



SOCIAL WELFARE APOSTOLATE DIOCESE OF KUMBO

P. O. BOX 115, KUMBO,
NORTH WEST REGION,
REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON,
Email: diswe.kumbo@gmail.com
January 31st, 2019

(PROJECT NO: 121-014-1042 ZG)

EMERGENCY RELIEF AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE DIOCESE OF KUMBO

(FIRST NARRATIVE REPORT: DECEMBER 2018 – JANUARY 2019))

FORMAL DETAILS

1	Project Title	Emergency Relief Assistance for Internally displaced Persons, Victims of the on-going Conflict in English Speaking Cameroon (Diocese of Kumbo)
2	Project location/Region	Diocese of Kumbo, P.O. Box 115, Kumbo, Bui-Division, North West Region, Republic of Cameroon, West Africa
3	Planned Funding Period: December 2018 – May 2019	
4	Legal Holder: His Lordship Bishop George Nkuo, Bishop of Kumbo is the legal holder of all projects within the territory of the Diocese of Kumbo. He conceives projects that respond to the needs of the people of the Diocese, 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. In same light of above, he signs all contracts relating to projects being implemented within the territory of the Diocese, follows up on the implementation thereby ensuring periodical progress reports are prepared in line with planned and executed activities. He further ensures these reports both Narrative and Financial are submitted to the donor organisation and in compliance with expected standards and in time.	
	Name and Legal Form as Registered: Social Welfare/CARITAS Department, Diocese of Kumbo	
	Postal Address: P.O. Box 115, Kumbo	
	Phone (Landline and Mobile) and Fax: +(237) 679884778, 333481950	
	Email: diswe.kumbo@gmail.com	
	Bank Details:	
4.1	Official Representative (Authorized Signatory) of Legal Holder	



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e)	Bank Details:	
1.4.1	Official Representative (Authorized Signatory) of Legal Holder	

	Name:	Reverend Father Oliver Ndi	Skype:NA	
	Email:	finsec@hotmail.com	Phone (both landline and mobile):+237 (651275976)	
1.4.2	Person Responsible for Financial Management			
	Name:	Reverend Father Oliver Ndi	Skype: NA	
	Email:	finsec@hotmail.com	Phone (both landline and mobile): +237 (651275976)	
1.4.3	Person Submitting the Request			
	Name:	Reverend Father Daniel Ache Amuhngwa	Skype:NA	
	Email:	diswe.kumbo@gmail.com	Phone (both landline and mobile): +237 (679884778)	
1.4.4	Contact Person Responsible for the Project (Project Coordinator)			
	Name:	Reverend Father Daniel Ache Amuhngwa	Skype: NA	
	Email:	diswe.kumbo@gmail.com	Phone (both landline and mobile): +237 (679884778)	

Date/Place: 31/01/2019/Kumbo

Name of Official Representative of Legal Holder: Fr. Oliver Ndi

Legal Holder: BISHOP OF KUMBO

1. Brief Description of how the Report was Prepared

This report is prepared from information and feedback from the various institutions, parishes and locations where the internally displaced persons have already been served with the humanitarian aid received from the Diocese of Limburg and Misereor. See attached list. It is also includes observations and decisions that were taken in the course of the project implementation and the workshop which took place to train project staff.

2. Changes in the Project Context

2.1. General Changes in the Specific Project Setting Since Submission of Request for Funding:

As of the time of submission of the project proposal, the strategy for outreach and distribution of the acquired items to the IDPs was through outreach by the identified staff and team members. As of the time the program started, the crisis which led to the displacement of the people had escalated leading to further road blockages that rendered movement of both materials and people impossible. To immediately respond to that, in spite of the arrangements already made to buy in bulk in Ndop, Bamenda and Douala, a decentralised system for distribution was adopted; where the remaining financial resources and based on the collected names and locations of these persons were sent to the Parish Priests in distant parishes, together with copies of the list of IDPs and forms for completion upon receipt of the assistance. The Social Welfare, Justice and Peace and Health Commissions together with the respective Parish Priests worked at their level to procure the required resources locally for distribution to the IDPs. Parishes in and around Kumbo central where movements were still possible were served from the central stock.

