

Opportunities for the Rehabilitation and Construction of Social Infrastructure within the PEA 190

Mission report

Coopération financière COMIFAC - Allemagne
Programme de «Promotion de l'exploitation certifiée des forêts »
COMIFAC/KFW
Projet N° BMZ: 2008 66 707



en coopération avec



**Votre interlocuteur
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1 Introduction

The target area for this mission is the northern part of the PEA (Permis d'Exploitation et d'Aménagement) 190 in the department of Sangha Mbaere, in the South West of the Central African Republic (Figure 1). The main goal of this intervention is to describe the current state of social infrastructure in nearby villages, including pictures and to describe possible improvements and costs estimates for each structure. This review also takes into account the local context, challenges and opportunities for each community. Possible infrastructure solutions and related costs estimate should be used to support later decisions by the community and financial partners. With a list of possible infrastructure improvements for each community, this information will act as a starting point for prioritizing development projects with participatory input from the beneficiaries.

The location of each infrastructure has been marked on the map and two index numbers have been attributed to support an evaluation of importance of the structure.

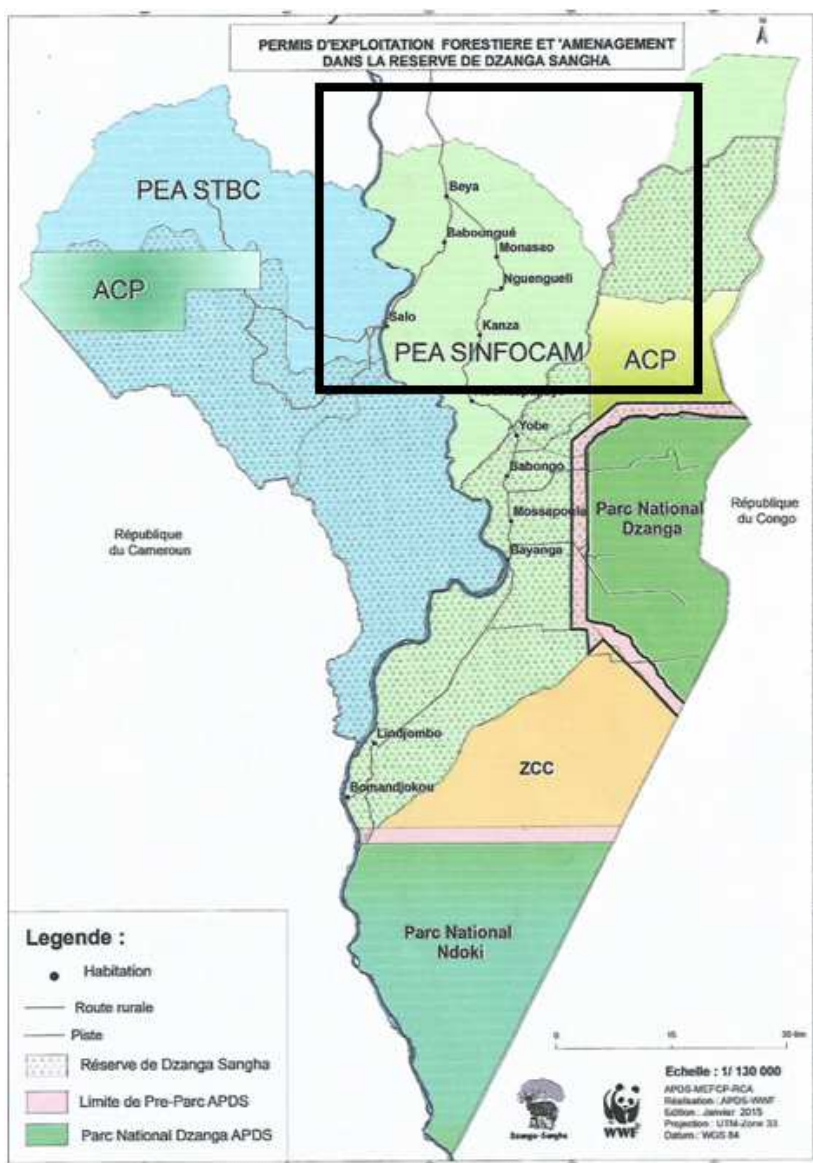


Figure 1 Adjusted map from the APDS/WWF showing region and the focus area of intervention

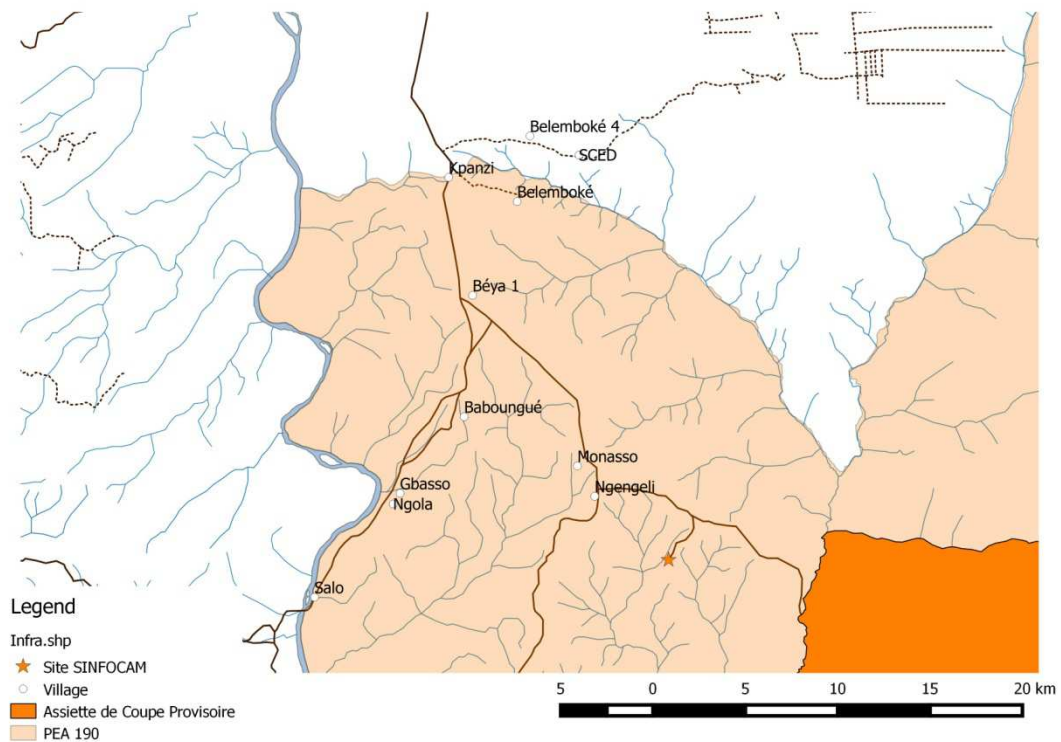


Figure 2 Map showing the villages within the focus area

2 Methods

Informal dialogs with village chiefs and citizens find were used to determine community priorities in terms of water, health and education structures.

