

LAST INTERIM REPORT

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF MBAA WATER PROJECT PHASE II

1. Project location

Mbaa Village - Mbuwarr Community, Nkambe Central Sub-division, Donga/Mantung Division of North West Region of Cameroon

2. Executing organization : FORCE-CAM

3. Date of report: December 18th, 2014

4. Period covered by report: October 17th, to December 15th 2014

5. Project purpose

The purpose of the project is to provide safe, sufficient, accessible, cost effective and sustainable water supply scheme for the Mbuwarr Community starting with the upgrading/ extension of Mbaa water project to Wat and Kop villages with a total population of over 12,000 inhabitants.

6. Planned Activities for project phase two

- 6.1. Community mobilization
- 6.2. Feasibility studies and validation of project components
- 6.3. Construction of two (2) 10m³ sub-reservoir tanks
- 6.4. Construction of eighteen (18) public standpipes
- 6.5. Construction of five (5) washout valve chambers
- 6.6. Construct of four (4) air release valve chambers
- 6.7. Laying of 2,335m of pipeline network

7. Modifications to planned project components

- During the final feasibility study report discussion and validation workshop with beneficiaries, it was resolved that the planned public standpipe number should be reduced from 18 to 10 to extend the pipeline coverage (increased by 800m)
- Rehabilitation of the existing water system to ensure even water flow in the entire system (*replacement of wound fittings and adjustment of pipeline*)

8. Approved funding for the project

- 8.1. **Initial budget:** £28,000 (*About 19,600,000 FCFA –Nineteen Million, Six Hundred Thousand Francs CFA*)
- 8.2. **Disbursed amount :** £30,928 (*21,649,590 FCFA- Twenty One Million, Six Hundred and Forty-nine Thousand, Five Hundred and Ninety Francs CFA*)

9. Level of budget execution: 21,649,590 FCFA

10. Actual realization of planned activities

10.1. Planned activities for this period (March 20th – September 30th, 2014—Approximately 6months)

***Note:** Following the activity time line drawn up at the planning stage of the project, the project was supposed to take up on March 1st 2014 and end up on September 30th 2014 but because of some unforeseen delays that were encountered during project execution phase, that have slowed down work progress for 72 days, the project therefore ended on December 15th 2014. These unforeseen delays include the late start of activities by 20 days due to the delay in financial disbursement at the bank and as well the delay by 28 days in resolving disputes from the setting out of project components. Therefore, analyzing the project planned activities for the above stated period with respect to the initial activity time line and including the unforeseen delays and modifications, the expected planned activities for this period will be as follows:*

- 10.1.1. Community Mobilisation
- 10.1.2. Feasibility study and validation of project components
- 10.1.3. Extension phase project formulation and design
- 10.1.4. Final feasibility study report discussion and validation workshop with beneficiaries
- 10.1.5. Setting out of project components
- 10.1.6. Excavation of pipeline trenches/ backfilling
- 10.1.7. Construction of two 10m³ sub-reservoir tanks
- 10.1.8. Construction of 10 public standpipes
- 10.1.9. Construction of 9 valve chambers (Air release & washout)
- 10.1.10. Plumbing of pipelines and structural components

10.2. Actual realization of planned activities for this period (March 20th – December 15th, 2014)

All project components have been executed as planned with additional rehabilitation works on the old system following energy increase in the pipeline network.

11. Difficulties encountered at this stage of the project execution process

- 11.1. Delay in the startup of project execution by 20 days as planned because of the delay in bank transaction.
- 11.2. Delay in the startup of excavation works on pipeline and foundation trenches by 28 days while negotiating with the land owners of sites on which storage tanks and valve chambers are located. The major problem involved those whose crops are affected and finally it was resolved that the women will contribute food crops during harvest to compensate those whose crops are destroyed by the project.
- 11.3. Funeral occasions, harvesting of beans and maize have also affected the works progress. It is worthwhile to note that 99% of Community members who are resident in the area depend on income from agricultural activities and are only able to put in two days of communal work each week and thus when situations like death occur, it becomes very

difficult to manage project activities because it usually affect majority of the community (more than ten deaths have been recorded since the start of the project).

11.4. Rainfall has also slowed down work progress during this period

12. Impact of the project

- 12.1. The repair works on the old water system in Mbaa village and connection of water flow on new pipeline/standpipes now increase accessibility to safe and portable water in Wat, Mbaa and Kop villages(Villages of Mbuwarr community), thus resulting in improved health and productivity
- 12.2. Members of four villages are increasingly being more united as before as they meet regularly to plan and implement project activities.
- 12.3. The Fons (Traditional leaders) as well have met on several occasions to encourage participation and also to resolve disputes concerning the project.
- 12.4. Committed and lazy members to village development are being identified in the respective villages
- 12.5. Self-help community initiatives are being encourage within and outside Mbuwarr community (Some persons from the other communities are contacting the project Chairperson to inquire about the approach they used to solicit this miraculous funding for their project)

