COMINSUD

COMMUNITY INITIATIVE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

2025 ANNUAL REPORT



JANUARY 2026

COMINSUD

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

COMINSUD extends its heartfelt gratitude to its donors, partners, collaborators, stakeholders, board members, staff and communities for their invaluable contributions to the organization's success in 2025. Your support, guidance, and mentorship have been instrumental in driving our mission forward. We appreciate your trust, commitment, and dedication to our shared goals.

Executive Summary

The Community Initiative for Sustainable Development (COMINSUD) is a national civil society organization founded in 1996 to empower communities towards achieving their goals. In 2025, COMINSUD was officially recognized as a national NGO by the Ministry of Territorial Administration (MINAT) with Decision No. 000276/A/MINAT/SG/DAP/SDLP/SONG/BA of July 3, 2025, evolving from a grassroots waste management initiative into a recognized development actor in Cameroon. Guided by principles of good governance, human rights, gender equity, and environmental sustainability, the organization implements multi-sectoral interventions in governance, peacebuilding, WASH, environmental management, food security, and humanitarian action. COMINSUD is governed by a General Assembly and a Management Board that provide strategic oversight and accountability. Within the reporting year, the organization operated with a staff strength of 27 personnel (12 males and 15 females), including 4 volunteers. It was supported by at least 150 community focal persons across its areas of intervention.

During the 2025 reporting year, COMINSUD implemented six (6) multi-sectoral projects mainly in the North West Region, covering five (5) divisions (Mezam, Momo, Ngoketunjia, Boyo, and Menchum) and twenty (20) subdivisions (Bamenda I, II, III, Bafut, Santa, Batibo, Mbengwi, Widikum, Belo, Njinikom, Ndop, Benakuma, Fundong, Tubah, and Wum). COMINSUD's programs, delivered across 5 strategic thematic areas: Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion; Environment and Climate Action; Food Security and Livelihoods; Protection and Health; and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), reached out to a total of 56,167 direct and indirect beneficiaries. Women and girls constituted the majority of beneficiaries (58%), while 31% were men and boys, and 11% were children and youth, reflecting the organization's strong focus on gender inclusion and support to vulnerable populations.

Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion accounted for the largest share of beneficiaries, reaching 20,050 people (35.7%) through community dialogue forums, conflict prevention sensitization, and youth engagement activities aimed at strengthening peaceful coexistence and local conflict-resolution mechanisms. COMINSUD's efforts in peacebuilding culminated in an award to the coordinator, Mr. Fon Nsoh, as Peace Man of the Year 2025 by the PCC. Under Environment and Climate Action, COMINSUD reached 13,000 beneficiaries (23.1%) through environmental awareness campaigns, promotion of sustainable natural resource management practices, and climate change sensitization, contributing to improved environmental stewardship and community resilience. Food Security and Livelihoods interventions supported 10,037 beneficiaries (17.9%) through actions designed to strengthen household food security and income-generating capacities. In the Protection and Health sector, COMINSUD reached 8,080 beneficiaries (14.4%), providing targeted support to vulnerable groups through protection sensitization, health-related activities, and community-level support mechanisms. WASH interventions reached 5,000 beneficiaries (8.9%), improving access to safe water and hygiene through water point rehabilitation, catchment protection, and strengthening of community water management structures.

During the reporting year, COMINSUD managed a total programme budget of XAF 273,517,201, of which 81% was allocated to direct programme implementation and 19% to operational and support costs, demonstrating a strong commitment to efficiency, accountability, and value for money. COMINSUD implemented its programs in close collaboration with eight (8) government ministries, five (5) local councils, twenty-six (26) community and civil society partners, and three (3) government parastatals, ensuring alignment with national development priorities, sector strategies, and decentralization frameworks, including the National Development Strategy (NDS30). Despite challenges related to insecurity and access constraints, COMINSUD demonstrated operational resilience through adaptive programming, strong community engagement, and effective partnerships. Building on lessons learned, the organization will continue to strengthen integrated programming and expand its impact in support of inclusive, peaceful, and sustainable development in Cameroon.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT 1
Executive Summary 2
TABLE OF CONTENTS 4
Lists of Tables 5
List of Figures 6
1. INTRODUCTION 7
1.1. COMINSUD Accreditation 7
1.2. Mission and vision 7
1.3. Administration 7
1.4. Approach, pillars, and values 7
1.5. Operational presence and beneficiaries 8
1.6. Staffing situation 9
1.7. Projects and Donors 9
1.8. Finance overview 11
1.9. Collaborators 11
2. PROJECTS AND REALIZATION 12
2.1. Overview of projects by sector 12
2.1.1. Protection Sector 12
2.1.2. Food Security and Livelihoods 14
2.1.3. Health Sector 17
2.1.4. Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion Sector 18
2.1.5. Environment and Climate Action Sector 20
2.1.6. WASH and Natural Resource sector 22
3.0. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS PER PROJECT 24
Project 1: The Social Aid and Support (**SASU)** Project 24
Project 2: First line Local Assistance for Swift Humanitarian Response (FLASH) 26
Project 3: Community Dispensation of Antiretroviral (ARV) 28
Project 4: Strengthening Social Cohesion, Promoting Just and Peaceful Societies (CPS Project) 29
Project 5: Supporting CSOs to engage with the Regional Council and Bamenda Municipal Authorities to enhance Green Accountability in the Northwest Region of Cameroon 31
Project 6: Bamenda Resilient and Inclusive Friendly Environment Project (Sisia Project) 33
Our Partners 34

Lists of Tables

Table 1: Distribution of Projects and Donors in 2025 10
Table 2: Key performance indicators for the SASU Project 24
Table 3: Key Performance Indicators for the FLASH Project 26
Table 4: Key Performance Indicators for the ARV Project 28
Table 5: Key Performance Indicators for the CPS Project 29
Table 6: Key Performance Indicators for the Green Accountability Project 31
Table 7: Key Performance Indicators for the Sisia Project 33

List of Figures

Figure 1: Percentage of the different categories of beneficiaries reached in 2025 8
Figure 2: Concentration of beneficiaries reached in the various divisions of the North West Region 8
Figure 3: Gender based disaggregation of staff in 2025 9
Figure 4:Distribution of beneficiaries according to sectors 10
Figure 5: Contribution of various projects to the overall programs Budget in 2025 11
Figure 6: Pictures of the training workshop with community protection focal persons and CPC in Njinikom and Belo 13
Figure 7: Pictures of baseline data collection in Mbengwi (A) and Micro business training in Bamenda II and III (B) 13
Figure 8: Pictures of temporal shelter and latrin for an IDP in Banakuma (A) and MSA in Benakuma 17
Figure 9: Picture of a screening exercise in Ntarinkon 5
Figure 10: Picture A indicates community peace builders at training, picture B indicates media group brainstorming on action plans, picture C shows sensitization materials and picture D shows open discussion 20
Figure 11: Picture A indicates workshop on understanding and engaging in green accountability in the NWR while picture B is group picture during a CSOs platform meeting 21
Figure 12: Picture A shows community members planting trees in catchments while picture 2 shows the Sisia Community Nursery 23

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1.COMINSUD Accreditation

The Community Initiative for Sustainable Development (COMINSUD) is a national civil society organization founded in 1996 by a group of young Cameroonian graduates committed to empowering communities and advancing sustainable development initiatives. Initially registered as a Common Initiative Group and later formalized as an association under Law No. 90/053 of 19 December 1990, COMINSUD has evolved from a grassroots initiative addressing waste management challenges into a well-established development organization within Cameroon's civil society landscape. In 2025, COMINSUD was formally recognised as a national NGO by the Ministry of Territorial Administration (MINAT) with registration No. 000276/A/MINAT/SG/DAP/SDLP/SONG/BA of 3rd July 2025, marking its transition from an association to a nationally recognized NGO and reinforcing its legal standing to engage with government institutions, development partners, and donors at national and international levels.

1.2.Mission and vision

The organization is guided by a mission to empower communities to achieve their development goals and a vision of a responsive society where principles of good governance, human rights, gender equity, and environmental sustainability are respected and upheld.

