



CARITAS KUMBO

SOCIAL WELFARE APOSTOLATE DIOCESE OF KUMBO

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REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
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Friday 25th October 2019

Project No: 121-014-1040ZG

Fourth Phase of Village Pipe Borne Water Supply Programme and Accompanying Rural Populations in the Diocese of Kumbo on Water Systems Management And Water Safety Measures (2017-2020)

Second year narrative report

FORMAL DETAILS

1.1.	Project title	Fourth Phase of Village Pipe Borne Water Supply Programme and Accompanying Rural Populations in the Diocese of Kumbo on Water Systems Management And Water Safety Measures (2017-2020)
1.2.	Project location/Region	Diocese of Kumbo, P.O. Box 115, Kumbo, Bui Division, North West Region, Republic of Cameroon, West Africa
1.3.	Planned funding period	March 2017- February 2020
1.4.	Official Start Date	1st of August 2017 to 31st July 2020
1.5.	Legal holder	His Lordship Bishop George Nkuo, Bishop of Kumbo is the legal holder this project. Like every other project, he conceives projects that respond to the needs of the people of the Diocese as expressed to Him in letters of application or in addresses made to him during his pastoral visits. He then assigns the technical department concerned with implementation to develop project proposals that would meet

	these needs, approves by appending a cover letter to the project and forwards the request to the selected funding agency or donor. He signs contracts relating to the projects, follows up to ensure implementation and timely progress reporting of activities and finances.		
a)	Name and legal form as registered: Social Welfare/CARITAS Department, Diocese of Kumbo		
b)	Postal Address: P.O. Box 155, Kumbo		
c)	Phone(Landline and mobile) and Fax: (+237) 679884778, 333481950		
d)	Email: diswe.kumbo@gmail.com		
e)	Bank details:		
1.5.1.	Official representative (Authorised signatory) of Legal Holder		
	Name	Reverend Father Oliver Ndi	Skype: NA
	Email	finsec@otmail.com	Phone (both landline and mobile) (+237) 651275976
1.5.2.	Person responsible for financial management		
	Name	Reverend Father Oliver Ndi	Skype: NA
	Email	finsec@hotmail.com	Phone (both landline and mobile) (+237) 651275976
1.5.3.	Person Submitting the Request		
	Name	Reverend Father Daniel Ache Amuhngwa	Skype: NA
	Email	diswe.kumbo@gmail.com	Phone (both landline and

			mobile) (+237) 679884778
1.5.4.	Contact person responsible for project (project coordinator)		
	Name	Reverend Father Daniel Ache Amuhngwa	Skype: NA
	Email	diswe.kumbo@gmail.com	Phone (both landline and mobile) (+237) 679884778

Table 1: Formal details

Date/place: Friday 25th October 2019/Kumbo

Name of official representative of legal holder: Reverend Father Oliver Ndi

Legal Holder: Bishop of Kumbo

1. Brief description of how the report was prepared: The report is based on information put together by the various sub-departments and partners charged with implementation. These are the social and gender departments, environment and catchment protection and health, hygiene and sanitation departments all of the social welfare/Caritas office, and input from the executing partner KATA (Kumbo Association for Technical Assistance).

2. Changes in the project context

2.1. General changes in the specific project setting since submission of request for funding:

Five water schemes were programmed for the second year of the project execution. These are Kaar-Mboon/Ntoh Nkar, Mbipji, Tankiy/Fonboh, Ngarum, and Nalla. So far, only the execution of Kaar-Mboon/Ntoh Nkar has successfully commenced and is in progress. The Tankiy/Fonboh project as earlier reported in the first narrative report also received funding from the PNDP and Elak Council. This project has been executed by the Oku Council. The other three projects are still pending commencement.

2.2. Changes in the situation of the target group

The on-going armed conflict in the English speaking regions of the country accounts for displacement of persons including many from some of the project villages. This together with road blocks and ghost towns have impaired the progress of works. Although the situation is gradually stabilizing, community participation especially in terms of local unskilled labor has also been greatly impaired. Kaar Mboon/Ntoh Nkar is on-going. We were able to negotiate access into the community. Inspired by this approach, we are hoping to

continue with other villages in the third year of the program.