2.2. Changes in the Situation of the Target Group

A constant change evident at the level of the target group is constant migration in search of safer havens. The target group as at the time of data collection came up to over 5000 displaced persons. At the time the first disbursement of relief assistance from the Diocese of Limburg was received, the number had grown to over 6.000 as the crisis continued to affect different areas at different times. The increasing level of insecurity continued to cause people to flee from highly pressured areas like Mbve, Bamkikai, Oku, Jakiri and Meluf to name but a few. Some of the people who were registered initially in these places had relocated to different areas and in some

cases with their host families thus making it difficult to trace them. Meanwhile the number in some host families has increased as many more people continue to flee. Given the very huge challenge in moving from one place to the other, some of the lists that were sent out to distant parishes could only reach Caritas office after the compilation of the ones that arrived on time had been done.

A key challenge in the situation of these target groups is the fact that homes continued to be razed down by the military. It is very certain that even when the situation comes under control, most of the displaced persons would return to a painful situation of being homeless.

There has also been a huge loss of property and investments as looting and burning is now the order of the day. Sad to say but the military has victimized a lot of persons through burning down their homes. Often when the home is looted; it is then set ablaze.

For instance, boys who had small investments in motor bikes which they used for local transportation in order to make a little income while keeping themselves busy suffered losses through the burning up of these bikes by the military. This sure would escalate the situation of unemployment even after the crisis has been resolved.

A lady who had a vocational training center for women empowerment at a village called Bamkikai and who has graduated so many youth into gainful self-employment, for example, has suffered the loss of the entire institution through burning. Her predicament in the situation cuts across the lives of other youth who would have benefitted from the opportunity were it not razed down by the military. In fact, the family is homeless and now living away from the scene.

The food intervention has brought some relief to the displaced persons. The first level of relief is the concern shown by the His Lordship the Bishop of Kumbo, Caritas team and donor community towards their plight. They are happy to know they are not alone in their situation. On the second level, the food assistance has provided them with basic meals. They are really grateful for the assistance and most especially that their health need are also being taken care of. Details from the consultations reveal persons already being infested by worms given the rough conditions under which they are now living. The stressful conditions also account for the high numbers that manifested with high blood pressure.

2.3. Changes with Regard to the Social Welfare/Caritas Organization

It was important to conduct a workshop with the staff of the social welfare/Caritas and related

services on the program. These services include; Justice and Peace, Health and Family Life. The purpose of this workshop on emergency interventions and good governance aimed at strengthening the capacity of staff in view of adequately responding to the challenging situation on the ground. Besides, a lot of effort has been put into team building. This aspect of work (Emergency Relief/ Assistance) opens up a new and very positive horizon for collaboration among the social services of the Diocese of Kumbo. The roles and responsibilities of each of the services in the process have been tailored to suit their respective charisma thus in their diversity very enriching to the program.

Given the growing concern from external communities, the Social Welfare/Caritas department took the lead to organize a meeting with all actors in the field. This meeting aimed at ensuring that organisations can have access to the data base of each other in order to avoid duplication of action to the same persons or communities. The meeting was attended by CHALICE a Catholic Not for Profit Organisation working in Kumbo and the Tertiary Sisters of St. Francis, Shisong. Both these institutions have been involved in working for communities within the area of the Diocese of Kumbo. They appreciated the idea of the meeting and that way we are sure to curb duplication, enhance efficiency/effectiveness, and minimize waste while strengthening the capacity of each other to face the most challenging part of the intervention which would be ensuring that these persons would one day return to settle in the abandoned villages.

2.4. Implications of the Changes that Occurred in the Organisation

Based on the above changes, the following implications can be deduced:

- Increase in the size of staff as coming together from the different services enriches the service pool of the program
- Institutional strengthening especially that workshop on emergency relief and governance widened the horizon and pool of knowledge of work force thus enriching the social services of the Diocese with diverse skills
- Knowledge on Emergency relief interventions and good governance practices now gained would be applied in other areas of service to the local populations
- Quality of services rendered including in other aspects of work would surely improve
- The institution would also be strengthened by the new horizon and perspective of its service personnel

- The Social Welfare/Caritas department of the Diocese of Kumbo; as a leading development organization in the area would have to leverage its experience in strengthening the other actors of humanitarian assistance in the area while at the same time coordinating advocacy efforts that could bring about the much desired dialogue for a peaceful solution to the problem
- By leveraging its experience working with other actors in the area, Caritas Kumbo is sure to strengthen the capacities of these other organizations while at the same minimizing loss through waste and duplication of the rather limited resources designed for meeting the needs of internally displaced persons.

