



# ANNUAL REPORT 2017/2018



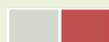
*Service to humanity*

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## ACRONYMS

<b>IFA</b>	Agence Francaise de Développement
<b>AMCUID</b>	Achieve and Maintain Universal Coverage of Interventions to fight Malaria for Long-term Impact.
<b>GESP</b>	Growth and Employment Strategy Paper
<b>C2D</b>	Contrat Désendettement et Développement
<b>CGLC</b>	Canaan Global Leadership Centre
<b>CED</b>	Centre for Environment and Development
<b>CHW</b>	Community Health Worker
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development (UK Government)
<b>DO</b>	Divisional Officer
<b>DMO</b>	District Medical Officer
<b>EFI</b>	European Forest Institute
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EU-PASC</b>	European Union - Programme d'Appui à la Société Civile
<b>CNFF</b>	Cameroon National Forest Forum)
<b>FCF</b>	Full Circle Foundation
<b>FLEGT</b>	Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade
<b>FODER</b>	Forêts et Développement Rurale
<b>NMCP</b>	National Malaria Control Programme
<b>FPIC</b>	Free Prior Informed Consent
<b>NACC</b>	National AIDS Control Committee
<b>IRESKO</b>	L'Institute pour la Recherche, le développement Socioéconomique et la Communication
<b>KAAC</b>	Korean Alumina Association Cameroon
<b>KOICA</b>	Korean International Cooperation Agency
<b>LTS</b>	LTS International Ltd (Consulting Firm)
<b>MINADER</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>MINADT</b>	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation
<b>MINDCAF</b>	Ministry of Cadastral and Land Tenure
<b>MINEPAT</b>	Ministry of Economic, Planning and Regional Development
<b>MINEPDED</b>	Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development
<b>MINFOF</b>	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
<b>MINSANTE</b>	Ministry of Public Health
<b>MINRESI</b>	Mapping and Forest Governance
<b>MFG</b>	Mapping and Forest Governance
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>NTFP</b>	Non-Timber Forest Product
<b>FMU</b>	Forest management unit
<b>PAs</b>	Protected Areas



<b>NTCP</b>	National Tuberculosis Control Programme
<b>RAINBOW</b>	Rainbow Environment Consult
<b>RFUK</b>	Rainforest Foundation United Kingdom
<b>PLADDT</b>	Plan Local d'Aménagement et de Développement Durable du Territoire
<b>RPP</b>	Readiness Preparation Proposal
<b>RRI</b>	Rights & Resources Initiative
<b>PIB</b>	Public investment budget
<b>CLUP</b>	Community land use planning
<b>SUFI</b>	Scaling Up Malaria Control For Impact
<b>SWECSON</b>	South West Civil Society Organisations Network
<b>VFMC</b>	Village Forest Management Committees
<b>WRI</b>	World Resource Institute
<b>WWF</b>	World Wide Fund for Nature



## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

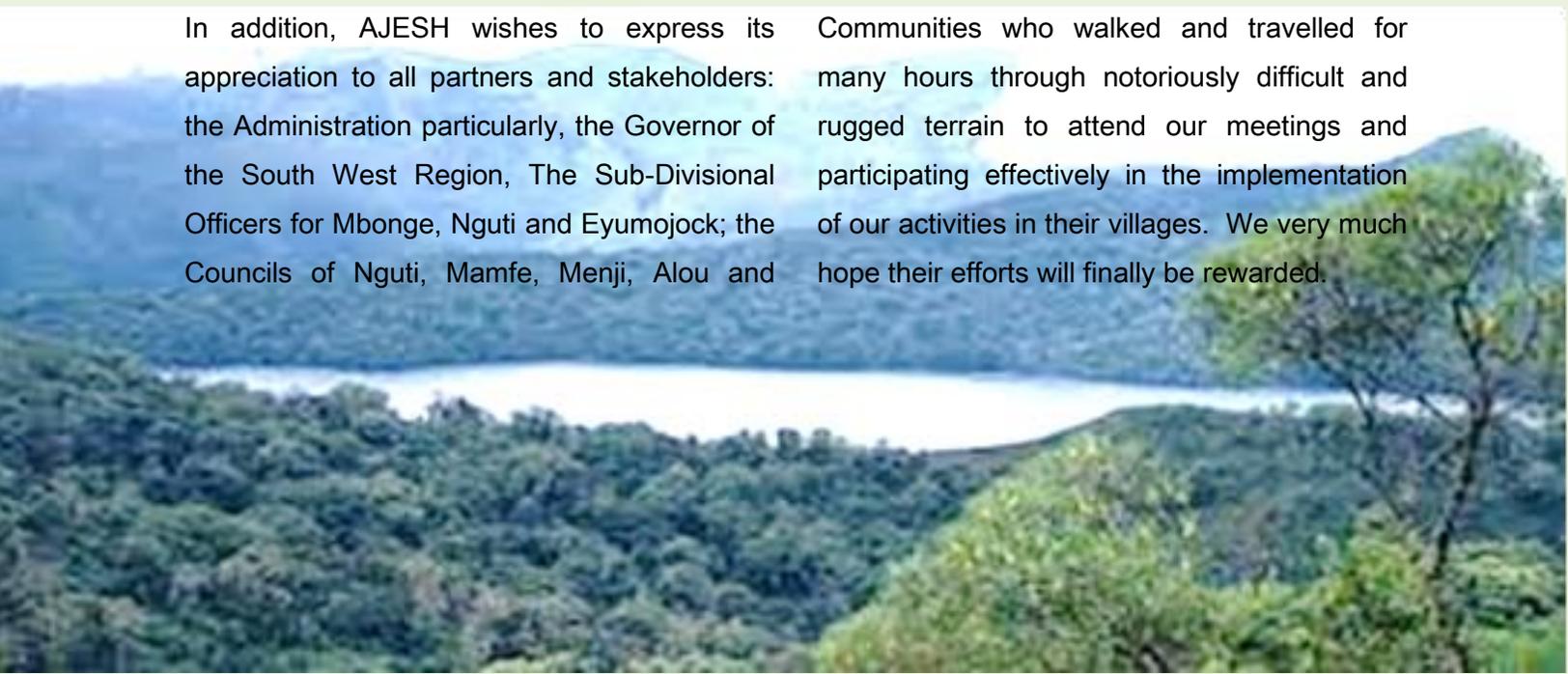
The reporting period 2017/2018 was marked with recorded implementation of some activities by AJESH as captured in this report. The detailed outcomes illustrated within this report are realisations attained by the entire staff team with support from the Board of Directors (BODs) and some affiliated partners. AJESH would like to express their sincere gratitude to all the representatives of the Ministries, Councils, local, national and international NGOs, and local community representatives who gave their time, ideas and contributed positively during the implementation of our projects during this period.

