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Promotion of Sustainable Development in Donga Mantung Association

PROSDOMA

2023 Annual Report

Message of the Chief Executive Officer. Emmanuel Ngeh

Since I was elected Chief Executive Officer of PROSDOMA, I have had the privilege of overseeing the implementation of new orientations. I can bet you that our impact on lives in Donga MantungDivision would not be possible without the strong support of our donors and partners, nor without the efforts of our dedicated members, member organizations and frontline workers working meticulously with communities in the direst circumstances.

Promoting sustainable development and improving on livelihood, equitable food system, and a health environment where nature strives remains at the core of what we do. In 2023 our mission and strategic objectives guided us to work with multi stakeholders to achieve better results. We maintained our exclusive capability to work in rural areas especially in the most enclave ones. Last year, we greatly improved on capacity building component as we engaged over 200 youths by partnering with GLFxNkambe to train them in Cell Division and Tissue Transplant in Grafting and Macrocotting. Let me equally use this opportunity to congratulate PAJAC-ASEAC for the partnering with us to train over 2000 farmers in the production of bio-fertilizers in the Ndu and Nkambe council areas of Donga Mantung Division.

I equally duff my hat to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, which through the North West Development Authority supported 6 of member organizations and farmer groups with maize seeds and farm inputs during the 2023 faming season which was launched in Nkambe.

Our partnership with Ta Shey Frank Football for Peace in building a community of peace through football helped us to organize football tournaments in Ndu, Nkambe, Ntumbaw, Konchep, Wat, Mbot and Bih zones. 60 football participated in the tournaments and we reached out to over 25.000 people in football fields to preach peace. Humanitarian concerns around Internally Displaced Persons of the ongoing crisis in the North West and South West Regions especially youths was top on our agenda/ I greatly thank some individuals who partnered with us in our 2023 Happy Hour Project reached out to Internally Displaced kids in Nkambe town during Christmas with gifts and donated 1600 books, 20 packs of pencils, 20 packs of pens and rulers to primary school children in Konchep village.

As part of our efforts to bring to bridge the gap between rural voices and the global North, we equally submitted an application for consultative status with ECOSOC. We are hoping that this application which is still under review will be granted so much so that PROSDOMA can valorize its actions towards achieving the 17 SDGs at local levels.

Thank you very much for your support and collaboration as we continue to give more attention to the quality of lives in communities.

God Bless PROSDOMA

CONFIDENCE MUNKU JATOT: PROJECT MANAGER

2023 has been an impactful year. From the groundbreaking cassava processing and marketing with the Asaka cassava producers in Ako Sub Division to the cocoa group marketing, the training of farmers in bio fertilizer production, as well as the engagement of youths and many others, I am very excited to share these successes that shaped our year. All the oil mills in Ako and Abuenshie and the grinding mill in Nkambe were all functional, the tractor had a breakdown during the month of April but we just repaired it few week ago. We have registered stronger partnerships with local stakeholders which kept driving us forward. We tried as much as possible to amplify the voices of youths and women at the forefront of climate actions and propelled significant actions towards a more peaceful coexistence in our communities. As we step into 2024 each of our activities carried out drew inspiration from the overarching goals set out in the 2022 Action Plan. Our priority actions and activities are geared towards achieving the following strategic objectives. Based on our multi-stakeholder, we have moved from committee reports to strategic objective reports which are divided into seven categories. They are:

Strategic Objective 1: Enhancing productivity and transformation processing

Strategic Objective 2: Empowering Communities towards Climate Change Adaption and Mitigation

Strategic Objective 3: Multi-stakeholder engagement at local levels

Strategic Objective 4: Humanitarian, Peace building and Mutual Co-existence

Strategic Objective 5: Encouraging the agro ecology Farming

Strategic Objective 6: Production of seedlings

Strategic Objective 7: Strengthening the role PROSDOMA as the reference in promotion of sustainable development at local levels

These are the set ambitious development actions and strive to promote sustainable development in Donga Mantung Division. Our field activities fall under these seven axes which guided our field intervention.

We are hoping to reach out to more communities in 2024, and to explore more avenues especially in the domain of infrastructure development that will reduce post-harvest waste.

Merry Christmas and Happy New year in advance.

Strategic Objective 1: Enhancing Productivity and Transformation Processing

In 2023 our activities in the domain of food production and processing centered around three main speculations, cassava production and processing, oil palm processing and maize production.

