supervisor will not hesitate to send you back to the field if he/she notices that you filled out a questionnaire poorly.

The objective of this mission is to:

(I) Identify youth organizations and donors (bilateral/multilateral and United Nations Agencies and Programs) active in the youth sector in all the 10 Provinces of Cameroon.

(ii) Build a database containing the following indicators:

- e) A list and references for all identified Youth Organizations;
- f) A list and references of all donors active in the youth sector;
- g) Areas of activity (Youth associations, donors);
- h) Concrete achievements on the field (Youth associations, Donors).

(iii) Assess the capacities of Youth Organizations, their strength and needs (institutional, operational and networking)

NB: *Youth organizations refer to:*

- (i) *Associations registered and managed by youths (executive bureau members aged at most 35),*
- (ii) *(ii) have at least five (05) members,*
- (iii) *(iii) have a legal existence of at least six (06) months, (iv) have at least one project being implemented.*

IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT YOUR WORK PROPERLY, YOU SHOULD:

- ⇒ Read all the instructions in this manual attentively;
- ⇒ Study the procedures defined therein carefully to conduct the interview in the units to be surveyed in your work zone;
- ⇒ Fill out the questionnaires clearly, following the defined procedures;
- ⇒ Be polite, conscientious and work hard on the field.

WHAT DOES YOUR WORK INVOLVE?

Your work involves:

- 1- Meeting the leader of the association; have him/her fill out your questionnaires after clearly explaining the project to him/her, in particular its purpose and set objectives.
- 2- Collect the duly filled out questionnaires.
- 3- Insist on the confidentiality of data collected;
- 4- Take an appointment for the filling out of the questionnaire if the leader does not have all the necessary documents;
- 6- Be punctual for the appointment;
- 7- Be properly dressed, courteous and polite; avoid emotional reactions;
- 8- At the end of the interview, make sure all questions were asked, and all the sections filled out. Thank the leader;

- 9- Never communicate the information collected from other associations;
- 15- Interviewers should at all times be able to evaluate the progress of their work; in particular the completed questionnaires, enterprises not located, appointments, etc.

Introducing Yourself

Here are some rules to guide you:

1. Your outward appearance is very important. You are advised to dress, cut or do your hair simply;
2. Your way of talking is also very important. Your diction should fit the context of the visit. You should speak clearly, with assurance, but without arrogance;
3. You should generally master your introduction and endeavor not to be anxious or hesitate in your interview;
4. Go straight to the point and avoid long explanations which may make the person you are talking to suspicious.

Familiarize yourself with following questions and possible answers:

What will the results of the survey be used for? (See objectives)

What do I gain from this survey?

You do not gain anything directly. However, your participation is important in that it will help us come up with a complete file. Moreover, the results will help you have an overview of the various associations operating in the same sector as you.

Am I compelled to participate in your survey?

Your contribution is crucial in this operation which will benefit everybody.

Shall we be informed of the results of this survey?

The World Bank/Youth Ministry will decide on how results are going to be presented.

Our information is confidential

Your information will be used for statistical purposes only in accordance with Law N°91/023 of 16/12/1991 on census and statistical surveys.

PRESENTATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire has three types of questions:

- i. **Pre-coded single-choice questions.** These are questions with suggested single-choice answers; for example, A11 questions.
- ii. **Open or non pre-coded questions.** Open questions are those with no suggested answers. For these questions, interviewers must take down exactly the answers given by the surveyed. For example A1, A8 questions.
- iii. **Filter Questions.** Filter questions are those which concern respondents who gave a type of answers to some previous questions. For example, question B12 concerns only associations who answered YES to question B11.

The questionnaire is made up of six (10) main parts numbered from A to J:

A – IDENTIFICATION OF THE YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

A1- Name The purpose here is to get the name under which the association operates. It must not be confused with the acronym. Example, Cameroon Radio and Television Corporation and not CRTV

A2- Acronym: enter the acronym of the name. (CRETES, CRTV, etc.)

A3- Province: Province in which the association is located.

A4- Town: Town in which the association is located.

P.O. BOX: Write the P.O. Box number of the association and the name of the town where the P.O. Box is located.

Tel: Telephone number of the association

Fax: If there is a FAX number, enter the fax number of the association

E-mail address: Enter the email address of the association if it has one

A5- Registration Date: Number under which the association is registered in the Divisional offices.

A5- Registration Date: Date on which the association was registered.

Example: /_0/_7/_0/_4/_9/_7/_/ means the association was registered on April 7, 1997.

A7- Legal Status: Enter the legal status of the association here. Example, EIG, NGO, CIG

A8- What is the decision-making organ? Here, you have to specify the organ which actually makes decisions in the association. Example: Board of directors, steering committee, etc.

A9- Name of the organization's leader: Give the name of the organization's leader

A10- Function of the leader: Function of the Leader (president, promoter, etc.)

A11- Sex of the organization's leader (Male, Female)

A12- Name of the contact person: Name of the person that was contacted and filled out the questionnaire.

A13- Sex of the contact person (male for a man and female for a woman)

A14- Position of the contact person: Example, Secretary, Secretary General, etc.

A15- Geographical coverage of your organization: Check the boxes that correspond to the areas covered by your association. (Example: International for an international **coverage**)

A16- Does your organization have representatives? Here, the aim is to know if the association has representatives. (Representatives in provinces, divisions, etc. name the first six). If the answer is no, go straight to question A18.

A17- Where are the representatives of your organization based, if any? If the answer to A16 is YES, list these representatives.

A18- What are the main missions and objectives of your organization? List the most important missions and main objectives of the association.

B- ADMINISTRATION OF THE ORGANIZATION

B1- Total membership of the decision-making organ: State the membership of the decisions-making organ (example: membership of the board of directors, the executive bureau, etc.).

B2- Total number of men in the decision-making organ: Number of men in the decision-making organ.

B3- Total number of women in the decision-making organ: Number of women in the decision-making organ: Make sure **B1=B2+B3**

B4 – Average Age Group of the membership of decision-making organ Here, give the age group of the average age of members of the association's decision-making organ.

B5- Age of the Organization's Leader: Give, in years, the age of the organization's leader.

B7- What percentage of income do youths generated from their activities within your association? Here, indicate in percentage, the income earned by youths in carrying out their activities within the association. If they don't obtain anything, check the "volunteer" box.

B8- Average age group of staff. Give the age group within which the average age of the association's staff falls.

B9- Total Membership of your Group. Give the total number of members in your association.

B10 – Average age group of the organization's membership. Give the age group within which the average age of the association's membership falls.

B11- Do you hold meetings regularly (general assembly, etc.)? Indicate if the association holds meetings regularly. If the answer is no, go directly to **B13**.