In particular, the AJESH team appreciates RFUK, C2D-PSFE2 (MINFOF), IRESCO, LTS International UK, EFI, Rainbow Environment Consult, WRI, AIVD, FCF and PNDP for providing the necessary financial and material backing that contributed to the realisation and attainment of recorded achievements.

In addition, AJESH wishes to express its appreciation to all partners and stakeholders: the Administration particularly, the Governor of the South West Region, The Sub-Divisional Officers for Mbonge, Nguti and Eyumojock; the Councils of Nguti, Mamfe, Menji, Alou and

Bangem; the District Medical Officers for Tombel, Nguti, EkondoTiti, Konye and Kumba; PSMNR, SEFECAM, National and International NGOs for their tireless efforts in seeing that planned activities were realised within the state norms. We equally appreciate the Print and Video media houses such as: Green Vision and The SCOOP, for all their publications and visibility of AJESH's activities. We also wish to express our hearty thanks to, Well Grounded, MINFOF (C2D PSFE2), RFUK, KOICA, CGLC, and IRESCO/Global Fund for building staff capacities on: forest Governance, Leadership, Project development, Community Support, Advocacy, Accountability and Transparency, etc.

Finally, but most importantly, the AJESH team would like to thank the Mayors of Nguti, Mamfe, Menji, Alou and Bangem for hosting most of our meetings in the Council Chambers, the Member of Parliament for Nguti, all the Chiefs of Nguti and members of the Communities who walked and travelled for many hours through notoriously difficult and rugged terrain to attend our meetings and participating effectively in the implementation of our activities in their villages. We very much hope their efforts will finally be rewarded.



## FOREWORD

The activities implemented and development actions for the annual year 2017/2018 are captured in this report. The period continued with our people-centered approaches viz: enhancing natural resources management, promoting community development and livelihood towards sustainable development.

The target communities within these years have developed strong interest in forest governance, climate change, land management and health care. The interest of these communities on the environment remains primordial in our work, for we keep believing that there cannot be any development if the concerned persons are not involved and their rights taken into consideration. It is on this note that our activities stayed focused in making communities understand their rights to land tenure, health, and other related environmental issues while at the same time bringing to them the different facilities to improve their livelihoods.

Our efforts in societal development have improved people's interest in land and

natural resources management. Specific interest has been in guiding the communities to effectively manage their land and Forest Resources as well as strategically plan on better ways to improve the management of their Tenure systems through participatory mapping and Land Use Planning.

Through our efforts, there's been an emerging community awareness on the need to actively participate in lives impact activities as well as take ownership of such programs.

The degree of achievement has been as a result of the commitments and support from our staff, the Administration, consultants, partners and International Cooperate Bodies. The smooth collaboration and technical backstopping received from our partners spurred us up in our implementation approaches that led to some project realisations as well as contributed enormously to building staff capacities in a series fields during workshops.

***The AJESH Team***



# 1. OVERVIEW OF AJESH

## 1.1 Organisation Background

AJESH is a Civil Society Organisation recognized under law No. 90/053 of 19/12/1990 relating to freedom of Associations in Cameroon. It was founded on June 4, 2006 and approved by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation as a Non-Profit and apolitical Organisation in Cameroon.

### 1.1.1 Vision

Achieve an empowered, healthy and sustainable society that is free from poverty and injustice in harmony with its environment.

### 1.1.2 Mission

To improve on the health and economic conditions of communities, through the empowerment of community members to sustainably manage their natural resources.

### 1.1.3 Global objective

To empower communities towards the improvement of their health and socio economic wellbeing through participatory management of their natural resources.

### 1.1.4 Specific objectives

1. Accompany communities to be able to defend their rights and sustainably manage their resources.
2. Strengthened communities by providing sustainable agriculture and income generating activities.
3. To facilitate access to health services and providing knowledge and skills to improve health practices in communities.
4. Constantly enhance the organization capacity and build partnerships that will enable the attainment of set objectives.

### 1.1.5 Structure:

General Assembly (Supreme body)  
Board of Directors (Directing body)  
Executive Directorate (Executing body)

### 1.1.6 Contact

AJESH  
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SOUTH WEST REGION  
CAMEROON  
Tel: Office (+237) 233 354 196  
Mobile: (+237) 699 133 803  
E-Mail: info@ajesh.org /  
ajeshcig\_deub@yahoo.com  
Skype: harrinokaje  
Website: www.ajesh.org

### 1.1.7 Location

AJESH works in the entire Cameroon and has field offices in in the following localities:

Coordination office: Kumba

Limbe, Mbanga, Nguti, Konye, Mbonge and Ekondotiti

Relay persons: Yaounde and Douala

### 1.1.7 Target Groups

- ❖ The rural and the urban poor
- ❖ Rural Women and girls
- ❖ Youths and children
- ❖ Men and boys
- ❖ Elder / the Aged