1.3. Administration

Operating with a professional staff strength of 27 (12 males and 15 females), COMINSUD is administered through a component-based management structure, where programmes are organized around projects and thematic areas, each led by designated component heads responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting. It is governed by a General Assembly, its highest decision-making body, and a Management Board responsible for strategic direction and oversight, ensuring accountability, transparency, and institutional integrity in the delivery of its programmes.

1.4. Approach, pillars, and values

COMINSUD employs participatory and inclusive approaches in its work, emphasizing reflection, dialogue, action, and networking, and ensuring the active involvement of communities, civil society actors, and public institutions in development processes. Its strategic orientation was refined through a comprehensive organizational review in 2024, resulting in a focus on four core pillars: empowering communities for positive social transformation; building influence through advocacy, lobbying, and strategic engagement; sustaining organizational vibrancy through learning and adaptation; and maximizing efficiency through effective project management and resource mobilization systems. The organization upholds strong values centred on respect for human dignity, environmental protection, gender sensitivity, and adherence to good governance principles.

1.5. Operational presence and beneficiaries

From its headquarters in Bamenda, COMINSUD operated in 05 divisions (Boyo, Mezam, Momo, Ngoketujia, and Menchum) and over 20 councils in the North West region. COMINSUD reached out to 56,167 beneficiaries, with the majority (58%) being women and girls (Fig. 1). Most activities were carried out in Momo division, reaching out to 38 % (i.e., 21,443) of the beneficiaries (Fig. 2).

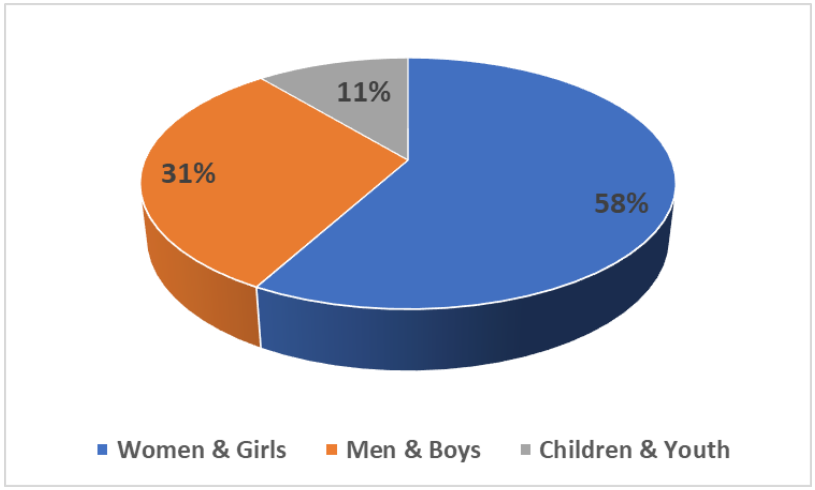


Figure 1: Percentage of the different categories of beneficiaries reached in 2025

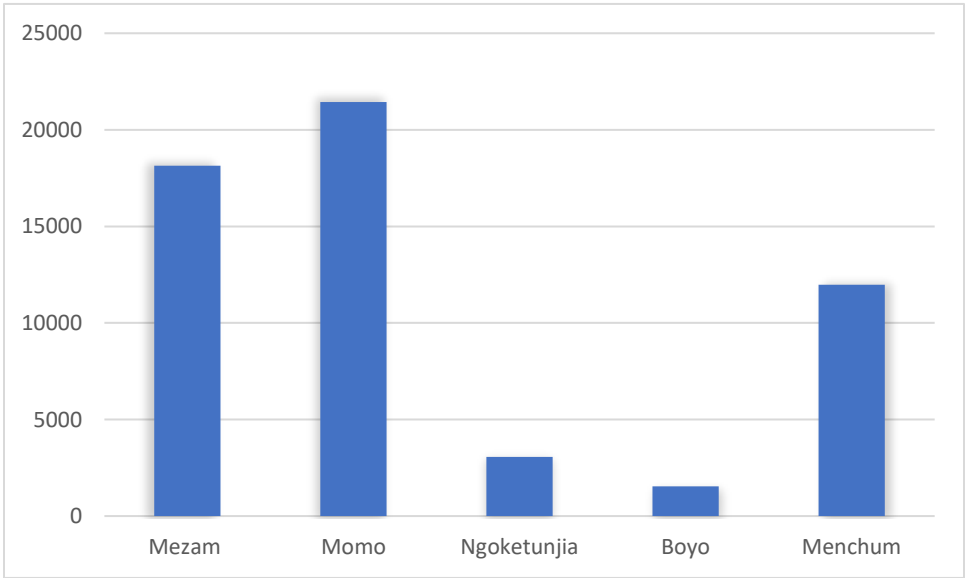


Figure 2: Concentration of beneficiaries reached in the various divisions of the North West Region

1.6. Staffing situation

COMINSUD has two groups of staff: Office-Based staff and Community-Based staff. In 2025, COMINSUD operated with a dedicated and gender-balanced workforce of 27 staff members, comprising 12 males and 15 females (Fig. 3), including 4 volunteers who support programme delivery and community engagement. The organization's staffing structure combines technical, administrative, and field personnel, enabling effective planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of projects across multiple sectors. This core team is complemented by a network of at least 150 trained community focal persons, who provide grassroots outreach, local coordination, and sustained community-level engagement across COMINSUD's areas of intervention

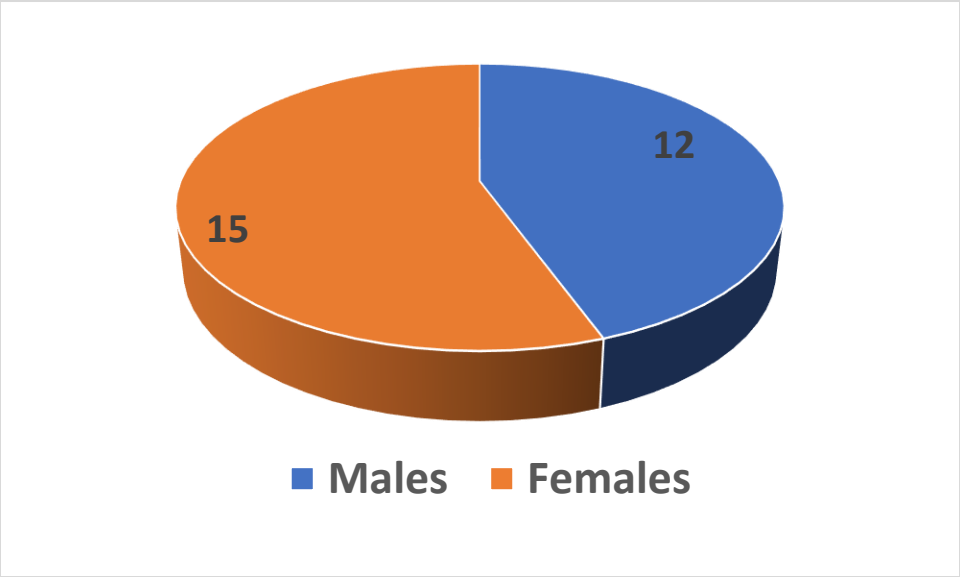


Figure 3: Gender based disaggregation of staff in 2025

1.7. Projects and Donors

In 2025, COMINSUD implemented 6 projects (Table 1). These include the Global Fund & the Regional Technical Group for HIV& AID, Bread for the World, Germany, the European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, World Research Institute, FEICOM and Bamenda City Council), implementing projects in the areas of WASH, Peacebuilding & Social Cohesion, Protection and Health, Food Security and Livelihoods, Environment & Climate Action. Some of these projects are still ongoing in 2026 (4) while others (2) came to an end. The majority of beneficiaries reached by COMINSUD in 2025 (up to 35.7%) were within the Peacebuilding & Social Cohesion sector (Fig. 4), which was implemented in Mezam, Momo, Menchum, and Boyo divisions.