2.3. Changes with regard to the Social Welfare/Caritas organization

Time was devoted to figuring out how to proceed with work under the challenging circumstances. The fruit of this reflection is that staffs of the social welfare/Caritas and KATA now identify themselves with work jackets, that clearly identify them especially during field operations. This was necessary to avert risks given the tense atmosphere in the project area.

In the situation; staff were busy with an emergency humanitarian lifesaving program for internally displaced persons in the Diocese of Kumbo. The intervention which was funded by the Diocese of Limburg and Misereor has brought a lot of relief to the suffering and needy persons in the locality and in neighboring Bamenda.

With regards to KATA, some technicians and apprentices have been displaced to other towns especially French speaking towns of the country. This is owed to the fact they were of the male folk which was a glaring target for indiscriminate shooting and killing by the state forces. Since the current crisis brought the execution of the projects to a temporal halt, some have moved in search of jobs and a means of earning a living. However, this will have very little impact on the project as majority are still around and currently executing the Kaar Mboon/Ntoha Nkar water project. Most of them are just a phone call away should things return to normalcy or for when execution is possible.

2.4. Implications of the changes that occurred in the organisation

In the case of the Social Welfare/Caritas department, the level of Knowledge in the area of project and risk management has increased. Staff apart from being more productive have become more professional as they are now inspired as well by the guidelines for humanitarian interventions such as impartiality, neutrality, etc.

In the case of the Kumbo Association for Technical Assistance, the staff size has been affected because the level of local participation in terms of community labor has dropped given the migration of people from some of the project villages.

3. Implementing the project and achieving its objectives

Objective 1: Mobilize villagers for the construction of water supply systems			
Target value at end of project	Baseline value at project launch	Any interim values (month/year):	Current value
Indicator 1: At least 80% realization for all construction and rehabilitation works in the targeted 13 communities of the Diocese of Kumbo	Less than 20% of the total target population have access to safe drinking water by August 2017	The realization of the five earmarked villages for year two of the execution is less than 20%. Only the execution of Kaar Mboon/Ntoha Nkar has	Still just about 46% of the 13 targeted villages have access to safe and sufficient drinking water, that is, the six executed in the first year. The lone one in the second year currently under

		commenced but progressing in the right direction.	execution
Objective 2: Reduce the incidence of infections caused by unsafe drinking water in the target communities			
Indicator 2. Incidence of water related diseases decreased by 35% by 2020	90% of illnesses from health center records are water related by August 2017		The situation of the incidence of water related illnesses in the earmarked communities is expected to improve by the time all the structures and measures have been taken to a successful completion
Objective 3: Functional water committees are able to conduct efficient maintenance of the drinking water systems as well as ensure sustainability			
Indicator 3: Water management/caretaker committees trained and are functional at full capacity (80% knowledge increase) by 2020	0% capacity building of caretakers/Water management committees by August 2017	100% of the Water management/Caretaker committees have so far received training on water systems management and water safety measures by July 2018	No recent capacity building has been carried out with the WMCs and caretakers

From the above mentioned level of achievement of project objectives, it can be concluded that;

- There is great deviation in the achievement of objective 1 in relation to the stated timelines. Only very little has been achieved as just one out of the five earmarked projects for year two is under execution. The Oku Council eventually executed the Tankiy/Fonmboh water project as stipulated thereby further reducing the level of achievement of objective 1.
- The high prevalence of water borne diseases in the target communities is directly related to the absence of potable water, poor hygiene practices and poor management of the available water resources. Since the achievement of objective 1 is slowed down, there is a corresponding stagnation in the achievement of objective 2 as there is no potable water supply yet for some of the identified villages. Even though, the water management committees have been trained, they need the water resources to manage in order to achieve the objective 2. It is therefore only when objective 1 will be achieved, joined with objective 3 that objective 2 will be effectively achieved. We foresee handling all this before the end of the project in 2020.

3.2. implementation of activities and generation of outputs

- Sensitization and mobilization visits were carried out to all fourth phase water projects at the start of execution of the fourth phase in view of the construction of their water schemes. Remobilization of year two water projects were carried out as well as follow-up of the then ongoing year one water projects.
- One out of the five and now four water projects of year two is under execution.