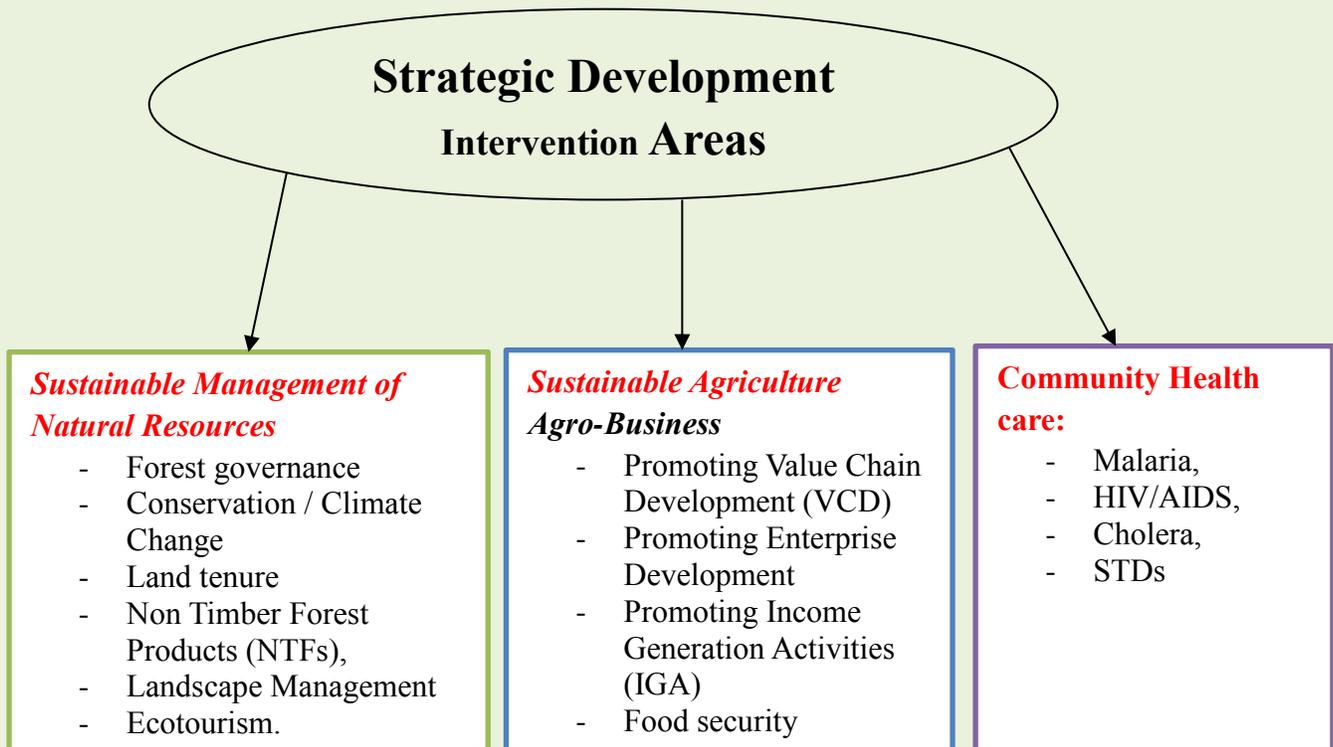
### 1.1.8 Staff Strength

Number of staff: 16

Number of intents: Varies (international and National)

Community workers: 230

## 1.2. Strategic Intervention Areas (2015-2020)



## 1.3 Affiliation with other Organizations

### 1.3.1 National Level

- ❖ Member of the SWECSON (South West Civil Society Organisations Network) with head office in Buea, Cameroon
- ❖ Forest Monitoring Coordination (FGM)
- ❖ Forest Community Platform (FCP)
- ❖ Dynamique Citoyenne (NETWORK of civil society organisation members monitoring Public Investment Budgets)
- ❖ CNFF( Cameroon National Forest Forum) under the auspices of COMIFAC
- ❖ National REDD+ platform
- ❖ Coalition of Natural Resources Management (CNRM)
- ❖ National land coalition
- ❖ KAAC: Korean Alumina Association Cameroon
- ❖ National Network for the Defenders of the Rights of Environmental Defenders.

### 1.3.2 International Level

- ❖ Registered member EC with a PADOR number
- ❖ Registered member with Global Giving
- ❖ IFA ( International Federation on Ageing) member
- ❖ CIF(Council of International Fellowship) member

### 1.3.3 Partners

- Sectoral Ministries: MINADER, MINAT, MINDCAF, MINEPAT, MINEPDED, MINFOF, MINSANTE, MINRS (IRAD), MINDEVEL, etc
- Municipal Councils: Bangem, Kumba 1, Mbonge, Nguti, etc
- National and International NGOs
- National and International Consultancy Firms



## 2. AJESH'S RESULTS

### 2.1. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

#### 2.1.1. Forest Governance

##### 2.1.1.1 Community Participatory Mapping

Within the year 2017/2018 AJESH continued with its participatory mapping activities. AJESH advanced considerably with the documentation of forest communities' land tenure and governance systems from the implementation of community participatory mapping approach to land and forest resources as stipulated by law.



*Ground map sketching by a member of YENDA community in Bamusso*

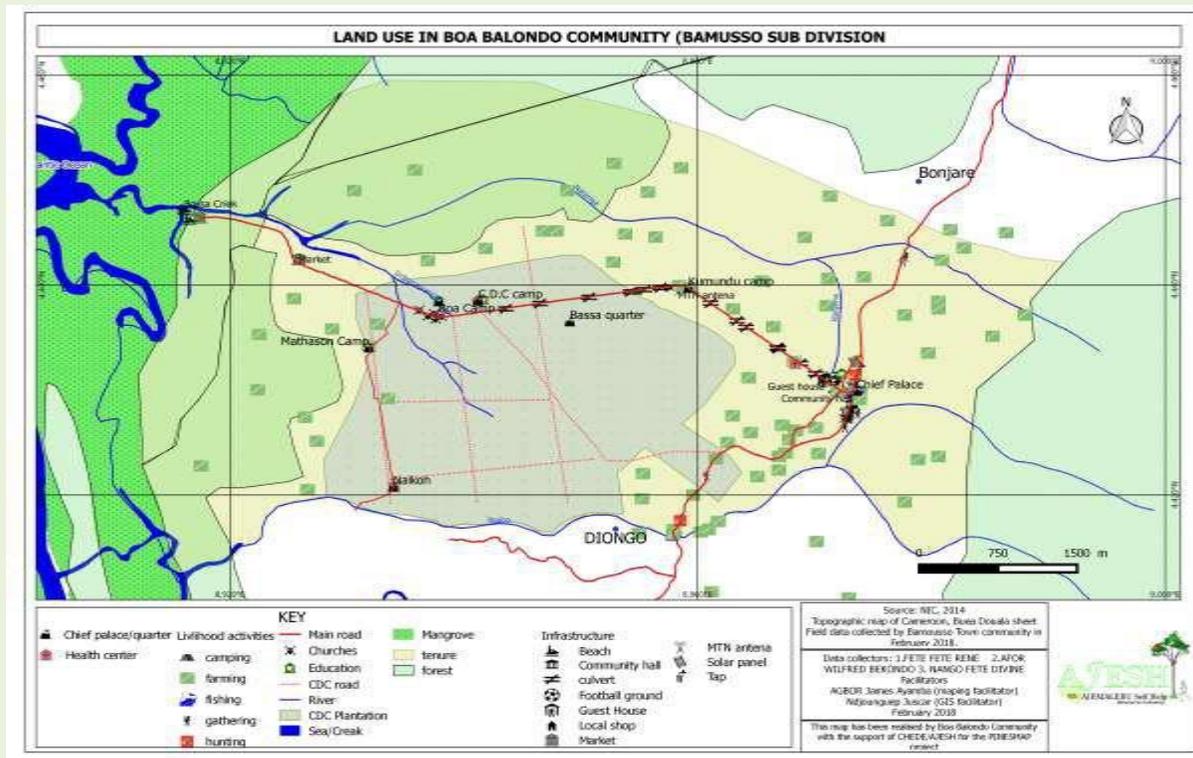
The mapping activities are also meant to be used by Stakeholders (forest communities, NGOs, Administrative authorities and institutions) to inform land and resource users in planning processes to recognise community rights. This got to

its fructification with the completion of the mapping of all the 54 villages Nguti Municipality with copies of the maps handed to the respective community mapped. In addition to the municipality of Nguti, Bamusso, Kumba 1, Bangem and

Mbonge Sub Divisions equally benefited from the mapping exercise with some of their villages mapped.