Table 1: Distribution of Projects and Donors in 2025				
S/N	**Project name**	**Donor**	**Project Status**	**Project Budget (FCFA)**
1	Social Aid and Support Project (SASU)	Bread for the World (Germany)	Ongoing	35,828,000
2	First Line Local Assistance for Swift Humanitarian Response project (FLASH)	Swedish Government (SIDA/HUM) via Danish Refugee Council	Ongoing	146,504,756
3	Community Dispensation of ARVs	Global Fund via Regional Technical Group (RTG)	Ongoing	706,250
4	Implementation of a System for Securing and Managing Access to Drinking Water in Sisia Neighborhoods of Bamenda	UN-HABITAT, FEICOM, Bamenda City Council	Closed	45,000,000
5	Supporting CSOs to engage with the Regional Council and Bamenda Municipal Authorities to enhance Green Accountability in the Northwest Region of Cameroon	World Resource Institute	Closed	35,167,715
6	Strengthening Social Cohesion, Promoting Just and Peaceful Societies (CPS Project)	Bread for the World (BftW)	Ongoing	24,845,000

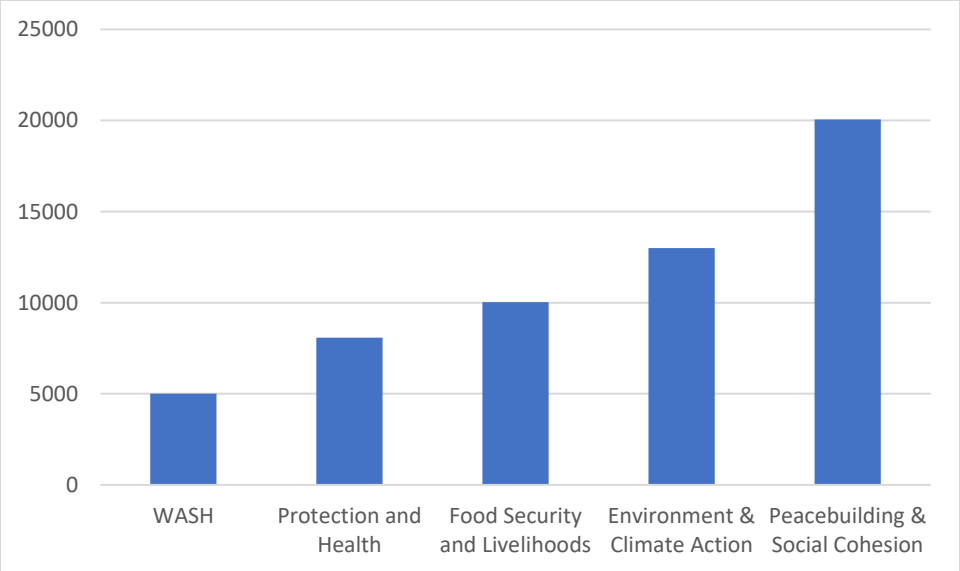


Figure 4:Distribution of beneficiaries according to sectors

1.8. Finance overview

During the reporting year, COMINSUD managed a total programme budget of XAF 288,051,721, demonstrating a strong commitment to efficient and results-oriented resource utilization. Of this amount, 81% was allocated to direct programme implementation, while 19% covered operational and support costs, reflecting prudent financial management and a clear focus on field-level impact. The budget distribution shows that the DRC project accounted for the largest share (50.9%), followed by SSIA (15.6%), SASU (12.4%), and Green Accountability (12.2%), while CPS (8.6%) and ARV (0.2%) represented more targeted interventions (Fig. 5). This allocation underscores COMINSUD's strategic prioritization of high-impact programmes while maintaining balanced investment across thematic areas.

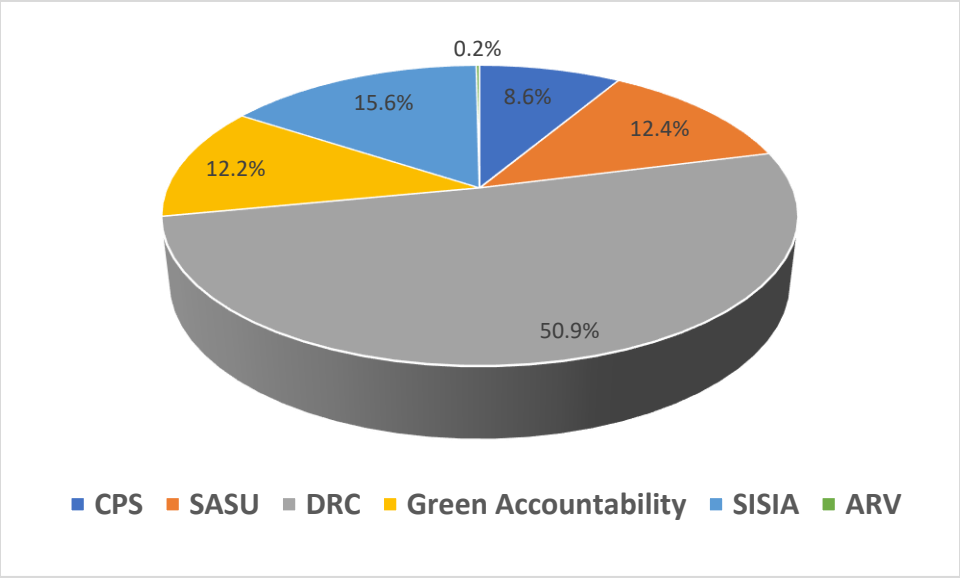


Figure 5: Contribution of various projects to the overall programs Budget in 2025

1.9. Collaborators

COMINSUD's programmes were implemented through strong collaboration with government and non-government Institutions that enhance coordination, sustainability, and alignment with national development priorities. During the reporting year, the organization collaborated with eight (8) government ministries, including MINDDEVEL, MINAS, MINPROFF, MINJEC, MINSANTE, MINEE, MINEPDED, and MINADER, ensuring policy coherence and sectoral integration. At the decentralized level, COMINSUD worked closely with five (5) local councils, notably the North West Regional Assembly and the Bamenda I, II, III and City Councils. COMINSUD also worked in close collaboration with the University of Bamenda, notably in the environment and climate action sector. The organisation's efforts were also complemented by twenty-six (26) community and civil society organisations and three (3) government parastatals (PROLOG, FEICOM, and RTG), thereby strengthening local ownership, service delivery, and institutional collaboration.

2. PROJECTS AND REALIZATION

2.1. Overview of projects by sector

In 2015, COMINSUD made significant efforts to contribute to the development of 5 key sectors that are strategic to the national development priorities of Cameroon, and the decentralization frameworks, including the National Development Strategy (NDS30). Within the year, COMISUD intervened in the following sectors:

2.1.1. Protection Sector

COMINSUD contributed to the protection sector mainly through its project titled: The Social Aid and Support Project (SASU). SASU was funded by Bread for the World, Germany, to be implemented in Bamenda II & III, Belo, Batibo, Njinikom, Mbengwi, Ndop, Widikum (North West Region). SASU is a protection and health intervention implemented to address psychosocial distress, social vulnerability, and economic fragility among crisis-affected populations. The project integrates psychosocial support (PSS), access to social protection services, community-based protection mechanisms, and socio-economic empowerment to strengthen resilience at both individual and community levels.

Phase I Achievements

During Phase I, SASU significantly improved access to social protection and psychosocial services. A total of 1,394 vulnerable persons (829 women, 565 men, including 19 persons with disabilities) were sensitized on social protection services and risk prevention. Additionally, 158 individuals received structured psychosocial support, while 61 persons were referred to appropriate protection and social services. To address urgent health needs, 20 highly vulnerable individuals received financial assistance of XAF 20,000 each. Socio-economic resilience was strengthened through micro-grants provided to 100 vulnerable persons, of whom 89 beneficiaries (84 women, 5 men, including 4 persons with disabilities) were actively engaged in income-generating activities. Savings behaviour improved, with the majority saving between XAF 10,000 and 20,000 per month. Overall, Phase I exceeded its target for beneficiaries accessing social protection and psychosocial services, achieving 104.4% of the planned target, while 79.6% of beneficiaries reported applying learned coping and risk-prevention strategies.

