



# Justice, Gender and Resiliency in Crisis Contexts

2021–2025 Strategic Report

# Purpose of Report

This Strategic Report documents the institutional evolution, programmatic achievements, and strategic learning of Research and Advocacy for Gender Justice (RAGJ) from 2021 to 2025. It reflects RAGJ's commitment to accountability, transparency, and evidence-based reflection in complex crisis and displacement contexts in Cameroon.

The report serves as a strategic consolidation of results achieved under RAGJ's 2021–2025 Strategic Plan, “Innovating and building resilience in conflict through an integrative emergency management strategy for grassroots communities and institutions in Cameroon.” While the analysis draws primarily on verified data from 2021–2024, it also references key developments and transition initiatives in early 2025 to ensure strategic continuity.

This document is not intended as a stand-alone annual or financial report. Rather, it provides an integrated narrative of RAGJ's thematic contributions, institutional strengthening, partnerships, and learning, and is designed to inform stakeholders, partners, and regulatory authorities, including as part of RAGJ's NGO registration and institutional development processes.

The report also lays the foundation for RAGJ's next strategic phase (2026–2030), ensuring coherence between past achievements, current reforms, and future priorities in advancing justice, gender equality, and resilient institutions in crisis contexts.

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# Table of Contents

<b>Purpose of Report</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>A Beacon of Resilience and Transformation (Executive Summary)</b>	<b>04</b>
<b>Methodology and Approach</b>	<b>05</b>
<b>RAGJ's Blueprint</b>	<b>06</b>
<b>Implementation Areas</b>	<b>07</b>
<b>Operational Context: Conflict, Displacement, and Institutional Constraints</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Thematic Achievements and Result</b>	<b>11</b>
• Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment	12
• Civil Documentation	17
• Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response	18
• Gendered Socioeconomic Engagement	21
• Localising UNSCR 1325 and the WPS Agenda	24
• Child Protection and Education Support	26
<b>Institutional Strengthening and Collaboration</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Financial Performance</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Key Lessons</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Risk and Mitigation Snapshot</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Reflections on the 2021-2025 Strategic Framework</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Looking Ahead: Strategic Priorities for 2026–2030</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Annex I: Success Stories and Testimonials</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Annex II: Photos and Media Links from WPS Project</b>	<b>40</b>



# A Beacon of Resilience & Transformation

Between 2021 and 2025, RAGJ advanced gender justice, strengthened community-based protection systems, and localized the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda in Cameroon's conflict-affected and displacement settings. Through an integrated approach combining legal empowerment, feminist analysis, psychosocial support, participatory governance, and community-driven development, RAGJ reached over 420 hard-to-reach communities, delivering more than 28,500 protection, justice, and empowerment services to 22,564 vulnerable and displaced individuals across the Northwest, Southwest, West, Littoral, and Centre regions.

This report consolidates RAGJ's programmatic achievements, institutional learning, and governance reforms under the 2021–2025 Strategic Framework. It draws on verified programmatic and financial data, aligned with audited periods, and highlights key 2025 transition initiatives ensuring strategic continuity.

The theme, “Justice, Gender, and Resilient Institutions in Crisis Contexts,” reflects RAGJ's strategic evolution from emergency-focused interventions to systems-oriented, gender-responsive governance and justice reform, building resilient local institutions capable of sustaining peace, rights, and development.

## Key achievements:

- Strengthened governance and oversight through Board of Trustees (BoT) audits and internal reforms.
- Enhanced institutional capacity via monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning processes.
- Delivered life-saving protection services in high-risk, hard-to-reach communities.
- Supported 21,947 individuals: 9,206 received civil documents, 10,351 received legal assistance, and 2,390 received specialized GBV services.
- Mobilized 130 CSOs and 521 peacebuilders to advance a Women, Peace & Security constituency.
- Provided educational support to 70 marginalized/displaced children and hosted recreational activities for 26 children.
- Collected data from over 6,000 individuals to guide cash assistance and needs assessments

Beyond service delivery, the 2021–2025 period generated critical institutional learning, highlighting both the strengths and limits of emergency-focused approaches, and laying the foundation for a 2026–2030 strategy focused on systems-oriented, gender-responsive governance, justice reform, and resilient, equitable institutions.



**Patience N. Agwenjang**

Executive Director

*We extend our deepest gratitude to the communities that entrusted RAGJ with their stories and struggles; to our BoT for their principled leadership; and to our staff and volunteers for their courage, professionalism, and commitment under difficult conditions.*

*We also acknowledge the invaluable partnerships with UNHCR, Coady Institute, Canada High Commission in Cameroon, UNDP, GIZ, OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM, DRC, AIRD, government services, municipal councils, and civil society partners, whose collaboration made this work possible.*

# Methodology and Approach

This Strategic Report draws on a combination of programmatic, financial, and qualitative data generated during the 2021–2025 strategic period, with verified reporting and audited financial data covering 2021–2024, and selected transition initiatives referenced in early 2025 to ensure strategic continuity.

## Data Sources

Information presented in this report was compiled from multiple sources, including:

- Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) systems
- Program activity reports and partner submissions
- Case management and service delivery records
- Community feedback mechanisms and participatory assessments
- External audit reports and internal financial reviews

## Analytical Approach

RAGJ adopted a participatory and rights-based approach, integrating gender analysis, conflict sensitivity, and Age, Gender, and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) principles. Quantitative data were triangulated with qualitative insights from communities, partners, and field teams to ensure accuracy, contextual relevance, and ethical integrity.

## Ethical Considerations

All data collection and reporting followed survivor-centered and do-no-harm principles, with strict attention to confidentiality, informed consent, and the protection of personal information. Sensitive cases, particularly those related to gender-based violence and child protection, were anonymized to safeguard individuals and communities.

## Limitations

Operational constraints linked to insecurity, access restrictions, displacement, and population mobility affected data collection in some locations. As a result, figures presented should be understood as conservative estimates reflecting verified cases and services delivered within accessible areas.

## Implementation and Institutional Role

While several interventions documented in this report were supported by institutional partners, including UNHCR, RAGJ served as the primary implementing and technical lead, responsible for program design, contextual adaptation, community engagement, service delivery models, and field-level problem solving. RAGJ's institutional knowledge, legal expertise, and community trust were central to achieving these results in highly constrained and insecure environments.



# RAGJ's Blueprint

**Motto:** *Recharged for innovation*

**Vision:** RAGJ envisions a gender-just society where women and girls are fully integrated into microeconomic and macroeconomic governance.

**Mission:** RAGJ's multidisciplinary team of legal, governance, MEAL, data, and development experts works to advance women's rights through action-research, evidence-based advocacy, and data-driven policy and law-making. The organization is skilled in community mobilization, emergency programming, psychosocial support, socio-legal referrals, legal empowerment, coaching, and training, ensuring impactful grassroots engagement.

## Core Values

- **Integrity:** Upholding the highest ethical standards in all gender justice initiatives.
- **Innovation:** Applying cutting-edge research, reflective learning, and collaborative approaches.
- **Inclusiveness:** Engaging stakeholders at all levels to foster participatory environments.
- **Respect:** Honoring the inherent worth of every individual with dignity.
- **Transparency:** Ensuring openness in operations and decision-making.
- **Accountability:** v Responsibly managing resources and answering to stakeholders.
- **Empowerment:** Strengthening individuals through legal and non-legal measures that promote self-sufficiency and economic growth.

### 2021-2025 Strategic Goal:

Innovating and building resilience in conflict through an integrative emergency management strategy for grassroots communities and institutions in Cameroon.

### Strategic Orientations and Priorities for 2021-2025

1. Promote justice, peace, and human rights through political, economic, socio-cultural, institutional, structural, and digital transformation.
2. Advance participatory governance for co-created peace at microeconomic and macroeconomic levels.
3. Build inclusive economies via reconstruction, reintegration, relief, and recovery activities that empower disadvantaged populations.



# Program Areas

## **Justice and the Rule of Law (JRoL):**

Provides accessible, survivor-centered legal services for vulnerable, marginalized, and displaced individuals, particularly women, girls, and gender-diverse persons. Integrates economic empowerment initiatives and GBV response.

## **Governance and Democratic Accountability (GDA):**

Strengthens community engagement and participatory governance, promoting gender equality, social inclusion, and accountability. Supports policy reform advocacy and builds community capacities for a more inclusive society.

## **Assets and Natural Resources Governance (ANRG):**

Promotes sustainable management of local assets and natural resources, supporting environmental protection and local economic development while ensuring equitable community benefits.

## **Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL):**

Implements a systematic approach to enhance program effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability. Ensures ethical principles, stakeholder integration, and continuous organizational learning.