The field work started March 14 and 56 sites were visited over a period of 2 weeks.

3 Results

A definitive list of priorities for infrastructure developments is beyond the scope of this intervention. However, a comprehensive assessment of potential developments and their costs should provide a strong base for decision making. The results of the assessment are presented in the following way :

- A table summarizing all potential projects (Section 3.1)
- Detailed works description and cost assessment with photos for each development (6 Attached word documents)
- Maps showing the location of each project (Annex 1)
- And an additional description of each community (Section 3.2)

3.1 Summary Table

Two index numbers have been added to a summary table to allow for a quick overview. These include an index for the importance of each type of project and an index for the current condition of each infrastructure:

Importance of each infrastructure:

Index	Description	Example / type of project
1	Desirable	Eg. Lodging
2	Important	Education
3	Very Important	Health; Medicine
4	Crucial	Clean Water

Current state of the service or function:

Index	Description
1	Functional
2	Somewhat Functional
3	Non-Functional not really
4	Non-existent or Completely non-Functional

#	Type	Rehab / Const	Location	Pop	Importance	Current State	Cost cfa	Euro
1	Forge	Rehab	Medao	130	4	1	600.000,00 XAF	916,03 €
2	Source	Const	Ngengeli	700	4	2	300.000,00 XAF	458,02 €
3	Source	Const	Ngengeli	700	4	2	2.056.000,00 XAF	3.138,93 €
4	Source	Const	Ngengeli	700	4	2	750.000,00 XAF	1.145,04 €
5	Forge	Rehab	Ngengeli	700	4	1	100.000,00 XAF	152,67 €

6	Forage	Rehab	Monasao	1400	4	1	650.000,00 XAF	992,37 €
7	Forage	Rehab	Monasao	1400	4	3	1.600.000,00 XAF	2.442,75 €
8	Forage	Rehab	Monasao	1400	4	1	650.000,00 XAF	992,37 €
9	Forage	Rehab	Monasao	1400	4	1	650.000,00 XAF	992,37 €
10	Ecole	Rehab	Ngengeli	700	2	2	525.000,00 XAF	801,53 €
11	Logement	Const	Ngengeli	700	1	4	1.596.000,00 XAF	2.436,64 €
12	Poste Sante	Functionnaire	Monasao	1400	3	4		~5000 € /mois
13	Ecole	Rehab	Monasao	1400	2	1	1.000.000,00 XAF	1.526,72 €
14	Logement	Const	Monasao	1400	2	3	2.000.000,00 XAF	3.053,44 €
15	Logement	Rehab	Monasao	1400	1	1	720.000,00 XAF	1.099,24 €
16	Source	Const	Monasao	1400	4	3	2.056.000,00 XAF	3.138,93 €
17	Logement	Const	Beya	820	2	3	2.000.000,00 XAF	3.053,44 €
18	Ecole	Rehab	Beya	820	2	1	525.000,00 XAF	801,53 €
19	Poste Sante	Rehab	Beya	820	3	1	1.600.000,00 XAF	2.442,75 €
20	Logement	Const	Beya	820	1	3	2.000.000,00 XAF	3.053,44 €
21	Forage	Rehab	Beya	820	4	2	650.000,00 XAF	992,37 €
22	Forage	Rehab	Beya	820	4	4	650.000,00 XAF	992,37 €
23	Forage	Rehab	Beya	820	4	4	1.000.000,00 XAF	1.526,72 €
24	Source	Const	Beya	820	4	2	2.560.000,00 XAF	3.908,40 €
25	Source	Const	Beya	820	4	2	200.000,00 XAF	305,34 €
26	Centre Sante	Rehab	Belemboke	1330	3	1	1.100.000,00 XAF	1.679,39 €
27	Ecole	Rehab	Belemboke	1330	2	1	50.000,00 XAF	76,34 €
28	Ecole	Rehab	Belemboke	1330	2	1	1.280.000,00 XAF	1.954,20 €
29	Source	Rehab	Belemboke	1330	4	3	17.430.000,00 XAF	26.610,69 €
30	Forage	Rehab	Salo	6527	4	1	650.000,00 XAF	992,37 €
31	Forage	Rehab	Salo	6527	4	1	650.000,00 XAF	992,37 €
32	Forage	Rehab	Salo	6527	4	4	650.000,00 XAF	992,37 €
33	Forage	Rehab	Salo	6527	4	1	650.000,00 XAF	992,37 €
34	Ecole	Rehab	Salo	6527	2	1	750.000,00 XAF	1.145,04 €
35	Logement	Rehab	Salo	6527	1	1	837.000,00 XAF	1.277,86 €

36	Centre Sante	Rehab	Salo	6527	3	1	690.000,00 XAF	1.053,44 €
37	Puit	Rehab	Salo	6527	4	2	365.000,00 XAF	557,25 €
38	Source	Const	Salo	6527	4	4	10.750.000,00 XAF	16.412,21 €
39	Forage	Rehab	Ngola	364	4	1	50.000,00 XAF	76,34 €
40	Source	Const	Ngola	364	4	3	1.500.000,00 XAF	2.290,08 €
41	Ecole	Rehab + Functionaire	Ngola	364	2	4	225.000,00 XAF	343,51 €
42	Source	Const	Gbasso	301	4	3	830.000,00 XAF	1.267,18 €
43	Source	Const	Baboungue	365	4	3	855.000,00 XAF	1.305,34 €
44	Source	Const	Baboungue	50	4	3	1.425.000,00 XAF	2.175,57 €
45	Source	Const	Panzi	210	4	3	1.225.000,00 XAF	1.870,23 €
46	Ecole	Rehab + Functionaire	Panzi	210	4	3	325.000,00 XAF	496,18 €
47	Forage	Rehab	Belemboke 4	493	4	4	565.000,00 XAF	862,60 €
48	Ecole	Rehab	Belemboke 4	493	2	4	2.130.000,00 XAF	3.251,91 €
49	Centre Communautaire	Functionaire	Belemboke 4	493	1	4		~ 1000€/mois
50	Ecole	Const	SCED	7000	2	4	23.167.500,00 XAF	35.370,23 €
51	Forage	Rehab	SCED	7000	4	2	615.000,00 XAF	938,93 €
52	Forage	Rehab	SCED	7000	4	4	1.615.000,00 XAF	2.465,65 €
53	Poste Sante	Rehab	SCED	7000	3	4	17.600.000,00 XAF	26.870,23 €
54	Logement	Rehab	SCED	7000	1	4	3.060.000,00 XAF	4.671,76 €
55	Source	Const	SCED	7000	4	3	1.562.500,00 XAF	2.385,50 €
56	Source	Const	SCED	7000	4	3	1.562.500,00 XAF	2.385,50 €

3.2 Description of Communities

3.2.1 Meadao

Medao has 130 inhabitants, it's a small village with maybe 10-15 houses. There are no schools and the children go to school 2km away in Ngengeli. The villagers drink clean water from a bore hole.