Cassava Production and Processing:

From 60 bags of garri and 300 kilograms of water fufu in 2022, the transformation of cassava recorded a huge success. 104 bags of garri were processed and sold with an addition 677 kilograms of water fufu. Besides that 03 new cassava farms were cultivated by two youth groups and one women group on 2,7 ha of land, The cultivation of cassava in Asaka community in Ako registered a geometric increase. Average income per cassava farmer in the Asaka community stood at over 100,000 FCFA.

Through the initiative of one of our Donga Mantung elite, Dr. Nick Ngwanyam, 14 farmers including the Asaka Farm received high quality yield cassava cuttings. Asaka Farm received 500 cuttings of the new high yielding variety TME 419 while 14 individual farmers received TMB450 variety.

Cassava Transformation/Processing

Oil Palm Processing

In 2020 and 2021, we installed two mini oil processing mills worth 7 million FCFA in two production areas in Ako sub Division, Abuenshie and Ako town. In Ako sub division, majority of the groups and farmers are involved in cultivation of oil palms and PROSDOMA Mini Oil Press Project is aimed at reducing post-harvest waste and enhancing quality production. In 2022, the Abuenshie Mini Oil Press produced 75.000 liters of oil belong to 210 farmers and 13 groups. In Ako town, a total of 28,000 liters of oil was produced belong to 267 farmers. The Ako oil mill recorded a breakdown during the month of March and it took as up to August to be able to get the spare part that got bad.

Challenges: The only challenge faced by this program is the need to have a kernel cracker which can serve these two mills. This will enable farmers to have additional income

Maize Cultivation

In 2023, PROSDOMA groups cultivated 7 ha of maize, the Koka, Pannar and KTP varieties. This activity was carried out by six groups that received maize seed support from Ministry of Agriculture through the North West Development Authority-MIDENO. The support enabled PROSDOMA to encourage agro-ecology maize cultivation. The pilot phase of the project produced tangible and very encouraging yield. By September, the harvest was huge. Each group that cultivated ½ hecter of land got between 30-35 bags of weigh maize. At the end of the harvest, the total of 8.4 tons of maize was harvested. The groups are:

Name of Beneficiary Group	Nature of Support	Production/Yield
Nkambe Farmers Union	• 100 kg of pannar seeds • 10 bags of compost manure	30 bags
BONGABI CIG	• 100 kg of Koka seeds • 5 bags of compost manure • 2 liters of bio-fertilizer	32 bags
Holly War Farming CIG	• 100 kg of pannar seeds • 10 bags of compost manure •	35 bags
Plan With God CIG	• 100 kg of KTP • 10 bags of compost	30 bags
Young Farmers Development Group	• 100 kg of KTP • 5 bags of compost • 2 liters of bio-fertilizer	30 bags
Youth Development Organization	• 100 kg of KTP • 10 bags of compost manure • 2 liters of bio-fertilizer	31 bags
		168 bags of 50 kilo-grams

Strategic Objective 2: Empowering Communities towards Climate Change Adaption

The effects of climate change are visible everywhere and the most vulnerable in rural areas. Therefore the need to reoriented actions geared towards climate change adaptation and mitigation. In Donga Mantung Division, we have witnessed prolonged dry seasons, harsh weathers and drastic drop in crop production. The goal is to develop and implement specific actions that link adaptation with socio-economic impact, develop the capacity of rural farmers for a healthy environment and equitable food system.

Capacity Building Workshop on Bio-fertilizer Production

The workshop took place in 6 localities in Ndu sub Division and Nkambe Central Sub Division from April 16 to July 10, 2023. Confidence Munko, PROSDOMA Project Manager was the main trainer. The training workshop was sponsored by ACSEA-PACJA. From Wowo village in Ndu to Taku zone, Mbot, Wat, Nkambe and

Mbiplah, we trained 2000 farmers' leaders on the production of bio-fertilizers. The workshop was attended amongst others by notables, traditional rulers and religious groups. With the hike in the prices of chemical fertilizer couple with its effects on the health of the soil, this workshop seeks to enhance adaptive measures at community levels.

From the testimonies gathered, there is great improvement in crop production and the quality of produced has been very tremendous.

Training of Students on Cell Division and Tissue Transplant in Grafting and Marcotting

Nature based solution is one of the best approaches in restoring degraded landscapes. However, planting and growing trees especially by the youths is impactful. The truth is that nothing is so important than building a generation who are environmentally conscious. In 2023, we organized two training workshops for biology students of Government Bilingual High School Nkambe and the Family Farm Schools of

Our Training Manual for Students Developed in 2023

Training Tips:

Cells Division is the fundamental idea that underlines growth in every living thing. It is the process in which one cell (parent) gives rise to two or more daughter cells forming the same genetic material.