# Implementation Areas





# Strategic Communities

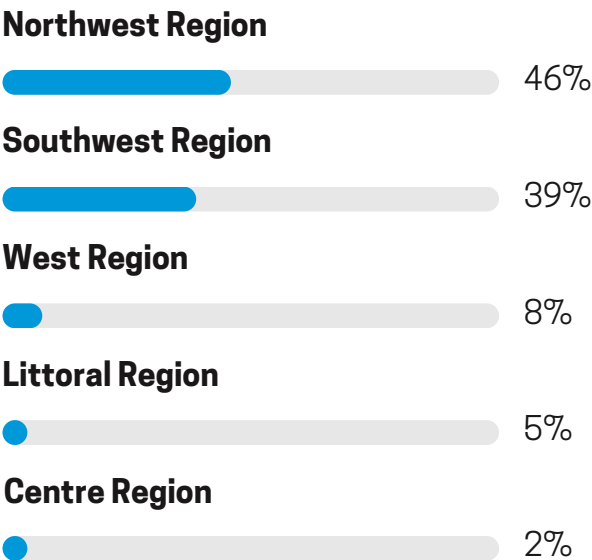
Between 2021 and 2025, RAGJ and its partners actively engaged at the grassroots level, empowering communities and expanding outreach each year through a broad range of essential protection and development services. Through initiatives focused on legal support, civil documentation, gender-based violence prevention, and the localization of the WPS Agenda, RAGJ effectively applied the Assets-Based Community-driven Development (ABCD) approach to mobilize local capacities, strengthen community resilience, and foster sustainable, inclusive, and peace-responsive change among vulnerable populations.

420+  
Communities

The goal of this project is to create a resilient community where individuals have access to critical legal resources and civil documentation, ensuring their rights are protected and their voices are heard. By addressing gender-based violence and promoting awareness, we aim to cultivate an environment of safety and equality, ultimately contributing to the overall well-being and empowerment of affected individuals. Through our commitment to sustainability, we envision a future where communities thrive independently and can advocate for their own needs.

## WHERE WE WORKED

Percentages Covered per region of intervention



Mezam, Momo, Menchum, Boyo, Ngoketunjia, Bui

188



Fako, Meme, Manyu

160



Bamboutus, Menoua, Mifi, Noun

44



Moungo, Wouri

41



Mfoundi, Mefou et Afambaamba, Mfou

13

# Operational Context: Conflict, Displacement and Institutional Constraints

RAGJ operated in a highly volatile environment marked by protracted conflict, political instability, and mass displacement, particularly in the Northwest and Southwest regions. Armed confrontations between state security forces and non-state armed groups, criminality, arbitrary arrests, extortion, and movement restrictions significantly constrained humanitarian access and heightened protection risks for civilians.

Frequent lockdowns, curfews, strikes, and bans on movement and everyday items disrupted livelihoods, access to services, and family unity, while widespread destruction of infrastructure and inter-communal tensions, particularly farmer-herder conflicts, further exacerbated insecurity and displacement. These conditions disproportionately affected women, children, persons with disabilities, and forcibly displaced populations.

Within this context, RAGJ adapted its programming through community-based delivery models, secure communication channels, and flexible operational planning. These realities shaped not only program design and risk management but also the cost, pace, and modalities of service delivery, reinforcing the need for resilient, localized, and partnership-driven approaches.





# Thematic Achievements

Working in partnership with UNHCR, UNDP, the Canadian High Commission, the Coady Institute, GIZ, and other operational partners, RAGJ advanced protection, gender justice, and community resilience across conflict-affected regions of Cameroon. Between 2021 and 2025, RAGJ delivered more than 28,500 protection, justice, and empowerment service instances, supporting an unduplicated total of 22,564 vulnerable and displaced individuals across the Northwest, Southwest, West, Littoral, and Centre regions.

- Access to Justice and Legal Protection (10,351 persons)
- Civil Documentation and Legal Identity (9,206 persons)
- Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Response (2,390 persons)
- Gendered Socioeconomic Engagement (6,000+ persons)
- Localization of the WPS Agenda (521 peacebuilders)
- Child Protection and Education Support (96 children)

Through these integrated interventions, individuals accessed justice, legal identity, protection, and essential social services, while strengthening their understanding of rights, legal remedies, and peacebuilding processes. Many were relieved from harassment, arbitrary arrest, and insecurity, restoring freedom of movement and personal dignity. Others achieved economic recovery through employment, small-scale trade, and farming, enabling school enrolment for children and reducing household dependency.

Collectively, these outcomes strengthened family stability, confidence, and social cohesion, supporting communities to rebuild with greater dignity and resilience. In some cases, households relocated to safer environments, reducing exposure to environmental and security risks while gaining improved access to mobile connectivity, digital information, and services that enhance protection and livelihoods.



# Access to Justice and Legal Empowerment

In 2023–2024, under the UNHCR–RAGJ partnership, a total of 10,351 individuals across seven divisions in the Northwest and Southwest regions of Cameroon received legal counseling, representation, and advocacy services through free (pro bono) mobile, on-site, and online legal aid clinics, as well as structured legal case management.

These interventions were implemented in collaboration with 70 community leaders serving in LSCs, who facilitated outreach, case referrals, and community sensitization.



## 1. Legal Counselling and Awareness

A total of 10,271 individuals benefited from legal counselling and rights awareness sessions, held in churches, schools, community gatherings, and detention centers.

The sessions focused on:

- Legal rights awareness for displaced persons, women, children, and persons with disabilities.
- Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response, including rape, sexual harassment, assault, and deprivation.
- Access to documentation, justice, and protection services for conflict-affected populations.

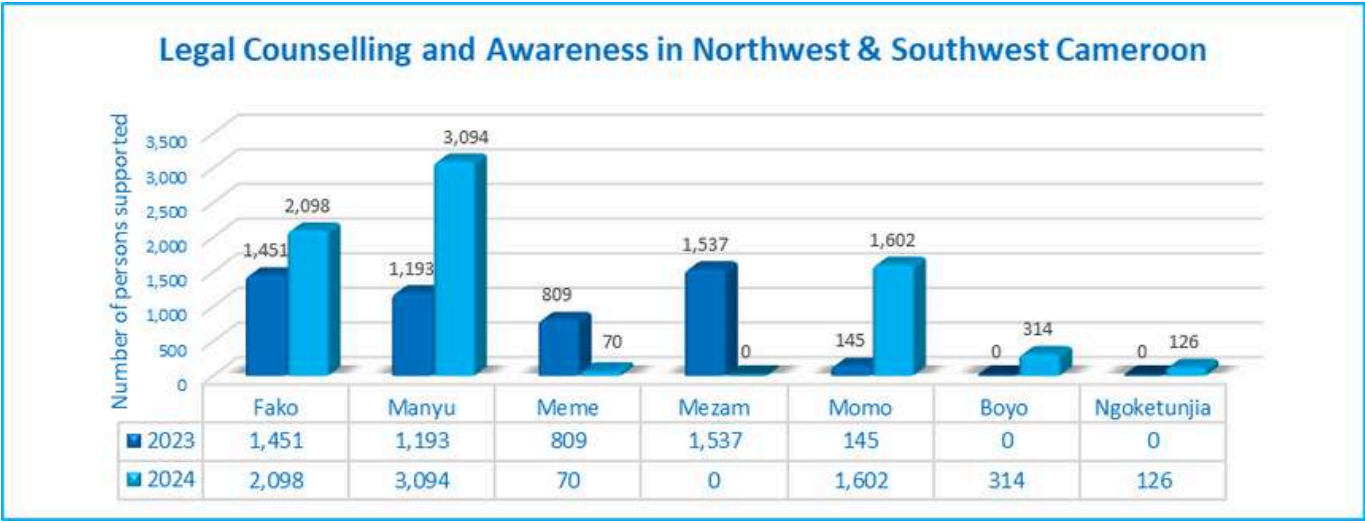
### Gender and Age Breakdown:

- 72.5% (7,451) of participants were female, including 6,005 women, 936 girls, and 510 older women.
- 27.5% (2,820) were male, including 1,998 men, 581 boys, and 241 older men.

### Regional Highlights:

- Manyu Division: 4,287 participants (including 1,409 women).
- Fako Division: 3,549 participants (including 2,056 women).
- Momo Division: 1,043 women recorded among participants.
- Ngoketunjia, Boyo, Mezam, and Meme Divisions: moderate participation, with increasing demand for legal aid and justice services.

