

SOCIAL WELFARE/CARITAS APOSTOLATE
DIOCESE OF KUMBO

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH

**KUMBO ASSOCIATION FOR
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (KATA)**

PROJECT N°: 121-014-1033 ZG

**THIRD PHASE OF VILLAGE PIPE BORNE WATER
SUPPLY PROGRAM AND ACCOMPANYING RURAL
POPULATIONS ON WATER SYSTEMS
MANAGEMENT AND WATER SAFETY MEASURES
2013 – 2016 IN THE DIOCESE OF KUMBO**

**FIRST YEAR NARRATIVE REPORT OF
ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT FROM
MARCH 2014 TO FEBRUARY 2015**



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Project No: 121-014-1033

Third 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 (2013-2016)

FIRST YEAR NARRATIVE REPORT

1. FORMAL DETAILS

- 1.1. Name of partner organisation.** This project is jointly executed by the Social Welfare/Caritas department of the Diocese of Kumbo and the Kumbo Association for Technical Assistance (KATA).
- 1.2. Project title and project number.** The project is termed Village pipe borne water supply program and accompanying rural populations in the Diocese of Kumbo on water systems management and water safety measures. It is registered with Misereor as project No. 121-014-1033ZG.
- 1.3. Reporting period.** The report covers all activities carried out during the first year of project execution.
- 1.4. Brief description of how the report was prepared.** The report is an amalgamation of all the activities carried out within the second year of the project phase and carries inputs from the technical partner, KATA.

2. CHANGES IN THE PROJECT SETTING.

2.1. Important changes in the project setting

It is worth mentioning that the programme Accompanying rural populations in the diocese of Kumbo on water systems management and water safety measures previously project 121-014-1028 has been merged with the village pipe borne water supply program in the diocese of Kumbo being project number 121-014-1023 and is now Third phase: Village Pipe Borne Water Supply Programme and Accompanying Rural

Populations in the Diocese of Kumbo on Water Systems Management And Water Safety Measures project number 121-014-1033

Eight village projects were targeted for year one beginning February 2014. These villages were; Ngar-Buh, Mbohe, Nsom, Moh, Konnchep, Mayo-Binka, Roonjong and Njimoh/SARICO. After sensitization and mobilization of all the 16 village communities towards their local contributions that were supposed to be put in place before the commencement of work, Njimoh/SARICO and Moh did not respond on time. Some second and third year project villages had come up with the cash contributions and had put together all the local materials as were specified in the contract. For that reason and in agreement with the concerned communities, Moh was replaced with Nkobi that was supposed to be in the second year. This was made easy due to the fact that there was just very little difference between the costs of the two projects. Njimoh/SARICO was left out. Because of this, mobilization in Moh and Njimoh/SARICO was intensified such that they could be able to make up with their contributions both in kind and cash before the start of the next year. These changes were necessary as the delay from these two communities would have led to a late start and consequently delay in execution of the project.

In addition, a workshop was organized on water systems management and water safety measures in the light of the Misereor guide on the Socio Economic survey of water facilities

Follow-up visits were programmed and executed after the workshop to all beneficiary villages (this included those already served and those still to be served)

Construction works were usually supposed to start by November. With the delay in the approval of the projects, construction only started in February. As a result, the construction process which normally ended by April extended to July.

In July last year, rains were very heavy so the roads were really deplorable thus transportation of material to site challenging. In spite of this, the seven projects which were retained for the first year of this phase were successfully executed

2.2. Important changes within the partner organisation.

There was no major change within the partner organisation during this second year of execution. Rather, the staff and technicians keep gaining more experience thus improving the quality of their services.