3. Implementing the Project and Achieving its Objectives

Objective 1: Improve living conditions of 11,000 person			
Target value at end of project	Baseline value at project lunch	Source and means of verification	Current value
About 6,000 or more IDPs and 3,000 IDP host families identified by November 2018	Over 5000 IDPs and host family members identified	IDP database and registers	Total Number of Host Families Served During this Period 537 Total Number of Additional Institutions 2 (Pastoral Centre and Shisong)
Distribution of food to the vulnerable persons			
	6,000 IDPs and 3,000 IDP host families have access to monthly food supply	Waybills and food distribution registers IDP registers Activity reports Monitoring reports	Total Number of IDPs Served Including Host Families (4397+537) = 4,934 Total Number of IDPs served in at the Pastoral Centre =112 Total Number of IDPs Served at Shisong =18 (112+18) =130 GRAND TOTAL (4,934+130) =5,064

3.1. Extent of Realization of Project Objectives

**KUMBO – LIMBURG - MISEREOR INTERVENTION
(CARITAS KUMBO REACHES OUT TO THE INTERNALLY DISPLACED)**

Programme Goal: Emergency Relief to the displaced and affected population in the Diocese of Kumbo

Objective 1:

Living conditions for 11.000 vulnerable persons have improved

Indicators:

- At least 6,000 displaced persons receive monthly food supply
- 3,000 households receive clothing and hygiene equipment

NAMES OF PARISHES WHICH HAVE BEEN SERVED WITH FOOD ITEMS
(PERIOD: 1ST DECEMBER – JANUARY 31ST 2019)

No.	NAMES OF PARISHES/PASTORAL ZONES	NUMBER OF HOST FAMILIES	NUMBERS OF IDPs
1.	ELAK OKU	182	2354
2.	TOBIN PARISH	57	209
3.	SHISONG	15	16
4.	NKAMBE TOWN	25	127
5.	MBIAME	48	587
6.	WAINAMAH PASTORAL ZONE	100	648
7.	NWA PASTORAL ZONE	15	93
8.	KIKAIKOM	31	98
9.	KITIWUM	25	60
10.	MISAJE	39	205
		537	TOTAL 4397

SUMMARY

Total Number of IDPs Served Including Host Families (4397+537) = 4,934

Total Number of IDPs served in at the Pastoral Centre =112

Total Number of IDPs Served at Shisong =18

(112+18) =130

GRAND TOTAL (4,934+130) =5,064

NB. So far internally displaced persons in these parishes/pastoral zones listed above have been served from the period beginning December to January 31st 2019. This represents 29% given that 8 Parishes + 2 pastoral zones out of 31 Parishes and 3 pastoral zones have been served.

Two additional institutions served include; those who took refuge at the Pastoral Center and at the hospital in Shisong. These persons were not originally on the lists from parishes.

3.2. Implementation of Activities and Generation of Outputs

So far, the following key activities have been carried out

- Identification of internally displaced persons and classification of their needs
- Consolidation of data on internally displaced persons and application for financial assistance for emergency response
- Stake holder meetings at which means and methods to better maximise project outputs
- The various staff and both technical and administrative have been put in place for the execution of the project.
- Food items comprising rice, corn, beans and vegetable oil procured and distributed to IDPs and their host families
- Capacity development workshop (Staff Training) was organised and carried out with the project staff and volunteers on relief and humanitarian interventions

There has been a lot of joy and appreciation on the part of the internally displaced for the resources received. The food items already distributed is bringing a lot of relief to the displaced persons and their host families.