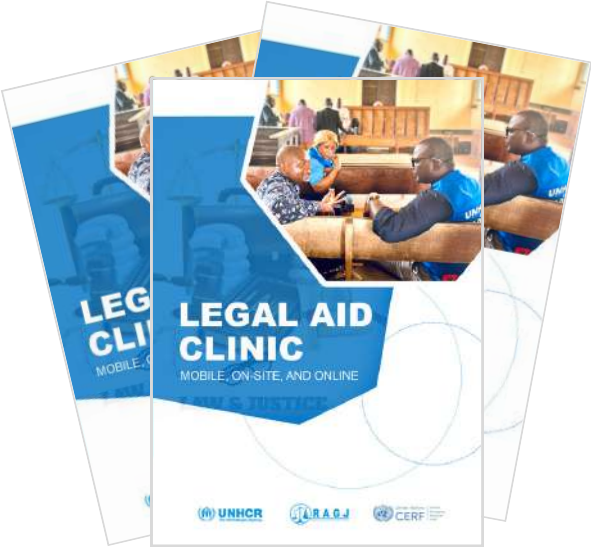




Following the consultations, most participants reported feeling relieved and empowered, having gained practical insight into their legal situations and options. Many expressed confidence to report human rights violations, particularly GBV cases, and to engage community referral pathways.

Community leaders acknowledged the initiative’s role in linking local needs to credible justice mechanisms.

To sustain impact, 1,000 copies of a Community Handbook on the Legal Aid Clinic were produced and distributed free of charge to communities and protection actors. The handbook offered self-help guidance on GBV, sexual abuse, exploitation by aid workers, and abuse by teachers, doctors, or host families.

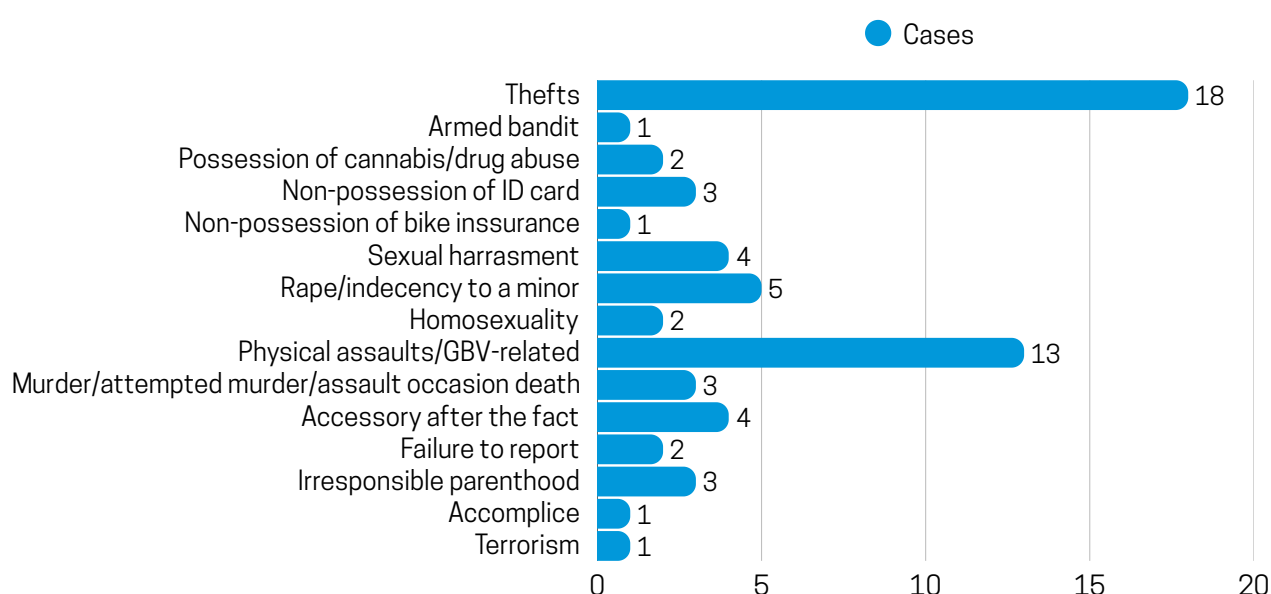


## 2. Legal Representation and Case Management

Following on-site and online consultations, 80 individuals received pro bono confidential legal representation for complex protection risks and human rights violations. These cases were managed via RAGJ's Justice and Rule of Law (JRoL) procedures, which integrate survivor-centered and child protection approaches.

### Breakdown of Legal Representation:

- 11 persons were accompanied during out-of-court arrangements (e.g., preliminary investigations, examining judges, or family/community mediation) and advocacy to prevent unnecessary litigation.
- 36 persons received representation during litigation proceedings, often as a last resort for victims or reformed suspects.
- 33 persons benefited from other legal and non-legal services, including documentation, medical-legal certificates, restraining orders, psychosocial first aid, and referrals for medical or livelihood support.



### Peculiarity of Cases

- Arbitrary or prolonged detentions, delayed judgments, and administrative bottlenecks.
- Juvenile offenses, such as theft, lack of identification, or drug-related infractions.
- Gender-based violence, including domestic abuse, rape, indecency, forced marriage, and child abandonment.
- Family and alimony disputes, improving stability through UNHCR-supported multipurpose cash assistance.
- Protection of unaccompanied minors, separated families, and homeless persons.
- Socioeconomic reintegration of ex-detainees facing stigma and hardship.



## Impact

Beneficiaries of legal representation reported relief from trauma, restored dignity, and renewed confidence in pursuing justice. Many experienced family reconciliations and felt protected from perpetrators, enabling them to rebuild their lives and assert their rights.

## Overall Outcome

Across both legal counselling and representation, RAGJ and its partners significantly enhanced access to justice, gender-responsive protection, and legal literacy among displaced and vulnerable populations.

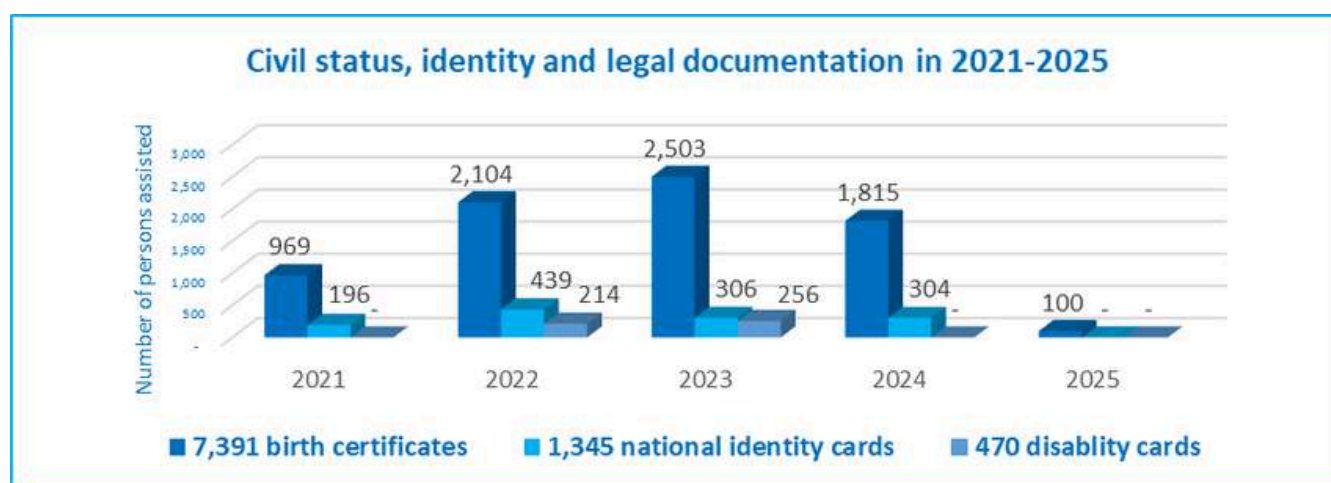
These interventions demonstrate the power of community-based legal empowerment in advancing gender justice, human rights, and inclusive governance within fragile and conflict-affected regions.



# Civil Documentation

Working in partnership with UNHCR, UNDP, and GIZ, RAGJ supported 9,206 individuals to obtain civil documentation, including 7,391 birth certificates, 1,345 national identity cards, and 470 disability cards, across 400+ communities in 42 subdivisions and 8 divisions spanning the Northwest (Bui, Boyo, Mezam, Menchum, Momo), Southwest (Fako, Manyu, Meme), West (Bamboutos), and Littoral (Moungo) regions.

Annual outputs progressed steadily, with 1,165 documents issued in 2021, 2,757 in 2022, 3,065 in 2023, 2,019 in 2024, and 100 in 2025. Over the reporting period, UNHCR supported 8,311 documents, UNDP supported 795 documents in one year, and GIZ contributed 100 documents toward an overall project target of 300, reinforcing multi-partner collaboration in advancing legal identity and protection.



*In 2023, 1,000 copies of the Community Handbook on Civil Documentation were distributed free to communities and protection actors. The handbook provided practical guidance to help displaced individuals navigate civil documentation challenges, avoid fraud, understand ID application rejections, and respond safely to abuse by aid workers, authorities, or other community members*





# Gender-Based Violence

In the low-protection context of Northwest and Southwest regions, gender-based violence, including denial of resources, physical assault, and rape, remains widespread. In 2024, in partnership with UNHCR, RAGJ delivered comprehensive GBV services in Belo, Fundong, and Njinikon (Boyo Division), guided by a situational analysis with 75 CBPC members (see the section on community engagement and women’s empowerment).