Phase II Progress and Early Results

Phase II built on the gains of phase I with increased emphasis on coping capacity, GBV/SGBV response, and community protection systems. At least 478 vulnerable persons (370 women, 106 men, including 23 persons with disabilities) reported improved ability to cope with emergencies after receiving psychosocial support and referrals, representing 65.7% of the annual target. The project supported 91 GBV/SGBV survivors (72 women, 19 men, including 6 persons with disabilities and 5 female children) who adopted coping strategies to improve emotional stability. To strengthen community-level protection, 68 members (36 men, 32 women) from 19 Community Protection Committees (CPCs) were trained on GBV/SGBV prevention and response, child protection, and housing, land and property issues. As a result, 11 CPCs actively addressed reported protection concerns, achieving 100% realization for this indicator.

Key Activities

The major activities of this project included a baseline survey covering 649 respondents in 94 communities, sensitization of 8,253 community members, provision of psychosocial support to 787 vulnerable persons, referral of 411 individuals to social protection services, and direct financial support to 70 vulnerable persons for health care and civil documentation. Additionally, 92 vulnerable persons were trained and supported with micro-grants to establish or expand micro-businesses, achieving 92% of the planned target.

Lessons, Challenges, and Outlook

Key lessons learned highlighted the importance of field staff involvement in planning, careful beneficiary selection, and strong community ownership. Challenges included late and poor-quality reporting from some field locations, high community expectations for material support, and under-reporting of GBV due to cultural sensitivities. Overall, the SASU project demonstrated strong relevance and early impact in improving psychosocial well-being, strengthening community protection mechanisms, and enhancing socio-economic resilience. COMINSUD remains committed to consolidating these gains and scaling up results throughout the remaining project period.



Figure 6: Pictures of the training workshop with community protection focal persons and CPC in Njinikom and Belo



Figure 7: Pictures of baseline data collection in Mbengwi (A) and Micro business training in Bamenda II and III (B)

2.1.2. Food Security and Livelihoods

Within this sector, COMINSUD implemented the project titled "First Line Local Assistance for Swift Humanitarian Response (FLASH)", mainly in Mezam, Momo, and Menchum Divisions (Benakuma, Benade, Widikum). The FLASH project, which is still ongoing, is a localized rapid response mechanism jointly implemented by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), COMINSUD, Green Partners Association (GPA), and SHUMAS, with funding from SIDA/HUM and ECHO. The project responds to sudden shocks and mass displacement linked to the North-West/South-West crisis through early warning, rapid assessments, cash-based assistance, protection response, and community engagement.

In 2025, FLASH responded to three major shock alerts (15 July, 27 October and 5 November 2025), delivering timely humanitarian assistance to displaced and host populations. The project targets 1,100 households, with 7,291 individuals reached through early warning and response mechanisms, including women, men, children, elderly persons, and 65 persons with disabilities.

Emergency Preparedness and Rapid Response Capacity

FLASH significantly strengthened local emergency preparedness capacities. Ten project staff (4 men, 6 women) received training in humanitarian access, rapid response assessment, MEAL, finance, supply chain management, and ethical data handling. The capacities building activities enabled staff to better respond to shocks within the Rapid Response timeframe of 24Hs to 18 days. It also helped staff better track and report incidents, carryout assessments, analyse and report on data collected as well as supervise the cash distribution chain. In addition, 12 community focal persons (3women and 9men) and 12 enumerators (4women and 8men) were recruited and trained across Mezam, Momo, and Menchum to monitor displacement, protection incidents and early warning alerts. The focal points have been able to better identify, confirm, triangulate and report incidents while enumerators supported data collection exercises ensuring data quality. In collaboration with DRC, key rapid response tools were developed and validated, including risk assessment matrices, multisectoral assessment tools, protection incident trackers, referral forms, and monitoring frameworks, strengthening coordinated humanitarian action.

Cash-Based Food Assistance

FLASH contributed significantly to food security through unconditional cash transfers to the most vulnerable displaced households. Following shock alerts in Menchum Valley and Widikum, 3 MSAs were conducted and 1,436 households received a total of XAF 91,719,400 as cash for food assistance enabling 7,037 individuals to meet their basic food needs, increased cash flow within the community and boost the local economy. Shared reports from the assessments enabled other partners like IRC, INTERSOS, ICRC PLAN and ALIMA to meet other beneficiaries needs not limited to food. Of the 3 Post-distribution monitoring exercises conducted, 98.9% of households reported low or no reliance on negative coping strategies such as theft, survival sex, child labour, and begging after the intervention. The PDM was to ascertain the quality of the cash for food distribution process, utilization of the cash and their immediate outcomes in addressing the

wellbeing (food and nutritional situation, etc.) of the affected population within a Household. Two (2) Community Targeting Committees made up of 21 persons (8women and 13men) were established and trained on targeting, PSEA, and humanitarian principles, enhancing transparency and accountability which strengthened community participation and engagement (e.g identification of beneficiaries). Feedback and Complaint Response Mechanisms (FCRM) were operationalized, with over 300 feedback cases recorded and addressed. More than 50% of the feedback recorded were in appreciation of the support received. Others cantered on Money extorted by Momo kiosk agents', family members and proxies. Three (3) Market price monitoring and market assessments were conducted to evaluate the changes of price of goods in the market, assess the availability of goods and services present for beneficiaries to purchase upon cash reception, view the market's condition, access and safety.

Protection Response

Two (2) Rapid Protection Assessments (RPAs) were conducted in Menchum and Widikum to analyse the protection context, identify key risks, needs, priorities, challenges, and coping mechanisms affecting crisis affected and displaced populations in both locations. To ensure the collection of qualitative and representative data, 22 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with 182 persons (96 females and 86 males). Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were also conducted with 31 community leaders and representatives to triangulate findings and strengthen analysis. Findings revealed that the most prevalent protection risks included harassment by security forces, movement restrictions, limited access to basic services, kidnappings and killings. In response, Psychological First Aid (PFA), Psychosocial Support (PSS) awareness-raising sessions and referrals were done to mitigate risks and strengthen community resilience.

Also, through a focus group discussion with 12 community leaders and stakeholders (8 males and 4 females) including representatives from religious institutions, health facilities, and humanitarian organizations service mapping was conducted in Benakuma and Widikum. Twenty-four (24) service providers were identified and mapped in a service tool and disseminated within the communities to strengthen referrals, ease coordination and enable better access to services for internally displaced persons and host community members.

During the Project Phase I,39,000FCFA was provided to 4 persons (3F 1M) as rental support (Protection Small Funds (PSF)) paid directly to landlords to cover accommodation for 3 months. This was in response to incidents of forced eviction which aimed at improving the safety and security of the affected individuals, reduce exposure to further protection risks, facilitate access to basic services and provide psychosocial relief. Psychological First Aid (PFA) was provided to 809 Internally displaced and crisis-affected persons (415 males and 394 females) who experienced either anxiety, stress and trauma following exposure to various protection incidents. Also, 169 survivors of human rights violations (63 males and 106 females) participated in group Psychosocial Support sessions. Following the sessions, all beneficiaries reported improved emotional wellbeing, expressing that they felt more relaxed, hopeful and emotionally supported compared to their condition prior to the intervention.

From the Rapid Protection Assessment (RPA) results, 93 IDPs (41 males and 52 females) were referred to relevant humanitarian actors and service providers across Menchum and Momo Divisions, to facilitate rapid and appropriate assistance. All referred individuals successfully accessed the intended services to which they were referred. Generally, beneficiary feedback indicated that referrals contributed to improved access to healthcare services, safer deliveries, strengthened livelihoods through small-scale income-generating activities, and enhanced their psychological and emotional well-being.

Through the 7 awareness-raising sessions conducted in Menchum-Valley and Momo Divisions, on protection issues in conflict-affected settings community knowledge on rights violation, available services, and preventive measures were strengthened. Focus was also laid on Gender-Based Violence (GBV), International Humanitarian Law (IHL), human rights, peacebuilding, theft prevention, and social cohesion. In all, 1,319 participants were reached, including 1,188 IDPs (704 females and 484 males) and 131 host community members (75 females and 56 males). By the end of the sessions, participants demonstrated increased understanding of protection risks, rights and rights violations, available response mechanisms and community-led actions were initiated by IDPs, host community members and local leaders to address identified concerns.