3. Implementing the project and achieving its objectives

3.1. Achievement of project objectives (as specified on the project contract)

- Six potable pipe borne water supply schemes are successfully being constructed in six villages in year two of the third phase of the water supply program.
- Hygiene and sanitation sensitisation and education has been carried out in these villages. Coupled now with the availability of potable water, it is obvious that the rate of prevalence of water borne diseases is going to be on the decrease.
- With continuous education on the importance of water catchment protection, all the communities are already making an effort to protect their catchment areas. This in addition will render their water at the level of the catchment safe.
- The process of collection and analysis of water borne disease statistics for the six villages is in process.
- The even distribution of public standpipes throughout the already completed villages has drastically dropped the former strain and stress undergone by women and children in search for water. The same results await the ongoing communities.
- Water hygiene and sanitation education exercise has been carried out in all primary schools in years one and two water project areas. During this exercise, forty six hand washing stations together with hygiene and sanitation sensitisation posters were made available to a total of 23 primary schools throughout the Diocese of Kumbo.
- Potable pipe borne water supply schemes have been successfully constructed and as planned for year one of this third phase in (7) seven villages.
- Analysis of water borne diseases from samples collected from the villages is ongoing. The trend for water borne diseases in the area is gradually becoming clear.
- That notwithstanding, the availability of potable water and knowledge on hygiene and sanitation through this programme with the communities is very helpful as a preventive measure.
- It is certain the prevalence of water borne diseases will continue to drop. With continuous education and sensitisation on water safety measures, these water borne diseases will drop to a minimal level.
- It is also clear the management of these systems will be more efficient. This is as a result of the various training sessions being undertaken by the members of the various communities.
- All the seven completed water projects have functional water management and care taker committees presently administering to the affairs of the water projects. These have received training during a workshop organised by Caritas

Kumbo. Similar trainings will still be organised to build up their capacities and improve on their management skills. There are also functional water management committees in all the six ongoing water projects. These committees are continuously receiving training at various levels ranging from workshops to meetings in their respective project villages. This will continually boost their capacities thus ensuring sustainable management of the water projects. They all have two caretakers per project undergoing on the spot training alongside the construction of the water schemes. This will ensure proper technical maintenance and management of the various structures.

3.2. Outputs.

The following are operation plans of activities carried out within the reporting period.

The table below shows the work done in seven villages from 1st February 2014 to 31st July 2014

<i>S/N</i>	<i>PROJECT</i>	<i>WORK DONE</i>	<i>REMARKS</i>
1	Ngarbuh	- Rehabilitated catchment - Constructed Storage tank 25,000Litters - Constructed 14 standpipes - Constructed 14 sub-water meter chambers - Constructed 02 Valve chambers - Piping and installation 5700m - Constructed 07 low/high point chambers	A hard working community
2	Mbobe	- Rehabilitated one Spring catchment - Constructed one storage tank 10,000liters - Constructed 06 stand pipes - Constructed 06 sub-water meters chambers - Piping and installation 1300m - Constructed 01 low point chamber	Njema village water point catchment has been rehabilitated to feed the water system of Mbobe because there was no possibility of a spring to supply Mbobe water system by gravity. Thus the scheme is now named as Mbobe/Njema water supply.
3	Nsom	- Constructed one spring catchment	The spring that was initially studied for Nsom village was

		- Constructed 08 stand pipes - Rehabilitated the existing storage tank - Rehabilitated one existing spring catchment - Constructed 09 sub-water meters - Piping and installation	already constructed by the community. The execution body discovered another spring above the village that could reinforced the system and constructed for the community in place of that which was already developed. The available piping could not permit the connection of this new spring into the system. Thus the community of Nsom is having one catchment which has not been connected to their system.
4	Nkobi	- Rehabilitation of 02 spring catchments ongoing - Rehabilitated one storage tank - Constructed one collection chamber - Constructed 5 standpipes - Constructed 13 sub water meter chambers - Piping and installation 4500m	Nkobi has been realized in place of Moh which will be realized in the second year.
5	Konnchep	- Constructed 01 spring catchments - Constructed 01 storage tank 15,000liters - Constructed 11 standpipes - Constructed 02 low/high point chambers - Constructed 11 sub water meters chambers - Constructed 01 control valve chamber - 8550m Piping and installation	
6	Mayo Binka	- Constructed 02 spring catchments - Construction of storage tank 15,000 liters. - Constructed 09 standpipes - Constructed 03 low/high	An internal conflicting community in Donga Mantug Division composing of the Wimbums and Yamba tribes. The conflict between them is maked it very difficult to work

		point chambers -Constructed 09 sub water meters chambers -Constructed 02 control valve chambers -4630m of piping and installation.	with the community, thus they are unable to pay in their community cash contribution. A new hard working committee has been form in the village for the water facility, with a Mbororo as the chairperson who is neutral.
7	Roonjong	-Constructed two spring catchments -Constructed one collection chamber -Constructed 15 low/high point chambers -Constructed 03 stand pipes -Constructed 25,000liters storage tank and a multipurpose control chamber -8600m piping and installation	
8	Njimo/SARICO		The well for the school SARICO was already developed to serve the school only but the execution body and the population were already preparing to develop but the spring below the village to serve as a water point, also to serve the Mbororo community which is part of the village by gravity and the school when there are shortages in the well. Work will only start next year in this project.