*GBV prevention, mitigation, and response in Boyo division resulted in 2,390 people receiving specialized GBV services through sanitization (1,974 people), case management (287 people), and livelihood training (152 people).*

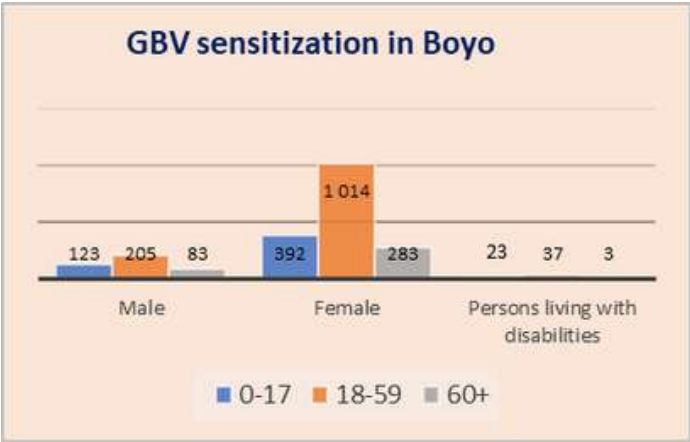
## Community sensitisation

Over 82.4 % (1,969) of participants were girls, 16.9% (403) were women, 52.7% (1,259) were older women, and 12.8% (307) were older women. 4.4 % (105 persons) were persons with disabilities, and 1.6 % (39) were pregnant women.



2,100 people were sensitized in community settings, meeting houses, njanji groups, schools, churches, and hospitals to prevent, mitigate, and respond to GBV incidents. 1,689 of the participants were girls (392), women (1,014 and older women (283). 87 participants were persons with disabilities, and 24 participants were pregnant women. Sensitization sessions were tailored to each group's needs, interests, and peculiarities.

This included a critical session with Njinikom Drivers Union, which resulted in commitments to change behaviors towards women and girls. These sessions facilitated GBV incidence reporting through the UNHCR-RAGJ and other community mechanisms

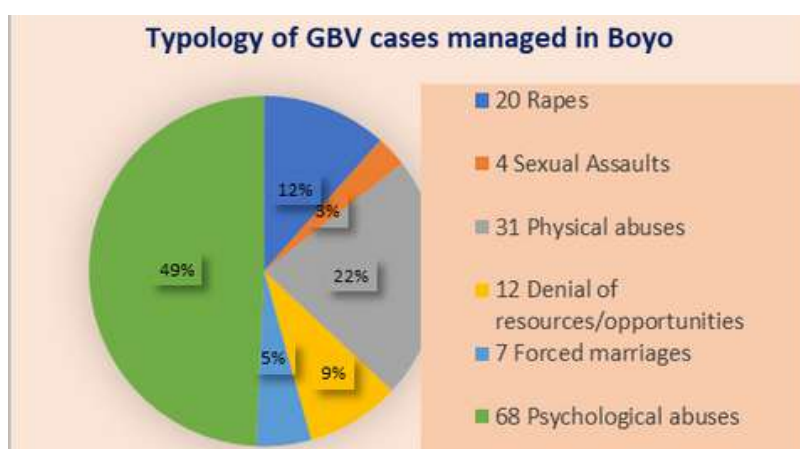
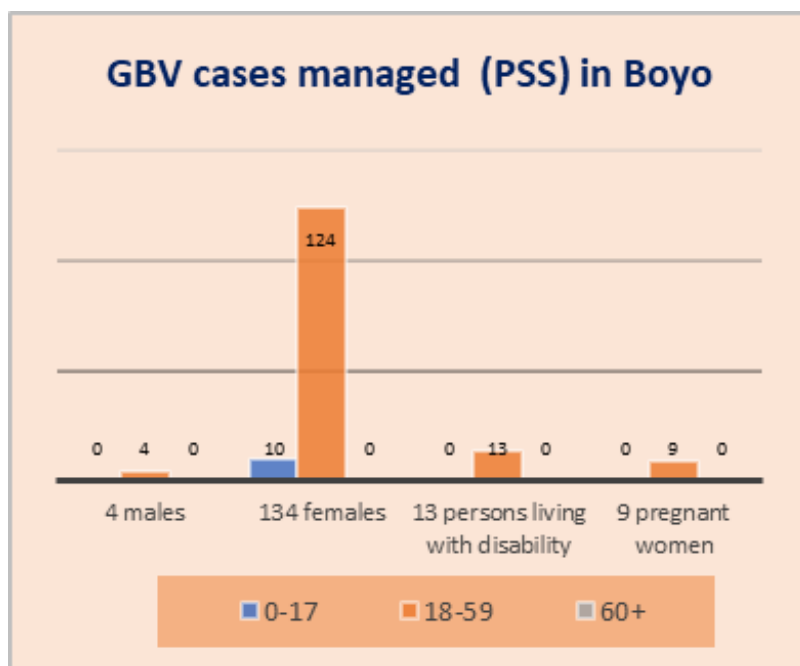


# GBV Case Management and Psychosocial Support

138 GBV survivors in Boyo receive case management services ranging from psychosocial first aid, psychosocial support, and detailed follow-up of their daily routines.

97.1% (134) of cases managed were girls, 7.2% (10) were women, 89.9% (124) were men, and 2.9% (4) were men. However, 9.4% (13) of cases concerned persons with disabilities, and 6.5% (09) were pregnant women.

Psychological abuse represented 49% of the cases managed, followed by physical assault cases, which represented 22% of the cases. 20 cases of rape after 72 hours were equally reported. Cases of denial of resources and opportunities were critical, as they were largely influenced by the effects of matrilineal succession on GBV survivors. Of the 138 psychosocial support cases managed, 85 experienced multiple forms of violence.





## Dignity Kits

200 girls, women, men, and boys exposed to protection risks, including GBV survivors, received dignity kits with essential items to support their well-being and help restore their dignity. 22% of dignity kit recipients were 44 persons with disabilities, primarily members of Comfort the Blind Association. 15.5% were 31 pregnant women, with a significant number of nursing mothers. Another considerable number received income generation and life skills training, multipurpose cash, and shelter/NFI support to improve their livelihoods.







## 16 Days Activism Against GBV

Building on the 2024 theme of “Towards Beijing +30: UNiTE to End Violence against Women & Girls,” with an accent on “Responding and Rebuilding after Abuse,” a succession of activities was organized to commemorate the 16 Days Activism Against GBV in Boyo.

1. **World Disability Day Celebration** with Fundong Association of Persons with Disabilities and Comfort the Blind Belo – sensitization focused on disability rights, inclusion & GBV.
2. **School-related GBV Sensitization** in GBHS Fundong and SAJOCCUL Fundong engaged 400 students in discussions about GBV types, clinical management of rape, its consequences, and available support, including community referral pathways to explore.
3. **Cultural Jamboree** with 200+ people in Fundong, including community leaders, GBV survivors, students, and cultural groups, engaged in psycho-ergo therapy activities, including football matches, traditional dances, and rope-jumping challenges, alongside GBV sensitization that fostered social cohesion and symbolic commitments to end GBV. All community participants received GBV Treats (Body Milk, Eau de Javel, Liquid Soap, and Vaseline) produced by GBV survivors.
4. **Women and Girls Corner Discussions** in Fundong focused on building self-esteem, peaceful living, inclusion, tolerance, and diversity amidst GBV occurrences/challenges.
5. **Community Engagement with traditional leaders** to devise context-suitable strategies for mitigating and responding to GBV, as well as women's and girls' engagement in the community.
6. **Digital Awareness Campaign**, including online content publication highlighting activities across digital platforms like LinkedIn, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, and the website.





# Gendered Socioeconomic Engagement

## Participatory Assessment in Boyo Division

Supported by UNHCR, in April 2024, RAGJ conducted situational analyses in Belo, Fundong, and Njinikom, engaging 75 members of Community-Based Protection Committees. Findings revealed gender-based violence as a major protection concern linked to customary inheritance practices. In Boyo's matrilineal system, property passes through the maternal line, often leaving widows and children dependent on nephews who may exploit or mistreat them. This dependency reinforces gender inequality, limits women's land ownership, and perpetuates dowry practices that commodify women. Even women who own land fear expropriation by relatives, while state land encroachment has further intensified scarcity and disputes.