B13- How are the main decisions concerning the following domains made? Fill out the table according to the answers given by the surveyed.

C- ONGOING PROGRAMS/PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES

C1- What are the areas of activity of your organization? Check the main areas of activity of the association.

C2- Briefly describe your projects: (activities and their objectives, duration, impacts)

D- CURRENT COMMUNICATION APPROACHES AND METHODS

D1- What are your current communication methods? Check the communication methods used by the association.

D2- Is your organization ready to adopt new methods (like ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies)?

E- STRATEGIC PLAN

E1- Does your organization have a strategic plan? Say whether the association has a strategic plan or not. If the answer is no, go directly to E6.

E2- If yes, what is its duration? State here the duration (in years) of the strategic plan.

E3- Who are involved in its elaboration? List the position of the organization's members involved in the elaboration of the strategic plan (President, Board Chairman, etc.)

E4- Do all the organization's members participate in strategic planning? Say whether the association's members participate in strategic planning or not.

E5- Does your organization want to modify its strategic plan? Say whether or not the association wants to change its strategic plan.

E6- What are the strategic objectives of your organization? List the short- (less than a year) and long-term (more than a year) strategic objectives.

E7- What are the target groups of your organization? Check the target groups of your organization in the proposed list.

F- PARTNERS, NETWORKS, AND FUNDING SOURCES

F1 Is your organization involved in partnerships with other organizations?

F2 If yes, what types of relations do you have with your partners? (You may check more than one box).

F3- What are your current funding sources and their share in your overall resources? Check the funding source in the "Source" column and enter the share this source represents in your overall resources in the "Weight" column.

F4- What is your budget for 2007? (in thousands of CFAF). The amount given should be converted in thousands of CFAF.

F5- Is your organization a member of a regional, national or thematic network? You may check more than one box.

F7 and F8. Check the relevant boxes indicating the benefits for the association as well as for its partners.

F10- What are your expectations from such a structure? Indicate in this table the association's expectations with regard to the establishment of a national network of all youth organizations.

F11- How should such an umbrella organization be structured? (Knowledge of the association about a national youth organization).

F13- If yes, please provide details: Give the name of the international network to which the surveyed association belongs.

F14- If yes, what benefits does your organization reap from its membership of this network? List the benefits the association reaps from its affiliation to this international network?

G- RESOURCES OF THE ORGANIZATION

G1- Human resources: What skills and experiences is your staff likely to share with others? List the main skills your staff is likely to share with the other organizations.

G2- Material resources

What additional resources can you also share with other organizations in your area? Check the relevant boxes in the list provided.

H- VOLUNTARY WORK OPPORTUNITIES

H2- If yes, what types of activities are assigned to volunteers? Indicate in the table the types of activities your association usually assigns to volunteers (4 at most).

H3- Total number of volunteers involved in your activities: Ensure that **H3=H3a+H3b**.

H3c- Average age group of volunteers: Indicate the age group within which the average age of the association's volunteers falls.

H4- Who manages volunteers in the organization? State the function of the person who manages volunteers in the association.

I- NEEDS OF THE ORGANIZATION

I1- What additional resources do you need to be more efficient? Check the relevant boxes; there are many possible choices. If none of the boxes is checked, go to section J.

I5- Which partners are likely to provide you with these resources? Give the names of partners likely to provide you with the resources checked in questions **I2, I3 and I4**.

I6- Why have you not met them yet? Choose from the following options the reason why the association has not yet met partners who are likely to help it acquire the resources mentioned in the previous questions.

J- OPINION OF THE ORGANIZATION

The questions in this section concern the association's knowledge about development policies in force in Cameroon.

J4- If yes, what is its name? If the surveyed entity says it knows the most important strategic development policy in Cameroon, let it give the name of the policy. (Example, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper).

J5- Do you know if the civil society (including youths) is consulted? Here, the idea is to know if the civil society is consulted during the conception or implementation of the development policy.

J6- If yes, when? The "when" here refers to the phase of the development policy. (Example, the drafting of the PRSP).

J8a- How? How does your organization intend to participate in the implementation of the development policy mentioned in **J4**.

J8b- Why? Why does your organization intend to participate in the implementation of the development policy mentioned in **J4**.

J8c- If not, why? Give the reasons why you do not wish to participate in the development policy mentioned in question **J4**.

J9- Do you know the policy elaborated for youths? 1- Yes 2- No
According to you, how can youths influence development policies? Take down the association's point of view concerning this question.

J10- Give your opinion on the following topics: For each topic, take down the opinion of the surveyed in the relevant box.

K- GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:

In this section, note all the general observations provided by the surveyed entity.

B7a-President /___/ 1- volunteer 2- below 50 % 3- above 50 %

B7b-Worker /___/ 1- volunteer 2- below 50 % 3- above 50 %

B8- Average age group of staff

/___/ 1- below 20 years 2- [20 – 25[3- [25 – 30[4- [30-35[

B9-Total membership of your structure /___/___/___/

B10- Average age group of the organization's membership

/___/ 1- Below 20 years 2- [20 – 25[3- [25 – 30[4- [30-35[

B11- Do you organize regular meetings (general assembly, etc.)? 1- Yes 2- No (if No, go to B13)

B12- If yes, how often?

/___/ 1- Weekly 2-monthly 3-quarterly 4- half-yearly 5- annual.

B13- How are decisions made in the following areas:

Financial resources /___/	Human resources /___/	Objectives and strategic decisions /___/	Schedule of activities /___/
Collectively (unanimous decision by all members)			
2- Discrimination (only a few members are consulted) 3- By Voting 4- Other (specify)			

C- ONGOING PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES.

C1- What are your organization's areas of activity? (You can check more than one box)

C1a Education C1b Promotion and protection of rights C1c Health (notably HIV/AIDS)

C1d Studies and research C1e Vocational training C1f Small enterprises and micro credit

C1g Youth involvement C1h Other (specify) _____

C2-Briefly describe your projects (objectives, duration, impacts)

Activities and activities' objectives	Duration	Impacts
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

D- CURRENT COMMUNICATION APPROACHES AND METHODS

D1-What are your current communication methods? D1a Sensitization campaigns

D1b The press, D1c Radio, D1d Internet, D1e Telephone, D1f –Artistic approaches D1g other (specify) _____

D2- Is your organization ready to adopt new communication methods (example ICTs)?

/___/ 1- Yes 2- No (if not, go to E1)

If yes, specify:

1- _____ 3- _____

2- _____ 4- _____

E- STRATEGIC PLANS

E1- Does your organization have a strategic plan? /___/ 1- Yes 2- No (if not, go to E6)

E2-If yes, what is its duration? /___/___/ (years)

E3-Who's involved in its elaboration? _____

E4- Are all the members of the organization involved in strategic planning?