- 6 villages in Bamusso,
- 1 village in Bangem,
- 1 village in Kumba 1 and

- Trained PADER staff and CSOs in Garoua on participatory mapping,
- 2 villages in Mbonge Sub divisions had their customary tenure and resources documented and mapped.

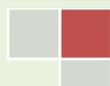


### Participatory Map of Boa Balondo Community

Copies of the maps were handed to the traditional authorities of the villages and others shared with project partners and other stakeholders interested in the development of the communities.

Participative mapping stands as a tool to defend the rights of local communities in

natural resource management. The participation of the communities to effectively document and map their lands and natural resources provide the opportunities for real-time data collection.



### 2.1.1.2. Community Land Use Planning

Within the framework of Land Use Planning (LUP) under the banner of MINEPAT and with the advancing decentralization process in Cameroon, community's involvement in decision-making becomes imperative with regards to land tenure and natural resources. It is in this light that, the management of AJESH with assistance from partners like: RFUK and EFI continued supporting the

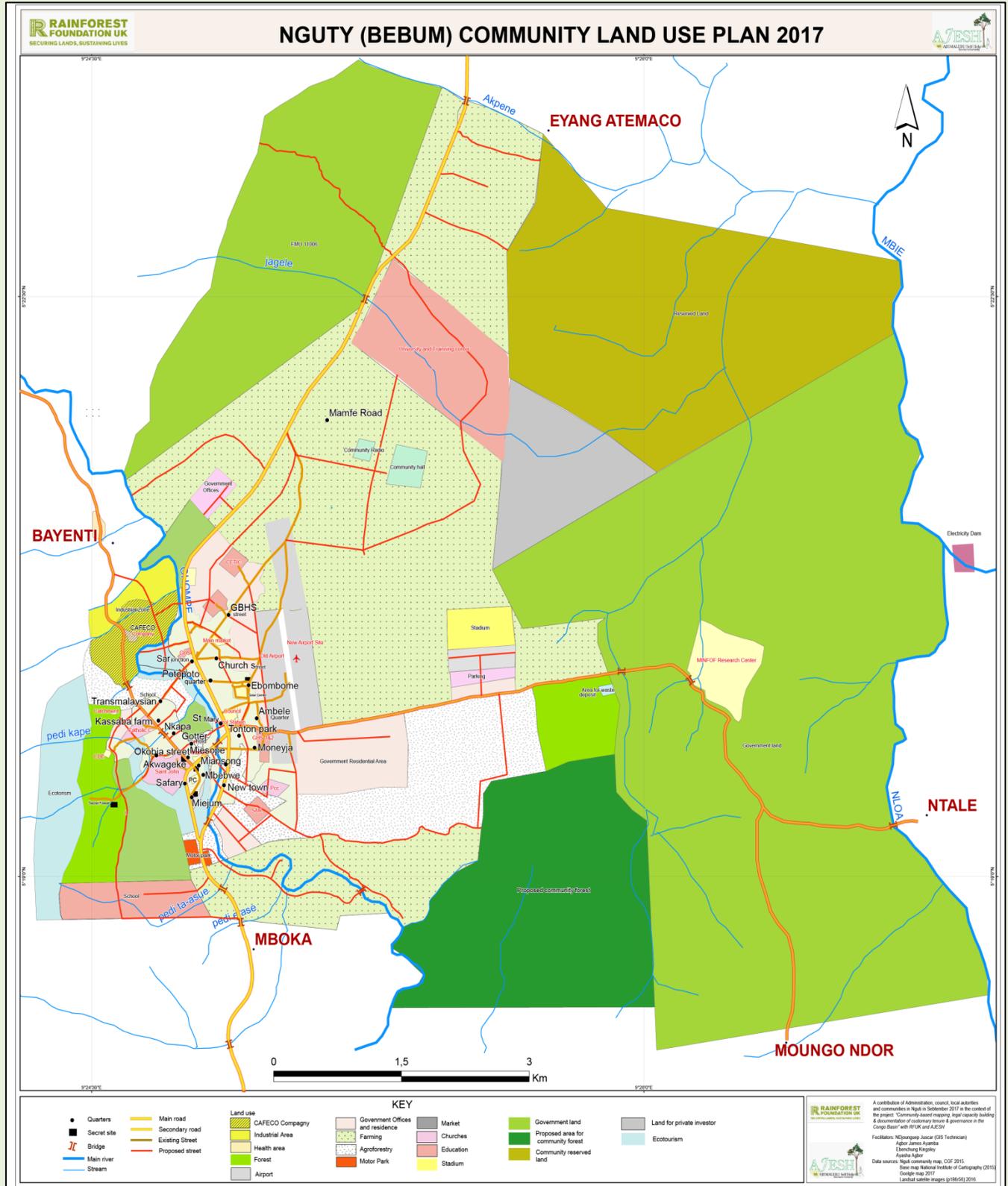
Land Use Planning process headed by AJESH in Cameroon. The Land Use Planning activities continued with the completion of the planning process in the Upper Balong made up of 8 villages, Bebum which is an enlarge semi urban setting made up of quarters/sub villages and Bassossi Clans comprising 11 villages, that is three (3) out of the nine (9) clans that make up Nguti Subdivision).