WATER PRODUCTION, STORAGE AND DEMAND PER VILLAGE (in Seven executed villages)

S/N	VILLAGE	Total spring yield (during pick period) (l/s)	Storage tank capacity(litters)	Total population(door-to-door head count)	Number of households	Specific Consumption (l/pers/day)
1	Ngarbuh	0.58	25,000	763	148	65.53

2	Mbobe	0.23	10,000	306	34	65.36
3	Nsom	0.122	20,000	500	70	21.08
4	Nkolbi	0.523	15,000	313+	89	47.92+
5	Konnchep	0.411	15,000	706	96	42.49+
6	Mayo Binka	0.35	15,000	483	94	62.11
7	Roonjong	0.58	25,000	105+Bishop's Residence and office (Including caritas new office)	16+	

Mobilisation of Communities towards the project implementation in December 2013

Date	Place	Activities	Remark
2 nd	Konnchep	➤ Mobilisation of the communities in view of the upcoming construction of their water schemes. ➤ Sensitisation on water safety measures, ➤ Education on the role of the community in the execution and their responsibility in the management process after realisation. ➤ Management of the realised water scheme, ➤ Water catchment protection; ➤ The need, importance and	➤ With the announcement of the approval of the water projects, there was a lot of enthusiasm in the communities. This was seen from the massive turnout and participation of the communities during these visits. ➤ In some villages there was poor organisation on the part of the community leaders, reason why the turnout in Moh and Njimoh/SARICO was poor. This accounted for insufficient cooperation from the communities in terms of local contributions and as such re-adjustment of the program hence moving Njimoh/SARICO and Moh to the second year. ➤ As a consequence of this
3 rd	Moh		
4 th	Kungi		
5 th	Njomoh/SARICO		
5 th	Mbobe		
6 th	Mayo-Binka		
7 th	Bongeh/Shuashua		
8 th	Ngarbuh		
9 th	Ngondzen		
10 th	Nsom		
11 th	Mumyu/ATP		
12 th	Lang		
13 th	Bamngam		
14 th	Nkobii		
15 th	Ta-Mbve		
16 th	Roonjong		

		procedures of water catchment protection.	activity, 05 out of 09 of the second and third year projects have brought in either part or all of their cash contributions and are already mobilising and putting local materials together.
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Date (March/ April)	Place	Activities	Remark
Mon 31 st	Mayo-Binka	→ Analyse the state of catchment area protection, → Sort out issues that could hinder protection, → Set out strategies that would be used to protect the catchment, → Demarcate the area that has to be protected. → Drop forms in nearest health centres for collection of water borne disease statistics → Remobilise community as project execution by then was going on. → Continued sensitising on water safety measures.	→ Nsom still had a challenge in the acquisition of the catchment area as the land lord was requesting for a large amount of money as compensation. → Apart from Nsom, Roonjong and Mbobe, the rest of the villages were at an advanced stage in acquiring the catchment area. → Those of Ngar-Buh, Nkobii, Konnchep and Mayo-Binka have already been acquired as community property.
Tues 1 st	Konnchep, Nimoh/Sarico		
Wed 2 nd	Mbobe		
Thurs 3 rd	Ngar-Buh		
Mon 7 th	Roonjong/Nkobii		
Tues 8 th	Nsom		

Program for the workshop with the water management committees: Tuesday the 27th to Saturday the 31st of May 2014.