Project Execution/Achievements

At moment, execution is ongoing in Kaar-Mboon/Ntoh Nkar water project site. Below are the achievements of the project to date

<i>S/N</i>	<i>Structural Description</i>	<i>Status</i>
1	Construction of spring Catchment with 1.2km long Channel	completed
2	Construction of storage tank 50,000liters	On going
3	Construction of cow Trough	On going
4	Piping Network	On going
5	Stream Crossings	On going
6	Standpipes	On going
7	Control Valve Chambers	On going
8	Low point Chamber	On going
9	Sub Water meters and protective chambers	On going

3.3. unintended effects

A few unintended effects were encountered

The Kaar Mboon/Ntoh Nkar water catchment is found in a very swampy area. The technical team has channeled the water for over 1.2km before damping so as to construct the catchment chamber out of the swamp. This has taken a lot more material and time than estimated.

The community labor turnout for the water project was encouraging at first but with time and due to unexpected insecurity threats has dropped drastically slowing down the speed of work. As a result of non-resumption of schools, many families have migrated to French speaking regions for their children to attend school further reducing the labor force. Also the poor weather characterized by heavy rainfalls is slowing down the speed of work. Due to unavoidable delays as a result of the armed conflict, road blocks and inaccessibility of construction materials, work could no longer be programmed as in normal circumstances where the construction phase is programmed for the dry season.

Due to limited labor force from the community, part of the unskilled labor which was supposed to be free is now being paid for.

The Tankiy/Fonmboh water project was eventually executed by the Oku Council. Part of the cash contribution which was already made to the Caritas office was withdrawn by the village leaders who paid in the money. In a subsequent appeal, we would be requesting to redirect the funds from Misereor to serve another needy and ready village initially dropped because of the limited funds.

3.4. Risks and unexpected opportunities

Three of the water projects to be executed in the second year of the project were in Donga-Mantung. These are Ngarum, Mbipji and Nalla. Circulation of both people and materials is completely cut-off from Donga-Mantung division by the separatist fighters. Reason being that Nkambe which is the divisional head quarters refused to identify with the “Anglophone struggle” and carried on with their normal activities like schools and boycott of the now traditional ghost town Mondays. This is done as a means of punishing them. For this reason, it became practically impossible to commence work in the villages within Donga-Mantung. Nkambe town has been isolated so much so that mostly basic supplies are transported there by the military in their trucks or imported from Nigeria through the Ako border with a lot of difficulties. The few people who travel there do so by bike and under very risky circumstances. The state military restricts bikes coming in from Bui Division for reasons that they might cause the infiltration of the separatist fighters into Nkambe and consequently destabilizing the stability still prevailing there.

Recently, there was a ban on bikes from Kumbo even going to as far as Ndu by the Divisional Officer for reasons that the Bui restoration forces are responsible for cars not plying the Kumbo-Ndu road. This ban was accompanied by a threat to gun down who dared to violate the ultimatum. This has further rendered working in Donga-Mantung much less feasible. Recently, we got information on the possibility of sending material to Donga Mantung via Bafoussam; through Sabongari to Nkambe. We are hoping to explore this option and soon too.

Most building materials like cement, rods etc would have normally been bought from Nkambe town to reduce cost of transportation but now it is impossible for the traders there to buy and supply or for the executing organization to transport the materials there themselves.

There is rampant kidnapping and asking for ransom from wealthy persons and civil servants by the non-state armed groups. Mostly these people who are generally learned are those elected by the community members into posts of responsibility and WMCs as well. Most of these people have fled the villages for fear for their lives leaving the community in some of the cases without qualified persons to pilot the activities.

Recently, any crowds or gatherings pulled the attention of the state forces. For this reason, many communities had to halt community works and activities for fear of the unknown, reason why community activities became dormant.

One of these villages (Ngarum) was greatly hit by the crisis with many homes and the market square razed down by the State armed forces and the indiscriminate shooting of some civilians

alongside separatist fighters. This caused the displacement of most inhabitants from the village and consequently a great challenge in carryout any work in the village.