The village is too small to have their own school or health center. The community has good water from its borehole and the water committee is encouraged to maintain and improve the good functioning of their water. Many complained about lack of work opportunities.

Present during the meeting: WESSA Philémon (chef de village) SIENG Anne Marie, MOGBA André

3.2.2 Ngengeli

700 inhabitants mostly Bayaka (hunter gatherers). There is 1 borehole, 3 water springs, and 2 pre-schools (ORA 1 and ORA 2). This village is located on the crossroad to the new industrial site of SINFOCAM (10 km) and there are good reasons to believe it will grow quickly as logging trucks will soon pass this way

Present at the meeting: BONGO Gervais (chef BaAka), BOUDOUNGOU Samuel (chef Bilo), ZOUBE NGATO Emile (maitre ORA 1), NDANGUELA Théodorien, ZOZE David, YETOU MI Charles (candidat aux législative), YENGA Jean Baptiste (maitre ORA 2)

3.2.3 Monasao

1400 inhabitants (800 Bayaka) (600 villagers) is two kilometers away from the crossroad to SINFOCAM (12 km) from the industrial site of SINFOCAM. Monasao have one fundamental School and two classes of pre schools ORA 1 with 60 students and ORA 2 has 64 students. The fundamental school has already 312 students with only one teacher provided by the state. The school also has 4 assistant teachers from the locality. Monasao has a health center that is declining in its capacity the last couple of years at the moment 10-15 patients / day. The health center in Monasao used to have expat volunteers from the Catolique mission the number of patients have declined since the volunteers left. Many complained about lack of work opportunities.

Present on this meeting: BETOUBE Martin (chef BaAka), MASSA Celestin (chef Bilo), SAMBA Maurice, BILI Bienvenu, ZABOULI Maurice, GOKORO Lazare, NGOLAKE Serge, AKPENDJE Pauline, GOULOUMA Anne, KONGELE Jean, ZINDERE Eddy, SAMBO Bakair, ABASSO Brigitte, NABOUBOU Antoinette, BITCHIMA Levis, MASSA Ornella, DIMANCHE Paul

3.2.4 Beya

820? habitants today, it used to be the Fulani with their cattle's who dominated this village more than 1000 people fled the country Feb- Mars 2013 .Today all muslims have fled the village with their thousands of cattles and are now in Cameroon as refugees of war.

Beya has 3 boreholes, but only 1 is functioning today, 2 water springs ,1 fundamental School,1 health center.

During our visit to this village many complained about the lack of money and goods after the departure of the Fulani . They where keys for most of the business as they left with all cattle finding other food sources are not easy it brings more pressure on wildlife.

Present at the meeting: NGANAWE Jean Francois (chef de groupe) KONGOMBE Sostene (Directeur EF19, NGERESAMBO Dieudonné, NGANAM Thomas, TCHOWOUYA Jean Blaise, GAN BOYE Rufin, WANDE Raymond, AGBASSO Paul, DEWILE Bonaventure, BOUYA Josepha.

3.2.5 Salo

Salo is with approx 6527 inhabitants one of the larger villages, It has 1 fundamental School with 1 teacher sent by the state and two assistant teacher paid by the parents association. It has 1 health center and one assistant nurse. He has 1 midwife and one assistant nurse doing vaccination activities. 4 boreholes and 3 are working today. We looked at a spring in Ambassilo 2.5 km from Salo where water can be captured and brought to Salo by gravity.

The whole town looks like an empty town with little going on. They complained about work opportunities.

Present at the meeting: SIENG Jean Bernard (2e Adjoint au Maire), LAGOMBI Francois (Conseiller municipal), Madame GBAGBA (Conseillere municipale), BARON Jean (secrétaire général de la Mairie), DOUBANGUE Pascal, NKALI ABBE, METCHIKA.

3.2.6 Ngoula

Ngoula with approx. 365 inhabitants included children. The village has 1 borehole that works and one small spring that can be captured to bring water to the village 400 m away by gravity flow. The village has a nice school since 2012 together with the closest village Gbasso since 2 years there are no teacher and no school for the children. They say because of the crises they can't afford to pay a teacher.

Present at the meeting: MADINGO Gaston (chef de villages), WOUNADJO Dieudonné, AGOUO Faustin, BEKAM Marclin, BEMBO Michel, BINA O Carolle, GNAMABELE Delphine, DOMBI Marie.

3.2.7 Gbasso

Gbasso with approx. 301 inhabitants included children. The village has a nice school since 2012 together with the closest village Gbasso since 2 years there are no teacher and no school for the children. They say because of the crises they can't afford to pay a teacher.

There is a spring 400 m away that can be captured.

Present at the meeting: MANGUE Fernand (chef de village), BALLOT Marc, AMBOKI Clara, PALINGUI Bernard, BEBE Miché

3.2.8 Belemboke

Belemboke have 1330 inhabitants 90% are Bayakas. They have a nice health center that does a lot for the whole area at the moment they have 15-20 patients each day, when it comes to distributing medicines etc, the Pharmacy is the best in Sangha Mbaere. Two expatriate volunteers Sisters work in the health center and 3 priests work with the communities. Water: a system that has worked for twenty years brings water to the village Pompe Belier it pumps with mechanical techniques and need no fuel as the water flow itself is enough to start the pump that pushes water the approx 900 m to the village. Only one water point is working in the village it used to be 7 points (water taps) from the beginning. They have multiple problems as time have worn down the whole water system. (Corrosion etc.)

Present at the meeting: ADAM (Curé responsable de la communauté), ALBA (Volontaire responsable du Centre de Santé), DIMBA Bosco, YABE Nicole, MEPO Gaston, EKONDO Justin, MOZAMBO Albert, MALIO Nadine, MOPOUSSE Florence.

3.2.9 Baboungi

Baboungi have 365 inhabitants. There is no school in the village the children used to go to Ngola but now as the school is not functioning in Ngola 7km away they stay home since last two years . No health center in this village Beya 7km is closest health center. 200 m walk to nearest spring. This spring can be captured. A second spring is close to the two Bayaka camps and this one can also be captured.