It is also worth noting that given the difficulties in moving from one area to another, a decentralized system whereby the parishes could provide the services to the IDPs at their respective levels was adopted. In light of the foregoing, the finance department and based on calculated rations and local market prices in the respective areas were served money required to meet the needs of the IDPs in their respective parishes. This approach which was the best option at a time when insecurity made traveling around rather difficult affected the prizes of the envisaged items. A bag of rice in Elak would definitely cost higher than same in Kumbo. As per field information instead of the regular 17.500 frs cfa a bag of rice sold at 25.000 frs cfa and more in other areas.

We have received a lot of cooperation from the Parishes and the commissions at this level.

3.3. Unintended Effects

A few unintended effects were encountered

- With the physical presence of the assistance made available to the target population, any people even those who do not fall in the target group want to benefit, including those who refused to be identified initially. To solve this, there was strict follow-up to make sure that only those whose

names appear on the IDP registers were served. From the point of human needs, this principle does not compromise the possibility of serving these ones later on in the program.

- Many more people have been displaced due to high risk or insecurity or those who have lost their homes to fire. In this case, there were so many who had other needs as shelter and related needs that showed up

3.4. Risks and Unexpected Opportunities

Many places which were stable security wise in the recent days have similarly been affected leading to increasing number of IDPs.

The growing rate of barricades mounted on major road axis leading to and within most communities by the pro-independence fighters to prevent state military men continue to render movements to target areas more difficult and insecure for those residing in those areas where there are road blocks. These road blocks besides impeding movements have also contributed to the insecurity as most attempts by the military to dislodge these blocks is met with stiff resistance and open fighting between armed pro-independence fighters and the government militias.

Some host families especially those living by road sides have lost their homes to fire from the military and thus migrated with their IDP family members. This unplanned and unannounced displacement makes it difficult to track some of these internally displaced persons.

Some of these fleeing persons and their families who called out for help from the Social Welfare/Caritas department of the Diocese of Kumbo were identified and offered paid for protection in the premises of the hospital at Shisong. This effort assisted a total of 5 families comprising 18 members among them children between the ages of 3 to 14. In the same light, the Kumbo Diocesan Pastoral center hosted some 112 persons some of whom because of the persistent gun shots and security alerts later migrated out of the Division and Diocese. There are some 83 persons still residing at the pastoral center. There are served meals by the Diocese of Kumbo, so too the cost of electricity and other utilities absorbed by the Diocese as part of the program for the care of displaced persons.

Among those who relocated to the pastoral center were students who could now have the opportunity to be enrolled to join those who are currently studying at St. Augustine's College. There are a total of 7 (seven) students now admitted into the institution. This way, they are sure

to continue with their education thanks to this opportunity.

The even growing insecurity has caused many to flee out of the Diocese into French speaking regions where security is relatively stable. This has exposed many of them to more food insecurity and adverse living conditions including adverse health effects since the climate in their new habitats is quite different from that of their natural environments

3.5. Evaluation

So far, there has been no evaluation of the project. But a midterm evaluation and a final evaluation of the project are programmed. This is intended to find out impacts recorded by the process in the lives of the internally displaced persons. Such an evaluation would entail matching information collected at the beginning of the intervention and the current state of the internally displaced persons. Here attention would be paid to effects related to the objective of the program; being providing lifesaving support to these displaced persons. Special attention would also be paid to their current state of mind, their current state of mind with a view to having them properly settled. It is in this light that post conflict measures like resettling especially those who lost property would be of prime importance.

4. Conclusion (Overall Assessment of the Situation on the Ground)

This intervention is proving very useful to all the beneficiaries especially that they have something to eat even while some are still living under very stressful conditions. As we anticipate the second phase of the program involving non-food items, it would be an opportunity to step up their level of comfort by the provision of mattresses, kitchen utensils and other household items.

The idea of intervening health checks for these internally displaced persons was very good in that through these checks instances like high blood pressure arising from the stress of the situation, scabbies, amoeba arising from living conditions could be diagnosed and handled.

The target groups and their hosts have also been given some basic coaching in good health practices. Living in large numbers in unplanned circumstances can lead to very difficult hygiene practices. Each of the intervention in all the parishes began with group counseling during which some health talks were also given to participants. Through these health talks, participants were advised against sharing towels, tooth brushes (chewing sticks as they call them out here), sharing

clothes, using wet clothes etc. These were however provisional measures as the limited means within which they now live would make it difficult to refrain from these practices.