13. Conclusion

The completion of this Mbaa water project phase two still leave some members of two quarters in Mbaa Village, three quarters in Wat village and four quarters in Kop village that have to move between 300-800m to fetch safe water whereas others have to move between 5 -300m. Thus, extension phase III is needed to these quarters. Furthermore, the stream catchment area still need demarcation, compensation to eucalyptus tree owners, felling of eucalyptus trees and planting of catchment friendly trees

Prepared by

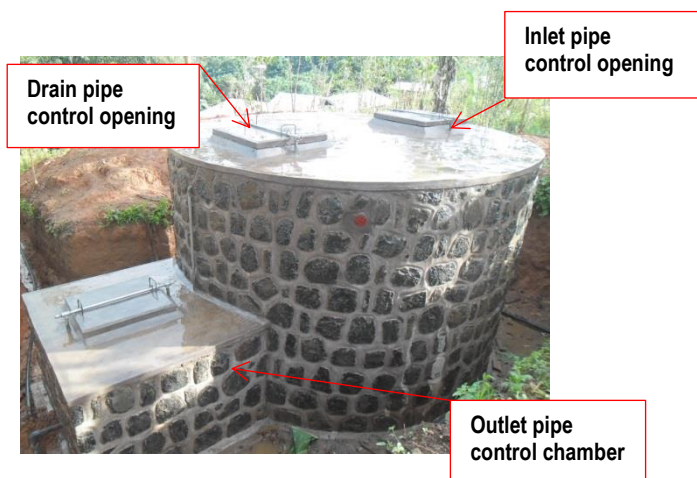
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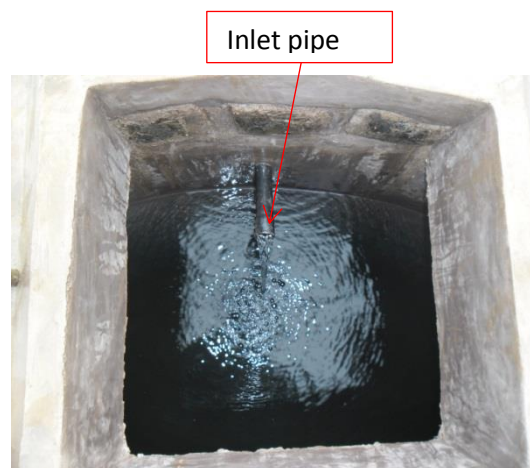
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Appendix - Pictures

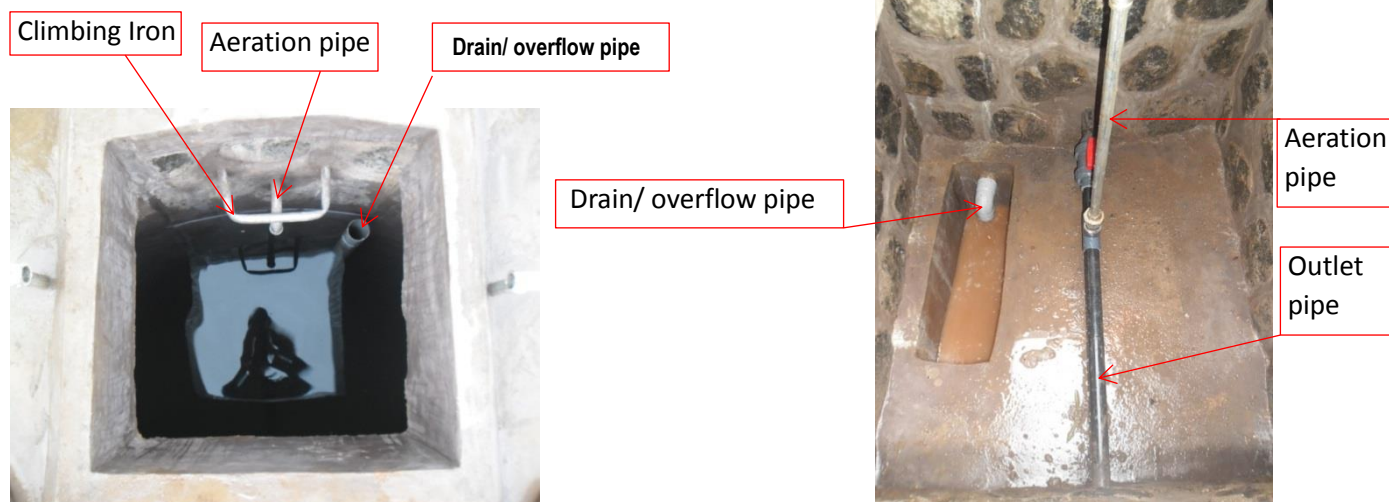
See pictures of realized components below



10m3 Reservoir tank (2no)



Inlet pipe control opening



Drain pipe control opening

Outlet pipe control chamber



Public standpipe (10 no)



Valve chambers (9no)



Community participation (Digging of 3.135km of pipeline trench)



Pipeline plumbing - 3.135km varying pipe sizes