Present at the meeting: YAKIA Moise (chef de groupe), BABOUNGE Gaby Dieudonné, IBMO Aubain, ZEZE Elysée, WETOUNOU Samedi, BOLET Pierre, NDONGO Crépin, BAGIO Aristide, YANDELE Jeanne, DILANGUI Alexandre, BELANGOUI Dimanche, NANA Françoise, MOBAKO Clémence

3.2.10 Panzi

Panzi have 210 inhabitants and there is a fundamental school but only two non official teachers paid by the Parents association. The spring is about 300 m away and is nice to capture. They complained about having a qualified teacher.

Present at the meeting: DOUNGOUPO André (chef de village), WANGALE Arthur, NDATOU Hubert, NOA Gaston Simon, NGENDI Gaston, OUMO Pierre, ISSIMA Igor, MAKAMBO Jacques, KPAYO Patrice, BEBE Alphonse, ZIZI George, NDOFRA Ernest, MOKONZI Simplicite

3.2.11 Belemboke 4

Belemboke 4 has 493 inhabitants all Bayakas. A preschool is there two buildings but no teacher as they are not being paid by the parents association. The used to be paid by the Catolique mission. There is 1 borehole that doesn't function at the moment. 1 spring (stream) serves as water source at the moment at a 3-400 m distance. This source of water is not easy to capture.

Present at the meeting: DANGBO Robert (chef de village), LANGBE Maurice, MANDJANGE Benoît, BOUGNA André, MAYELE Etienne, YOYI Dieudonné, MBELI Bernard, AMANGUE Alice, BONOLO Odette, MBOUTOU Prisca, GAGA Emmanuel, BONALENGE Nathalie, DJELO Christine.

3.2.12 SCED

SCED used to be a diamond company site 30 years ago Today (7000?) people live here in this area there are 8 different chiefs in the village. It has 4 boreholes but only one is functional today. 2 water springs are good enough to be captured. The fundamental school is about to collapse and the health center is not functional sine 1 year as the health center has no civil servant only an informal helping nurse paid by the village comity . They complained about water, school and the needs of the health center at the moment there are no medicine available.

Present at the meeting: PANGO Raymond (chef de Village), SENEWARA Clément, BODANGA Timothé, ZOKOLI Anatole, MOUSSA Jonas, GBEGBE Baron, MPOUE Makair, NAM-DIRO Alexis, NAM-DIRO Sylvain, TANABIO Christoph.

4 Conclusion and Recommendations

To make a list of priorities is kind of difficult to do on your own I think this document will be helpful on decision making together with the beneficiaries .

My feeling is that water is priority one as many decease's are spread by water.

My proposition is to do all water spring catchments as this is the backup to the populations in case water pompes brake down. The cost of capturing a spring is relative low and its low maintenance cost make it the most cost effective solution. To rehabilitate all the 15 springs it would cost 68 796 Euro and 19 017 persons would benefice from this water sources.

Health

There are two major problem as far as I can see. One is to have a qualified person a real nurse with a degree send by the state to these far of posts. The other major thing is having a organized systematic follow up on medecines and supply lines. At this trip we experienced how a health center worker preferred to sell medecin and do consultations at his domicile. As people don't find

medecin at the depot at the health center. Why go there then and pay a consulting fee 100 – 200 francs and only be given an drug prescription.

Synergies

the best that can be done to promote better healt system is to collaborate with the Catolique mission. I talked to the priest Voitech in Monasao on this subject a lot. He would like a polish medecin to move to monasao and start organize the health sector in this region I have visited She have been in Bagando where she have done a great work before so she knows the context and feel a calling to serve. I wish she can find funds to help her to come to stay and work here they have approached WWF concerning this need but wait for answer my strong recommendation is to quickly look what can be done for her Emilia Bylicka. I have her CV and hope this person can be an asset in the field some one who already proved to do good and to enjoy the stay in this hard place on earth.

Schools

The majour promlem is not school buildings as we found wery good schools except in SCED. The problem is getting qualified teacher to move to this villages that manifest little will to pay teachers salaries.

Synergies

During our mission many teacher where in Nola for two weeks of training organized by PME Participation Mondiale pour l`education . (Fin Church Aid) that is a good initiative this organization has been appreciated and receives support fron United Nations funds at least that is what I been told but its not confirmed.

Education center for the Bayakas.

Other recommendations To promote women and the forest peoples who are the biggest losers as they have no identity papers or formal education. All they know is the forest but the forest being exploited more and more what do these people get in return?. I think creating an education center and place it somewhere between Ngengeli and Monasao would be a good thing.

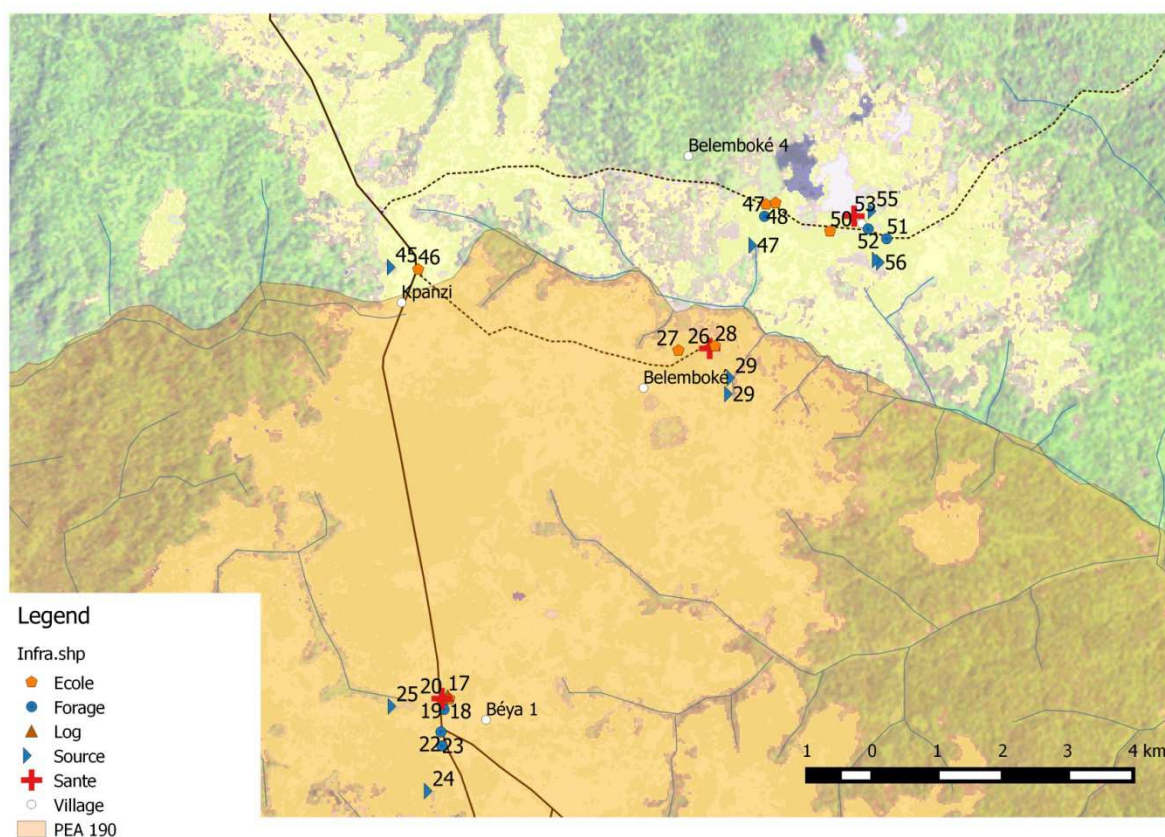
The center would be a meeting place and a place where they can learn practical things like home economics or sawing classes nutrition values. Family planning reading classes, or a place where ther art can be displayed and sold. The men can learn more technical things as blacksmith techniques , carpentry plumbing. Welding or mechanics. Agriculture improvements fruit threes. Chicken farming or fish pounds . etc. international volunteer could come to help out.