Tissue transplant is a surgical procedure in which tissue or an organ is transferred from one area or to form one person to another. This procedure is very common in plant reproduction. This project has been carried out within the framework of out of school project on this theme: Application of Cell Division and Tissue Transplant in Grafting and Marcotting so as to underscore the various stages and procedures involved.

The application of cell division and tissue transplant in grafting and macorting are scientific techniques commonly used in growing healthy trees, these techniques called vegetative propagation.

Vegetative propagation is the process of plant production whereby a fragment of a parent plant is combined with another to produce one or more plants. In most cases, the vegetation used is derived from the shoots, stem, leaves and or even the roots of the healthiest plant in order to succeed in producing quality and high yield trees, especially fruit trees. Modern science has made it such that these techniques are easily used to produce plants that can't be produced directly through sowing of seeds. The principal use of grafting is to produce trees that are difficult to produce asexually.

Literature Review

Grafting and marcotting are very old techniques. These techniques can be traced back more than 400 years ago to the ancient China and Mesopotamia. Aristotle (384-322BC) and Theopharastus (371-287BC) had all written and discussed about grafting and marcotting in the writings. However, the most comprehensive book on this topic that touches everything about grafting and marcotting was published in 1891 by Liberty Hyde Bailey known as The Nursery Book(8). The book describes and illustrates all the tree reproduction techniques mostly used in Europe and America. Notwithstanding, science has evolved and the methods are changing.

Definition of Grafting:

Grafting is the technique where the tissue of one plant called the scion is joint to the tissue of another plant called the root stock. The scion is usually a desired cultivar or variety while the root stock provides the roots system and sometime under beneficial traits such as diseases resistance or tolerance to specific cell conditions. The two plant in grafting are joint together in such a way that they grow and function as a single plant. Grafting is commonly used in fruit tree production . Therefore, grafting can be defined as the natural or deliberate fusion of plant parts so that the vascular continuity is established between them (Pina and Errea2005) and the resulting composite organism functions as single plant. Grafting consist of joining two or more plants together to grow as one. In this process the upper and the lower part of the plant are joined to form one entity. The upper potion of the plant which is know as the scion is attached to the lower portion of a plant of the same family commonly known as the rootstock or mother stock. Therefore, the process in its entirety consist principally of inserting one part of the plant (bud or scion into or on a stem, branch, or root of another plant (rootstock) in such a way that a union will be formed ad the two parts continue to grow as one plant. When the scion consists of a single bud, the process is called budding and when the buds are many, the process is known as grafting. However, they can efficiently heal and attack themselves to each making grafting easy .when grating is successful ,new organs and tissues are regenerated through the process of cell division in plants containing high level of plant hormones[Birnbaum and Sandnez Alvarado , 2008; Sugimoto Gordon, and Meyerwitz, 20011.

Grafting is most often done for fruit trees like pears, mangoes, plums, oranges, lemon, etc. This is the easiest method to obtain the true to type of trees that cannot reproduce true to their genetics. To obtain the true genetics of these trees, the branch of the desirable tree is sliced and inserted into a suitable rootstock.

The principles involved in grafting are based on the matching of the scions and the stock plants' cambium layer. The cambium layer is the light layer covering the central core of wood directly beneath the bark.

Objective

Objectives

The main objective is to understand the technique and various stages involved in the application of cell division and tissue transplant in grafting and marcoting. 4.2 specific objectives

To understand the concept of grafting and marcotting, to repair injured trees.

To know the protocol for grafting and marcotting, to reduce dwarf trees and shrubs

To strengthen plant resistance to some diseases

To return varietal characteristics, to ensure pollination

To adapt varieties to adverse soil or climate conditions.

Items needed for Grafting

Vigorous rootstock

Scion

Grafting knife (blade)

Ligature (rapin sheet)

Cap(rapin paper)

Materials needed for laying macorts

Decomposed saw dust

Black soil

Rapin paper

Robes (rubber)

Water

Small container

Knife

Onion

Method/Procedure

Grafting : There are four main stages involved in this process. The four stages are:

Preparation of vigorous rootstock

Selection of scion

Preparation of materials for grafting (knife or blade, ligature and caps)

Macorting

In the process of placing a macort, the steps involved are.