Protection monitoring was conducted using a standardized Protection Incident Tracker. A total of 95 incidents of human rights violations affecting 552 individuals were recorded across COMINSUD's areas of implementation. Reported incidents included killing (22), abduction and kidnapping (22), extortion (22), physical assault (8), rape (5), torture, cruel and inhuman treatment (4), destruction of property (3), arbitrary arrest and detention (3), denial of resources (3), looting/theft (2), and sexual assault (1). The highest number of incidents was recorded in Mezam Division (44 incidents), affecting 194 individuals, followed by Momo Division (38 incidents) with 316 victims, and Menchum Division (13 incidents) impacting 42 individuals. While Mezam registered the highest number of incidents, Momo recorded the highest number of victims, as several incidents involved large-scale targeting of community members. Analysis of alleged perpetrators indicates that the majority of incidents were attributed to Non-State Armed Groups (87%), followed by State Security Forces (10%) and, to a lesser extent, civilians (3%).

In response to the identified protection risks, community-based awareness-raising sessions were conducted to address key violations and promote protective behaviours. Additionally, six (6) protection monitoring snapshots and two (2) quarterly protection reports covering July–December 2025 were developed and shared with the Protection Cluster and humanitarian partners through the Danish Refugee Council, contributing to evidence-based response planning and advocacy efforts in the areas of implementation.

Key Results, Challenges, and Outlook

sThe project achieved 100% realization of joint risk management planning with DRC and demonstrated improved staff capacity in emergency preparedness and response. Strong coordination, community-based targeting, and robust verification systems reduced errors in cash transfers and strengthened accountability. Despite challenges related to insecurity, lockdowns, and

logistical constraints, FLASH demonstrated effectiveness in delivering rapid, life-saving assistance. In 2026, preparations for subsequent response rounds are ongoing, with continued monitoring, feedback management, and coordination to ensure timely and accountable humanitarian support.



Figure 8: Pictures of temporal shelter and latrin for an IDP in Banakuma (A) and MSA in Benakuma

2.1.3. Health Sector

In the health sector, COMINSUD worked with the Global Fund via the Regional Technical Group (RTG) while implementing the project '**Community Dispensation of Antiretroviral Therapy (ARV)'**. The ARV project forms part of the Global Fund's differentiated service delivery (DSD) approach, which seeks to reduce HIV-related morbidity and mortality by decentralizing care and improving treatment adherence among people living with HIV (PLHIV). By shifting ARV refills, follow-up, and basic monitoring closer to communities, the project reduces the burden on health facilities while improving client retention and quality of life. COMINSUD is among the 100 community-based organizations (CBOs) nationally identified and accredited to implement community ARV dispensation. Since commencing this role in 2017, the organization has provided community-based HIV treatment support in Mezam Division. In 2025, COMINSUD managed an active caseload of 111 PLHIV clients.

Key Activities and Achievements

In 2025, at least 1,424 clients (36%) out of the 4,000 planned at the mentor health facility were sensitized on community ARV dispensation, resulting in the orientation of 16 new clients (32% of the target) into COMINSUD's programme. After accounting for client transfers, the active file stabilized at 111 clients. Through differentiated service delivery models, door-to-door refills, periodic distribution, and therapeutic support groups, all active clients received uninterrupted ARV services. Vital signs were routinely monitored, and all clients were screened for tuberculosis using the four cardinal symptoms. A total of 110 viral load samples were collected and analyzed, with all but one client achieving viral suppression, reflecting strong adherence and effective follow-up. The single unsuppressed case was referred back to the mentor health facility for further clinical management. Community outreach activities included two sensitization and screening campaigns

conducted in Mile 6 Mankon and Ntarinkon, where 158 community members (107 females and 51 males) were screened for HIV and Hepatitis B. One Hepatitis B positive case was identified and referred for care. In addition, three support group meetings engaged 74 clients, reinforcing adherence, viral suppression, and healthy living messages. To ensure continuity of care for vulnerable clients, 44 home visits (92% of target) were conducted for elderly, sick, and defaulting clients unable to visit the office.

Outlook

The Community Dispensation of ARV project continues to demonstrate strong performance in decentralizing HIV care, improving adherence, and achieving viral suppression among PLHIV in Mezam Division. With undetectable viral load equating to untransmissible virus (U=U), the project contributes directly to reducing new HIV infections and advancing Cameroon's progress toward the 95–95–95 targets and an HIV-free society.



Figure 9: Picture of a screening exercise in Ntarinkon

2.1.4. Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion Sector

Bread for the World (BftW) Germany supported COMINSUD's initiatives on peacebuilding and social cohesion through the project **"**Strengthening Social Cohesion, Promoting Just and Peaceful Societies (CPS)**".** In 2025, the CPS project consolidated community-based peacebuilding efforts initiated since 2022, with a strong focus on youth leadership, civil society engagement, and institutionalized peace education. The project strengthened local peace infrastructures, amplified youth voices for non-violent civic engagement, and enhanced collaboration among civil society organizations (CSOs), faith-based organizations (FBOs), trade unions, and socio-professional groups to address drivers of conflict in the North West Region.

Key Achievements

The project successfully engaged communities across multiple councils to promote inclusive, tolerant, and non-violent approaches to conflict transformation. Twenty (20) community peacebuilders from 20 councils were trained using an updated Community Peace Builder Manual, while 11 functional Local Peacebuilding Committees were established and supported across Mezam and neighboring divisions. These committees, supported through mentoring and coaching, addressed over 15 critical community conflicts, contributing to reduced tensions and improved social cohesion. Youth empowerment was a central pillar of the project. Sixteen (16) school focal persons and young community leaders were trained on assertiveness and non-violent civic engagement. Open-space youth dialogues were held in 10 councils, strengthening youth participation in self-development, community initiatives, and peaceful advocacy. Youth-led peace football tournaments in Bafut and Bamenda II reached over 7,000 youths, while media engagements amplified peace messages across 10 radio stations.

Civil society and faith-based actors were strengthened to advocate for peace and social justice. Seven (7) CSOs and thirteen (13) FBOs participated in advocacy, mediation, and networking initiatives, committing to mainstream peace in their programming. Joint forums with religious leaders, trade unions, socio-professional groups, and public authorities resulted in coordinated peace actions and advocacy plans. Peace messaging was further reinforced through the production and distribution of 100 T-shirts, 250 posters, and 500 flyers, and dissemination via 9 community radio stations and 14 social media platforms, reaching an estimated 17,000 people. Peace education was institutionalized in four subdivisions of Mezam (Bamenda II, Tubah, Santa, and Bafut). Ninety-six (96) youth leaders were trained, local risk maps developed, and socio-cultural and professional groups documented, providing a foundation for sustained advocacy and peace actions.

Lessons Learned, Challenges and Outlook

Persistent insecurity limited access to some communities, while delays in manual validation affected timelines. However, the project demonstrated that community ownership and youth participation were critical to sustainable peacebuilding and that grassroots-led approaches significantly enhances conflict prevention outcomes. Despite operating in a fragile and conflict-affected context, the CPS project achieved meaningful progress in strengthening social cohesion, empowering youth, and institutionalizing community-driven peacebuilding across the North West Region. The foundations laid in 2025 is expected to provide a strong platform for sustained peace, non-violent civic engagement, and long-term social transformation.

Event Pictures



A



B



C



D

Figure 10: Picture A indicates community peace builders at training, picture B indicates media group brainstorming on action plans, picture C shows sensitization materials and picture D shows open discussion

2.1.5. Environment and Climate Action Sector

The World Resource Institute in 2025, supported COMINSUD's efforts in environmental management and the fight against climate change. Through the project titled 'Supporting CSOs to Engage Regional and Municipal Authorities to Enhance Green Accountability in the North West Region' COMINSUD implemented a pioneering green accountability initiative aimed at bridging the gap between climate commitments and local action in the North West Region of Cameroon. The project promoted transparent and inclusive climate governance by strengthening collaboration among civil society organizations (CSOs), local councils, government technical services, and community leaders. At the core of the intervention was the establishment of a CSO-driven green accountability platform to monitor climate finance, track environmental actions, and advocate for policy coherence between national climate strategies and local development priorities.