Weak and sometimes corrupt traditional councils issue conflicting rulings, causing land cases to be misreported to inappropriate authorities, such as the Gendarmerie, which fosters impunity and mistrust. The presence of non-state armed groups heightens fear and restricts reporting of protection incidents, while poverty and insecurity increase women's exposure to abuse, sexual violence, and exploitation. Domestic violence is often normalized under the guise of discipline, and children born out of wedlock, frequently undocumented and abandoned, face severe protection risks due to the absence of community child protection services.





## Economic Empowerment

Supported by UNHCR, a total of 157 participants, including girls, women, men, and boys, were empowered through both theoretical and practical training in producing household marketable items such as Body Milk (200 × 250ml), Eau de Javel (200 × 250ml), Liquid Soap (250 × 750ml), and Vaseline (200 × 100g). Participants comprised 100 GBV survivors, members of social and cultural groups, six persons living with disabilities, and six pregnant women. All products were assembled and distributed to GBV survivors and participants during the 16 Days of Activism, including the GBV Cultural Jamboree held in Fundong.



## Supporting UNHCR-GIZ's PESoP Project for Economic and Social Participation of IDPs in Cameroon's West Region

From November to December 2024, RAGJ supported UNHCR in the PESoP project by providing administrative and financial assistance for 155 enumerators and casual workers involved in training, registration, profiling, and sensitization activities in Bafoussam 1, Dschang, Foumban, Kouoptamo, and Mbouda from November to December 2024.



## Protection servicing

About 2000+ persons referred to UNHCR by RAGJ for CBI support to mitigate protection risk were provided multipurpose cash, shelter, and NFI support, which improved the livelihoods of individuals and families. *Kyle is one such person. He struggled to provide for his wife and children (out-of-school dropouts) amidst displacement and hardship. After receiving birth certificates for his children and multipurpose cash support, he enrolled the children in school. He purchased a second-hand bike, which is now the source of livelihood for his family.*

## UNHCR-supported feedback and response mechanisms

Regular feedback/appreciation calls were received from people supported across all the project communities. This helped identify issues and people needing more attention and support, improving the response strategy and impact tracking.

## Contribution to other UNHCR participation assessments:

- Age, Gender, and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) Assessments in the North-West, South-West, West, and Littoral regions in 2023 and 2024.
- Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) for Buea flood incidence (2023), Egbekaw attack (2023), Bitingi attack (2024), Upper Bayang attack (2024), etc.

## Supporting DRC's Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment

RAGJ supported DRC in conducting 300+ household surveys in Northwest and Southwest Cameroon, capturing displacement trends and key sector needs. The findings provided critical evidence to guide humanitarian coordination and response planning.



# Localising UNSCR 1325 and the WPS Agenda

## Building a National WPS Constituency

With support from the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives, Coady Institute's International Centre for Women's Leadership, and eight Coady alumnae CSO leaders, RAGJ advanced the localisation of UNSCR 1325 in Cameroon. The project "Blending Citizen-Led and Community-Driven Research and Practice to Build a Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Cameroon" strengthened the capacity of 130 CSOs and 521 people across the Centre, Littoral, Northwest, and Southwest regions, reaching over 107,000 people online.

Through strategic mapping, four regional workshops, and four case study community discussions in rural and peri-urban areas, the project promoted an inclusive WPS constituency aligned with the four pillars of UNSCR 1325 and Cameroon's 2018–2020 National Action Plan:

- **Participation:** Advancing women's representation in peace and governance processes nationwide.
- **Protection:** Strengthening policy and budgetary measures to safeguard women's rights and prevent GBV.
- **Prevention:** Institutionalising data collection and accountability for gender-transformative action.
- **Relief & Recovery:** Promoting gender-responsive emergency response and preparedness.

Using Assets-Based Community Development and Domains of Change frameworks, participating CSOs and communities mapped community peace assets and designed action plans integrating gender-transformative and peacebuilding approaches. The project elevated the visibility of rural women's leadership, often absent in formal peace processes, and fostered lasting collaboration, mentorship, and coordination among CSOs. Sustaining progress will require continued community trust, political engagement, and institutional partnerships.





## Expanding the WPS Agenda Across Conflict-Affected Regions

RAGJ continues to advance the WPS agenda nationwide, using community-led, rights-based approaches grounded in UNSCR 1325.

### Participation – Amplifying Women’s Voices

- Mobilised women and girls in 420 localities to engage in peacebuilding and governance.
- Strengthened participatory governance via Legal Support Committees and Community-Based Protection Committees.
- Conducted community assessments in Boyo, Fundong, Belo, and Njinikom to challenge customary barriers to women’s land and property rights.
- Hosted Women and Girls’ Corner Dialogues during the 16 Days of Activism to promote rights awareness and confidence-building.

Outcome: Women emerged as community peace advocates, challenging harmful practices and driving inclusive local peace processes.

### Protection – Survivor-Centred GBV Response

- Provided specialised GBV services to 2,390 individuals; legal aid clinics reached 10,351 people.
- Supported 138 GBV survivors (95% females) with comprehensive case management: medical, legal, and psychosocial support.
- Distributed 200 dignity kits, including to women with disabilities and pregnant survivors.
- Achieved notable protection outcomes, including the rescue of a child rape survivor in Limbe, highlighting RAGJ’s survivor-first model.

### Prevention – Legal Literacy and Norms Transformation

- Sensitised 10,351 community members on GBV and legal rights through halls, njanji groups, schools, and churches.
- Engaged men in dialogues (e.g., Njinikom Drivers Union), securing public commitments to combat violence.
- Distributed 2,000 legal aid and civil documentation handbooks to enhance legal awareness and reduce exploitation.
- Provided legal representation for GBV and juvenile cases in conflict areas, preventing wrongful detentions and promoting justice accountability.

### Relief & Recovery – Economic and Social Reintegration

- Issued 9,206 civil documents (7,391 birth certificates, 1,345 ID cards, 470 disability cards) to displaced persons.
- Trained 157 women and girls in livelihood skills, including soap, Vaseline, body milk, and bleach production.
- Provided education support to 70 vulnerable children, including a 28 year old wmen out of school for eight years.
- Linked 2,000+ vulnerable persons to cash-based interventions, supporting recovery and resilience.

RAGJ’s WPS interventions model is a localized, survivor-centred, and inclusive peacebuilding approach. By embedding WPS priorities in community structures, empowering rural women leaders, and linking legal empowerment with livelihood recovery, RAGJ continues to advance sustainable peace and gender justice in Cameroon.



# Child Protection and Learning Support in Honor of Chief Agwenjang Paul Neville



## Tech and Treat Holiday Camp

26 children participated in a team-building holiday camp designed to strengthen social skills, cooperation, and communication. Activities included basic ICT, pastry making, indoor and outdoor games, and group challenges, fostering creativity, self-efficacy, and emotional well-being. Several children discovered new talents and passions, forming friendships that extended beyond the camp.





# Back to School Program

In honor of Chief Agwenjang Paul Neville, in 2023-2024, RAGJ supported the education of vulnerable, marginalized, and displaced children across the Southwest and Littoral regions.

## Key Achievements:

- 70 children (ages 9–15) from Upper Costain, Water Tank, Tole, Bonakanda, Bova, CDC Moliwe (Fako Division), and Kottoh Nactigal (Moungo Division) received school supplies.
- A 28-year-old woman, out of school for eight years, was supported to enroll in Form One at secondary school.
- Parents, including CDC workers with delayed salaries, were encouraged and enabled to send their children to school.

## Impact:

- Children reported improved literacy and writing skills, and were excited to use new school materials.
- Families gained renewed motivation to support their children's education despite financial challenges.

## Legacy:

This initiative reflects Chief Agwenjang Paul Neville's vision of inclusive education, youth empowerment, and community development, ensuring marginalized children have meaningful opportunities to learn, grow, and participate in society.





# Institutional Strengthening and Collaboration

From 2021 to 2025, RAGJ entered a period of institutional transformation, consolidating governance systems, enhancing staff capacity, and expanding strategic partnerships.

## Governance and Oversight:

The BoT strengthened its leadership through internal audits, strategic decision-making, and policy reviews, ensuring greater accountability and transparency across all operations. Gender parity in leadership has remained at 77.25% women, affirming RAGJ's feminist leadership.

## Systems Strengthening and MEAL:

RAGJ integrated a robust MEAL framework, promoting participatory monitoring, digital data management, and adaptive learning. Over 23 institutional policies on HR, finance, procurement, gender equality, safeguarding, and ethics were developed and enforced, embedding a culture of compliance and continuous improvement.

## Governance Reforms and Legal Transition:

RAGJ initiated a constitutional and governance review to transition from an association to an NGO, aligning its internal framework with national law and international standards. The reform clarified the mandates of the General Assembly, BoT, and Executive Directorate, and strengthened participatory and ethical decision-making.