Identification of resistant and high quality production tree

Preparing material (mixture, rapin paper and robes or rubber)

Selection of shoot

Girdling and scraping

Placing the marcot

Harvesting from the parent plant and potting

Preparation of rootstock

In preparing the rootstock, the seeds of the most resistant plant are collected, sowed in the seedbed and later transferred into the polythene bag. The plant is nurtured to grow healthy. For plants like mango, bush mango, oranges, lemon, grape, tangerine and lemon, it takes about two years for the rootstocks to be ready for grafting while for pears and kolanuts, they take only six months to be ready for grafting.

Selection and collection of scion

Scions are collected from trees depending based on the following: resistance to diseases, quality of fruits and quantitative production of fruits. It is always very important to know the history of the tree before collection. In Cameroon for example, the only recognized centers to acquire scions are the Institute of Agronomic Research Centers of Foumbot, Njombe, Kismatri and Nkolbesong.

Preparations of Materials for grafting

In developed countries, the material used is very different from what is commonly used in Africa. They have adequate materials like the grafting knife, mastic and rubbers but since we can't find these materials here in Cameroon, we have to use local adaptable materials like blades in the place of knife, no mastic at all and we use pieces of slide polythene for ligatures and small white rapin papers below 60 microns for caps. The caps also prevent the plant from infection and water penetrating the wounded part of the plant. The blade is used in cutting the scion and the rootstock while the ligature is used in tieing the joint together. The scion is covered with the rapin paper to keep it in constant temperature and attract sufficient light to enable the scion to develop new buds to grow.

Practicalities in grafting

In doing grafting, the first thing to do is to choose a healthy plant that has the same size with the scion. And the leaves of the chosen plant are reduced. After reducing the leaves, a sharp cut of 2 to 3cm is done on the plant, precisely on one of the buds. The scion is sharpened on its both sizes at 2-3cm. It is fitted into the plant and died with the ligature. The cap (rapin paper) is covered on the scion to enable it have a constant temperature. The process of grafting a plant can last for about 20 minutes. In developed countries, after inserting the scion on the rootstock, mastic is applied on it before it is tied but we don't have mastic in Cameroon.

Facts about Grafting

Grafting has been practiced since ancient times with evidence of its use found in ancient Egyptian tombs paintings dating back to 250BCE. Greek and Romans have been practicing grafting for a long period of time in the cultivation of fruits trees which was then introduced to be taught in schools in Europe and other countries in the world.

In 19th century, grafting become more widely adopted in commercial horticulture especially in the production of fruit trees as it is allowed for the propagation of cultivars unto root stocks with desirable traits.

Today, grafting is a common technique used in horticulture and agriculture worldwide, enabling the production of high energy plant with desired characteristics. Both grafting and marcotting has evolved over time with advancement in understanding plant physiology, the development og new techniques and the use of modern tools and materials. Which continued to play a crucial rule in plant cultivation and production of varieties of plants?

Types of Grafting:

There are several types of grafting techniques used in agriculture and horticulture. Here are some common types

Whip and tongue grafting: this is a common technique used for grafting of fruit trees. It involves making diagonal cut on both the Scion and root stock and then joining them together by interlocking the tongue created by the cuts

Cleft grafting: this technique is always used for large roots stock or grafting into existing tree. A vertical cut is made in the root stock and the scion is inserted into the cambium layers.

Site Veener grafting: this method is commonly used for grafting into larger root stocks. A vertical cut is made on the site of the root stock and a matching cut is made on the scion. Then the scion is then inserted creating a secured graft.

Back grafting: it used when the roots stock and scion are of similar sizes. A section of back is removed from the roots stock and the scion with a matching cut is inserting into the exposed area and is all well align for a successful grafting.

Budding grafting: this is a type of grafting where a single bud from a desires cultivar where a called a bud shield is inserted into a T-shape incision made on the rootstock then it is well secured using grafting materiel.

Bridge

grafting: this is a type of grafting which is used to repair damaged tree. Scions are inserted above and below the damage area or region, creating a bridge that allows the flow of nutrient sand water between the rootstock and canopy.Here are just a few examples of grafting techniques and there are many variation and specialized method depending on the specific plant species and desired outcomes.

Relationships between cell division and grafting

Cell division plays a crucial role in grafting, when grafting, the scion and rootstock tissues needs to be joined together to form a successful graft union. Cell division in the cambium layer of both the scion and rootstock is responsible for the formation of new cells that bridge the gap between the two tissues, allowing them to fuse and establish vascular connection.

In cell formation, after grafting, the wounded tissues undergo a healing process called Callus formation. Callus is a mass of undifferentiated cells that forms at the graft junction this happens as a result of cell division as it allows the callus to grow into new tissues.