/___/ 1- Yes 2- No

E5- Does your organization want to change its strategic plans? /___/ 1- Yes 2- No

E6- What are the strategic objectives of your organization?

E6-1-in the short term:

1-	3-
2-	4-

E6-2- in the long term

1-	3-
----	----

1-	3-
2-	4-

F12- Is your organization a member of an international network? /___/ 1- Yes 2-No (if not, go to G1)

F13- If Yes, please specify: _____

F14-If yes, what benefits does your organization reap from its belonging to such a network?

1-	3-
2-	4-

G-RESOURCES OF THE ORGANISATION

G1- Human resources: what skills and experiences can your staff share with others?

1-	3-
2-	4-

G2- Material resources: what additional resources can you also share with other organizations of your region?

G2a . Training equipment and installations G2b . Library G2c .Computer laboratory G2d . Training rooms G2e Other resources _____

H-VOLUNTEER WORK OPPORTUNITIES

H1- Does your organization rely on volunteers for the performance of some of its activities?

/___/ 1- Regularly 2- Often 3- Scarcely 4- Never

H2- If yes, what type of activities are assigned volunteers?

1-	3-
2-	4-

H3- Total number of volunteers involved in carrying out activities: /___/___/___/___/

H3a : Men /___/___/___/___/ H3b-Women /___/___/___/___/

H3c-Volunteers' average age group:

/___/ 1- Below 20 years 2- [20 – 25[3- [25 – 30[4- [30-35[

H4- Who manages volunteers within the organization? _____

H5- How often are volunteers rewarded for services rendered within the organization?

/___/ 1- Regularly 2- Often 3- Scarcely 4- Never

H6- How does the organization motivate and reward volunteers for the work done? By:

H6a . Congratulatory letters H6b . Bonus H6c . Testimonials H6d .Financial rewards H6e .

Technical assistance and follow-up H6f . Participation to training workshops organized by the organization H6g. Others (specify) _____

I-ORGANIZATION'S NEEDS

I1- What additional resources would you need to work more efficiently? (Check as appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Thematic assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment needs	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify) _____
---	--	--	---

(If no box is checked, go to J)

I2- Technical assistance in the following areas (you can check more than one box)

I2a . Communication and promotion/ protection of rights I2b . Projects administration and implementation I2c . Strategic planning I2d . Financial management I2e . Tracking and evaluation

I2f . Projects and reports drafting I2g . Volunteer management I2h . Meeting with new donors

I2i. Others (specify) _____

I3- Thematic assistance (You can check more than one box)

I3a . Reproductive health I3b . Vocational/technical training I3c .Entrepreneurship

I3d .HIV/AIDS I3e . Youth involvement mechanisms I3f . Human/youth rights

I3g .fight against poverty I3h . Communication and ICTs I3i . PRSP¹¹ and policy elaboration I3j .Others (specify) _____

I4- Equipment needs:

I4a .Offices I4b . Office equipment I4c . Computer equipment I4d . Technical equipment

I4e . Training equipment

I5- Which partners are likely to provide you with these resources?

1-	3-
2-	4-

I6- Why have you not contacted them yet?

/___/ 1- Do not know 2- Did not think about it 3- It is difficult to reach them 4-Does not know about potential partners 5- Other reasons (specify) _____

J- ORGANIZATION'S OPINION

Knowledge of the conception of development policies.

J1- Do you know how development plans are negotiated? /___/ 1- Yes 2-No

J2- Do you know how government aid is distributed? /___/ 1-Yes 2-No

J3- Do you know the most important strategic development policy in Cameroon?

/___/ 1-Yes 2-No

J4- If yes, what is its name? _____

J5- Do you know if the civil society (including the youth) is consulted? /___/ 1-Yes 2-No

J6- If Yes, when?

J7- Does your organization have plans to participate in these consultations? /___/ 1-Yes 2-No

J8- If Yes

J8a- How? _____

J8b- Why? _____

J8c- if not, why? _____

J9- Do you know the policy elaborated for the youth? 1- Yes 2-No

In your opinion, how can the youth influence development policies?

J10- Give your opinion on the following themes:

Themes	Opinion
1. Sectoral distribution of assistance in Cameroon	
2. Success of the PRSP and the promotion of investments in favor of the youth.	
3. The elaboration youth policies and their impacts on the youth.	
4. Youth involvement in the elaboration of policies targeting them.	

K- GENERAL OBSERVATIONS:

THANKS FOR YOUR KIND COLLABARATION.

¹¹ Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

Annex 4 List of organizations that participated in the study

Ces organisations ont donné preuves des critères suivantes:

- a) Etre enregistrées et dirigées par des jeunes (les membres du bureau étant âgés d'au plus 35 ans et au moins 50% des membres ayant au plus 30 ans)
- b) Avoir au moins cinq (05) membres
- c) Avoir une existence légale d'au moins six (06) mois
- d) Avoir au moins un projet en exécution.