All construction should involve local workers while doing work they are also taught a skill. I think a budget of 40 000 euro could be reasonable for this education center.

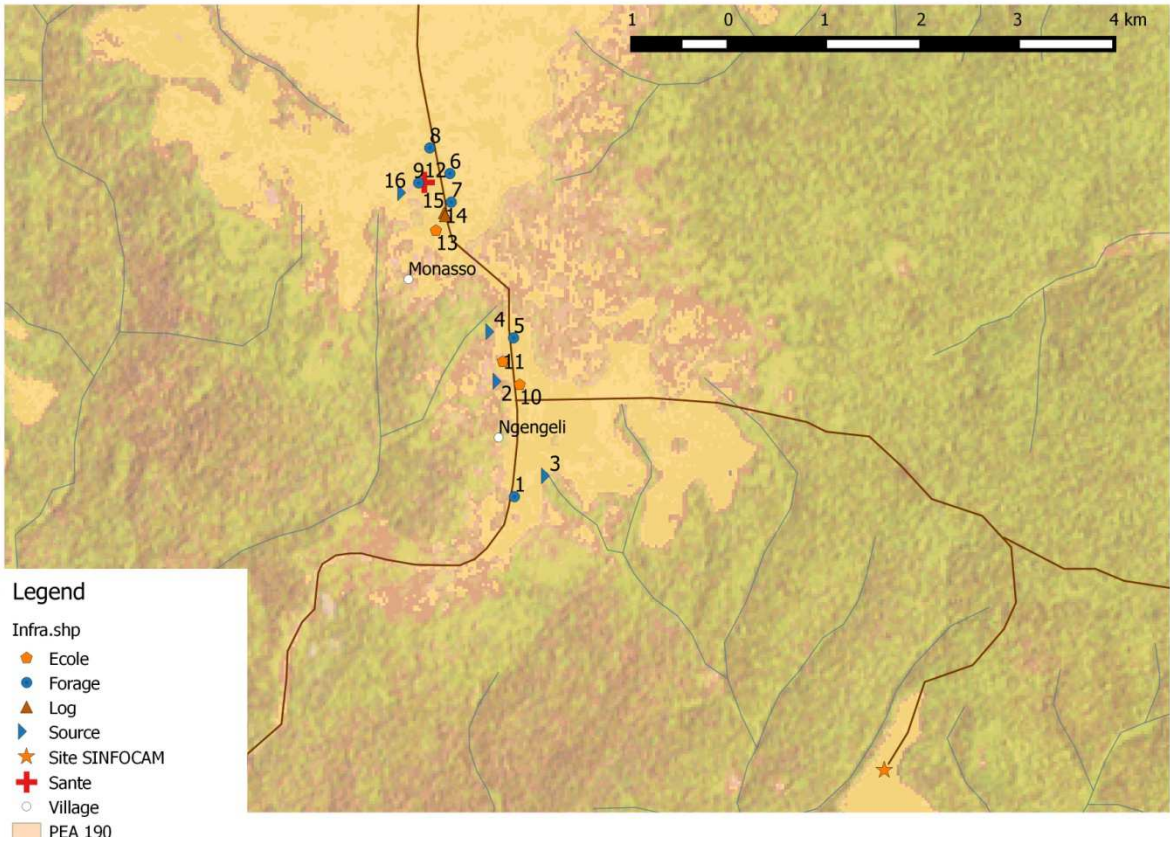
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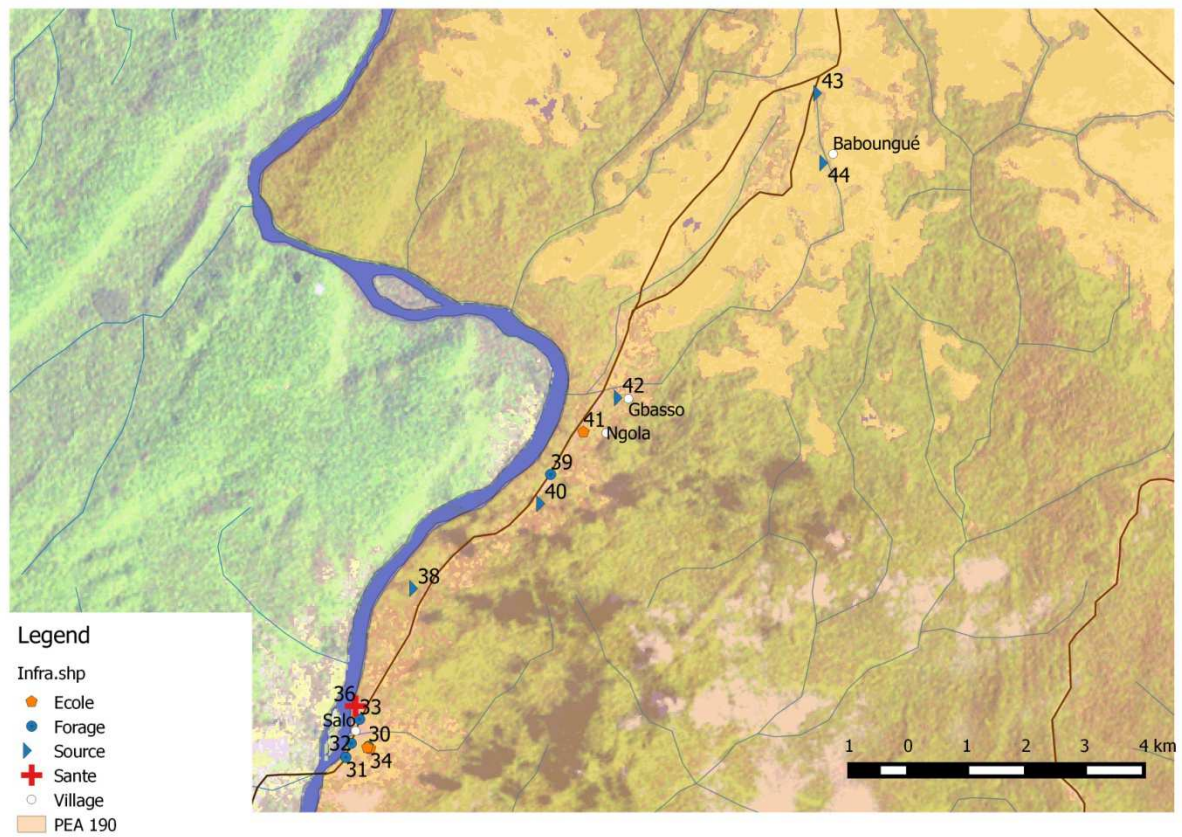
MAP 1: Northern Section