In summary, cell division is a fundamental process in plant growth and development, and it plays a crucial role in grafting by facilitating the formation of new cells and tissues at the graft junction.

Definition of Marcoting

This is an asexual vegetative propagation method that can easily be done by farmers. Otherwise known as air layering, macorting is a technique of the induction of root development through the wounding of the part to be rooted plant. This technique is done only on mature trees and on the farms and orchards. Roots are induced to form on the part of the plant while it remains hanging. In Cameroon, marcoting is mostly done on branches of fruit trees. It is common in fruit trees like guava, pears, pawpaw, mango, plums etc, in fact in all fruit trees. It is one of the simplest methods to produce true genetics of a tree. Macorting, follows grafting given that plants that have been grafted can easily be reproduced while in the farms.

Hypothesis

It takes long time to grow trees from seed. Take for example a kolanut tree can produce its first fruit at 36 years or sometimes up to 42 years. This makes it difficult for people to plant certain tree species. In order to reduce the production cycle of trees like the kolanut from 36 years to less than two years, grafting and marcotting are the solutions. Imagine taking two organisms, cutting both of them in half and joining them together to make a more conducive superior plant. Tell someone in the village who has never seen, you will sound stupid like in a fiction. Some may even say its magic. To decipher this, the hypothesis here will underscore the following:

The Stages in Placing Marcots

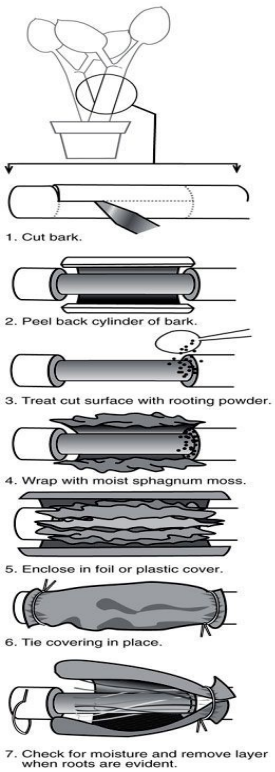
Identification of resistant and high quality production tree: Not every tree especially a fruit tree is qualified to be selected for the placing of marcots. Trees are selected based on their ability to resist to diseases and the quality and quantity of fruits. High resist and high quality production trees are the ones that are selected.

Preparing materials (mixture, rapin paper and robes or rubber) : The second thing is mix decomposed sawdust; animal waste (manure) and black soil for form a mixture that will be place on the wounded shoot. Besides, there is also the need for a transparent rapin paper and two robes. These items are very important because they constitute the base for marcotting. However, in the place of rapin and robes, some people especially farmers would use leaves and sticks to hold the mixture round the selected shoot.

Selection of shoot: A shoot with plenty of leaves is always the best. Both the thickness and length of the stem vary depending on the plant part to be layered (trunk, branch or twig), the intended size of the marcotted plant to be produced, and the plant species. In roses, the stems used in marcotting are normally thinner. In comparison, in herbaceous plants

Girdling and scraping

This procedure is skipped in bamboo and herbaceous plants. For trees, shrubs and semi-woody plants, a strip of bark is first removed from around the portion of the stem to be rooted. This involves pressing of a sharp knife against the bark preferably as close as possible below a node, moving the knife in circular motion around the stem. A similar cut is made generally about 2 cm to 5 cm below the first cut, but it can be wider with larger stems. The two cuts are then connected by a straight cut and the bark is pried loose and



removed. The debarked portion of the stem is then scraped to remove the phloem and cambium, that slippery coating on the wood, to prevent the wound from healing and the upper and lower barks from reconnecting.

Placing the marcot

The mixture is placed around the debarked stem and wrapped with a piece of plastic sheet. A transparent plastic sheet is preferred to be able to see later if roots have developed. In many plant species, however, the stems can be marcotted even with pure soil. The rooting medium may be as thick as 1 inch (2.5 cm) from side to side or bigger depending on the earliness to develop roots and size of the stem. The longer is the time required to induce rooting and the bigger is the stem; the thicker should be the rooting medium. Both ends of the plastic sheet are gathered and tied securely against the stem with a robe or rubber, with one end just under the bottom part of the debarked stem (lower cut) and the other a short distance above the upper part (upper cut). It is important that the upper cut should be covered with the rooting medium because it is from this cut that roots form. As an alternative, the plastic sheet may be placed first on the stem with one end tied just below the lower cut. The rooting medium is then inserted gradually and the upper end of the plastic wrapping is tied securely to the stem. This marcotting technique is more convenient and applies with any rooting medium which crumbles if not held by the hand. To prevent breaking of the stem with big and heavy rooting medium, it is tied to another branch or to a stick attached to the parent plant.