## Strategic Partnerships:

Collaboration with UNHCR, UNDP, Canadian High Commission, Coady Institute, DRC, GIZ, WILPF, and coordination with OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM, and government services advanced joint protection, peacebuilding, and governance initiatives. RAGJ's participation in AGDM, MIRA, and protection profiling exercises reinforced its reputation as a trusted local partner in humanitarian coordination.

## Financial Accountability:

RAGJ completed two external audits by BDO Jordan, an UN-accredited firm, confirming adherence to international financial management and internal control standards.

## Learning and Recognition:

In 2022, RAGJ's collaboration with UNHCR on legal aid and civil documentation received Effective Help's Award for the most cost-effective protection intervention in Cameroon. RAGJ's journey was also featured as a Chapter, **"The Wisdom of Many Hands: Peacebuilding and Resilience in Cameroon"** in the book "Rooting for Change", affirming RAGJ's contribution to knowledge and feminist peacebuilding practice. Internally, outstanding staff received awards in recognition of their efforts and commitment.

## Internal Learning and Staff Capacity Development:

During this strategic period, RAGJ prioritized institutional learning and staff development as key drivers of organizational growth. Regular training workshops, peer exchanges, and coaching sessions strengthened staff skills in project management, MEAL, gender mainstreaming, legal aid, and digital data systems.

Reflective learning sessions and after-action reviews were introduced to capture lessons from the field and translate them into improved practices and policies. These efforts enhanced institutional efficiency, promoted a culture of continuous learning and accountability, and empowered staff to deliver high-quality, rights-based programs with professionalism and integrity.

By institutionalizing learning and professional growth, RAGJ is building resilient teams, nurturing feminist leadership, and reinforcing organizational sustainability, ensuring its continued capacity to innovate and lead transformative governance and justice initiatives.

# Financial Performance

Between 2021 and 2025, RAGJ managed total revenue of XAF 648,214,814 and expenditures of XAF 592,732,183, resulting in a net surplus of XAF 47,012,631, attributed to UNHCR-supported programs. Funding was largely project-based, with UNHCR as the principal donor, complemented by UNDP, the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives, BMZ/EU (GIZ), DRC, and member contributions. Expenditures prioritized direct program costs, with lean administrative and personnel spending, reflecting cost-efficient service delivery. Financial oversight was ensured through internal controls and donor-compliant reporting, including two UN-accredited external audits conducted by BDO Jordan for UNHCR-funded operations in 2023 and 2024.

RAGJ's collaboration with UNHCR on legal aid received Effective Help's Award (2022) for cost-effectiveness. Overall, RAGJ demonstrated strong financial stewardship, operational efficiency, and institutional resilience, providing a solid foundation for funding diversification and sustainability in the 2026–2030 strategic phase.

Item Description	Revenue (XAF)	Expenditure (XAF)	Changes in Net Assets (XAF)
RAGJ Members' Contributions	9,987,300	9,987,300	0
UNHCR	592,877,514	545,864,883	47,012,631
UNDP	22,020,000	22,020,000	0
Canada Fund for Local Initiative	10,600,000	10,600,000	0
DRC	340,000	340,000	0
BMZ/EU (GIZ)	3,920,000	3,920,000	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>648,214,814</b>	<b>592,732,183</b>	<b>47,012,631</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
<b>Personnel Cost</b>			
Allowances/Contractual Services	121,730,001	121,455,001	275,000
<b>General expenses</b>			
Direct Operating Costs	489,675,867	444,746,413	43,730,094
Administration & Other Costs	22,901,646	19,894,109	3,007,537
Gifts & Donations	5,437,300	5,437,300	0
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>648,214,814</b>	<b>592,732,183</b>	<b>  47,012,631</b>



# Key Lessons

The following lessons emerged through joint reflection and learning with communities, partners, donors, and implementing stakeholders across humanitarian, development, and governance sectors.

## 1. Localised Approaches Deliver High Impact and Cost Efficiency

Community-based and area-based delivery models, implemented through Legal Support Committees, Civil Documentation Committees, and Community-Based Protection Committees, proved both impactful and cost-efficient. Partner collaboration and community leadership enabled wider reach, reduced operational costs, and strengthened sustainability.

## 2. Strong Governance Underpins Financial and Programmatic Credibility

Effective oversight by the BoT, reinforced by audits and partner accountability mechanisms, strengthened fiduciary discipline and donor confidence. Clear governance structures improved risk management, compliance, and strategic decision-making.

## 3. Integrated MEAL Systems Enhance Value for Money

Jointly developed MEAL systems improved coordination, reduced duplication, and supported evidence-based resource allocation. Continuous feedback and learning with partners enhanced program quality while ensuring efficient use of resources.

## 4. Institutional Investment Strengthens Resilience

Strategic investments in policies, systems, staff capacity, and digital tools, supported by partners, were essential to scaling impact responsibly. These investments enhanced organizational resilience, compliance, and readiness for NGO legal status and diversified funding.

## 5. Partnerships and Funding Diversification Reduce Risk

Collaboration with diverse partners highlighted the importance of funding diversification to reduce dependency and operational risk. Strategic partnerships enabled co-financing, shared learning, and adaptive responses in volatile contexts.

## 6. Accountability Builds Trust at All Levels

Transparent financial management, survivor-centered programming, and open communication with communities and partners strengthened trust, reinforced ethical practice, and sustained donor and community confidence.



# Risk and Mitigation Snapshot

Operating in protracted crisis and conflict settings, RAGJ encountered a range of risks that shaped program design and institutional decision-making during the 2021–2025 period.

## Security and Access Risks:

Insecurity, armed violence, lockdowns, and movement restrictions limited access to some communities.

**Mitigation:** RAGJ adopted community-based delivery models, remote support modalities, and secure communication channels, while coordinating closely with partners and community leaders.

## Operational and Staff Well-being Risks:

High workloads, trauma exposure, and volatile environments posed risks to staff safety and well-being.

**Mitigation:** RAGJ prioritized duty-of-care measures, peer support, capacity development, and adaptive planning.

## Financial and Funding Risks:

Dependence on limited funding streams increased vulnerability to funding disruptions.

**Mitigation:** RAGJ strengthened financial controls, diversified partnerships, and invested in compliance and audit systems to enhance donor confidence.

## Institutional and Regulatory Risks:

Transitioning from an association to NGO status required legal, governance, and systems reform.

**Mitigation:** RAGJ undertook a comprehensive constitutional review, clarified governance roles, and aligned policies with national law and international standards.





# Reflections: 2021-2025 Strategic Framework

The 2021–2025 period marked RAGJ’s evolution from a research association into a nationally recognized institution advancing justice, gender equality, and governance reform. Operating within Cameroon’s complex humanitarian and conflict-affected context, RAGJ demonstrated adaptability, leadership, and innovation in responding to protracted crises.

## Strengths and Achievements

The Strategic Framework’s emphasis on resilience and integrative emergency management enabled RAGJ to effectively combine humanitarian protection with justice and governance interventions.

Key strengths included the framework’s flexibility, community-centered design, and integrated approach to legal empowerment, gender-based violence response, civil documentation, and women’s leadership. These elements allowed RAGJ to scale impact responsibly, sustain community trust, and deliver cost-effective services in high-risk and hard-to-reach settings. Community-based structures proved particularly effective in maintaining access, mitigating operational barriers, and reinforcing local ownership

Collectively, these achievements demonstrate RAGJ’s credibility, operational effectiveness, and capacity to bridge the humanitarian–development–peace nexus in fragile contexts.

## Challenges and Lessons

The period also revealed critical areas for institutional adaptation. Prolonged insecurity exposed the limitations of short-term humanitarian responses and underscored the need for stronger institutional systems, staff capacity development, governance consolidation, and financial controls. The experience further highlighted the importance of diversifying partnerships and funding sources to reduce institutional and operational vulnerability.

## Institutional Maturity and Strategic Realignment

During this period, RAGJ consolidated its governance and accountability foundations through strengthened transparency, inclusive participation, and oversight mechanisms. Enhanced MEAL systems, participatory audits, and policy reforms improved evidence-based decision-making and reinforced community-centered programming.

Notable institutional recognition included RAGJ’s collaboration with UNHCR on legal support and civil documentation, which **received Effective Help’s Award for the most cost-effective protection intervention in Cameroon (2022)**. RAGJ’s story was also featured as a Chapter **“The Wisdom of Many Hands”** in the book “Rooting for Change”, affirming its contribution to feminist governance and peacebuilding practice.

Overall, the 2021–2025 period represents RAGJ’s transition from predominantly emergency response toward a more strategic, systems-oriented organization, laying a solid foundation for deeper engagement in gender-responsive governance, research, and institutional reform in the next strategic phase.

# Looking Ahead: Strategic Priorities for 2026–2030

RAGJ's next strategic phase will deepen impact, strengthen institutional resilience, and expand feminist governance leadership through four priorities.