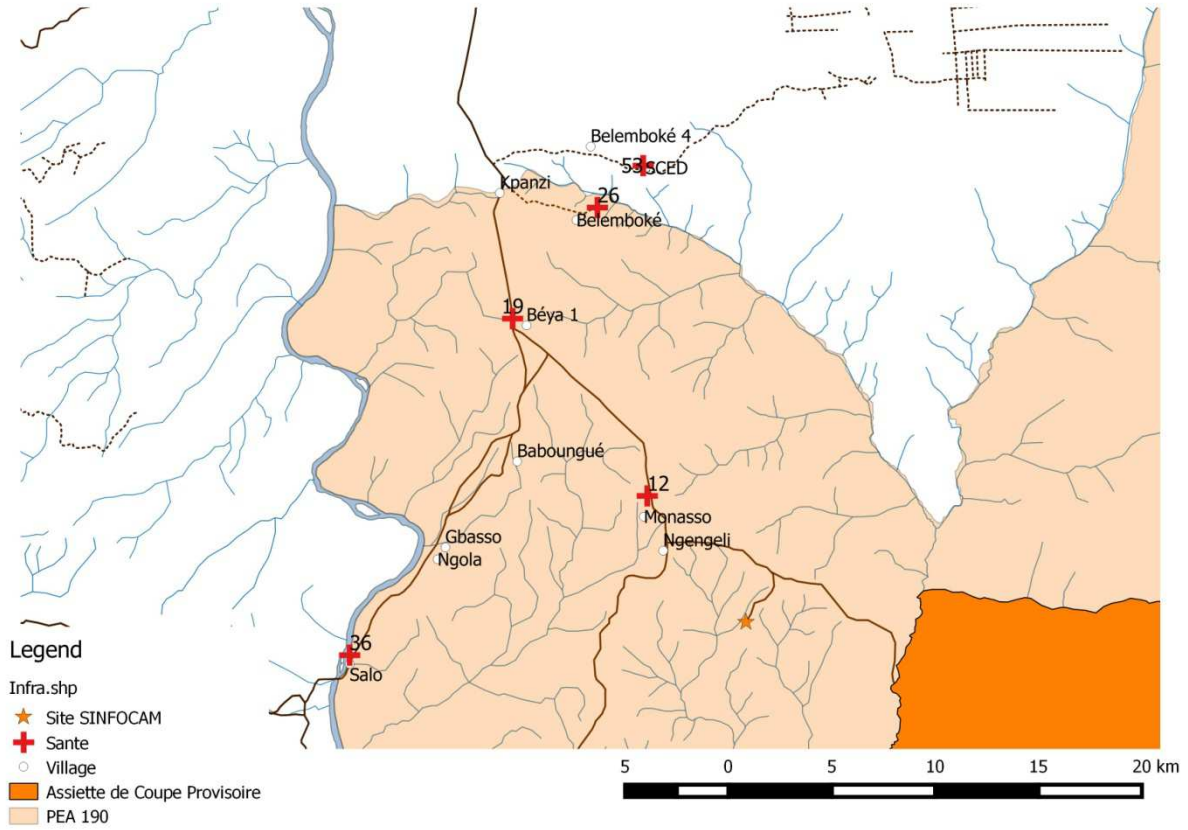
MAP 2: Central Section



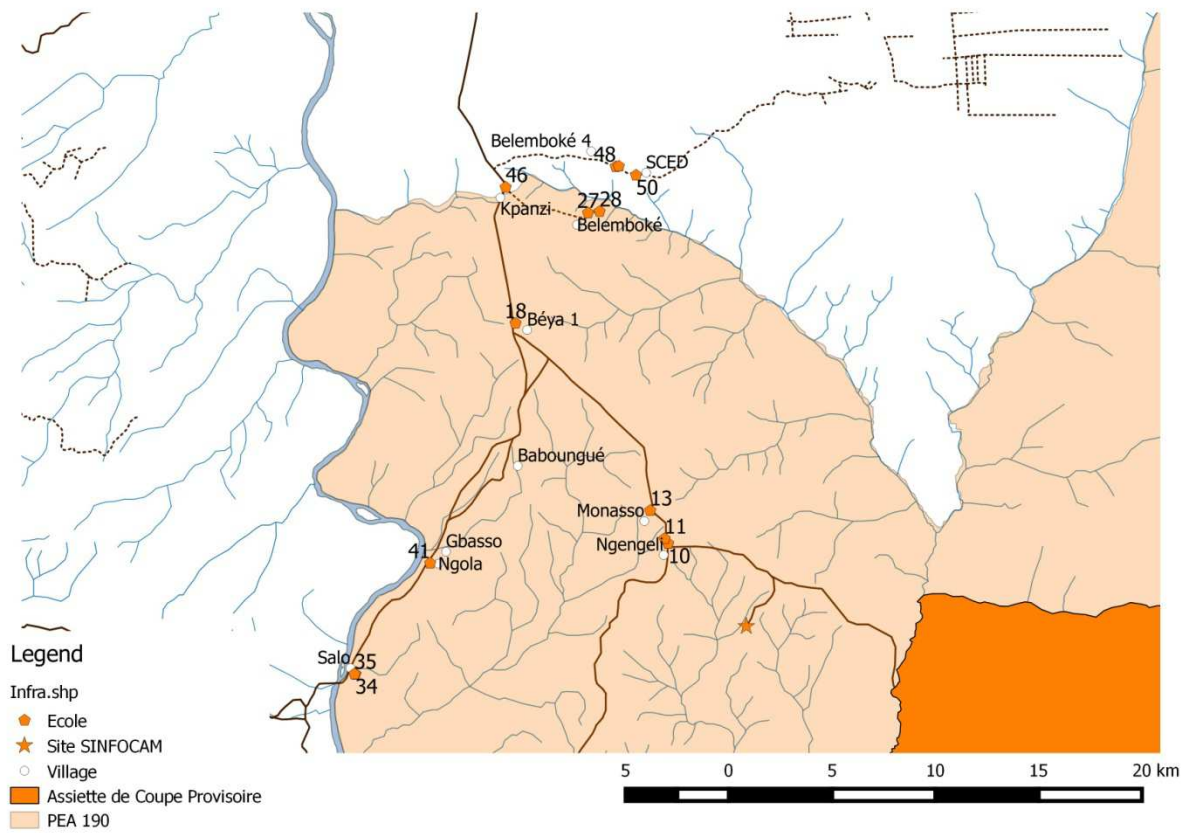
MAP 3: Southern Section



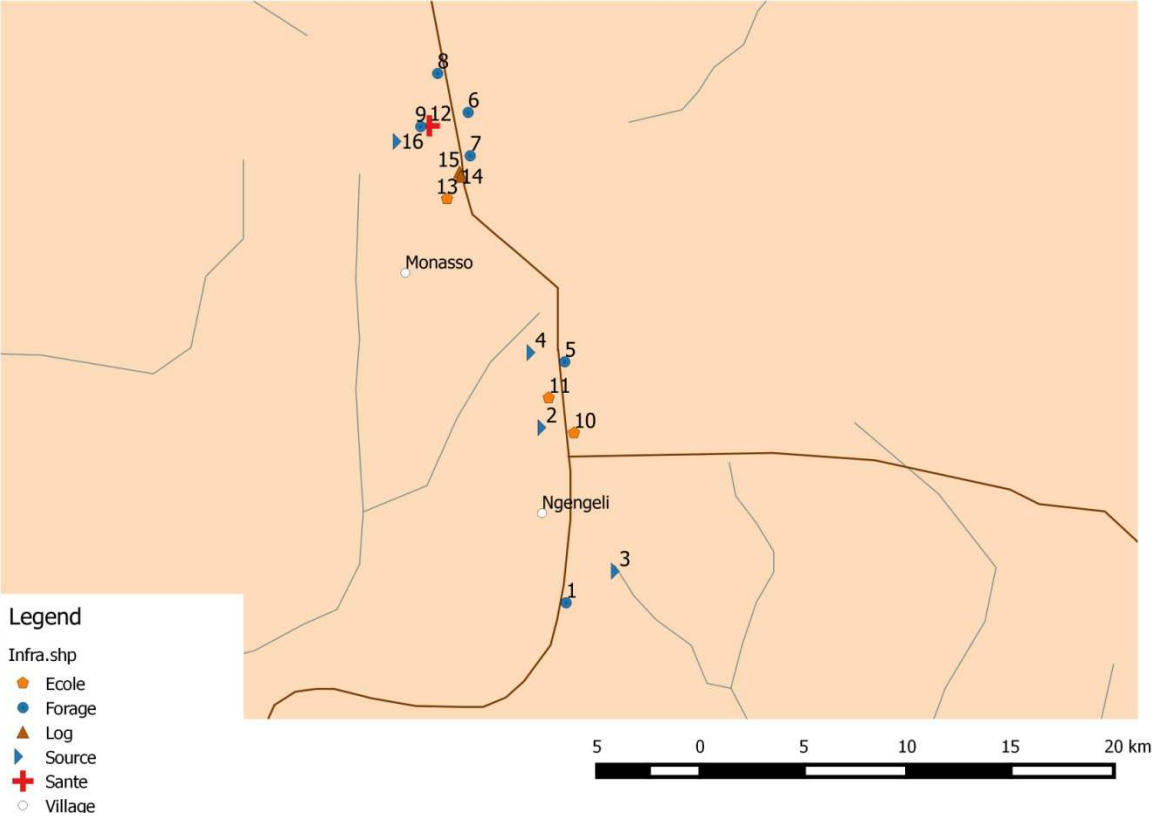