Harvesting from the parent plant and potting (Result)

The rooted shoots are separated from the parent plant when plenty of roots have developed with the help of a knife or saw. At this time the rooting medium becomes hard and rough when touched. New shoots will also have sprouted from the portion of the stem immediately below the rooting medium. In many plant species this occurs at least 15 days from marcotting while in some plants it takes about 2 months. The marcotted shoot is immediately potted into suitable container and placed in a giant propagator. The intensity of care that will ensure the successful establishment of the layers will depend on various factors such as size of the shoot, size of the rooting medium, and profuseness of roots. For maximum survival, the newly potted marcots are kept under partial shade and high humidity but the best place is the propagator

Results/ Discussions

In an extract captioned "grafting in a new economy". Christopher Charvez states that: If pruning was the gardening analogy for business in the 20th century, grafting is the arborist analogy for business in the 21st century. Companies, organizations, projects that bring together different, but inherently additive things are experiencing rich successes. They are highly recommended for large scale production

The grafted planted is kept and constantly watered. Buds are constantly removed the rootstock so as to enable the scion to grow. During the regeneration process, tissues adhere, cells begin to divide and cell differentiation proceeds. Initially, thousands of genes are differentially expressed in some plants one day after grafting, including 306 genes that are thought to be grafting specific. In the cut, the transcription factor activates around the wound within several hours of cutting. Its expression promotes cell dedifferentiation and cell division to form wound-induced callus (Iwase et al., 2011). After two weeks, the scion starts showing signs of life by shedding away the tips of the leaves and at its second month, the leaves grow to the about 4mm. the tip of the rootstock is completely cut off and the cap removed. The grafting process is completed.

The Economic Importance of the use of Application of Cell Division and Tissue Transplant in Grafting and Macorting

Advantages

Grafting and marcoting are some of the various vegetative propagation technologies with several advantages. Grafting and marcoting have been commonly used to produce good quality seedlings.

The fruit crop seedlings produced through these technologies has become big businesses in the Littoral. West and Centre regions of Cameroon.

In addition, these techniques are also made to undertake replanting or replacing old varieties on the field using top working methods. This is however still very new in Donga Mantung Division.

This new technologies of asexual development of trees are headed towards the increase of product quantity and quality of fruits, so they can respond to the market demands both in the domestic and international arena.

The increase of product quantity is done by the increase of productivity and the expansion of planting areas, and at the same time responding to the increase of the high quality produce and uniform quality of fruits. Production is such that it is estimated in tons.

They are a reliable source of income for the rural poor and the industrialists.

Disadvantages

The off springs are genetically identical and therefore advantageous traits can be preserved.

The plants are very expensive for farmers to buy

It takes too long to produce one plant

Scions of various species are rare to find

Only one parent is required which eliminates the need for special mechanisms such as pollination, etc. It is faster. For example, bacteria can multiply every 20 minutes. This helps the organisms to increase in number at a rapid rate that balances the loss in number due to various causes. Many plants are able to tide over unfavourable conditions. This is because of the presence of organs of asexual reproduction.

Vegetative propagation is especially beneficial to the agriculturists and horticulturists. They can raise crops like bananas, sugarcane, potato, etc that do not produce viable seeds. The seedless varieties of fruits are also a result of vegetative propagation. The modern technique of tissue culture can be used to grow virus-free plants. The plants are most dwarf and easy for fruits harvesting

Strategic Objective 3: Multi-stakeholder Engagement at Local Levels

This approach enabled us to cooperate, participate in dialogues, decision making and the implementation of solutions to common problems in our communities with the involvement of others. The Nkambe council and the Ako council are amongst the new partnership. We have had two meetings with the council's officials and we are hoping to sign a binding document in 2024 with the two municipalities. This is so because the councils have the ability to influence our actions. That notwithstanding, we are already working with the Nkambe in the domain of improving access to water in the municipality.

On June 5, PROSDOMA after a meeting with the mayor of Nkambe, took a tour of the solar powered water system. In line with the mayor's action, we planted 1000 water lovely trees at the Njinsoh water catchment. The trees planted will help in restoring water. In the main time, we are working towards setting up a task force with the Ako council to fight illegal forest exploitation in the Mbembe Forest Reserve.