No.	DÉNOMINATION	PROVINCE
1	AMICALE POUR LA NOUVELLE GÉNÉRATION DE TIGNERE (ANGT)	ADAMAOUA
2	ASSOCIATION CAMEROUNAISE POUR LA SANTÉ DES ADOLESCENTS (ACSA)	ADAMAOUA
3	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT PARTICIPATIF ET DURABLE (AJDPD)	ADAMAOUA
4	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES SOLIDAIRES POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE	ADAMAOUA
5	CERCLE D'ÉDUCATION DE REÉDUCATION ET D'ASSISTANCE AUX JEUNES (CERAJES)	ADAMAOUA
6	COMITE DES JEUNES DE LUTTE CONTRE LE SIDA	ADAMAOUA
7	COMITE LOCAL DE LUTTE CONTRE LE SIDA (CLLCS)	ADAMAOUA
8	GIC AGRO MAI NONO LA LAITIÈRE (MAI NONO)	ADAMAOUA
9	GIC DES AGRICULTRICES FEMMES MBERE'NGAI-NE-ER' ('NGAI-NE-ER')	ADAMAOUA
10	GIC DES APICULTEURS MODERNES DE L'ADAMAOUA (GIC AMA)	ADAMAOUA
11	GIC DJAIGUOL REOUBE DE TIBATI (DJARETI)	ADAMAOUA
12	GIC PLAQUE 80 DE MENG	ADAMAOUA
13	GIC SHALOM	ADAMAOUA
14	GIC-AGRO-PASTORAL DES ELEVEURS SEDENTAIRES PRODUCTEURS DE LAIT ('ESPLAIT')	ADAMAOUA
15	JEUNESSE SOLIDAIRE DE LA VINA (JESIVI)	ADAMAOUA
16	JEUNESSE DYNAMIQUE ET SOLIDAIRE DE L'ADAMAOUA (JEDSA)	ADAMAOUA
17	SYNERGIE JEUNESSE ET DÉVELOPPEMENT (SYJEDE)	ADAMAOUA
18	ACTION POUR LA DIFFUSION DE LA FRANCOPHONIE (ADIF)	CENTRE
19	ACTIONS CITOYENNES,CULTURELLES ET DE DEVELOPPEMENT INTELLECTUEL (ACCDI)	CENTRE
20	ALTERNATIVES NOUVELLES (AAN)	CENTRE
21	AMICALE DES JEUNES SOLIDAIRES DE RIMIS (AJESOR)	CENTRE
22	AMICALE DYNAMIQUE DES JEUNES DE TETEM (ADJT)	CENTRE
23	ARTS ET METIERS TECHNOLOGIE DOUCE (AMTED)	CENTRE
24	ASSOCIATION DES TAXIMEN MOTO (ATM)	CENTRE
25	ASSOCIATION "CLUB LES DAUPHINS" (LES DAUPHINS)	CENTRE
26	ASSOCIATION "FILLES D'AUJOURD'HUI,FEMMES DE DEMAIN" (FAFED)	CENTRE
27	ASSOCIATION ABSOLUMENT JEUNE (AAJ)	CENTRE
28	ASSOCIATION CAMEROUNAISE POUR LA SANTE ET L'EPANOUISSEMENT DES JEUNES (ACASEJ)	CENTRE
29	ASSOCIATION DE FEMMES HANDICAPEES ACTIVES DU CAMEROUN (AFHAC)	CENTRE
30	ASSOCIATION DE JEUNESSE DES NATIONS UNIES DU CAMEROUN (AJNUC)	CENTRE
31	ASSOCIATION DES ARTS ET METIERS AU CAMEROUN (AMAC)	CENTRE
32	ASSOCIATION DES COIFFEURS D'ESEKA (ACE)	CENTRE
33	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES CONCEPTEURS ELECTRONICIENS DU CAMEROUN (AJCEC)	CENTRE
34	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES D'ABANG-OVELE ET SYMPATISANTS (AJABS)	CENTRE
35	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES DE L'AVENUE DU BUBINGA (AJAB)	CENTRE
36	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES DE MIMBOMAN PLATEAU (AJMP)	CENTRE
37	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES DU GROUPEMENT MVOG NYENGUE (AJEG)	CENTRE
38	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES RESSORTISSANTS DE L'OUEST A ESEKA (AJROE)	CENTRE
39	ASSOCIATION DES PERSONNES ACTIVES ET SOLIDAIRES CONTRE LE SIDA (APASS)	CENTRE
40	ASSOCIATION DES PRODUCTEURS AGRICOLES MUTUELLE (APAM)	CENTRE
41	ASSOCIATION DES PRODUCTEURS DES CULTURES MARAICHÈRES D'EKOK (GIC PROCUME)	CENTRE
42	ASSOCIATION DES PROPRIETAIRES DES MOTO TAXIS (APROMOTA)	CENTRE
43	ASSOCIATION DROIT DE CITE (ADC)	CENTRE
44	ASSOCIATION NSHUNSHU DU HAUT-NKAM (ASS-NSUNSHU)	CENTRE
45	ASSOCIATION POUR LA DEFENSE DES DROITS DES ETUDIANTS DU CAMEROUN (ADDEC)	CENTRE
46	ASSOCIATION POUR LA PROMOTION DE LA SOLIDARITE SOCIALE (APSS)	CENTRE
47	ASSOCIATION POUR LA PROMOTION DES INITIATIVES DE DEVELOPPEMENT EN MILIEU JEUNE	CENTRE
48	ASSOCIATION POUR LE BIEN ETRE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE (AS.BEDD)	CENTRE
49	ASSOCIATION PRESSE JEUNE	CENTRE
50	ASSOCIATION SIXA (SIXA)	CENTRE