MAP 4: Overview of Health Centers



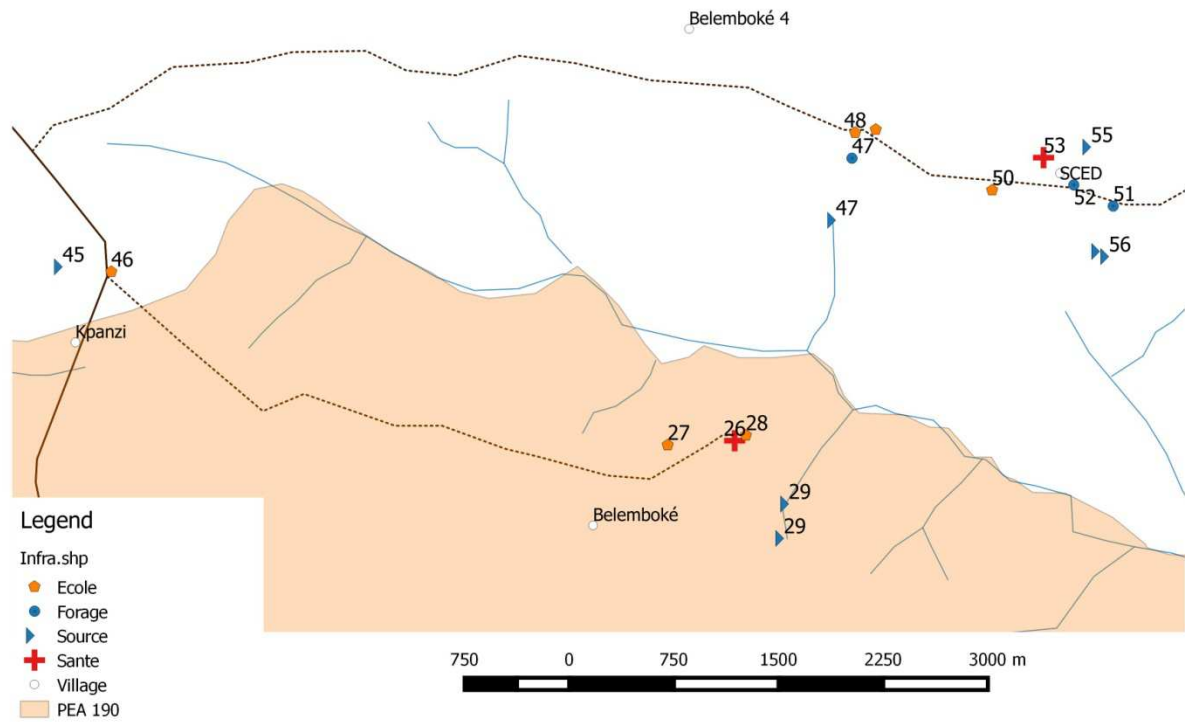
MAP 5: Overview Schools



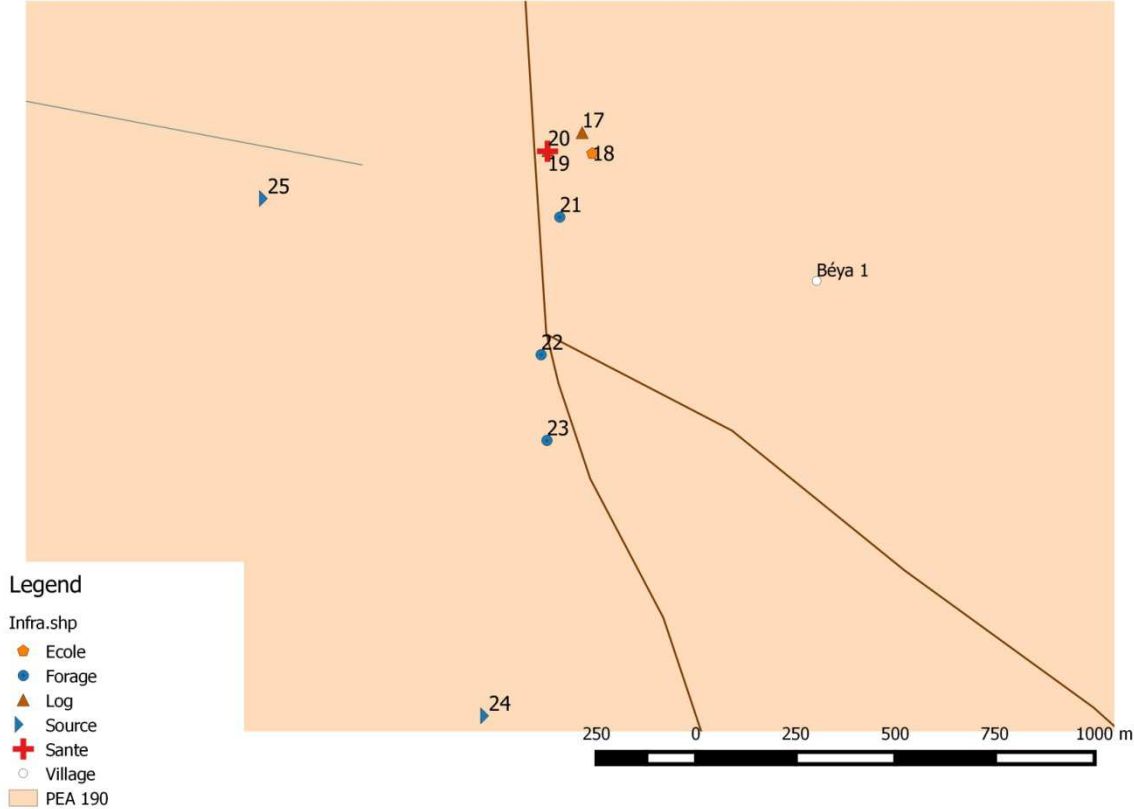