A good number of scabies were diagnosed during the consultations given that even basic laundry in some cases has not been possible. So putting on the same clothes over a protracted period has become the norm than the exception. Given also that we are in the dry season which predisposes to heat and sweating, body odor and the use of wet clothes from the sweating could lead to these body rashes. This is reason we consider providing clothing to these persons of prime importance. This way ‘prevention would be better than cure’

4.1. Lessons Learnt by Target Group

In the process of implementation, we realize the positive effects of the program have a cross cutting effect on the beneficiaries. Given the counseling and educative talks that precede food distributions, beneficiaries are availed of the opportunity to improve not only in terms of knowledge gained but also on overall outlook. The food distribution process was quite educative in that beneficiaries now know how food is served in properly calculated rations and not just lump sum as is the practice in most African homes. They also took home lessons on accountability which was a bench mark of the process. The use of identification documents to sign out for food collected improved on their sense of judiciousness. In same light, emphasis on the use of rations reinforced in their minds the whole idea and practice of equity. Above all, the fact that this was coming all the way from partners in Limburg and Misereor reinforced in them the meaning of Christian love. Where a neighbor is not just the one near you but the one who truly loves and shares during moments like these.

4.2. Lessons Learnt by Caritas (Implementing Organization)

On our part, we (Justice and Peace, Health and Caritas- Social Welfare) have learnt the world of difference between regularly programmed activities and emergency relief interventions. The growing rate of insecurity arising from shootings; some of which result to death of innocent persons, recurrent migrations by displaced persons have made implementation of the program really challenging. The thought of decentralizing implementation came up as a result of some of these factors and proves the point that with such emergency programs ‘adjustment is not bad planning’. Flexibility is a watch word with emergency programs.

The growing numbers of displaced persons were it not for this whole idea of flexibility would have thrown us into confusion. On distribution days, we had people who had not been previously registered coming up for help. They deserved it because they were displaced persons. Good thing, since we had a list from where were working, absent persons who probably had further migrated were replaced by these persons who were made to sign for what they received.

The staff training workshop organized at the start of the program also gave the staff good and additional capacity to deal with the situation on the ground. A lot of the details shared at the workshop especially on resource mobilization and good governance is information that would strengthen the capacity of staff through life and at other times.

5. Internal and External Stakeholders

5.1 Implementing Staff

Apart from the staff of VCID (Vocational Center for International Development) who were foreseen at the beginning of the project but who for security reasons relocated to Yaounde, Implementing Staff were drawn as previously specified from the Social Welfare/Caritas, Justice and peace and Health Departments of the Diocese of Kumbo. In addition and unforeseen were also staff of the Diocesan Pastoral Center to where some displaced persons fled for safety during the period of attack on neighboring Bamkikai, Romajai and Kishiy villages. These were cooks who had to cook and serve meals full time to these displaced persons at the pastoral center. The services of a driver were required for the transportation of food stuff to these unplanned hubs including Shisong hospital where some of the displaced persons were lodged.

5.2 Other Actors

Other and unforeseen actors included the Tertiary Sisters of St. Francis of Shisong, CHALICE a not for profit organization working with the under privileged in Kumbo. Both organizations are working with donations from individuals and some indigenous diaspora groups of good will.

In light of their presence, Caritas Kumbo foresaw the need for collaboration. This collaboration is intended to minimize overlapping, duplication and waste while at the same time strengthening all actors in the interest of beneficiaries. The first meeting of all the actors held at the Tobin Parish, House on 30th of January 2019.

From the meeting, it was clear that the intervention needed a lot of support given the escalating

nature of the crisis and the difficulty more and more people are made to encounter. Participants appreciated the good will of Misereor and the Diocese of Limburg for the support they were giving to the program. It was also foreseen that planning for a post crisis phase would be of prime importance. Above all, participants agreed to seek various ways and means by which a lasting solution to the problem could be sort. This included advocating for the government of Cameroon to reconsider its approach to seeking a solution to the problem.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

Given that we are in the early months of the program, the only appraisal at this stage would be based on the joy this intervention brought to the lives of the beneficiaries and their hosts. A woman recounted when Caritas was serving food at the Kumbo Cathedral; how she came all the way from Bafut to Kumbo. In the process of fleeing, she simply boarded a vehicle without even bothering to find out from the driver where the vehicle was heading to. That is how she found herself in Kumbo and luckily was admitted into a family after sharing her story.