51	ASSOCIATION SOLIDARITE DU QUARTIER NKOL MBENDA'A NSIMEYONG 2 (ASQN)	CENTRE
52	CAFREE MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTION (CAMFI)	CENTRE
53	CAMEROON ASSOCIATION FOR THE POPULATION AND EDUCATION OF THE CHILD (CAPEC)	CENTRE
54	CENTRALE D'ACCOMPAGNEMENT AU DEVELOPPEMENT URBAIN ET RURAL (CADUR)	CENTRE
55	CENTRE INTERCULTUREL POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ET L'EDUCATION SOCIALE (CIDES)	CENTRE
56	CERCLE D'ENCOURAGEMENT POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT (CED)	CENTRE
57	CERCLE DES ANIMATEURS FORMATEURS EDUCATEURS COMMUNAUTAIRE DU DEVELOPPEMENT (CAFEDDEC)	CENTRE
58	CERCLE ETHIQUE DES JEUNES DE MIMBOMAN (CEJEM)	CENTRE
59	CLUB DE RECHERCHE DE PROMOTION ET DE DIFFUSION DE L'IDENTITE CULTURELLE (CREPIC)	CENTRE
60	CLUB-STOPI VIH/SIDA (CSV)	CENTRE
61	COMITE DU POLE JEVAIS NLONGKAK (C.O.P.O.J.E)	CENTRE
62	COMITE LOCAL DE LUTTE CONTRE LE SIDA DE MIMBOMAN I (CLLSIM I)	CENTRE
63	CONGRES DES JEUNES DE MINTOTOMO (CJM)	CENTRE
64	COOPERATIVE DES EDUCATEURS DU CAMEROUN (COOPRODES)	CENTRE
65	DEVELOPPEMENT INFORMATIQUE DES ARTS PLASTIQUES ET DE L'INFOGRAPIE DU MFOUDI (DIAPIM)	CENTRE
66	FONDATION CONSEIL JEUNE (FCJ)	CENTRE
67	FONDATION POUR L'AMELIORATION DES CONDITIONS DE VIE DES PAUVRES (FACOVIP)	CENTRE
68	FONDATION SOLIDARITE ET DEVELOPPEMENT CAMEROUN (F S D)	CENTRE
69	GIC AGRO PASTORALE DU CENTRE (APCE)	CENTRE
70	GIC COMPLEXE VIROLANTE CAMEROUN (CVC)	CENTRE
71	GIC DE LA JEUNESSE AGRICOLE DYNAMIQUE POUR LE PROGRES D'EBOGO (GIC JEDYPE)	CENTRE
72	GIC DE PRODUCTION ET DE TRANSFORMATION DU PIMENT DU NYONG ET KELE (GIC PROTRAPIE)	CENTRE
73	GIC DES AGRICULTEURS ELEVEURS DE NKONZOCK (GIC BONNE VOLONTE)	CENTRE
74	GIC DES COUTURIERS ET ESPACE MODE (GIC ESPAMO)	CENTRE
75	GIC DES ELEVEURS ET DE COMMERCIALISATION DES PRODUITS AGROPASTORAUX DU CENTRE	CENTRE
76	GIC DES FEMMES DYNAMIQUES DE NOMAYOS (FEDINO)	CENTRE
77	GIC DES JEUNES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE DU CENTRE (JDAC)	CENTRE
78	GIC DES JEUNES PROMOTEURS DE LA MEFOU ET AFAMBA (GIC JEPROMAF)	CENTRE
79	GIC DES MARAICHERS D'AVEBE (GICMA)	CENTRE
80	GIC DES PHOTOGRAPHES ASSOCIES DU CAMEROUN (GIC PAC)	CENTRE
81	GIC DES PISCICULTEURS DE NKOLMENDING (GIC AZOMBONDZOUK)	CENTRE
82	GIC DES PLANTEURS D'ANANAS DE NKOLNGUET-EKOMBITIE (GIC PLANTANAS)	CENTRE
83	GIC DES PRODUCTEURS DE MARAICHERS DE NGOUMOU (GIC PMN)	CENTRE
84	GIC DES PRODUCTEURS DES CHAMPIGNONS DE MBAMAYO (GIC PROCHAM)	CENTRE
85	GIC DES SEMENCIERS AGRICOLES DE MBALMAYO (GIC-SEMAG)	CENTRE
86	GIC NOUVELLE TECHNOLOGIES DE L'INFORMATION ET DE LA COMMUNICATION (GIC NTIC)	CENTRE
87	GIC POUR DE PROMOTION DU DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL DU CENTRE (GIC PRODES)	CENTRE
88	GIC POUR LA PROTECTION L'EDUCATION ET LA SANTE SOCIALE DES ENFANTS DE YAOUNDE (GIC PESE)	CENTRE
89	GLOBAL ENVIRONNEMENT (GLEN)	CENTRE
90	GROUPE BELLA(CENTRE DE RECHERCHE ET D'APPLICATION EN PLATES MEDICALES)	CENTRE
91	GROUPE DES JEUNES SANAGA POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT (G.S.D)	CENTRE
92	GROUPEMENT D'INITIATIVE COMMUNE COMPAGNIE ARTISTIQUE DU CAMEROUN (CAR)	CENTRE
93	JEUNESSE ACTIVE DE NTABA YAOUNDE (J.A.N)	CENTRE
94	JEUNESSE SOLIDAIRE D'ELIG-BESSALA (JESEB)	CENTRE
95	LOS OJOS DEL MUNDO (LODEMU)	CENTRE
96	MOUVEMENT CITOYEN (MC)	CENTRE
97	MOUVEMENT DES JEUNES D'EKOUNOU II (MOJEK II)	CENTRE
98	MOUVEMENT DES JEUNES POUR LA PROTECTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET LA FORET (MOJEPAPEFF)	CENTRE
99	ONG BETTERWORLD CAMEROON	CENTRE
100	OYILI NNAM DE VIAN	CENTRE
101	PEINTRES SANS FRONTIERES DU CAMEROUN (PEFROCAM)	CENTRE
102	RASSEMBLEMENT DES JEUNES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE DU CAMEROUN (RAJEDUC)	CENTRE
103	SOLUTIONS AUX MIGRATIONS CLANDESTINES (SMIC)	CENTRE
104	SOS INSERTION JEUNES	CENTRE
105	SPECIALISTES EN PRODUCTION AGRICOLE COSMETIQUE ET ELEVAGE (SPACE)	CENTRE
106	ASSOCIATION CONFIANCE + (C+)	EST
107	ASSOCIATION DES TANTINES (ATY)	EST
108	ASSOCIATION ELITE DE LA KADEY (ASEK)	EST
109	ASSOCIATION ESPOIR+ (ESP+)	EST
110	ASSOCIATION GBWISSA MESSAI (A.G.M)	EST
111	CERCLE DES FILS DJALL POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT (CEFIDJAD)	EST
112	GROUPE D'INITIATIVE COMMUNE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT AGROPASTORAL DU CAMEROUN (GIC/GENIE AGROPASTORAL)	EST
113	MOUVEMENT PRIORITAIRE POUR DES ACTIONS EN FAVEUR DE L'ENFANCE ET DE LA JEUNESSE (MOPAFEJ)	EST