The complete shutdown of schools for three academic years now almost in every part of the Diocese and the isolation of Nkambe town where a few schools are functional have handicapped the Hygiene and sanitation activities which were programmed for all primary schools in the project areas.

Bank robbery led to the complete closure of all banks in Kumbo. All cash withdrawals are now made from the Bamenda branches. This, accompanied by rampant unannounced bans in circulation of vehicles both private and public transport, ranging from a few days to a couple of weeks further renders it more challenging for the diocesan finance secretary to bring in money from Bamenda. This has slowed down some activities of the program.

There is however improvement in activities though the security situation is not yet certain. People are becoming more and more resilient. They carry on with their activities during calm moments and go into hiding during cross fire or just at mere approach of military trucks. People carry on with activities on everyday of the week except the traditional ghost town Mondays and in some cases Tuesday and Fridays to avoid confrontations from the separatist fighters.

Persons and goods are now transported on bikes to areas which because of road blocks are no longer accessible by cars. This is making the cost of transportation relatively high.

3.5. Evaluation

So far no external evaluation has been carried out. On the budget there are funds for only a final evaluation

4. Conclusion

There was multiple funding of the the Tankiy/Fonmboh water scheme which led to the replacement of the water project from first year till when the situation of who executes was clear. In the course of time, the Elak Oku council executed the project. Although the Elak Council initially intended working for just Tankiy, the social welfare department meeting with them at the council headquarters at Elak Oku made them cover both villages. This move was to minimise the already existing conflict the social welfare department had set out to handle through the water project. The WMC and VDA executive leaders who brought the cash contribution withdrew part of the money they had already paid in as cash contribution.

It is no doubt that the current Anglophone crisis has impacted negatively the execution of the village pipe borne water supply programme. There is great slow down on the rate of project execution and other related activities.

Community works is very minimal as most youth have fled the village for safety.

Supply of local materials is at a very slow rate

Transportation of materials to the site is very difficult as sometimes movement is often restricted

Despite all the difficulties encountered by the community and the technical and supervisory organisations in execution, it remains a fact that this programme is still a felt need of most communities of the Diocese Kumbo. It is also certain; though left with just one year to the end of the program; that if we got a no cost extension the project would reach a successful end. This is because we can now navigate into some of the communities including through the local social welfare commission members.

For this reason, we make the following suggestions while hoping for a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

- The execution of any of the projects of the program will commence in any of the villages as soon as access is possible.
- Tankiy/Fonmboh water project would be proposed for replacement by one of the several water schemes put on standby during pre-selection of the phase four projects. This too has to be one of which is the same size with the project being replaced and in which the people will provide the necessary cash and kind assistance. This suggestion for amendment is pending official notification and approval from Misereor.

The possibility of shipping in construction materials into Donga-Mantung Division from the West Region through Sabongari, Ndu up to Nkambe is being surveyed. This should make construction works on the pending projects in Donga-Mantung possible.

The recent humanitarian intervention programme for the Internally displaced persons in the Diocese of Kumbo in which many villages especially within Bui were part has greatly improved access and acceptance for the Social Welfare/ Caritas in these communities.

This has paved the way for other interventions.

The existing schemes in some of the villages have been quite dormant for sometime especially in the aspect of management and maintenance, catchment protection as well as hygiene and sanitation. Now that access to most communities around Bui is possible, we will revamp the accompanying phase of the village water supply program in every aspect so as to begin to revive the systems and consequently improve the health of the now more vulnerable populations still residing in these communities. Information is already being collected from the various local social welfare commissions in this regard. With the present relief, we are progressing with work in these areas successfully

Fr. Daniel Ache AMUHNGWA
Program Coordinator

ANNEXES

Progress pictures for the execution of the Kaar Mboon/Ntoh Nkar water project



Technical Excavation of Channel



Channelling In Progress



Grading of Sand, Storage tank site



1.2Km Long Catchment Channel in progress



Dressed Stones at Storage tank Site



External and internal view of the catchment chamber with control valves just before completion



Storage tank under construction



Storage tank site excavation in progress