Strategic Objective 4: Humanitarian, Peace building and Mutual Co-existence

Building a culture of peace and nonviolence in our communities is one of our core actions towards sustainability. The ongoing socio economic crisis in the North West and South West Region has made PROSDOMA to engage in preaching the culture of nonviolence in our villages. To do this, in 2023, we partnered with Ta Shey Frank Football for Peace to reach out to over 25,000 youths in Nkambe and Ndu municipalities. We organized football for peace tournaments in Bih zone, Nkambe town, Wat zone, Ndu town, Mbot zone, Kochep and Ntumbaw zone with 76 teams participating. Through football, we were able to preach a message of peace and mutual coexistence to youths and community members.

Through the Happy Hour Project, PROSDOMA partnered with GLFx Nkambe to donate gifts to Internally Displaced Children of the ongoing crisis in North West and South West regions living in Nkambe and also to donate school items to needy children in Konchep village. The 2023 Happy Hour Project reached out to Internally Displaced 80 kids in Nkambe town during Christmas with gifts and donated 1600 booksSchool Konchep. We received donations from Prof. Fuh Calistud Gentry (Interim Minister of Mines, Industries and Technological Development), Mafor Yah , 20 packs of pencils, 20 packs of pens and rulers to 429 primary school children in Government Judith Sunday epse Achidi(General Manager of CAMTEL) Dr. Nick Ngwanyam (St. Louis Institute), Mr. Blaise Ndamnsah (base in Netherlands), Mr. Awudu Stanley (CAMITEX), Mr. Ndinwa Benedict (Director of Communication at CAMTEL) AND Franklin Ndzi Nformi(base in Nkambe).

Strategic Objective 5: Encouraging and Promoting Agroecology Farming

In 2023, PROSDOMA carried out two pilot support programs aimed at encouraging agroecology farm practices. Green Light Mixed Farming Group based in Nkambe was the first group that benefitted our Inga Trees Alley Cropping system. To achieve this, PROSDOMA through its multi-stakeholders partnership worked in collaboration with GLFx Nkambe, CENCOSDEV and the Divisional Delegation of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development. 250 Inga trees were planted.

We also supported three farmers of the Nkambe Central Sub Division Fish Farmers Cooperative with 600 nitrogen fixing trees and fruit trees to restore degraded fishpond areas. Ngi Emmanuel Weyi alias Cami, Nfor Linus and Mbori George were the first beneficiaries of this support. These action is geared at replacing the quantity of manufactured feed used in feeding fish with fruits like guava, pears and bananas. It also reduces food waste and valorizes natural feed in fishponds. The trees will help in restoring wetlands given that 90% of the fishponds are found in wetlands.

Strategic Objective 6: Production of Seedlings

Our tree nurseries which are located in Ako town and Nkambe make up the core of our landscape's restoration activities. We produce seedlings and sell to farmers at affordable prices. In 2023, PROSDOMA was able to produce 17.000 seedlings. Cocoa and palm seedlings made up the bulk of the seedlings. At the end of the year, we distributed only 70% of what was produced in the two tree nurseries. Farmers were scared from going to the farms during the planting period due to the arms conflict (Anglophone Crisis). Our production statistics are:

- 7000 seedlings of cocoa
- 8000 seedlings of palms
- 1000 Native trees (prunus, njangi and mahogany)

  Exotic species (caliandra, Inga and acacia)

Strategic Objective 7: Strengthening the role PROSDOMA as the reference in promotion of sustainable development at local levels

Awards: in 2023, PROSDOMA received two distinctive awards for its efforts in promoting sustainable development. We were honoured by The Voice Newspaper and later we received another Award from NewsWatch. 2023 was equally a year that we stood as a reference in promoting sustainable development at local levels. We also partnered with GLFx Nkambe to host a watch party during GLF Nairobi Hybrid Conference: A New Vision for Earth.

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thevoice
The Audacity of Truth
Sustainable Development Award of the Year
CERTIFICATE
OF RECOGNITION
THIS CERTIFICATE IS PROUDLY PRESENTED TO :
Promotion of Sustainable Development in Donga Mantung (PROSDOMA)
This award is presented to PROSDOMA by The Voice newspaper in recognition of its efforts in promoting sustainable development at local levels and supporting startups in Donga Mantung Division
Khristian Ngam Christian
2023
Theodore M. Ndze
Publisher/Editor
August. 05.2023