114	ORGANISATION D'ENCADREMENT ET D'APPUI AUX ENFANTS EN DETRESSE (OREAPED)	EST
115	ORGANISME D'APPUI POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL (OADER)	EST
116	SAVE MY CHILD HOOD (SAMYC)	EST
117	SAY NE YEKO (SNY)	EST
118	ACTION MONDE POUR TOUS (AMT)	EXTREME-NORD
119	ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE MOFOU (ACMO)	EXTREME-NORD
120	ASSOCIATION DES HANDICAPES DU MAYO DANAY (AHAMOA)	EXTREME-NORD
121	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES DE SANDALE (ASSOJES)	EXTREME-NORD
122	ASSOCIATION DES RESSORTISSANTS ET SYMPATISANTS DE L'ARRONDISSEMENT DE WINA (ARESAW)	EXTREME-NORD
123	ASSOCIATION DES VEUVES ET ORPHELINS DE L'ARRONDISSEMENT DE MORA (AVO-ARMO)	EXTREME-NORD
124	ASSOCIATION EN FAVEUR DES ENFANTS DESEHERITES ET ABANDONNES (AFEDA)	EXTREME-NORD
125	ASSOCIATION POUR LA LUTTE CONTRE L'ANALPHABETISME (ALCAN)	EXTREME-NORD
126	ASSOCIATION POUR LA PROMOTION DE L'ART SAO (APA SAO)	EXTREME-NORD
127	ASSOCIATION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ET LA PROMOTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT (ADEPEN)	EXTREME-NORD
128	CELLULE D'APPUI A L'AUTOPROMOTION DU MONDE RURAL (GIC CAMOR)	EXTREME-NORD
129	COMITE DE SANTE (COSA)	EXTREME-NORD
130	FONDATION ACTIONS DYNAMIQUES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL (ACDYDES)	EXTREME-NORD
131	GIC AL-AFE	EXTREME-NORD
132	GIC AL-BHIAR (GIC AB)	EXTREME-NORD
133	GIC APPUI AUX JEUNES POUR LA PROMOTION ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU SPORT (AJPDS)	EXTREME-NORD
134	GIC BOUREISSENDI DES AGRO-ELEVEURS DU MAYO DANAY	EXTREME-NORD
135	GIC DES AGRO-ELEVEURS ET COMMERCANTS DE YAGOUA (GIC AECTY)	EXTREME-NORD
136	GIC DES ELEVEURS	EXTREME-NORD
137	GIC DES HANDICAPES DU MAYO DANAY	EXTREME-NORD
138	GIC ESPACE SAHEL VERT (GIC.E.S.V)	EXTREME-NORD
139	GIC KAOUTAL BARKA DU GROUPE SOLIDAIRE POUR LA PRODUCTION ANIMALE (GIC GSPA)	EXTREME-NORD
140	GIC KAOUTAL DE BARMA 1	EXTREME-NORD
141	GIC POUR LA PROMOTION ET L'AMELIORATION DE L'ELEVAGE ET L'AGRICULTURE	EXTREME-NORD
142	GIC PRMOTEUR RURAL DE MOKOLO	EXTREME-NORD
143	GIC PRODUCTION ET COMMERCIALISATION DU MAIS	EXTREME-NORD
144	GIC SUCCES FEMMES DE MAROUA (GIC-SUFEM)	EXTREME-NORD
145	GIC TCHINAVA	EXTREME-NORD
146	GROUPE D'ACTIONS POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL (GADER)	EXTREME-NORD
147	GROUPEMENT D'INITIATIVE COMMUNE DES JEUNES DE MBOUA (GIC JEM)	EXTREME-NORD
148	MBAYABA-GIC (BAYABA)	EXTREME-NORD
149	SYNDICAT DES CANDOTRIENS DE MORA (SYCLAMOP)	EXTREME-NORD
150	VOLONTAIRES SANS FRONTIERES (VSF)	EXTREME-NORD
151	ZHWAR-MIYA	EXTREME-NORD
152	ACTION CENTRE TABAC (A.C.T)	LITTORAL
153	ACTION JEUNES (A.J)	LITTORAL
154	AMOUR 2000	LITTORAL
155	ASALAM	LITTORAL
156	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES ACTIFS D'HILTON CITY PKIS (AJAHC)	LITTORAL
157	ASSOCIATION "LES MOTO-TAXIMENS DE YABASSI" (AMOTAYAB'S)	LITTORAL
158	ASSOCIATION BIEN ETRE DE L'HOMME (ABIHO)	LITTORAL
159	ASSOCIATION DES AMIS ACTIFS (3A)	LITTORAL
160	ASSOCIATION DES AMIS DE BRENDA (AAB)	LITTORAL
161	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES ACTIFS DE SONG-MAHOP (AJAS)	LITTORAL
162	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES DE FUNKEL (AJEF)	LITTORAL
163	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES DE LA POISONNERIE POPULAIRE (AJP)	LITTORAL
164	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES DE SOBOUM (CAS)	LITTORAL
165	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES DU BLOC 20 ET ENVIRONS (AJEBE 20)	LITTORAL
166	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES DYNAMIQUES ET SOLIDAIRES DU PK6 (AJDS PK6)	LITTORAL
167	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES ENTREPRENEURS DU NKAM (AJEN)	LITTORAL
168	ASSOCIATION DES VOLONTAIRES CAMEROUNAIS POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT (AVOCADE)	LITTORAL
169	ASSOCIATION FEMMES SOLIDAIRES (AFESO)	LITTORAL
170	ASSOCIATION FILLES ET GARCONS UNITE-HUMANITE (A.F.I.G.U.H)	LITTORAL
171	ASSOCIATION LES AMIS DE PETITS METIERS (AAPM)	LITTORAL
172	ASSOCIATION NATIONALE DES HANDICAPES SOLIDAIRES DU CAMEROUN (ANAHSCAM)	LITTORAL
173	ASSOCIATION POUR LA FRATERNITE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT (AFRADEM)	LITTORAL
174	ASSOCIATION POUR LA PROMOTION DES PETITS METIERS URBAINS (APMU)	LITTORAL
175	ASSOCIATION POUR LE GROUPEMENT DES JEUNES NYLON (REJENY)	LITTORAL
176	ASSOCIATION SOLIDARITE ACTIVE POUR LES ENFANTS CAMEROUNAIS (ASAEC)	LITTORAL