The immediate assessment of the program is that it is helpful to the beneficiaries. It offers a lot of hope to a despaired people while at the same time offering the consolation of being loved by brothers and sisters in the neighborhood and from a-far. So far, the number of persons served together with the situation on the ground is indicative of the fact that the program would attain far above its targets.

7 Outlook/Sustainability

7.1 Level of Sustainability of Positive Effects

The positive effects envisaged by the project are sustainable in that the intervention is sure to bring joy and happiness to the beneficiaries. This however can be classified into a) short term and 2) long term effects. In the short term, they have food and other supplies to last them for the period of the displacement. In the long-term, the non-food items like the blankets, mattresses, pots, plates etc are sure to carry them into their future needs.

With the ongoing food distribution and health checks, internally displaced persons are experiencing improved health. With the upcoming supplies of mattresses, blankets, clothing, water filters as previewed in the phase two involving non-food items of the program, they are sure to be even healthier and happy. While this is ongoing, we are also advocating for mobilizing

local resources that could be of help in making them happier and healthier.

The challenge in the long term would be to guarantee sufficient resources from where the growing numbers of displaced persons would be served. What would even make this really difficult in spite of local good intentions is the fact that less than 10% of the population has been able to cultivate their farms. This is an indication of a real food shortage in the course of the year. The risk of stepping out of homes was so high that very few could cultivate farms and in most cases only those with nearby farms. It is in this light, we foresee there would be a need for more food support in the future. This time around, there would be many more mouths to be fed as both displaced persons where ever they are living together with their hosts would require the same attention.

7.2 Rating of Structural Sustainability

The preparatory workshop was an opportunity to reflect on the way forward. This was intended to assist participants reflect on resource mobilization practices that could be of help in the future of the program. Below is a synthesis of reports from workshop groups. There were two groups in all:

HOW THE DIOCESE OF KUMBO HOPES TO CONTINUE TO GIVE EMERGENCY RELIEF SUPPORT TO THE IDPs IN THE ABSENCE OF DONORS (Movement towards Sustainability)

GROUP ONE

HUMAN RESOURCE STRENGTH OF THE DIOCESE OF KUMBO

a) STAFF OF THE VARIOUS SERVICES AND THEIR CAPACITIES

i) Diocesan Justice and Peace Commission

- Watchdog (Human Rights and Equal/Fair Distribution of Supply)

ii) Diocesan Family Life Office

- Counseling services

iii) Diocesan Health Coordination

- Medical personnel and their services)

iv) Bamenda Ecclesiastical Province Health Assistance (BEHPHA)

- Health Insurance

vi) Diocesan Social Welfare/CARITAS Office

- Hygiene and sanitation
- Agricultural Training Programme for youth empowerment
- Donor/counterpart body relationship coordination

vii) Radio Evangelium

- Information, Communication and Sensitization

b) COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

- i. Village/Community Leaders or Heads
- ii. Church groups
- iii. Social and Traditional Groups
- iv. Field volunteers
- v. Parish Commissions/Workers
- vi. Elites and Honorary Members

7.3 Financial Sustainability

This would be one sure area where dependency may continue beyond the project. As foreseen at the workshop, there are opportunities for raising financial resources for the continuation of the program after the funding period. The question is how strong are these sources? Given the local situation where almost everyone in the locality is being affected, it would be difficult even to have those from who to appeal for assistance.

In light of the above, further financial support would be required in the post program period. This is because, a lot of displaced persons have suffered loss of property especially houses. Financial assistance would be required for post conflict resettlement. If this were not done, victims would continue to live in misery especially that most of the victims are low income earners or previously survived on hand to mouth earnings from their small farm holdings. It is for this reason, that we are considering the possibility of trying to mobilize resources from which they could get assistance to set up basic homes for shelter.