Day	Time	Activity	Resource persons	Remark
Tuesday 10 th of June	3:00pm	Arrival of participants,		In the course of the

2014		registration and settling in.		workshop, a few adjustments were made to better suit the situation. The material used for the various inputs were drawn from the three Misereor hand books and modified to suit the reality with the rural water supply systems in the Diocese of Kumbo (see report from Anembom Consulting) The inputs from Caritas Kumbo included water safety measures, catchment protection, water system management and maintenance. General coordination of the workshop was done by Caritas Kumbo assisted by KATA.
	6:00pm	Evening prayers		
	6:30pm	Supper		
	7:30pm	Orientation		
Wednesday 11 th of June 2014	5:30am	Rise		
	6:00am	Morning prayers/mass		
	7:00am	Breakfast		
	8:00am	Official opening by Bishop of Kumbo		
	9:00am	First input.	Anembom consulting	
	10:00am	Workshop		
	11:00am	Short break		
	11:15am	Plenary		
	1:00pm	Lunch		
	2:30pm	Second input	Anembom consulting	
	3:30pm	Workshop		
	4:30pm	Short break		
	4:40pm	Plenary		
	6:30pm	Evening prayer		
	7:00pm	Supper		
	8:00pm	Experience sharing	Water management committees	
	10:00pm	Night prayers and retire.		
Thursday 12 th of June 2014		1 st input	Anembom consulting	
	9:00am	Workshop		
	10:00am	Short break		
	10:15am	Plenary		
	12 noon	Second input	Caritas	

			Kumbo	
	1:00pm	Lunch		
	2:30pm	2 nd input	Annembom consulting	
	3:30pm	Workshop		
	4:30pm	Short break		
	4:40pm	Plenary		
	6:30pm	Evening prayer		
	7:00pm	Supper		
	8:00pm	Experience sharing	Water management committees	
	10:00pm	Night prayers and retire.		
Friday 13th June 2014	8:00am	1 st input	Annembom consulting	
	9:00am	Workshop		
	10:00am	Short break		
	10:15am	Plenary		
	12 noon	Second input	Caritas Kumbo	
	1:00pm	Lunch		
	2:30pm	2 nd input	Annembom consulting	
	3:30pm	Workshop		
	4:30pm	Short break		
	4:40pm	Plenary		
	6:30pm	Evening prayer		
	7:00pm	Supper		
	8:00pm	Water management and maintenance/Experience sharing	KATA/Water management committees	
	10:00pm	Night prayers and retire.		
Saturday 14 th June	5:30am	Rise and packing		
	6:00am	Morning prayer		
	7:00am	Breakfast		

	8:00am	Closing remarks, reimbursement of transport and departure.		
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NB: KATA organised training for all the care takers of phase two water projects. These care takers who were also participants of the workshop arrived the St. Jerome's Biblical and pastoral centre on the evening of Monday the 9th of June 2014. On Tuesday morning they went out to a nearby water project (Bajing/Immaculate conception) where they received practical training on some maintenance skills. They returned from the field that evening to join the other participants to continue with the workshop.

Program for health, hygiene and sensitisation program in primary schools

Day/date	Place		Time	Activity
Thurs 4 th and Fri 5 th Dec 2014	All the seven villages		-----	Circulation of circulars
Tuesday 9 th Dec	➤ NgarBuh	G.S NgarBuh 1	08:00am	See activities listed above.
		G.S NgarBuh 2	09:30am	
		G.S NgarBuh 3	11:00pm	
Wednesday 10 th Dec	➤ Konnchep ➤ Njema	G.S Konnchep	08:00am	
		C.S Konnchep	09:30am	
		G.S Njema	01:00pm	
Thursday 12 th Dec	➤ Mayor Binka	CBC Mayor-Binka	08:00am	
		GS Mayor Binka	09:30am	
Friday 13 th Dec	➤ Nsom ➤ Nkobii	G.S Nsom	08:00am	
		IPS Nkobii	10:00am	
Monday 16 th Dec	➤ Roonjong	G.S Kikaikelaki	08:00am	
		C.S Kikaikelaki	10:00am	
Tuesday 17 th Dec	➤ Roonjong	C.B.C Kikaikelaki	08:00am	
		p.S Kikaikelaki	10:00am	

Details of the sensitization visits

Day/month	Place	Time
26 th , 27 th and 28 th of January	Distribution of circulars for field visit in all the 12 water projects	-----
Mon 2 nd Feb	Nkobii	10:00am
Tues 3 rd Feb	Bamngam	10:00am
Wed 4 th Feb	Nsom	09:00am
Thurs 5 th Feb	Ngar-Buh	10:00am
Fri 6 th Feb	Bongeh/Shuashua	10:00am
Sat 7 th Feb	Ta-Mbveh	10:00am
Fri 13 th Feb.	Konchep	10:00am
Sat 14 th Feb	Kungi	09:00am
Sun 15 th Feb	Moh	09:00am
Mon 16 th Feb	Njema/Mbobe	09:00am
Tues 17 th Feb	Njimoh/SARICO	09:00am
Wed 18 th Feb	Mayo-Binka	10:00am