177	ASSOCIATION SPORTIVE D'AKWA (A.S. AKWA)	LITTORAL
178	BELL'AVENIR ASSOCIATION	LITTORAL
179	CAMEROUNAISE DES ENFANTS HANDICAPES ORPHELINS ET FILLES MERES ABANDONNEES (CAME-HANORA)	LITTORAL
180	CENTRE DE PROMOTION ET D'EDUCATION POPULAIRE (CEPEPO)	LITTORAL
181	CERCLE AMICAL DES JEUNES DE NEW-DEIDO (CAJND)	LITTORAL
182	CERCLE D'ANIMATION ET DE DEVELOPPEMENT DU CANTON BELL (CADECAB)	LITTORAL
183	CERCLE DES JEUNES DU BLOC CIMETIERE (CEJEC)	LITTORAL
184	CERCLE ISLAMIQUE POUR LE SALUT (C.I.S)	LITTORAL
185	CLUB DES AMIS DES DROITS DE L'ENFANT POUR LA PAIX (CLADEP)	LITTORAL
186	CONCERTATION DES JEUNES DE BESSENGUE (C.J.B)	LITTORAL
187	ENERGIE NEE D'UN GROUPE D'ENFANTS POUR UNE NOUVELLE AFRIQUE VRAIE (ENGRENEGE)	LITTORAL
188	ESPOIR SAN PAOLO FC (A.S.E.S.P.D)	LITTORAL
189	GIC AGRO PASTORAL ET DES PETITS METIERS DES JEUNES DESOEUVRES (GIC JEDEL)	LITTORAL
190	GIC DE DISTRIBUTION DU CABLE ET D'AGRICULTURE ET D'ELEVAGE DU PEUPLE (GIC CABLAGE DU PEUPLE)	LITTORAL
191	GIC DES EXPERTS EN INGENIERIE DU CAMEROUN (GROUPE PROF.EXICAM)	LITTORAL
192	GIC MARANATHA	LITTORAL
193	GIC TD QUARI-SERVICES CAMEROUN (T.D.QUATRI S)	LITTORAL
194	GROUPE D'INITIATIVE COMMUNE DE LA SANAGA DE LA JEUNESSE ACTIVE DE LA S.M.W (S.W.Y.L.F)	LITTORAL
195	GROUPE D'INITIATIVE COMMUNE DE L'ELECTRONIQUE ET DE L'INFORMATIQUE (GIC ELINFA)	LITTORAL
196	GROUPE D'INITIATIVE COMMUNE DES HANDICAPES DU LITTORAL (GIC HANDIL)	LITTORAL
197	GROUPE D'INITIATIVE COMMUNE DES PROFESSIONNELS DES ENQUETES (GIC PEC)	LITTORAL
198	GROUPE D'INITIATIVE COMMUNE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE (GIC BELLOMAR)	LITTORAL
199	GROUPEMENT DES 8 (G8)	LITTORAL
200	HORIZON JEUNE (H.J)	LITTORAL
201	JEUNES DYNAMIQUES (JE.DY)	LITTORAL
202	JEUNESSE ACTIVE DU PLATEAU ADMINISTRATIF	LITTORAL
203	LE BON SAMARITAIN	LITTORAL
204	NKONGMONDO NOUVEAU	LITTORAL
205	PROMOION SOCIALE ET FORMATION DES JEUNES EN DIFFICULTES (PROSFOR)	LITTORAL
206	REGROUPEMENT DES JEUNES SOLIDAIRES DE NYLON (R.J.S.N)	LITTORAL
207	TRAIT NOIR	LITTORAL
208	VIVACE INTELLIGENTS ROMANTIQUES UILES ET SOCIABLES (VIRVS)	LITTORAL
209	WEST SONGS (W S)	LITTORAL
210	ASSOCIATION DES CONDUCTEURS DE MOTO TAXI DU NORD (ACMTN)	NORD
211	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES AMIS DE GALBIDJE (AJAG)	NORD
212	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES ANIMATEURS DES CAUSERIES EDUCATIVES SUR LE SIDA (AJACES)	NORD
213	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES DE BOUNGUEL (AJB)	NORD
214	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES SOLIDAIRES (AJES)	NORD
215	ASSOCIATION DES MOTOS TAXIMENS DE ROUMDE-ADJIA (AMIRA)	NORD
216	ASSOCIATION DES PAIRES EDUCATEURS DE GAROUA (APEG)	NORD
217	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES ET SOLIDAIRES DE NGONG (AJVSN)	NORD
218	CLUB AMICAL DES JEUNES DE POUPOUMRE (CAJEP)	NORD
219	CLUB DES JEUNES POUR LA LUTTE CONTRE LE VIH SIDA (C.JLS)	NORD
220	GIC AGRO-PASTORAL DE BASCHEO (TAM MORAGAH)	NORD
221	GIC DES AGRICULTEURS AVICULTEURS ET VENDEURS DU NORD (GIC AGREVEN)	NORD
222	GROUPE D'INITIATIVE COMMUNE POUR LE DEVELOPEMENT DE L'ELEVAGE ET L'AGRICULTURE DE LA BENOUE (A.D.E.RI.B)	NORD
223	JEUNESSE ET SOLIDARITE DE BANTAH I A PITO A (JSB)	NORD
224	PRODUCTEUR DES VIVIERES ET ELEVEURS DE PETITS ANIMAUX (PROVUPA)	NORD
225	ANWENJI FARMING YOUTHS (AFY)	NORD-OUEST
226	ATIELA SOCIAL MIXED FARMING YOUTH GROUP (ASMFY)	NORD-OUEST
227	BEVERLY HILLS GROUP (B.H.G)	NORD-OUEST
228	BOYO CRAFTS WORKS ASSOCIATION (B.C.W.A)	NORD-OUEST
229	CARPENTER'S UNION FUNDONG (C.U.F)	NORD-OUEST
230	CENTER FOR ARTISTIC AND SOCIO-CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (CASCUD FARM GROUP)	NORD-OUEST
231	CLUB OF GENTLEMEN BAMENDA (6.CLUB)	NORD-OUEST
232	CULTURAL EXCHANGE GROUP (C E G)	NORD-OUEST
233	DILIGENT YOUNG GARDENERS C.I.G (DIYOGA-CIG)	NORD-OUEST
234	FESTIVAL MIX FARMING COMMON INITIATIVE GROUP (FEMFAG)	NORD-OUEST
235	FRIEND OF THE BEE-CLUB (FOBEC)	NORD-OUEST
236	FUDONG TAILORS ASSOCIATION (FUTA)	NORD-OUEST
237	GOLDEN GATE MOUITES CAMEOON (G.G.M.C)	NORD-OUEST
238	GROUP BLACK TIGERS (GROBLAT)	NORD-OUEST
239	HARVES MORE PRODUCE FARMING AND PHYTOSANITARY GROUP (HAMPHY)	NORD-OUEST