Key Achievements

The project engaged 52 key stakeholders drawn from 21 CSOs, 10 councils, 6 government technical services, 6 parastatals, 1 university, and 8 community authorities. A comprehensive stakeholder database was developed, alongside the production and distribution of 200 sensitization booklets on green accountability, climate governance, and climate finance. Capacity strengthening was delivered through reflection, orientation, and technical workshops, enhancing stakeholder understanding of Cameroon's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plan, and sectoral climate strategies. A major milestone was the establishment of a CSO-driven Green Accountability Platform, validated through 3 day working sessions involving over 20 CSOs. The platform engaged governance structures, membership systems, and thematic working groups,

(Capacity building, Resource mobilization, Campaigning, Lobbying, Advocacy, Community empowerment, Monitoring climate change trends and financing, Information/data sharing, Collaboration/exchange forum, engage in public dialogues on issues of climate change and other environmental issues) enabling coordinated advocacy, budget tracking, and citizen engagement on climate issues. Two major CSO platform meetings, including councils, Government technical services, community representatives and University with 64 participants, resulted in joint action planning on waste management, wetlands protection, tree planting, and mining governance.

Strengthening Local Climate Action

The project actively engaged the Regional Council, Bamenda City Council, and three subdivisional councils to align municipal action plans and budgets with national climate policies. Technical workshops supported councils to integrate climate priorities such as plastic recycling, urban tree planting, solar energy adoption, and organic waste composting into local plans. 30 Community representatives were trained to participate meaningfully in climate governance processes and to collaborate with councils on locally driven climate solutions. Through community-based monitoring and field deployment, the project generated 4 GIS-based evidence maps on degraded wetlands, over 15 threatened water catchments, mining impacts where over 30 illegal mining sites were identified, several tree-planting needs within 20 communities in Bamenda, and 36 illegal dumpsites across Bamenda I, II, and III. These findings strengthened accountability, advocacy, and follow-up actions by both CSOs and councils.

Lessons, and Challenges

The project supported three community-led climate initiatives, where 4 water catchments were protected in Sisia, 3 community sensitizations on forest conservation, and 2 regional clean-up campaigns. Key lessons highlighted the value of multi-stakeholder dialogue and structured facilitation in fostering shared ownership of climate governance. The main challenge encountered was limited access to council budgets and action plans due to bureaucratic delays and transparency constraints. Overall, the project achieved 100% of planned activities and budget utilization, establishing a strong foundation for sustained green accountability in the North West Region. Continued monitoring, coaching, and engagement with councils and communities will be critical to translating evidence and commitments into long-term, measurable climate and environmental outcomes.



Figure 11: Picture A indicates workshop on understanding and engaging in green accountability in the NWR while picture B is group picture during a CSOs platform meeting

2.1.6. WASH and Natural Resource sector

Within the WASH sector, COMINSUD worked on a project titled "Bamenda Resilient and Inclusive Friendly Environment Project (SISIA)" which is now closed. The Sisia Water Project aimed to secure drinking water sources, restore degraded catchments, and improve safe community mobility in the Sisia neighborhoods of Bamenda. The project was implemented through a community-driven approach, which combines environmental protection, climate resilience, and small-scale infrastructure to address water insecurity and environmental degradation affecting vulnerable urban populations.

Catchments Protection

Four water catchments in Sisia 1, 2, 3, and 4, were secured through GPS mapping and physical demarcation. Two demonstration nurseries were established in Sisia 1 and Sisia 4, producing 5,000 water-yielding tree seedlings (Acacia, Prunus, Maesopsis, Leucaena, and Podocarpus) for ecological restoration. In addition, 1,790 Sisal and Sasepina plants were planted to form protective hedges around the demarcated catchment boundaries. A GIS-based environmental map was developed, identifying 50m buffer zones around the catchments, forests area, 4 water sources, and walkway routes about 150m to support long-term planning and monitoring.

Community Engagement and Capacity Building

To strengthen local ownership and sustainability, 30 community monitors were trained on sustainable water management, waste control, flood mitigation, and environmental sensitization. More 4 Awareness activities were supported through the production and distribution of posters, flyers, banners, and T-shirts across the community. Sensitization was carried out in WhatsApp groups created to for the 4 different sisia quarters. A participatory action plan was jointly developed to guide catchment protection, nursery maintenance, waste management, and afforestation activities.

Climate-Resilient Infrastructure

The project supported the construction of a 150-meter reinforced concrete walkway linking Sisia 2 and Sisia 3. The walkway, equipped with stone masonry drainage and spring piping, improved Safe and drinkable water, safe movement for residents, particularly school children, women, and the elderly, while reducing erosion and flood risks

Lessons, Challenges, and Conclusion

Clear demarcation and planting of hedges for the catchments reduced encroachment, while GPS-based mapping strengthened technical capacity. Key challenges included sustaining community commitment to nursery maintenance and resolving land-use disputes. Despite these challenges, the project demonstrated that community-led, nature-based solutions, supported by local authorities, can significantly improve water security, environmental protection, and climate resilience in vulnerable urban neighbourhoods.



Figure 12: Picture A shows community members planting trees in catchments while picture 2 shows the Sisia Community Nursery

3.0. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS PER PROJECT

Project 1: The Social Aid and Support (SASU) Project

Table 2: Key performance indicators for the SASU Project

Project Goal: This project will contribute to improving the psychosocial and socio-economic living situation of women and young people in the Northwest region		
Donor: Bread for the World (Germany)	**Duration:** 03 years (May 2025 – April 2028)	**Beneficiaries:** 5,080
Locations: 8 (Bamenda II & III, Belo, Batibo, Njinikom, Mbengwi, Ndop, and Widikum)	**Cost:** 35,828,000 CFA	**Status:** Ongoing

Performance indicators

Targets	**Frequency**	**Gender disaggregation**	**%**
Objective 1: To improve access to social and protection services to socially vulnerable groups in the 8 project areas			
Number of persons reached with information to enhance access to social protection services	**1,394**	829 W, 565 M, 19 pwd	
Number of persons who received psychosocial support	**158**	102 W, 56M, 8pwd	
Number of persons referred	**61**	45W, 16M, 6pwd	
Number of persons who received financial support of 20,000frs for health care services	**20**		
Objective 2: To strengthen the socio-economic situation of financially supported targeted groups in project locations			
Number of persons supported with micro-grants,	**89**	84W, 5M, 4pwd	
Number of persons with monthly savings of 10,001-20,000Frs	**79**		58.4%
Objective 3: I**mprove 2,800 vulnerable people's ability to cope with difficult life situations**			
Number of vulnerable persons who received PSS and referrals as a result of loss of business, livelihood, love ones, SGBV survivors, and ill health	**478**	370W, 106M, 23 pwd	17.1 %
Number of vulnerable persons equipped with knowledge and strategies on how to set-up, manage and grow micro-businesses	**92**	85W, 7M	
Objective 4: Increase the emotional stability of 500 SGBV survivors			
Number of survivors of rape, physical assault, emotional, sexual harassment, domestic violence, intimate partner violence etc who are following coping strategies,	**91**	SGBV (72W, 19M, 6pwd	18.2%
Objective 5: Enhance Community Protection Mechanisms (CPM) including 10 community Protection committees (CPCs) to actively support vulnerable persons			

Number of persons equipped with strategies and tools on how to address issues of protection; SGBV/GBV, child protection, etc	**68**	36M, 32 W	
Number of CPCs using acquired knowledge to address and refer cases of protection concerns	**10**		**100%**
Activity 1: Carry out a baseline and situational analysis of the crisis in the project locations			
Number of persons surveyed, including Returnees (R)	**649**	59.6% R, (29.1% unemployed)	
Activity 2: Train and support Community Protection Focal Persons to raise awareness to 8,960 community members, provide PSS to 1,120 vulnerable persons, and refer 469 vulnerable persons to SPS			
Number of Community Protection Focal trained	**8**		
Number of persons sensitized on aspects of social protection, risks mitigation, GBV prevention and response	**8,253**	5,065W, 2,867M, 321 pwd	92.1%
Number of vulnerable persons who received psychosocial support	**787**	637W, 157M, 38 pwd	**70.3%**
Number of persons who received PSS and were referred	**411**	315W, 92M, 22pwd	**87.6%**
Activity 3: Provide direct support to 100 vulnerable persons, and GBV survivors, to meet protection needs.			
Number of vulnerable persons in need who were supported with 10,000-20,000 FRS to access medical care	**70**	54W, 16M, 4 pwd	70%
Activity 4: Train and support 100 vulnerable persons on micro-business initiatives			
Number of vulnerable persons supported and equipped with knowledge and strategies on how to set-up, manage and grow micro-businesses.	**92**	85W, 7M	97%
Activity 4: Train of 80 Community leaders on community engagement in economically empowering vulnerable people and SGBV prevention and response strategies			
Number of members trained on protection; SGBV/GBV, child protection, housing land issues	**68**		85%