Program for KAP studies in some year two water projects

Day	Place	Activity
9 th and 10 th of February 2015	Caritas Kumbo office	Work session with Anembom consulting and social welfare field staff in view of the KAP study exercise. Establishment of questionnaires for the KAP studies
11 th February 2015	Ta-ah Mbve	Test of the KAP study questionnaires
12 th of February 2015	Caritas office	Review of the administered test questionnaires and final editing.
23 rd to 25 th February 2015	Bamngam village	Administering of questionnaires for the KAP study
26 th to 28 th Feb 2015	Moh village	Administering of questionnaires for the KAP study
1 st to 5 th March	Kungi	Administering of questionnaires for the KAP study

3.3. Implemented activities

- Six village water supply systems were earmarked for year two. These included Moh and Njimoh which were moved over from year one into year two. It also included

Tambveh moved over from year three into year two. A total of six water schemes are currently being executed. These are Moh, Njimoh/SARICO, Bongeh/Shuasha and Kungi in Donga-Mantung division, then Bamngam and Tambveh in Bui division.

- A re-sensitisation program was organised and carried out to all year one and two water projects to analyse the state of protection of the water catchment areas and to reiterate the importance of this exercise in the sustainability of the water projects. All executed water projects have engaged in the protection of water catchment areas. During this visit, the communities were assisted in marking out the immediate catchment of at least 50 meters radius from the source, necessary for immediate protection measures to be set up.
- A KAP (knowledge, Attitude and Practice) study was planned and carried out in three year two water projects following the recommendation of the WASH consultant from Misereor (Mr. Eckart Rainer) during his visit to Caritas Kumbo. (See Annex)
- An average of 6900 pupils in 23 primary schools throughout the Diocese have received education on the relationship between water and water borne diseases, the routes of transmission of these diseases and how to prevent them. They have also received lessons on the right way of hand washing with posters to remind them and hand washing stations to serve as practical lessons to both pupils and teachers. During these visits, the teachers are encouraged to constantly remind the pupils practically on the right way of hand washing as this is very vital in breaking the transmission chain of most diarrheal diseases. The pupils are also reminded of the various water purification methods in case of moments without pipe borne water. In this light, more emphasis is laid on SODIS (solar disinfection) which is a very effective and easy to use method of water purification.
- All the just completed and ongoing water projects are fully engaged in water catchment area protection. The level of achievement of this objective varies from project to project. While some are far advanced, others are facing some challenges which will eventually be sorted out as Caritas is continuously accompanying them in the process.
- The communities through field visits have received training on water hygiene and sanitation. They are during this education process encouraged to maintain hygiene from the level of the catchment, tank, and stand pipes and above all at the level of homes and personal hygiene. This is taking slow pace as it has to do a lot with behavioural change and the introduction of new ideas and concepts like washing of tanks and catchments. The health hygiene and sanitation officer will continue to accompany these people until the desired change is attained.
- The process of collection and analysis of water borne disease statistics in year two water projects is ongoing. It is however challenging as only two out of the six villages (Bongeh/Shuashua and Tambveh) have a health unit. In Donga, Njimoh/SARICO, Moh and Kungi get medical attention from the Nkambe regional hospital. Their statistics

are found within thousands of records of people from other areas. This and lack of ready collaboration from the hospital staff render the whole process tedious. We are however giving it the necessary attention as the statistics are imperative in establishing the trend of water borne diseases in these communities.

3.4. Additional effects and risks.

- Despite the successful termination of the second year, there were a few risky situations that affected the different aspects of the program.
- In some communities, despite the education and sensitisation done in relation to catchment protection, Moh, Njimoh and Bamngan are encountering some conflicts at the level of acquiring the catchment areas as these were found in individual farmlands. Through the advice of the Caritas field staff, the WMCs and other village authorities peaceful negotiations are being made with the individuals as to what has to be done.
- Control tests carried out on water samples from year one projects prove that there is some level of contamination in all the water sources. It became a call for alarm as to why the very sources that were tested fit for consumption have suddenly become grossly polluted. Further investigations proved that there was contamination of the tanks during construction. With this, we are already making immediate arrangements for disinfection of the structures after which the water will be tested again to confirm the water quality.