240	INTEGRATED YOUTH VOUNTEER FOUNDATION (IYVP)	NORD-OUEST
241	INTERGRATED CENTRE FOR TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT (ICTA)	NORD-OUEST
242	MBOSCODA WOMEN FARMING (MBODCODA)	NORD-OUEST
243	META CULTURAL AND DEVELOPEMENT ASSOCIATION (MECUDA)	NORD-OUEST
244	NAVTI FOUNDATION NGO (NF NGO)	NORD-OUEST
245	NGOKETUNJIA STUDENTS ARTISTIC AND SOCIAL EDUCATIONAL (NGASEDA)	NORD-OUEST
246	PROGRESSIVE MIXED FARMING	NORD-OUEST
247	STRATEGIE ACTION TO ALLEVIATE SUFFERING (STRATAS)	NORD-OUEST
248	SUSTAINABLE YOUNG GARDENERS (CIG)	NORD-OUEST
249	TECHNICAL CENTER FOR FINE ARTS AND COMPUTER STUDIES (TECHCEFACOS GROUP)	NORD-OUEST
250	THE MBESI WOMEN GROUP (MBESI)	NORD-OUEST
251	YOUNG FARMERS DEVELOPMENT GROUP (YOFADeg)	NORD-OUEST
252	YOUTH MULTIPURPOSE MIXE FARMING GROUP (YMMFG)	NORD-OUEST
253	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES FILLES DE LA FONDATION YOUBI (AJF CEJINEA)	OUEST
254	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE MALATAM (AJDM)	OUEST
255	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES SOLIDAIRE DE NJINTOUT (AJSN)	OUEST
256	ASSOCIATION DES VACATAIRES ET SYMPATHISANT DU LYCEE BILINGUE DE BAHAM (AVASLABAH)	OUEST
257	ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE KOFI ANNAN POUR LA PROMOTION DES DROITS (AIKAPPRODHOM)	OUEST
258	CERCLE DES CATALANS DU HAUT NKAM (CE CA HA)	OUEST
259	GIC DES AGRICULTEURS ET ELEVEURS DE BADOUMLA (GIC AGREBAD)	OUEST
260	GROUPE D'APPUI AUX INITIATIVES DE DEVELOPPEMENT (GAID)	OUEST
261	GROUPE D'INITIATIVE COMMUNE DES PROMOTEURS AGRICULTEURS DE L'OUEST (GIC PAPO)	OUEST
262	JEUNES MENAGERES BASSAP (JEMEBA)	OUEST
263	LIGUE TOURISTIQUE DE FORMATION SPECIFIQUE ET D'ANIMATION CULTUREL (LITFOR SAC)	OUEST
264	ASSOCIATION CAMEROUNAISE POUR UNE MEILLEURE ALIMENTATION (ASCAM)	SUD
265	ASSOCIATION DE DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE DU DJA ET LOBO (ASSODEDJA)	SUD
266	ASSOCIATION EQUILIBRE HUMANITAIRE DU CAMEROUN (ASSEHCAM)	SUD
267	CENTRE D'ACTION D'APPRENTISSAGE DE COUTURE (CASARC)	SUD
268	COMMUNAUTE DE LUTTE CONTRE LE SIDA DU RESEAU DES ASSOCIATION LUTTE SIDA KRIBI (CLLS/RAFEKRI)	SUD
269	GIC ESPERANCE	SUD
270	GROUPE D'INITIATIVE COMMUNE D'EBEMVOK "SANGOULO"	SUD
271	SANS FRONTIERE (SAF)	SUD
272	CENTRE D'ANIMATION DE JEUNES POUR L'APPUI DU DEVELOPPEMENT (CAJAD)	SUD-OUEST
273	FORESTRY AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND FISHERY NETWORK (FAAFNET)	SUD-OUEST
274	GREEN PLANET COMMON INITIATIVE GROUP (G.G.M.C)	SUD-OUEST
275	LINK-UP CHARITY FOUNDATION (LINK-UP)	SUD-OUEST
276	NATURAL INITIATIVE FOR VOLUNTARY BLOOD DONORS (NIVBLODON)	SUD-OUEST
277	NEW DYNAMIC YOUTHS ASSOCIATION (NEDY)	SUD-OUEST
278	NEW QUARTER BLESEED YOUTHS ASSOCIATION (NEQUABYA)	SUD-OUEST
279	NGUSI YOUTHS CULTURAL AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (NYOCADA)	SUD-OUEST
280	RENNAISSANCE YOUTH ASSOCIATION (RE.Y.CAF)	SUD-OUEST
281	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL (SDI)	SUD-OUEST
282	STATION NEW DEAL YOUTHS ASSOCIATION (STANDYA)	SUD-OUEST
283	SUSTAINABLE INITIATIVE FOR FURNITURE AND CONSTRUCTION (SIFCO)	SUD-OUEST
284	UNITED SISTERS FORUM (UNISFOR)	SUD-OUEST
285	UNITY YOUTHS ASSOCIATION KOSALA 2 (UYA)	SUD-OUEST
286	UPPER NKONGHO MBO YOUTHS ASSOCIATION (UNMYA)	SUD-OUEST
287	YOUTH ALERT (Y A)	SUD-OUEST
288	YOUTH ALLIANCE FOR DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT (YADD)	SUD-OUEST

Annex 5: Summary Table of Donors Activities in the Youth Sector

N°	Bailleurs	Secteurs d'intervention	Projets	Zones	Composantes
1	OMS	santé	Santé des adolescents	National	
2	KFW-GROUP	santé	Financement 100% Jeune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Yaoundé · Douala 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Financement · Suivi · Evaluation
3	PLAN CAMEROUN	Agriculture	Formation en horticulture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Centre · Est · Nord- Ouest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sensibilisation · Formation · Réalisation · Suivi - Evaluation
		Education	Bourses d'études		
		Formation professionnelle	Formation professionnelle de filles et garçons		
			Formation sur le business		
4	FNUAP		Politique nationale de la jeunesse	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Cadre multi sectoriel de programmation · Amélioration à l'accès aux services de santé · Améliorer l'accès aux préservatifs
		santé	Renforcement de l'offre de service	National	
		santé	Disponibilité accrue de préservatifs	Yaoundé - Douala	
5	SOS VECAM	Education	Causeries éducatives et animations	Yaoundé	
		Insertion socio professionnelle	Stages de vacances		

6	DED	Renforcement des capacités en matière de gouvernance locale	Séminaire de formation sur les techniques d'animation Micro – financements	Maroua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planification participative Formation Réalisation
		santé	Prévention et prise en charge VIH/SIDA	Bamenda, Bafoussam	
7	Coopération Canadienne	Formation	Formation en TIC Formation au leadership Fonds SIDA	Yaoundé Douala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> renforcement des capacités de gestion- formation des jeunes entrepreneurs- améliorer les capacités de leadership d'entreprise
8	Care Cameroun	santé	Financement « Entre nous jeunes »	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> production de supports ccc programmes radio
9	GTZ	santé	Tantines , repassage de seins	national	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> renforcement des groupes d'auto promotion micro assurances et mutuelle de santé
			Programme germano camerounais de santé / Sida		
10	Fondation Friedrich Ebert	Journalisme	Promouvoir des valeurs démocratiques dans la société	national	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Préserver les structures démocratiques Promotion des réformes économiques et la justice sociale Etablissement des valeurs fondamentales communes pour un développement social futur
11	UNESCO	éducation	Culture de la paix avec et par les jeunes	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensibilisation Formation / Information Concours Culture de la paix
		Science	Gestion de l'eau pour l'environnement		
		Communications	Formation professionnelle		
12	OCEAC	santé	Financement 100% jeunes	National	
13	Ambassade du Royaume des Pays-Bas	Education	Pas de projet spécifique, intervient quand le besoin se fait sentir	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fourniture d'aide matérielle Renforcement de structure

14	SCAC	Organisation de forum de jeunes	Fond de solidarité prioritaire	· Yaoundé · Douala	· Structuration de la vie associative- Education à la citoyenneté
15	Ambassade des Etats-Unis	Santé VIH/Sida	Activités rurales ; création des manuels de guide à l'éducation	National	
		Education	Voyage d'études aux USA		
		Sport	Ateliers/camps/présentation Activité de vacances		
16	UNICEF	A l'école	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Jeunes parlementaires · Forums jeunes · Club Santé · Pères éducateurs 	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Renforcement des capacités · Sensibilisation · Suivi - Evaluation
		En dehors de l'école			
17	Union Européenne	Travaille directement avec le Gouvernement			
18	SNV	N'ont pas les jeunes comme cibles dans la définition de leurs politiques fait par le gouvernement Néerlandais			
19	Ambassade de France	L'action en faveur des jeunes est exécutée par le Service de Coopération et d'Action Culturelle			
20	PNUD	Travaille Directement avec le Gouvernement, le volet jeune est plus développé par l'UNICEF			
21	FAO	Travaille essentiellement avec le Gouvernement			
22	ONUSIDA	Travaille directement avec le Gouvernement			
23	Coopération Technique Belge	Travaille exclusivement avec le Gouvernement			
24	AFD	L'action en faveur des jeunes est exécutée par le Service de Coopération et d'Action Culturelle			