Project 2: First line Local Assistance for Swift Humanitarian Response (FLASH)

Table 3: Key Performance Indicators for the FLASH Project

Project Goal: Increase rapid humanitarian and protection assistance for hard-to-reach populations through enhanced emergency preparedness and response capacities of local front-line actors in Northwest Cameroon.		
Donor: Swedish Government (SIDA/HUM) via Danish Refugee Council	**Duration:** April-December 2025	**Beneficiaries:** 10,037
Locations: Momo Mezam and Menchum Divisions.	**Cost:** 146,504,756 XAF	**Status:** Ongoing

Performance indicators

Targets	**Frequency**	**Gender disaggregation**	**Location**
Objective 1: **Strengthen the emergency preparedness capacities of CSOs as well as the Rapid Response capacities in Northwest.**			
Number of staff trained on emergency preparedness, Rapid Response mechanisms, Monitoring and Evaluation, Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) tool using Kobo Toolbox	**14** (8)	8(5)W, 6(3)M	Bamenda
Number of staff trained on PSEA	**20**	5M,15W	Ntarikon
Number of enumerators and community focal persons trained on data collection, monitoring and evaluation	**13**	4W, 9M	Widikum/Benakuma
Number of Community members trained on Targeting, PSEA and Humanitarian principles	24	10W, 14M	Widikum/Benakuma
Number of people covered by a functional early warning system (KRI)	**1,968,578**		**Menchum, Momo and Mezam**
Objective 2: Contribute to improved access to food through cash transfer for the most vulnerable households displaced by a shock in the north west.			
Number of households and beneficiaries targeted for cash assistance,	**866HH and 5,593 beneficiaries**	3,023M, 2,570W, 19pwd	Menchum-Valley/Widikum
Number of HHs that effectively benefitted from cash assistance in Ditche I and Olorunti	**271**	93W, 178 M, 11PWD	Widikum
Number of HHs that effectively benefitted from cash assistance, in Benakuma and Benade	**787**	330M, 457W	Wum (Benakuma, Benade)
Total cash disbursed in Benakuma, Benade, Ditche II and Olorunti	**91,854,650 XAF**		
Number of HHs further earmarked for cash assistance in Benade following a 2nd displacement	**217**	106M, 111W	Wum (Benade)

% of households experiencing no or minimal hunger against the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) after the intervention (custom).	**18.8** (no hunger), 56**%** (moderate hunger)		Widkum, Wum
% of cash transfer amount spent on food by recipient households (custom).	42% against the 75% target		Widkum, Wum
Number of people enabled to meet their basic food needs (KRI)	**7,291**	3,691M, 3,600W, 65 pwd	
Number of complaints received and resolved during the cash transfer process	**300**		Widkum, Menchum-Valley
Number of staff and enumerators trained on Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) using Kobo Toolbox	**13**	9M, 4W	Menchum Valley/Widikum
Number of Beneficiaries reached for PDM	**495**	252M, 243W	Widikum/Menchum-Valley
Objective 3: Deliver an emergency protection response and promote community resilience by raising awareness and improving access to protection services			
Number of HHs reached during the Rapid Protection Assessment (RPA) exercise	**213**	99W, 102M, 12sG	**Ditche I, Olorunti**
Number of protection incidents (torture, seizure and destruction of property) that received PSS	**69**	43M, 26F	Diche I.
Number of cases that received referrals to INTERSOS and ALIMA and followed-up	**93**	41M, 52F	Menchum Valley/Widikum
Number of persons sensitized on early and forced marriages	**470**	187M, 283F	Benakuma

Project 3: Community Dispensation of Antiretroviral (ARV)

Table 4: Key Performance Indicators for the ARV Project

Project Goal: To bring ARV Treatment closer to the community		
Donor: Global Fund via Regional Technical Group (RTG)	**Duration:** 1 year (January-December 2025)	**Beneficiaries: 8,080**
Locations: Mezam Division.	**Cost:** 706,250 FCFA	**Status:** Ongoing

Key performance indicators

Targets	**Frequency**	**% Realization**
Objective 1: Sensitize 4000 clients on community dispensation of ARVs and bring in 50 new clients to COMINSUD from the Bamenda Regional Hospital (mentor health facility).		
Number of clients sensitized in the mentor health facility on community dispensation	1424	36%
Number of new clients orientated and brought into the organization from the mentor health facility.	16	32%
Objective 2: Dispense Antiretroviral to 170 PLWHIV (clients), follow up using the differentiated service delivery (DSD) that is door to door, Piodic, therapeutic groups, Take and document vital signs of all clients each time they come for refill of medication and screen them for Tuberculosis and Collect viral load samples from 170 clients and transport to the Regional Laboratory for analysis. .		
Number of clients in the active file who received services using the DSD methods,	111	65.2%
Number of viral load samples collected for laboratory analysis at the mentor facility	110	100%
Objective 3: Carry out 4 community Sensitization sessions, 200 HIV screenings and linking of positive cases, 4 quarterly support group meetings with an average of 25 persons, and 48 home visits to clients who are unable to come to the office for refill		
Number of community Sensitization sessions carried out	2	50%
Number of people screened for HIV and Hepatitis B virus	158 (107W 51M)	
Number of support meetings organised	**3**	75%
Number of persons who attended the 3 support meetings	74 (59W, 15M)	
Number of home visits carried out to clients who were unable to come to the office for refill	44	92%

Project 4: Strengthening Social Cohesion, Promoting Just and Peaceful Societies (CPS Project)

Table 5: Key Performance Indicators for the CPS Project

Project Goal: To empower young men and women in the community to present their interest in local and national context without violence		
Donor: Bread for the World (BftW) Germany	**Duration:** Jan. to Dec. 2025	**Beneficiaries:** 20,050
Locations: Mezam, Momo, Ngo ketunja, Menchum, Boyo	**Cost:** 24,845,000 frs CFA	**Status:** Ongoing

Key performance indicators

Targets	Frequency	% Realization
Objective 1: 40 community members from 17 councils in the North west region are engaged to use community peace building transformative approaches to promote the value of positivity, inclusion, equality, tolerance and non-violent mechanisms for building just and peaceful societies		
Number of community peace builders trained	**20**	50%
Number of councils engaged in the peace building process	**20**	117%
Number of peace-building committees created in Mezam.	**11**	
Number of schools that reported improved awareness of peace education, peer mediation, and psychosocial support mechanisms.	**7**	
Objective 2: Young women and men are empowered to play an active role in shaping their future and contribute to the development of their communities by representing their interests in local and national issues in non -violent ways.		
Number of school focal persons, young community leaders who have been trained on youth empowerment approaches for building assertiveness	**16**	
Number of youths who attended a lobby forum with delegates, municipal and regional officials to support the actions of youth desk	**50**	
Number of youths who attended an open space discussion held in Tubah, Santa, Batibo, Bafut, Mbengwi, Bamenda I, II, and III, Wum and Widikum	**200**	
Objective 3: Civil society and faith-based actors contribute to promoting ethical changes in society to reduce violence, fragmentation, marginalization, and various harm on the population, especially vulnerable adolescents, youths, and segments of the population affected by the crisis		
Number of CSOs that actively engage in campaign and actions to combat violence, transforming conflicts, fighting against torture, and promote and protect the rights, freedoms, and dignity of persons;	**7**	
Number of FBOs that actively engage in campaign and actions to combat violence,	**13**	
Number of T-shirts produced with peace messages to promote peaceful societies	**100**	