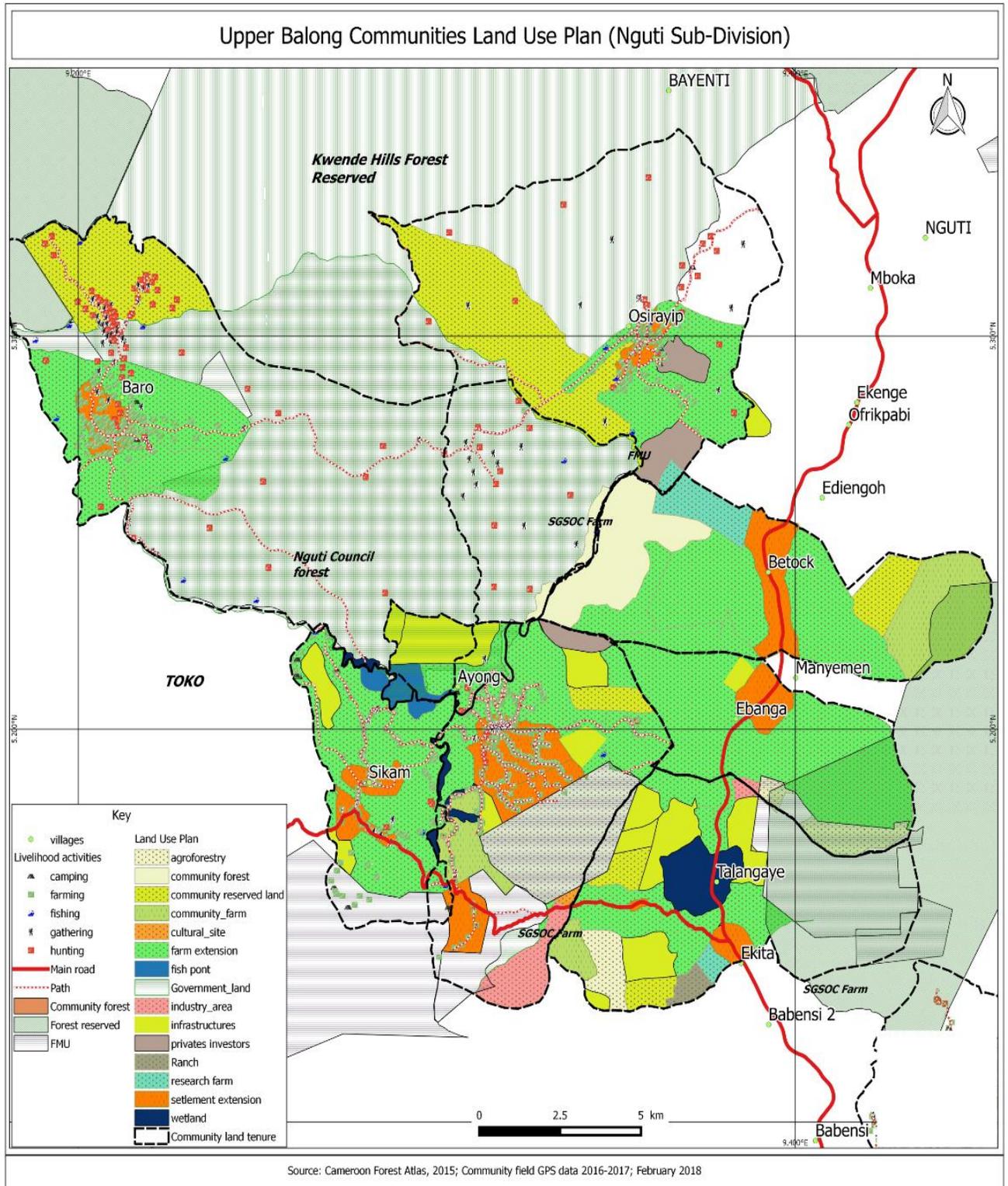
*Community planners collecting household data*



*Community members presenting Planned Land Uses*



*Land use plan for Bebum Clan*



**Land use plan for Upper Balong Clan**

## Description of the Land Use Plan for Bebum Clan

Land use	Activities	Area	%
Community forest		2166.71	24.37
Infrastructure	Community hall	16.73	0.19
	Community Radio	4.33	0.05
	Stadium	34.28	0.39
	Government Residential Area	44.78	0.50
	Government Offices	14.72	0.17
	Parking	1398.05	15.73
	Council Guest house	2	0.02
	Petrol station	2.946	0.03
Sanitation & health	Area for waste deposit	1.79	0.02
	Health Center	1.600	0.02
	Trashcan area	1	0.01
Industry		213.051	2.40
Crop land	Farming	496.92	5.59
	Agroforestry	295.67	3.33
Forest	Private investors	198.61	2.23
	Reserved land	31.05	0.35
Build area	Residence extension	125.68683	1.41
	Residence for Government	725.99	8.17
	Actual residence area	196.6085	2.21
Transport	Moto park	6.21	0.07
	Street road		0.00
Electricity	Dam	4.05	0.05
	Solar center	7.43	0.08
Government land	Heracles Farm	31.40	0.35
	Forest management unit	2528.84	28.45
	Airstrip	84.304	0.95
Ecotourism		120.04	1.01
Culture	Secrete sites	1.70	0.02
	Churches	9.89	0.11
Education		79.1801	0.89
Research		4.899	0.06
Council		58.721	0.66
Private		90	1.01
Market		10	0.11
Total tenure		8890.00	100.00

### *2.1.1.2.1. Strategic Directives*

The planned communities were guided in identifying what type of development they envisaged and needed for their dreamed clans specifically in the domains of Built Area, Croplands, Ecotourism, and Land

and Forest management. They came out with rules and sanctions for defaulters, a means of bringing to book defaulters with the use of the forces of law and order as key to development of the Land Use Plan.



*Cross section of community developing their strategic directives*



*Development of Clan monitoring plan in Upper Balong*

### 2.1.1.2.2. Council Level Land Use Planning (PLADDT)

To further support the government through MINEPAT in land use planning at the level of the council, AJESH in collaboration with LTS International UK and Rainbow Environment Consult Sarl, with support from the EFI signed an MoU to Develop a Council Land Use Planning Methodology for Cameroon. Being the lone council in Cameroon that has all its villages mapped and has advanced with community land use planning supported by RFUK and AJESH with DFID funding, the MINEPAT authorized the methodology be developed and tested in Nguti. By the end of 2018 the following advancement

had been made with elaborating the methodology:

- An online portal for a common mapping platform developed
- All related mapping data of the selected site collected and updated on the mapping portal
- Theory of Change developed
- Communication strategy developed
- Consultation meetings held with all stakeholders
- Workshops with stakeholders organised and
- A host of other activities.

## 2.1.2. Conservation and Climate Change

### 2.1.2.1. REDD+

AJESH within the mapping and forest governance activities equally prepared grounds for REDD+ implementation through sensitisation and awareness raising on the need for community participation in conserving critical biodiversity using their maps. Communities during the implementation of community participatory mapping and land use planning programs promulgated and supported REDD+ within communities by

promoting practices and approaches that can help to ensure such activities provide multiple benefits to both the communities and to the environment by inspiring the participation of the local communities.

Some communities within Nguti Sub division were supported to **using their maps to negotiate community rights in Council management plans and the Southwest regional jurisdictional REDD+ pilot Emissions Reduction Program.** In



order to advance this program the following actions were implemented with the communities:

- Collected further data and updated the participatory maps of some communities in Nguti.
- Awareness raised through information meetings organised with both the communities and the council on the importance of integrating community land rights in the Nguti Council Development plans and REDD+ jurisdiction program for the Nguti Council.
- Organised workshop to deliberate, brainstorm and develop adopted resolution on the recognition of forest communities' tenure rights so

as to contribute to the elaboration of the Council Development Plan (CDP).

- Supported the Nguti council to put in place measures to respect forest communities' tenure and share experience with other stakeholders and ministerial departments.
- Carried supplementary survey and supported community people on advocacy to protect and conserve their natural forests at the national and sub national levels.