Previously, at the very beginning of the conflict; at a time when other parts of the English speaking region like Buea, Mamfe, Kumba and Belo in Bamenda were affected, the Diocese of Kumbo following a call from the Bishop of Kumbo raised foodstuff and some financial resources for the support of these persons. In all, more of food supplies were raised, conveyed and distributed to these Dioceses. Today, we are all in the same situation and one can already begin

to wonder if it would be possible to raise amounts that could cover care for displaced persons especially with the growing numbers of displaced persons.

Workshop Group Report on local possibilities

- Fundraising at the level of the parishes. All IDPs are found within parishes. Each parish will organize fund raising at the level of mission stations, church groups and small Christian communities and the proceeds used to support the IDP Programme in the Diocese of Kumbo.
- Still at the level of the Church, levies will be given to individuals and groups so as to raise funds.
- Appeal letters will be written and sent out to individuals and cooperate bodies for support.
- The executing organization will set up projects or Income Generating Activities and the proceeds used to sustain the IDP Programme.
- Identification of the available human resources and skills in the Diocese at different levels and using at little or no cost to implement the project. The resources otherwise which should have been paid for will support the IDP Programme
- Identification and Mobilization of food and material resources from those who do not have money but have these resources. This will help reduce the cost of purchase of the said goods and so impact positively on the project finances.

8. Summary Assessment

It is so short a time to assess but one sure conclusion is that the programme is a meaningful intervention in the lives of the displaced persons in the Diocese of Kumbo and their host families. This intervention has ushered in meaningful change in the lives of these persons. We are very grateful to the Diocese of Limburg and Misereor for this life saving intervention.

9. Cooperation with Misereor and Diocese of Limburg

We remain forever grateful to the Diocese of Limburg and Misereor for stepping in with this life saving assistance to the internally displaced persons of the Diocese of Kumbo. It has been such a big help with significant positive effects on the lives of the beneficiaries.

We are hoping and praying it becomes really possible to join hands once more in continuing with the other aspects especially the post crisis period and the needs that go along with it and as referenced already above.

May God Almighty continue to bless our partners, the Diocese of Limburg, Misereor, the program implementation team and the people of goodwill who have assisted us in making this possible!

Reverend Father Daniel Ache Amuhngwa
(Kumbo Diocesan Social Welfare/Caritas Coordinator)

ANNEXTURES

1) INTERIM STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

Diocesan Social Welfare/Caritas,
P. O. Box 115 Kumbo,
Bui Division – North West Region,
Republic of Cameroon

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

for the period from December 1st 2018 - January 31st 2019. Project No: 121-014-1042

Title: Emergency Relief and Humanitarian Assistance to the Internally Displaced Persons
In the Diocese of Kumbo

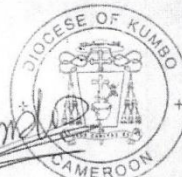
RECEIPTS	Date	CURRENT PERIOD		Cumulative
		Eur	XAF	XAF
Balance brought forward		-	-	-
Instalment from Misereor:		-	-	-
Instalment from the Diocese of Limburg:	31/12/2019	30,000	19,678,710	19,678,710
Pre financed - Bishop's House		-	-	-
Total receipts for current period		30,000	19,678,710	19,678,710
I. STAFF COSTS				
1. Professional fees, remuneration of animators (15)		1,367	896,475	896,475
2. Professional fees, remuneration of the coordinator (1)		133	87,460	87,460
3. Professional fees, remuneration of the accountant (1) and secretary (1)		183	120,260	120,260
4. Professional fees, remuneration of watchmen (2)		117	76,530	76,530
5. Staff training		1,982	1,300,000	1,300,000
6. Five staff of Pastoral Centre		325	213,000	213,000
Subtotal of Pos. I		3,782	2,693,725	2,693,725
II Project Activities				
1. Purchase and transport of clothing and hygiene equipment		-	-	-
2. Purchase of food items		-	-	-
2.1. Corn (55 bags)		1,425	935,000	935,000
2.2. Beans (65 bags)		3,468	2,275,000	2,275,000
2.3. Rice (232 bags)		7,781	5,104,000	5,104,000
2.4. Vegetable oil (364 5litre containers)		3,329	2,184,000	2,184,000
2.5. Spices		46	30,000	30,000
2.6. Lodging of 112 persons at Pastoral Centre in December 2018 and 83 in January 2019		7,449	4,886,100	4,886,100