Number of posters produced with peace messages to promote peaceful societies	**250**	
Number of Flyers produced with peace messages to promote peaceful societies	**500**	
Objective 4: The notion of peace education is planted in 4 subdivisions in Mezam (Bamenda 2, Tubah, Santa and Bafut) with local committees empowered to engage in actions for the realization of peace		
Number of workshops organized in the 4 subdivisions on peace education	**4**	
Number of youths who attended the peace education workshops	**96**	
Number of copies of Community Peace Builder Manuals produced to facilitate transformative change	**250**	
Number of community peace builders trained on approaches and tools for Community peace building with transformative action plans	**20**	
Number of Local Peace Building Committees supported to implement transformative action plans or address specific conflicts within their communities.	**20**	
Number of communities where peace action plans have been implemented (Bamenda I, II, III, Bafut, Tubah, Santa, Bali, Mbengwi, Batibo, Widikum)	**11**	
Number of people reached during annual exchange forums (e.g football tournaments) to promote peer learning and to capitalize on the results and good practices of 20 Local Peace Building	**7000**	
Number of local community radios and used to disseminate information on peace	**9**	
Number of social media platforms used to disseminate information on peace	**14**	
Number of people reached with peace messages on radio and social media platforms	**17,000**	
Objective 5: The Community Peace Building Approach is practiced in 10 councils with functional Local Peace Building Committees working to address conflicts that brings harmony amongst segments of the populations…		
Number of councils with functional peace building committees	**10**	100%
Number of violent or at risk of violent youths reached by the peace building committees in Bafut only	**275**	

Project 5: Supporting CSOs to engage with the Regional Council and Bamenda Municipal Authorities to enhance Green Accountability in the Northwest Region of Cameroon

Table 6: Key Performance Indicators for the Green Accountability Project

Project Goal: To enhance collaboration between CSOs, the Regional Council and Bamenda Municipal Authorities in ensuring Green Accountability in the Northwest Region of Cameroon		
Donor: World Resources Institute	**Duration:** January - November 2025	**Beneficiaries: 13,000**
Locations: North West Region	**Cost:** 31,500,000 XAF	**Status:** Closed

Key Performance Indicators

Targets	Frequency	% Realization
Objective 1: Bring together CSOs and municipal and regional authorities to a single platform to discuss ways to engage green accountability in the North West Region		
50 key stakeholders (CSOs, public actors (PA), municipal authorities (MA)and communities (C), Parastatals (P), Universities (U)) are brought together in a workshop to engage in climate governance discussions.	**52** (21 CSOs, 6 PA, 10 MAs, 6P, 1U)	104%
10 Local Government and Private sectors actively engaging in budget allocation for Climate action.	**16**	160%
30 CSOs actively are engaged in the Green Accountability Platform, collaborating with communities, and securing financial commitments for climate action.	**21**	70%
At least 10 community-led initiatives supported by councils and CSOs address climate governance and promote Green Accountability.	**9**	90%
Number of people reached during sensitization in Sisia community on climate change and the importance of forest conservation	**1000**	
Activity 1: Carry out identification and creation of a data base of key CSOs and Public Actors involved in climate change		
Number of CSOs, public actors (PA), municipal authorities (MA) and communities (C), Parastatals (P), Universities (U)) identified and included in the database	**75** (32 CSOs, 13 PA, 18 MAs, 9P, 3U)	
Activity 2: Organized a 2 days reflection and orientation workshop with 50 key stakeholders to enable them have a better understanding and engage in Green Accountability and Climate Governance processes		
Number of participants drawn from CSOs, government technical services, regional and municipal councils, parastatals, universities, community representatives, and the media, who attended the reflection and orientation workshop	**74**	148%

Number of copies of an information and sensitization guide on green accountability, climate governance, and climate financing	**200**	
Activity 3: Set up a CSO driven platform to promote Climate Change Financing in line with National policies, plans and strategies for effective monitoring of climate governance actions in the North West Region that will contribute to reducing carbon emissions		
Number of CSO driven platforms set up	**1**	
Number of CSOs on the platform	**21**	
Number of participants who attended a CSO platform meeting to deepen understanding, strengthen capacities and share experiences for better engagement and support Green Accountability processes	**27**	
Activity 4: Organize 2 days working session with 20 CSO actors to review and approve framework document guides the setting up and functioning of a CSO driven platform		
Number of participants (CSOs, PA, media) that attended the 2 days workshop	**36** (19 CSOs, 12 PA, 5 media	180%
Activity 5: Organized 3 days technical workshop with the Regional Council, the City Council and the 3 subdivisional Councils in Bamenda to establish and adapt action plans involving budgeting for local climate actions		
Number of participants brought together in the 3 days workshop (six councils: Bamenda City, Bamenda I, II, III, Bafut, and Tubah and 3 key government technical services (MINEPDED, MINDDEVEL, and PROLOG)	**20**	
Activity 6: Train 30 frontline community representatives in Bamenda to engage in green accountability and climate governance processes		
Number of Community representatives trained	**23**	
Number of other stakeholders (Pas, councils and media) who attended the training	**9**	
Number of publications made on climate governance	**2**	
Activity 7: Carry out monitoring of green accountability and climate governance processes in the Region based on actions by government, and provide coaching and backstopping to enable Regional Council, the City Council, the 3 subdivisional Councils and communities in the implementation of local plans and actions		
Key areas identified for environmental action (Tree planting, Mining, waste management and Wetlands)	**4**	
Number of sites identified as requiring tree planting (institutions, catchments etc)	**62**	
Number of wetlands needing sustainable management	**10**	
Number of mining sites (sand and rock mining) needing sustainable management	**38**	
Number of major and illegal dumpsites mapped out across Bamenda I, II, and III	**36**	

Project 6: Bamenda Resilient and Inclusive Friendly Environment Project (Sisia Project)

Table 7: Key Performance Indicators for the Sisia Project

Project Goal: Implementation of a System for Securing and Managing Access to Drinking Water in Sisia Neighborhoods of Bamenda.		
Donor: UN HABITAT, FEICOM, Bamenda City Council	**Duration:** August - July 2025	Beneficiaries: 5,000
Locations: Sisia Bamenda	**Cost: 45,256,195** XAF	**Status:** Closed

Key Performance Indicators

Target	**Frequency**	**% Realization**
Objective 1: Enhance catchment protection, catchment edging, and tree planting		
Number of hedge plants planted in Sisia 1,2,3 and 4 (target 1800)	**450**	25%
Number of catchments demarcated in Sisia 1,2,3 and 4 (target 4)	**4**	100%
Number of trees planted in the catchments (target 5000 trees)	**1250**	25%
Activity 1: Identification, engagement, and coordination of stakeholders in Sisia		
Number of stakeholder engagement meetings held across Sisia zones	**5**	
Number of stakeholders and institutions engaged (target 5)	**5**	
Activity 2: Hold participatory meetings and ensure governance support with the Sisia Supervisory Committee		
Number of participatory meetings held with SSC members	**4**	
Activity 3: Carryout community sensitization and awareness raising on water and waste management		
Number of flyers produced for sensitization	**300**	
Number of t shirts produced for sensitization	**50**	
Number of signboards produced for sensitization	**6**	
Number of community sensitization activities conducted	**5**	
Activity 5: Training and deployment of community monitors for environmental monitoring		
Number of community monitors trained for monitoring of environmental issues (target 30)	30	100%
Activity 6: Catchment identification, demarcation, mapping, and protection		
Number of catchments demarcated (target 4)	4	100%
Activity 8: Establishment and management of demonstration nurseries		
Number of demonstration nurseries established (target 4)	4	100%
Number of tree seedlings produced and maintained	5000	
Activity 9: Forest restoration through tree removal, planting, and boundary protection		
Number of non-water-friendly trees removed	1500	
Number of environmentally friendly and boundary trees planted	4000	
Objective 2: Environmental work for the catchment protection, catchment edging and tree planting		
Length of reinforced concrete walkway constructed	150m	
Number of drainage and spring protection structures completed	2	

Our Partners

