3.5. Evaluation.

- The bacteriological tests carried out on water samples collected from year one communities and the analysis of the health data from some project villages (not all have laboratories or health centres from which health statistics can be collected) has given a clear picture of the state of water borne diseases in the communities and the poor quality of water which is directly related to the reason for the high prevalence of water borne diseases. There is now a base from which the trend of the water borne diseases will be monitored.
- The sensitisation of communities on water safety measures, water systems management and maintenance (the need for water rates, water management committee and community's role in the maintenance and sustenance of the water scheme), the importance and need for proper catchment protection improved the involvement of the community in the execution process.
- For health, hygiene and sanitation, the work has just begun in these communities as behavioural change is not easily attained. However, there is already a high level of health, hygiene and sanitation awareness in all these communities. What needs to be done is follow-up and continuous education in order to attain the objectives.

- 100% of the communities have received knowledge on catchment protection and have at least engaged themselves in one way or the other to protect the catchment areas. There are challenges faced in different aspects pertaining to catchment protection in the different communities; but with the accompanying process, they have received and continue to receive guidelines on how to proceed with these issues hindering protecting of water catchment areas.
- There is at least 95% reduction in stress and strain formerly undergone by women and children in fetch for water in the already completed year one projects. Same results await the ongoing year two projects. General hygiene in homes and communities is greatly improving.

4. Conclusions

4.1. Lessons learned within the project setting.

- Formerly, the mobilisation of communities for all forms of local contributions was left in the hands of the leaders in charge of the water project. In most cases, the rate of assembly of these resources was very timid. It was later realised that the ignorant population assumed 100% sponsorship of the projects by external donors and so considered the collection of levies as a way for the leaders to enrich themselves.
- After this realisation, Caritas Kumbo workers decided to accompany the committees in the mobilisation. During these visits, the aspect of local contribution and the need for it is clearly explained in general assembly meetings in each community. The result of this has been very prominent on this third phase of the water supply program.
- The enthusiasm and participation of the communities during construction and their involvement in the management of the water facilities is clear indication of the intensification of the mobilisation and sensitisation process.
- It was discovered that the finance committees (treasurers and financial secretaries) still need capacity building at the level of financial management in order to boost up the financial viability of the water projects given that most projects are already taking on board the payment of water rates.
- The introduction of water meters into the systems has created a high level of awareness among the beneficiaries on the conservative use of water. Besides the primary reason behind the water meters which is to monitor the effect of climate change on the water sources, it is proving to be helpful in the sustainable consumption and management of the water.

The importance of the accompanying component of this village pipe borne water supply in the Diocese of Kumbo cannot be over emphasised. In the face of health challenges like the current Ebola outbreak we foresee our programme with the rural villages as a pre-emptive measure which could be a useful intervention in the event of an outbreak

(Kumbo Diocese shares a porous boundary with Nigeria on four fronts namely, Sabongari, Misaje, Ako and Mfumte) the furthest of these requires a 6 hours walk.

Caritas Kumbo would need to intensify sensitisation and education of the community before the start of the projects as this increases the level of participation from the communities. It is also important to do this ahead of time so the local communities are able to put their resources hence contributions together. Most villages now seeking clean drinking water are found in low income areas in the diocese. They are mostly subsistent farmers. In most cases they have to sell farm produce to raise the levies charged them.

As of now, the status of achievement of the project objectives can be rated at 63%.

Some activity pictures



Presbyterian school Mbveh



Catholic primary school Mbveh



Islamic Primary school Njomboh



Baptist primary school Romkong

Health Hygiene and sanitation sensitisation and education in some primary schools



Onsite education and capacity building on water catchment protection in Kungi village.



Demarcation of the water catchment protection zone in Bamngam village

Demarcation of the water catchment protection zone in Bamngam village.



Administering KAP study questionnaires in schools and homes



Catchment excavation at Njimoh



Moh storage tank under construction



Kungi storage tank near completion



Standpipe and meter chamber at
Bongeh/Shuashua



Casting of storage tank at Bamngam

Sincerely Yours,

Fr. Daniel AMUHNGWA ACHE
Diocesan Coordinator, the Social Welfare/Caritas Department