MAP 6: Monasso-Ngengeli



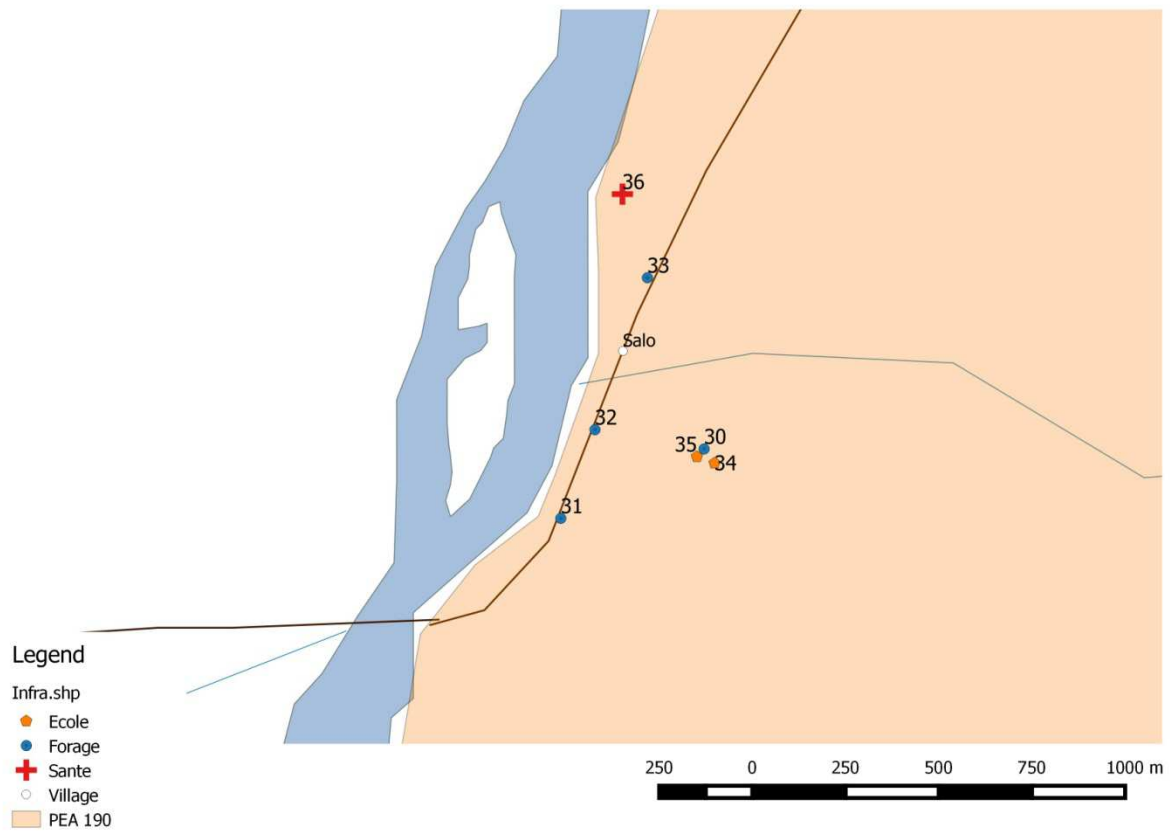
MAP 7: Belemboke-Kpanzi



MAP 8: Beya



MAP 9: Salo



MAP 10: Ngola, Gbasso, Baboungue