The successful implementation of these actions led to an agreed resolution for community land rights to be taken in to account in the updating of the council development plan.

#### *2.1.2.2. Protected Area Management*

The SUFACHAC (Sustainable Farming and Critical Habitat Conservation to Achieve Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Protected Areas Management Effectiveness in Western Cameroon) project is geared towards developing and promoting integrated land use planning that is will integrate biodiversity conservation and mainstreaming in the Bakossi National Park and Banyang Mbo Wildlife Sanctuary terrestrial ecosystems in order to facilitate increased cross sectorial investments and improved livelihood for the local communities and ensure restoration and management of ecosystem services in the context of a green economy.

This is a project of the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development, hereinafter referred to as “MINEPDED”, funded by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) through its funding agency the Global Environmental Fund (GEF). This project has three main components over its lifespan which include:

**Component 1:** Critical wildlife habitat conservation through creation/strengthening of protected areas or high conservation value

**Component 2:** Sustainable Farming practices and promotion of communities’ livelihood and biodiversity conservation through IESMP.

**Component 3:** Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation.

Within the implementation context of the project, one of its partners Chede Cameroon (CHEDE COOPERATIVE UNION) subcontracted part of her activities to AJESH for which the following results were attained:

Organised a Divisional workshop and two working sessions and briefed concerned stakeholders and village communities around and within the Bakossi National Park (BNP) on the SUFACHAC project.



Cross section of participants at the information session in Bangem

- Information and sensitization meetings and workshops organised in four localities: Buea, Bangem, Jandu and Nyandong that brought together representatives of villages directly link with the Bakossi National Park.



**Participants of the Jandu Meeting**

- The Buea meeting was more of a concertation with FORUDEF, a WWF partner working in the Bakossi National Park. The meeting was meant for preliminary information gathering concerning the park and approaches used in organizing meetings with the community people. After gathering all the preliminary information from FORUDEF the AJESH team then decided on the approach to better reach the concerned communities.

- The field missions entailed meeting some dynamic individuals and Chiefs who play key role in community management issues around the Park. Those met were representatives of each of the three WWF-FORUDEF created clusters with whom AJESH team planned and agreed on modalities. The invitees to the workshops were all community representatives from the agreed selected villages from North-East, North-West, South-West and South-East clusters of the Bakossi National Park.

## 2.2. Sustainable Agriculture

The AIVDP is an Economic Development Project (EDP) in the Agricultural sector which is intended to make a significant contribution in poverty reduction in the South West Region. By creating wealth and jobs, and stimulating economic growth, along the value chain of principal agricultural commodity crops, the intended project will help increase the income of the small holders in a sustainable way particularly in the rural areas of the principal agricultural basins along the main road corridors of the South West Region. The Project aims at the improvement of the standard of living of the rural population through the construction/rehabilitation, management and maintenance of agricultural/ rural infrastructures. The aim of this project is to contribute to poverty reduction and employment creation amongst rural households of the Project area through

the increase of household income, improved access to agricultural and socio-economic infrastructures and enhanced performance of Community Based Organizations in the implementation and management of community based micro-projects

To prepare for effective take off and eventual efficient implementation of the project, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development within its 2017 Public Investment Budget allocated some funding to the project for the organization and structuring of some farmers' cooperatives in the various production basins of the project area.

It is within this framework that AJESH was contracted by the AIVDP project to identify, carry out rapid appraisal of the various producers' organizations and other stakeholders of the rural milieu, particularly cooperatives and CIGs that

will be involved in the implementation of the AIVDP as frontline beneficiaries and provide them with institutional capacity building support (organizational/structural) that will ensure strong performance on their part. The report of the assignment

was meant to facilitate the project's choice on which organizations to target in the Nguti Production Basin that cuts across Nguti and parts of Konye and Eyumujock Sub Divisions.

### 2.2.1. Identification of Farmer organizations and their activities

A total of 113 (One hundred and thirteen) producer organizations were identified in the Nguti production basin. Of this number, 55 were in the Nguti Sub Division, 32 in the Eyumojock sub Division and 26 in the Konye Sub Division. It was equally observed that while the activities of some producer organizations were highly specialized, others were broad based with combinations including Cocoa, Cassava and oil palms alone, a combination of either Cocoa and Cassava, Cocoa and Palms or Cassava and Palms and even Cassava, Cocoa and Palms.

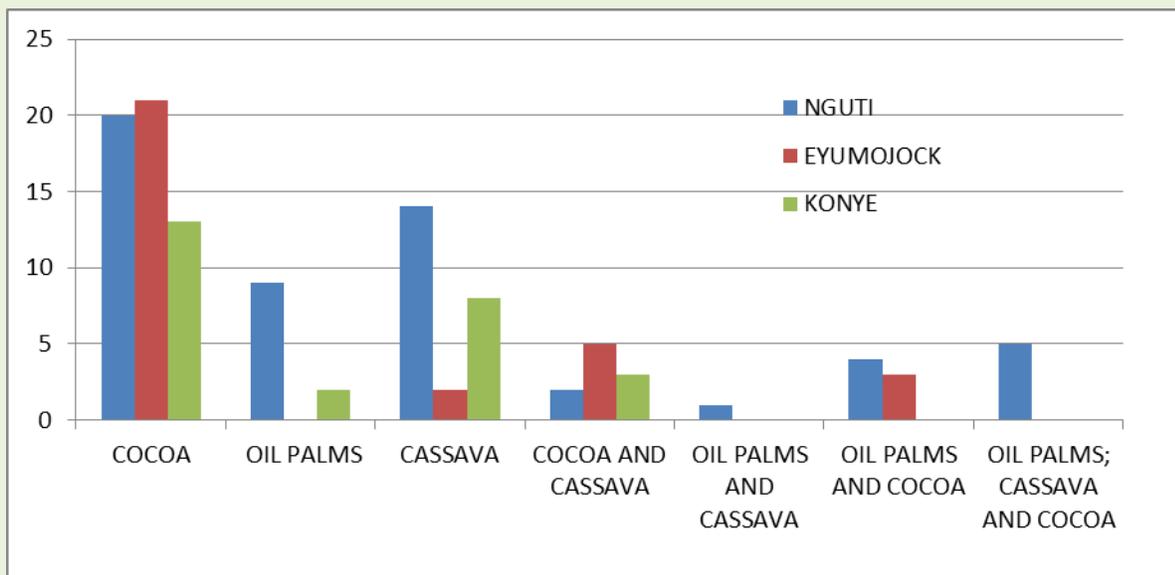


Figure 1. Graph showing the number of the different producer organizations and their activities in the different sub divisions

### 2.2.2. Creation, Legalization and Status of the Producer Organizations:

From research carried out by AJESH, the result showed that, though few of the Cooperatives and CIGs were created and legalized before the year 2000 especially in

the Nguti Sub Division, some were legalized in January 2018 but a majority was legalized between the year 2000 and 2015. Of the identified 23 Cooperatives in the basin, 20 are legal and 3 yet to be legalized giving a legalization rate of 87%. On the other hand, of the 90 CIGs identified, 74 are legal and 16 yet to be legalized giving a legalization rate of 82.2%. While all the 3 yet to be legalized cooperatives were in the Nguti Sub Division, almost all the yet to be legalized CIGs were found in the Konye Sub Division. We prefer to call them yet to be registered CIGs we have to assist them register as CIGs.