## **Women's Leadership & Gender Justice**

Strengthen GBV prevention, women's economic empowerment, inclusive governance, and reform processes through gendered legal and fiscal reforms, and peacebuilding.

Key initiatives will include:

- Design and implement integrated GBV prevention and response programs that combine legal aid, psychosocial support, and economic empowerment, while tackling harmful gender norms through community education, advocacy & institutional reforms.
- Develop Gendered Legal Empowerment Toolkits to enhance legal literacy, constitutional awareness, democratic participation, and feminist governance innovations.
- Expand RAGJ into a legal and policy think tank that provides expert advisory services, supports governance and justice reform, and contributes to policy innovations.
- Localize and implement the WPS agenda through feminist peacebuilding and leadership initiatives.
- Establish the Agwenjang Paul Neville Memorial Fund aimed at empowering emerging leaders and strengthening inclusive governance through scholarships, mentorship, capacity-building, and community-led projects.

## **Civic Engagement, Economic Governance & Natural Resources Management**

Strengthen accountability, transparency, and inclusive economic governance by supporting participatory governance, fiscal justice, and equitable resource management.

Key initiatives will include:

- Promote inclusive civic participation and digital literacy, and support local councils and civil society networks to adopt digital accountability and feedback systems that enhance transparency and citizen engagement.
- Advance transparency and participatory governance in local budgeting, fiscal management, and natural resource governance, ensuring equitable benefit-sharing and inclusion of women and youth in decision-making.
- Empower women-led enterprises and community cooperatives to strengthen value chains, fiscal justice, and sustainable resource management, fostering local economic resilience and gender-equitable growth.
- Mainstream the WPS Agenda in local peacebuilding, resource governance, and economic recovery efforts to strengthen women's resilience and participation in post-conflict development.



## Research & Partnerships

Drive evidence-based advocacy, learning, and collaboration for transformative governance and gender justice.

Key initiatives will include:

- Forge academic, institutional, and civil society partnerships to produce policy-relevant and impact-oriented research on justice, governance, and gender equality.
- Conduct legal, socio-economic, and impact studies to inform programming, advocacy, and institutional reforms, ensuring decisions are guided by credible data and lived community experiences.
- Promote legal literacy and public education on constitutional rights, gender justice, and transitional justice through participatory research, dialogue platforms, and dissemination of user-friendly knowledge tools.

## Institutional Sustainability

Secure RAGJ's long-term resilience, operational excellence, and financial sustainability (subject to phased implementation and resource availability).

- Diversify funding streams and strengthen staff and leadership capacities.
- Accelerate digital transformation in justice and governance programming.
- Consolidate internal systems for transparency, accountability & organizational learning.

## Strategic Outlook

The 2021–2025 period reaffirmed RAGJ's identity: resilience and innovation are central, and women-led, community-owned peace, justice, and governance processes drive lasting, inclusive transformation. Building on this foundation, the 2026–2030 strategy positions RAGJ to shift from responsive interventions toward deeper, systems-level change, anchored in women-led, rights-based, and locally driven approaches to peace, justice, and governance.



# Annex I: Success Stories

*Multiple testimonies have emerged, with beneficiaries or their parents breaking into tears at the relief of having documents. Over 100 persons used their birth certificates to obtain a national identity card and purchase/re-register their SIM cards.*

**Improved livelihoods:** Some have used their documents to obtain jobs (at a Micro-Finance company, as an MTN sales agent, etc.), constituting documents for job applications, completing business registration, fulfilling legal bike ride requirements, etc. For example, 23-year-old Gideon was forced to flee from Ndu to Bamenda with his siblings when their house was burned down. He lost his documents and struggled to get a new birth certificate, to no avail. He explained, "I couldn't make much money from riding a bike to provide for my siblings because I would run away from the Police while working. I don't remember the day I registered. I just heard news on the streets that people are registering IDPs for Birth certificates at Mile 4. Then I rushed there, and my information was collected. Today, I have a birth certificate, which is an essential document. I also have an ID card, I will not have to settle too many Police controls, and I will be able to make enough money to feed my siblings and myself. Thank you, UNCHR; this is a surprise blessing".



*After four years of struggle, a painter was forced to flee from Ediki Monge to Buea after his brother was brutally killed. Residing in a high-risk neighborhood and without a birth certificate and ID card exposed him to constant harassment from the police, and he could not secure formal jobs in other communities and distant locations, worsening his financial struggles. Now that he has a birth certificate and ID card, he can move freely, obtain jobs, and rebuild his life.*

**Free movement:** Many people have escaped extortion from state security forces, arbitrary arrest, and detention since the reception of their ID cards. Others could relocate to a safe location due to insecurities. Some people expressed that, since the advent of the crisis, they have never traveled back to their communities, but now they can return to their place of origin, as they now have the legal documents. Someone testified, "...I can confidently identify myself as a Cameroonian citizen." Another person could travel to bury her relative in the village.

**School registration/enrolment:** Many pupils/students who had dropped out of school for up to 7 years, were repeating studies, or could not enroll for studies (in primary, secondary, and vocational schools) or write public exams, are now furthering their learning.

**Access to essential services:** Some used their documents to access social services, legalize marriage, file a litigation case for rape and child and release from prison. her child with birth certificates, an ID card, and multipurpose cash. She also received Psychosocial Support (PSS) and Psychological First Aid (PFA), which helped improve her behavior.



**A first-of-its-kind rescue of a child from death after severe rape:** Five-year-old Fifi and her mother fled from Wum, located in the Northwest region, to seek refuge in a fisherman's community in Limbe, where her mother resorted to sex work in a brothel. Tragically, Fifi was raped three times within a week by a Nigerian fisherman a grim reality often faced by children in that community, where such acts go unpunished due to bribery and corruption. Thanks to a referral from the Ministry of Social Affairs, the intervention by UNHCR-RAGJ enabled Fifi to receive critical medical care, covering her medical costs. She was found to be critically anemic, and her health report indicated only a 1% possibility of future childbearing. During this time, Fifi and her mother were provided with a safe space while efforts were made to re-arrest the perpetrator, who had escaped from detention after committing his crimes. The community found the courage to speak out against him, spurred by UNHCR-RAGJ's mobile legal clinic counselling sessions, and in addition to medical aid, Fifi and her mother received psychosocial first aid and ongoing support, along with legal counselling, cash assistance, clothing, food, and transportation to a new secure location following their stay in the safe space. As the case unfolds in court, the local municipal council has partnered to shut down the brothel where Fifi's mother worked, leading to the arrest of the person running the brothel. Notably, other young girls in the community have been liberated from sexual exploitation, effectively dismantling the network that trafficked women from Wum.

**Child abuse and sexual exploitation within the school setting:** Bobo, a 13-year-old boy whose mother is disabled, was tragically raped by his teacher after they were forced to flee from Ngoketunjia to Buea. Disturbingly, Bobo's case was reported to be the fourth instance of sexual abuse by this same teacher. When the school authorities were informed, Bobo and his siblings were promptly dismissed, and their mother faced threats. At the hospital, Bobo's mother, despite her disability, was denied access to the test reports, medico-legal documents, and photographs documenting the injuries sustained by Bobo. Following the intervention of UNHCR-RAGJ, she obtained the necessary medical reports and certificates. At the same time, Bobo was provided with a birth certificate, psychosocial first aid, and ongoing support with regular follow-ups. Additionally, they received food assistance and legal representation in court. The perpetrator has since been charged with multiple offenses, including rape (*Section 296*), *homosexuality (Section 347(1))*, *indecent with a minor (Section 346(4))*, and *conditional threats using a knife (Section 302(1)) of the Penal Code*. He also faces enhanced penalties due to his position as a teacher (*Section 298*). The court has delivered a favorable judgment for Bobo and three other young victims. Moreover, a civil claim has been filed against the school, compelling it to implement stringent measures to combat child abuse and sexual exploitation within its environment.

**An unaccompanied minor and ex-detainee reunited with a relative:**

Sixteen-year-old Papi was arrested due to suspicion of being an informant and charged as an armed bandit after escaping from an armed camp where he was kidnapped and forced to perform menial tasks. Papi dropped out of school in 2018 due to the ongoing crisis and the death of his father. While imprisoned, Papi was believed to be dead by his family. After two months of efforts to locate his relatives, it was discovered that his mother and grandmother were presumed dead after fleeing from their village during a violent crossfire. Papi was released from prison through the intervention of UNHCR-RAGJ and provided temporary shelter through assistance from the Ministry of Social Affairs. Although he faced stigma during his time at the shelter, Papi eventually reunited with his maternal aunt and reintegrated into his new community. He has received a birth certificate, an ID card, psychosocial support, multipurpose cash assistance (facilitated by his aunt), and essential non-food items.