NewsWatch
AWARD FOR SUPPORT & COORDINATION OF FARMER GROUPS
CERTIFICATE
of recognition to
Promotion of Sustainable Development in Donga Mantung Division
(PROSDOMA)
For promoting a robust and equitable food system in Cameroon's North West region through support to small-scale farmers and youth to enhance quantitative and qualitative food production and processing.
Jude Viban
Jury Chair
Fawoh Nancy
Jury Secretary
August 19, 2023
Ndi Eugene
Publisher


Eco-OUTLOOK
The Advocate
Sun
Gazette
Median


Following the brutal killing of Cameroon radio host, Matinez
Dawn

Minutes of the 2023 General Assembly Meeting

The 2023 Annual General Assembly meeting took place of December 23rd at the Nkambe Community Hall. The meeting started at 10a, with a speech by the President, Ngenge Jato Ngeh. In his welcome speech, he applauded all the management organs of PROSDOMA for the achievements registered. He said 2023 has been a remarkable year and set the pace for the new result oriented programme based on **Strategic Objectives**. The new orientation he added was spiced with the fact that PROSDOMA received two awards from two renowned newspapers in Cameroon for its efforts to promote sustainable development in Donga Mantung Division of the North West Region. After the speech from the president and the Chief Executive Officer, Emmanuel Ngeh took the floor. Mr. Emmanuel Ngeh took time to present the multi-stakeholder engagement with the Nkambe Council, GLFx Nkambe Chapter, The Ta Shey Frank Football for Peace and the ongoing process to obtain Consultative Status with ECOSOC. He said if the process is validated, PROSDOMA will be able to the voices of the rural poor to the international scene. Besides that Emmanuel Ngeh said PROSDOMA website and all its social media platforms are functioning, More so, PROSDOMA will need to recruit an expert who will take care of fundraising and project writing.

On her part, the Project Manager Confidence Munku Jato presented a vivid activity report. He report centered on the six strategic objectives of the project. According to her report on food production, she said 8 tons of weigh maize was produced in 2023 by six member groups of PROSDOMA. The six member groups she added received government support in planting materials (seeds, compost and bio-fertilizers). She also presented the results of the cassava cutting support from Dr. Nick Ngwanyam and the cassava processing in the Asaka farm in Ako which she revealed that as compared to 60 bags of garri and 300 kilograms of water fufu processed in 2022, the transformation of cassava recorded a huge success. 104 bags of garri were processed and sold with an addition 677 kilograms of water fufu. Besides that 03 new cassava farms were cultivated by two youth groups and one women group on 2, 7 ha of land. According to the Project Manager, the effects of climate change are visible everywhere and the most vulnerable in rural areas. She said one of the goals of PROSDOMA is to develop and implement specific actions that link adaptation with socio-economic impact, develop the capacity of rural farmers for a healthy environment and equitable food system. She cited the training of youths in vegetative propagation and tree nursery, training of farmers in restoring degraded farmlands especially inland fish farmers, protection of the Njinsih Water Catchment and the training of farmers in production of bio-fertilizer in collaboration with ACSEA.PACJA.

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The Financial Secretary, Mr Chum Josha the payment of annual dues and registration registered an increase by approximately 25% as compared to last year. He went further to remind members assembly and would be members that of the following rates. Group registration fee=10000Fcfa ndividual member registration fee = 5000Fcfa Annual dues per group =100000Fcfa Annual dues per member = 20000Fcfa

He said the tractor was able to generate 1.570.000 francs while repairs consumed 1,200.000 FCFA while the two Oil Press generated 1.050.300 FCFA. On the other hand the grinding mill in Nkambe generated 380.000. (See financial report for full analysis). In his concluding statement, he said that the organization was able to able to sponsor its activities from funds generated locally.

Matters Arising

Mathew Bantar suggested that with the hike in the prices of farm inputs, the fact that the input store are not functioning is making things very hard for cocoa farmers. He said PROSDOMA should accelerate the putting in place of a Credit Fund, so that it will facilitate access to loans and credits to farmers. Madame Mpova veronica, said if this Credit Fund goes functional it will help many farmers who are in need of inputs especially for spraying of cocoa black spot.

Chewa Thomas on his part lamented that the rate at which Trans illegal logging is going on in Ako is alarming. He said PROSDOMA should accelerate its partnership with Ako council so much so that measures are put in place to curb deforestation.

Ngeh Roland, questioned whether PROSDOMA has recruited an expert as indicated to take care of fundraising and project writing. In reaction, Emmanuel Ngeh said that negotiations are on for the recruitment of an expert. He also added that due to lack of funding, the Farmers Awards which was scheduled for December 2022, has been postponed to 2024.