2.7. Lodging of 18 persons in Shisong in December 2018 and January 2019	781	512,000	512,000
3. Transport (field visits)	369	242,000	242,000
4. Health	561	367,754	367,754
Subtotal of Pos. II	24,648	16,535,854	16,535,854
III Project Administration			
1. Monitoring and evaluation	-	-	-
2. Communication: telephone, internet, etc	266	174,800	174,800
3. Other administrative costs	1,847	1,211,675	1,211,675
4. Rent of warehouse	-	-	-
Subtotal Pos. III	2,114	1,386,475	1,386,475
Total Pos. I, II, III	30,544	20,616,054	20,616,054
Balance (credit/deficit) to be carried forward	(544)	- 937,344	(937,344.0)



Diocesan Coordinator, Social Welfare/Caritas
Fr. Daniel Ache Amuhngwa

SIGNED:



Diocesan Finance Administrator
Fr. Oliver Ndi

2) PARTIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

FIG.2.1. OFFLOADING AND STAKING OF SOME FOOD ITEMS FROM DOUALA



FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN PARISHES/PASTORAL ZONES AND INSTITUTIONS

FIG.2.2. KUMBO CATHEDRAL PARISH







FIG.2.3. TOBIN PARISH





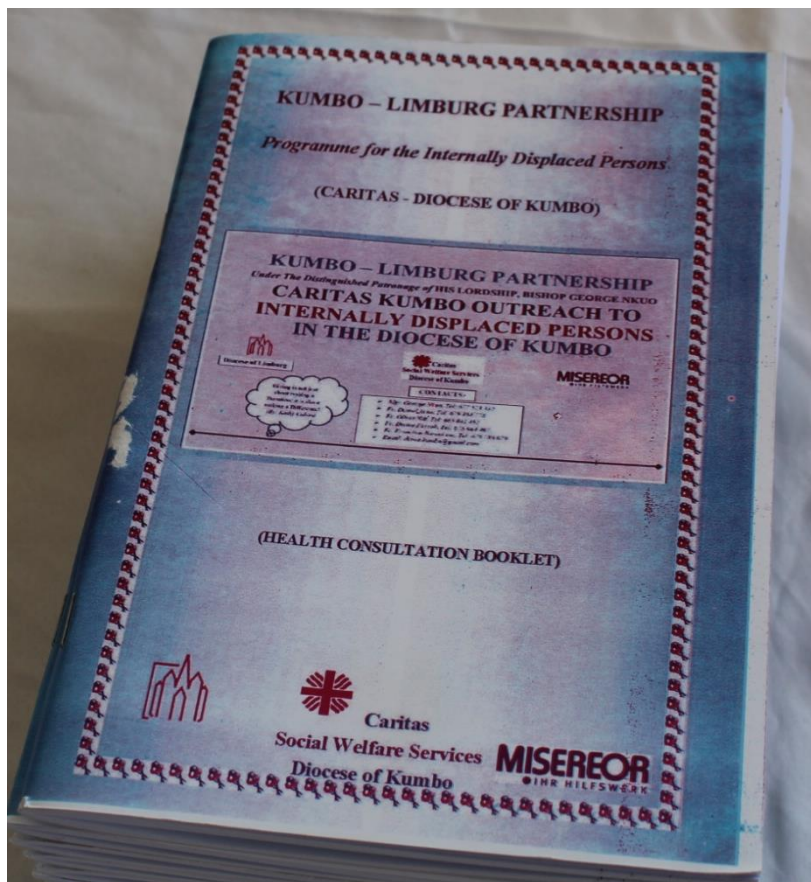




FIG.2.4. MBIAME PARISH





FIG.2.5. NKAMBE TOWN PARISH





FIG.2.6. KIKAIKOM PARISH





FIG.2.7. SHISONG PARISH





FIG.2.8. ELAK OKU PARISH





FIG.2.9. WAINAMAH PASTORAL ZONE





FIG.2.10. NWA PASTORAL ZONE





FIG.2.11. PASTORAL CENTRE





FIG.2.12. MISAJE PARISH





FIG.2.13. WORK-SHOP MEETING









FIG.2.14. GROUP WORK



FIG.2.15. GOUP PRESENTATION