**A one-of-its-kind release from prison:** Jojo, a 30-year-old bike rider who had been displaced, was extraordinarily granted bail by the Military Tribunal after facing charges of terrorism and not possessing an ID card. At the time of his arrest, he was recovering from a 17-month coma caused by a serious bike accident. The Gendarmerie held him in custody while undergoing preliminary investigations at the Military Court. Despite the inquiry clearing him of any involvement with NSAG activities, he remained detained due to his stepbrother's status as an NSAG fighter who had been killed. Ultimately, Jojo's charge was revised to "failure to report," leading to his release on bail so he could continue his treatment and work toward acquittal. Top of Form

**Family reconciliation:** Nineteen-year-old Mia was compelled to flee to Buea with her family, living in a dilapidated 'plank' shelter. She became pregnant by a neighbor's son, and his family initially agreed to take her in to live in their more modest home. However, as time went on, they became physically and verbally abusive towards her. When the baby reached six months old, they took the child from Mia and forced her to leave. Thanks to intervention and follow-up discussions at the Police station involving both families, Mia was reunited with her baby and reconciled. The family of her child's father committed to providing her with alimony to support her and the child moving forward.

**Fostering hope for teenage mothers:** Eighteen-year-old Cindy, a teenage mother, faced immense challenges in caring for her child after experiencing rape, sexual harassment, and rejection from her family. With the help of case management, psychosocial support, dignity kits, and livelihood assistance, she obtained an ID card, facilitating her relocation. She enrolled in evening school and began a trade. Now, Cindy serves as an inspiration for other teenage mothers seeking to rebuild their lives.





**“I have received life”:** Amidst displacement, homelessness, the death of her relatives, poverty, hardship, and insecurity, 50-year-old Mami Aya and her children had endured prolonged physical assault (with some incidents requiring hospitalization due to severe beatings) and humiliation from her husband. After receiving psychosocial first aid, psychosocial support, and legal counselling, she built the confidence to file for divorce and has since been provided with legal representation, resulting in a favorable judgment. Mami Aya and her children are beginning to heal

from their trauma, and she has experienced a remarkable transformation, stating, “I have received life.” Additionally, she was given a dignity kit and cash-based intervention support, empowering her and her children to launch a food business.

**Woman with a disability overcoming gender-based violence:** Eyo, a 33-year-old woman with a speech disability, was compelled to flee from Mbonge to Kake-Bwitingi. After spending a year in her new community, she began to suffer prolonged physical abuse and humiliation from her husband just seven months into their marriage. His relentless torment and neglect created a miserable existence for Eyo and her children, as he consistently refused to send them to school. With the help of psychosocial first aid, ongoing support, and legal counseling, Eyo gained the confidence she needed to break free from this cycle of abuse. This support not only alleviated her children's trauma but also led to a transformative physical and emotional recovery for Eyo. Additionally, she received cash support that allowed her and her children to start a small business. In November 2024, a court ruling was issued in her favor, granting her a divorce.

**Secured Alimony:** Zozo, a single mother, was compelled to flee from Belo to Douala and Buea due to homelessness and hardship, leading her to work in a brothel as a sex worker. Fortunately, her partner helped her escape that life and they welcomed a child together. However, she endured physical violence and public humiliation from him and felt unable to return to Belo without proper identification documents. With intervention, her partner, accompanied by their relatives as witnesses, committed at the Police Station to stop harming her. He also provided her with 50,000 FRS to help her start a business. Additionally, she received vital support in the form of a certificate of loss, a birth certificate, and an ID card, which facilitated her return to Belo. Once back, Zozo continued to benefit from psychosocial support, a dignity kit, and cash assistance, all of which have enabled her to secure a stable livelihood for herself and her family.

**Revitalized livelihoods and expanded access to education:** “Mami Shaa,” a survivor of physical and sexual violence, faced severe hardship raising her four children in displacement. With RAGJ’s psychological support, skills training in detergent production, and multipurpose cash assistance, she revived her small “shaa” business. This enabled her to send her children to school and enroll her eldest daughter in nursing school. Her family’s living standards and dignity have been restored, and they now feel confident, self-reliant, and integrated within their host community — paving the way for a brighter future.



**Fresh perspective:** Mami Zoey is a separated survivor of gender-based violence (GBV) who cares for a household of ten, which includes six children, two siblings, one of whom is a widow whose husband was killed by a stray bullet and her bedridden mother, who has been accused of witchcraft by her matrilineal successor. Due to the ongoing crisis, Zoey lost her job as a cleaner at a hospital in Bafut. She faced physical violence from NSAGs and was abandoned by her husband after he lost his job, as he denied their children inheritance due

to the matrilineal succession system. After returning to Boyo, Zoey could not farm the family land because her matrilineal successor monopolized it and continued the accusations against her mother. However, she received psychosocial first aid, psychological support, and dignity kits. Following her participation in a training program on detergent production, Zoey requested the necessary ingredients from RAGJ and successfully began making detergent to support her family.

**Restored health and rekindled hope:** Nineteen-year-old displaced Joso was forced into a non-consensual relationship by her parents, which resulted in sexual violence. Her family rejected and abandoned her. Left without support, she dropped out of school, was denied vocational training, and struggled to survive on her own. During this challenging time, she endured a second incident of rape, which left her pregnant and even more isolated. At seven months pregnant and lacking access to antenatal care, Joso reached out for help from UNHCR-RAGJ. She received psychological first aid, case management, and medical referrals, ultimately undergoing an emergency cesarean section at Njinikom Hospital that ensured her and her baby’s survival.

through the UNHCR-RAGJ project's support, Joso regained her stability, receiving dignity kits, a national identity card, and multipurpose cash support.

**Enhanced quality of life:** “Mami Ekwang,” a 35-year-old mother of four, endured physical, psychological, sexual, and economic violence at the hands of her husband, who ultimately abandoned her. Facing numerous insecurities, she relocated to a new community, where she experienced hardship and depression. However, after receiving psychological first aid, case management, dignity kits, and skills training, she launched a small business selling cooked food—specifically “Ekwang”—which now sustains her family.



# Annex II: Photos & Media Links from WPS Project

## Peacebuilding Practitioner-oriented ABCD Institute in Bamenda, Buea, Doula, & Yaounde





## Community Conversations in Achichem (Northwest), Missaka (Southwest), Lenale Ndem (Littoral), and Mvog-Nomo (Centre) Regions.



Coady Institute post on ABCD Institute and Canada High Commission intervention

[https://coady.stfx.ca/abcd-in-cameroon-with-ragj/?](https://coady.stfx.ca/abcd-in-cameroon-with-ragj/?fbclid=IwAR0eHtfueTO9aOcbDXydbD5VqKgD6DIxkOThxUdwFJa5IPbM7cRMQVnZKYs)

[fbclid=IwAR0eHtfueTO9aOcbDXydbD5VqKgD6DIxkOThxUdwFJa5IPbM7cRMQVnZKYs](https://coady.stfx.ca/abcd-in-cameroon-with-ragj/?fbclid=IwAR0eHtfueTO9aOcbDXydbD5VqKgD6DIxkOThxUdwFJa5IPbM7cRMQVnZKYs)

Coady Institute post on Project - [http://coady.stfx.ca/graduates-research-womens-peace-and-security-in-cameroon/?](http://coady.stfx.ca/graduates-research-womens-peace-and-security-in-cameroon/?fbclid=IwAR1uF9G3QPViW4Vw3EEqp8gK4wxiLUeNjVe7mqMdY4LNj29flu76Mj-hTY)

[fbclid=IwAR1uF9G3QPViW4Vw3EEqp8gK4wxiLUeNjVe7mqMdY4LNj29flu76Mj-hTY](http://coady.stfx.ca/graduates-research-womens-peace-and-security-in-cameroon/?fbclid=IwAR1uF9G3QPViW4Vw3EEqp8gK4wxiLUeNjVe7mqMdY4LNj29flu76Mj-hTY)

Coady Institute post on workshop held

<https://web.facebook.com/CoadyStFX/photos/a.75061066698/10158734434621699/>

Canada High Commissioner's intervention in the ABCD Institute

<https://web.facebook.com/RAGJ7/videos/465173725170358>

RAGJ Facebook Post on workshop -

<https://web.facebook.com/RAGJ7/photos/a.1021932004551979/4530120347066443/>

RAGJ Facebook other posts -

<https://web.facebook.com/RAGJ7/photos/a.1021932004551979/4530120347066443/>

RAGJ LinkedIn Posts - <https://www.linkedin.com/company/11688214/admin/>

RAGJ Tweeter Posts: [https://twitter.com/RAGJ\\_Cameroon](https://twitter.com/RAGJ_Cameroon)

[https://twitter.com/RAGJ\\_Cameroon/status/1463263607978868738](https://twitter.com/RAGJ_Cameroon/status/1463263607978868738)





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