**Table 1. Shows the number of legal and yet to be registered POs identified in the different Sub Divisions**

NUMBER OF PRODUCER ORGANISATION BY COMMUNITIES					
S/N	Community	PRODUCER ORGANISATION			
		COOPERATIVE		CIG	
		Legal	In Legalization Process	LEGAL	In Legalization Process
1	NGUTI	12	3	36	4
2	EYUMOJOCK	3	0	26	2
3	KONYE	5	0	12	10
TOTAL		20	3	74	16

## 2.3. Community Health Care

### 2.3.1. Preventing Malaria, HIV/AIDS, etc. in Communities

As a continuous process under the Global Fund Funding Mechanism in Cameroon to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; ensuring consistent integration of community activities of the three Programs namely National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP), National AIDS Control Committee (NACC), and the National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP). AJESH in fidelity advanced with the implementation of “Achieve and Maintain Universal Coverage of

### Interventions to fight Malaria for Long-term Impact from 2015 to 2017/2018” abbreviated AMCUID.

In collaboration with the personnel of Public Health and partners as IRESCO, AJESH worked to facilitate the implementation of the harmonized community intervention strategy whose goal is to ensure that at least 80% of the population adopts conducive practices to the promotion of healthy behaviours, the prevention and integrated management of diseases (Malaria, Acute Respiratory Infections, Diarrhoea, Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, Malnutrition, Onchocerciasis, Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, etc.) including combating violence and promoting FP at community level, especially in priority intervention areas.

Within this program, AJESH maintained covering four (04) out of the selected Seven (07) Health Districts in the region and is tasked with facilitating the implementation of Community Based Interventions in these districts which involves overseeing the day to day activities of Community Health Workers in their respective communities. In order to intensify the awareness in communities on

the use of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets as a means to protect them from malaria which has been the number one killer disease in Cameroon over decade's, AJESH through its community workers carried out a series of educational activities with the support of the state health personnel working at the health districts and health Area Levels.

Realisations include:

- Continuously Trained 237 CHWs in Konye, Ekondotiti, Nguti and Tombel Health districts on the context of the project < Achieve and maintain universal coverage of interventions for the fight against malaria for long term impact> (AMCUID).
- Recruitment and training new CHW agents for konye, EkondoTiti, Nguti and Tombel health Districts to replace the inactive ones.
- Continuously revised with CHW the process on BCC, Advocacy, Counseling, home visit, diagnosis of uncomplicated malaria, educational talks, refer cases of early malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and pregnant women to the hospital (for ANC) etc. These CHWs work directly with the community people counseling them in

their homes, groups, during clinical sessions, and during public gathering such as national days, cultural festivals, etc. on malaria control and prevention, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS.

- Distributed CHW working materials in all the health districts and did put at their disposal first aid drugs for minor cases.
- Carried out monthly and quarterly supervision of all trained CHWs in

the four health districts covered by AJESH.

- Carried out bimonthly home visits in 21 Health Areas within 4 health Districts, and encouraged household members on the Usage of their nets, diagnosed cases of complicated and uncomplicated malaria and reported to the nearest health facilities for follow up of patients.

## 2.4. Consultancy Services within Intervention Areas

In view to valorise experiences competences in some areas of work, AJESH carries out studies, research, and elaborate procedural and planning manuals on consultancy bases as a fundraising activity. Within the reporting period 2017/2018, AJESH carried out some works with PNDP, AIVDP, EFI.

### 2.4.1. Citizen's Reporting Card (SCORECARD)

The National Community-Driven Development Program (PNDP) is a tool designed in 2004 by the Government with the support of its technical and financial partners with a view to improving on the living conditions of the populations in rural areas on the one hand, and to boost the decentralization process, on the other

hand. It is one of the tools for the implementation of the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP) local planning, support to the transfer of competences to Councils, of Cameroon approved and used since 2012 for the preparation of the Public Investment Budget (PIB) at the National level.





### **Cross section of restitution of scorecard result in Menji**

AJESH within the reporting period carried out series of activities with PNDP and the councils. The first remarkable activity carried out the ended in 2018 was the **implementation of the citizens' role in a Council through the SCORECARD stands** as the means of getting various information, co-ordination and monitoring mechanisms both at Council's and PNDP's levels, on which the citizen engagement relies.

Based on this, AJESH effectively implemented the activities in 5 council areas namely: Mamfe, Bangem, Nguti, Alou and Menji.

#### **Activities carried out included:**

- ❖ Supervised and ensured that the data collection process was effectively carried out in the council areas;
- ❖ Analysed the data collected and presented community's opinions in the domain of:

- **Services offered at the level of the Municipality by the Council institution:**
  - \* Availability and use of services at municipal institution
  - \* Cost and quality of services
  - \* Evaluation of municipal institutional service
  - \* Reasons for people's dissatisfaction
  - \* Main expected results from municipal institutional service
  - \* Synthesis of community perception
- **Water supply, Education and Health Care**
  - \* Availability and use of education services by cycle
  - \* Cost and quality of education by level
  - \* Appreciation of Education Services by Level
  - \* Reasons for people dissatisfaction of education services by cycle
  - \* Expected results in terms of education
  - \* Synthesis of the perception of water, education and health services and suggested improvements

#### 2.4.2. Updating and Elaboration of Communal Development Plan (CDP)

The creation of the Ministry of Decentralisation and Local Development in Cameroon (created under Decree N° 2018/191 of 02 March 2018 related to the reorganisation of the Government in cognizance to Law No. 2004/017 of 22 July 2004 on the orientation of decentralization) is a government political will to effectively transfer competences from the central level to the local/council level. The National Community Driven Development Program-PNDP is charged with the responsibility of strengthening the councils and preparing communities to enable them meet up with the new orientations of decentralisation. Council in Cameroon now benefit from the either updating or the elaboration of their Communal Development Plan (CDP).

It is within the framework of the updating and elaboration process of the CDP that AJESH was contracted by PNDP to accompany the Kumab 1 and Nguti Councils to respectively elaborate and update their CDPs.

By the end of 2018, AJESH had launched the activity in Nguti and Kumba 1 councils and commenced preliminary data collection for the Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID) one of the stages in the elaboration and updating process of the CDP.

### 3. TRAININGS/FORUMS/WORKSHOPS/MEETINGS

In the course of the year 2017/2018, AJESH staff participated in a series of workshops organised both nationally and internationally amongst which are some listed below:

- ❖ Participated in a climate Change adaptation (CCA) and Vulnerability Assessment training workshop in Douala organised by WWF in 2018.
- ❖ Coding Sprint: "Simple soil quality rating approach" (M-SQR) with BGR-Yaounde.
- ❖ Staff participated in the series of workshops develop Council and community Land Use Plan methodology for Cameroon organised by EFU, AJESH, Rainbow in collaboration with MINEPAT.
- ❖ Participated in the SGA-Africa 1<sup>st</sup> Annual African Regional Conference on Ageing, NAF Center, Abuja Nigeria (5 – 7 November 2018 NAF Center).
- ❖ The organization participated in the National Synergy Process of Forest management and Climate Change in 2018.
- ❖ AJESH staff were equally part of the Workshop on community forestry, a lever for sustainable and equitable forest management organised by FERN and CED in Yaounde
- ❖ Participated at the 2018 World Bank Land and Poverty Conference in USA.
- ❖ On several occasions, AJESH staff have regularly participated in all the FLEGT and REDD+ platform meetings.
- ❖ Regularly participated in national forums and platform meetings on Land and forest governance and management.
- ❖ Contributed to the Workshop to strengthen the role and concerns indigenous forest peoples in policy development and implementation to combat the effects of climate change in Cameroon – November 2018.

- ❖ Participated in an experience sharing workshop of involving CSOs from the North West and South West Regions of Cameroon working on Land Governance and Natural Resources management that took place in Bamenda in November 2018.
- ❖ Participated in a national rangeland platform launching forum and capacity building in Yaounde.

## 4.0. LESSONS LEARNED AND DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

### 4.1. Difficulties Encountered

- Impact of the socio-political crisis affecting the North and South West Regions of Cameroon.
- One of the main challenges we had in 2018 was the passing away of the Board Chairman in the person of Samson Ekwe Ntio.
- Drastic drop in funding opportunities to achieve planned activities for the year.
- Unfriendly weather conditions contributed in destroying the already bad roads, making accessibility into communities difficult.
- The reluctant reception of the team in some communities delayed work.
- The unresponsive attitude of some persons towards community project made work slow.
- The natures of the terrain i.e. the topography of some communities are hilly, stony and undulating. This damaged most of our working materials especially the motorbikes and the GPS tablets as a result of constant falling with materials.
- Most communities are not electrified. This poor or no energy supply slowed down the work process in most of the communities.

## 4.2. Lessons learned

- A transformation of mindsets, self-determination and self-drive are key foundations to reaching setout objectives especially when it has to do with working with human beings.
- Encouragement of communication adaptation and ownership of a process is key for project success.
- Incorporating leadership skills is vital to working environment
- It's easier to work with communities when proper concertation is done (FPIC).
- Mapping and Planning has led the identification of potentials conflict zones for communities to administration to prevent before escalation.
- Using participatory approaches when dealing with communities is the best way to preserve cultural heritage as well as biodiversity.
- Adequate time management is primordial in project implementation.
- Participatory approaches help community to express themselves fully and they have the feeling that they are fully involved in decision making process.



## 5.0. STAFF COMPOSITION

S/N	Name	Sex	Position
01	Harrison Nnoko Ngaaje	M	Executive President (CEO)
02	Aline Dione Esemé	F	Projects coordinator
03	Mercy Dione Nnoko	F	Account Officer
04	Juscar Ndjounguep	M	GIS Database Manager
05	James Agbor Ayamba	M	Forester / Project senior Facilitator
06	Philomina Endzoadong	F	Cahier officer
07	Kingsley Ayamba	F	Land use Project Facilitator
08	Ayaisha Agbor	M	Land use Project Facilitator
09	Collins Kangué	M	Coordinator Tombel office
10	Lord-Denis Ngole	M	Coordinator Konye Office
11	Ignatius Kube	M	Coordinator Ekondo Titi office
13	Zacharia Elad	M	coordinator Nguti office
14	Charlie Ntonifor Ambe	M	Agronomist / Community Development
15	Benjamin Ngane	M	Staff at large
16	Harold Ngole	M	Legal Adviser

## 6.0. CONCLUSION

The years 2017/2018 was challenging with series of ghost towns and mass insecurity in some communities that led to a gross slowdown of activities and missing of deadlines. That notwithstanding, some successes were registered within the course of the year as AJESH developed new partnerships and initiated multitude of adaptable approaches in attaining results. However, our desire to press on and quest for continual improvement and perfection was our main driving force with the spirit of “WORK FIRST, SERVE FIRST AND SACRIFICE FIRST”. Our registered achievements within this annual year were also possible due to the continual technical and financial backup from some of our partners, collaborators and the dynamism of our staffs though we registered a few setbacks which were beyond our control. We hope to capitalize and draw inspiration from our past experience to improve on our performance and attainment of our mission in 2017/2018 keeping at the back of our minds that “WE CAN” tendency.

## 7.0. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

NO.	NAME	PROFESSION	POSITION	SEX
1	Marie Louis Kelle	IT Technician	Chairman of the Board	M
2	Andrew Enongene Kang	Health Specialist	Financial Secretary	M
3	Kelly Herber Dunning	Assistant Professor Auburn University USA	Adviser / International Representative	F
4	Serah Malike Ngoe	Nurse	Member	F
5	Christina Fonbah	Agronomist	Member	F
6	John Ewane Nnoko	Social Scientist	Adviser	M
7	Emmanuel Edie Etoke	Agronomist	Member	F
8	Catherine Meye	Sociologist	Adviser	F
9	Harold Ngole	Lawyer	Legal Adviser	M
10	Harrison Nnoko Ngaaje	Forester	Member	M

## 8.0. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

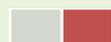
Annual Income                    101,641,996 FCFA / US \$ 184,803.6

Sources :

Grants 95%:                    96,559,896.2 FCFA / US \$ 175563.4

Consultancy 5%:                5,082,099.8 FCFA / US \$ 9,240.2

EXPENDITURES	FCFA	USD (\$)
Office Rents	10,631,123	19329
Personnel Cost	13,518,053	24578
Administrative Cost	5,548,455	10088
Training Cost	2,500,000	4545
Working Cost	69,414,365	126208
Investment Costs	300,000	545
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>101,459,581</b>	<b>184472</b>
<b>Net Surplus/Deficit</b>	<b>182,415</b>	<b>332</b>





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