GLOBAL GRANTS COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Bombey Konye, Nguti Subdivision, Southwest Region, Cameroon | GG2696902

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

Describe the characteristics of the specific community where this project will take place.

Bombey Konye is a rural, lowland agricultural community in Nguti Subdivision, Southwest Region, Cameroon, located at approximately 5.23009 N, 9.54156 E. It has about 1,200 year-round residents in roughly 300 households; including students and regular returnees, the project planning population is approximately 3,000 direct beneficiaries, including 250 students.

Livelihoods depend mainly on agriculture and small commerce. Cocoa is the principal cash crop, supported by cassava, plantain, palm oil, maize, livestock, fishing, handicrafts, and small businesses. The community has a Government Primary School, basic health access through personnel and facilities in the wider Nguti/Manyemen area, and primarily dirt or gravel roads that remain passable year-round.

Menfoung Mbororor III is a lowland plateau community in the Bamboutos Mountains, West Region, at approximately 5°46'50.87"N, 10°26'50.88"E. It has about 1,000 residents, 100 households, and 129 primary school pupils. Livelihoods center on cattle grazing and transhumance, with some agriculture and trade. Secondary school students walk several kilometers to school. The access situation is like Bombey Konye.

In both communities, water comes mainly from open sources, rainwater catchment, and shallow unprotected wells. Supply declines in the dry season and is generally untreated, making potable water the highest community priority because of scarcity, health risks, and the cost of bottled water.

COLLECTING COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT DATA

Who was consulted in the community?

Bombe Konye community application records repeated consultation through open village meetings and engagement with community members, the Ndinabi Area Farmers' Cooperative Limited (NDAFCOOP), local government/technical personnel, traditional leadership and local partners. The project is described as a majority community priority.

While Menfoung Mbororor III water problem in the community has been affecting everyone. They as a community have had several meetings with the Ardo ((Muslim leader), schoolteachers, Parent Teachers Association (PTA), the local council to seek solutions to their predicament. It is a consensus project.

When did discussions occur?

The need has been discussed for years; the community states that the water-project initiative dates to approximately 2015. Community discussion started in January 2026. The Catholic Engineering Corps (CEC) community application was completed June-August 2026, and project planning/consultation is continuing.

What methods were used?

We had open village meetings, local surveys, direct discussions with community/CBO leaders, site visits by local government or technical personnel, and ongoing electronic communication with the Association for Sustainable Development (ASD)/CEC/Rotary partners.

TARGET POPULATION

Who will benefit directly from the project?

The local population in the communities will be the principal beneficiaries of the project. Approximately 4,000 direct beneficiaries including approximately 379 students, households, places of worship, community gathering areas and other users served by the planned well (Menfoung) spring (Bombey), storage and distribution system as well as model latrines (Menfoung. Bombey in a future phase). All community households have an opportunity to participate in the project.

How were beneficiaries identified?

The beneficiaries were identified through their CEC Application, then during several consultation meetings with community leaders; women; members of marginalized and vulnerable groups (elders, children, and people with disabilities); school/community groups; members of the water, sanitation, and hygiene management committees; direct

technicians and engineers; as well as local government authorities in the community.

COMMUNITY STRENGTHS, NEEDS, PRIORITIES, AND PROJECT DESIGN

What matters to community members?

Reliable, affordable potable water are the communities' highest priority. Community members report that dry-season water access is difficult and purchased bottled water can be unaffordable. Health and economic effects are primary concerns.

Water is a major problem in the communities as they rely on surface streams a kilometer down the valleys and exposed springs that are shared with animals for their daily use. They expressed the wish for the fetching time to be ameliorated as they spent more than 30 minutes obtaining water and trek long distances. The water quality is poor as they are exposed to waterborne diseases evidence from health center statistics. Women and children also decried the fact that the water carrying burden rests on their shoulders offering them little time for economic and social ventures. School children often miss their first lesson because of the time and distance to fetch water.

The community also values sanitation, school facilities, community self-advocacy and long-term management capacity.

Describe community strengths and resources.

Bombey has an established Community Based Organization (CBO), NDAFCOOP, legally registered since 9 Apr 2008. The community has experience raising household contributions for school/church improvements, owns land for public projects, has local agricultural income, and is prepared to contribute cash, land, non-technical labor, local transport/logistics, food/lodging support and water sources. Women participate in the CBO and its decision-making. The Indigenous community of Menfoung Mbororor II has a strong leadership with an Ardo, Iman (Muslim priest) who coordinate community activities in association with a municipal council member as a resident in the community.

Challenges and gaps in behaviors, skills and knowledge.

Key gaps include limited financial resources for a full water project, lack of local engineering expertise, untreated drinking water, limited sanitation infrastructure and the need for stronger WASH, water-management, financial, caretaker and latrine O&M skills. Materials and skilled labor can be sourced from Nguti/Kumba and Mbouda or Bafoussam but some supplies may require several hours of travel.

What issues will the project address, and how are they currently addressed?

The project addresses unreliable/unsafe water access, sanitation and related WASH capacity. Current sources include open water and rainwater catchment with no routine treatment; households may buy bottled water in the dry season. The community has sought government/NGO help and undertaken prior surveys and fundraising, but available funds have been insufficient for the full project.

Specific project design and how it solves these issues.

Bombey and Menfoung Mbororor III will protect and develop a mountain spring/ deep well, elevated towers construct/add storage and distribute water by gravity to community collection points. Stand taps will include drainage/soakaway provisions. The broader grant also provides model school latrines and hand-washing facilities and training in WASH/disease prevention, menstrual hygiene/fertility, Water Management Committee/caretaker operations and finance, and latrine operation and maintenance. Final tap locations and quantities will be confirmed with the community and field design data.

Long-term plan after Rotary involvement ends.

The community will own the complete infrastructure. A Water Management Committee, under community development/traditional leadership, will manage user fees, caretaker wages, routine maintenance and repair reserves. The community will contribute 15% of the cash toward capital construction and seed the O&M fund with approximately two months of water fees before/at handover. It will also provide in-kind land, non-technical labor, translation, lodging/food support, available tools/materials and local material delivery. ASD/Kumbo/CEC will support monitoring and follow-up.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Greatest environmental threats to land, air, water resources and ecosystem.

Primary project-related risks are temporary disturbance from excavation, spring-catchment works, storage/tap construction and pipeline installation; erosion and drainage must be controlled. Source protection and watershed stewardship are important to preserve spring water quality. The project will avoid standing water through tap/hand-

washing drainage and will restore disturbed areas after construction.

Cultural practices relevant to the project.

Agriculture is central to the community economy, especially cocoa and other food/cash crops. Community leadership, CBO decision-making, traditional authority and religious/community institutions are important for mobilization and long-term management. Project siting should minimize impacts on farmland and respect locally agreed land use.

Expected positive and negative environmental changes.

Positive changes include protected water infrastructure, less dependence on unimproved sources, improved hygiene/sanitation behavior, reduced water-collection burden and stronger watershed protection. Temporary negative impacts may include excavation, vegetation disturbance, erosion and construction traffic; these will be minimized through siting, backfilling, drainage, stabilization and restoration.

LOCAL GOVERNANCE, PARTNERSHIP & SUSTAINABILITY

- Local government: Nguti Council - administrative guidance, site access, local coordination, safety/regulatory input and monitoring/follow-up.
- Traditional authority: village chief and community development leadership - mobilization, land/community decisions and WMC oversight.
- Religious/community leaders: local pastors and other religious leaders participate in community communication and mobilization as appropriate.
- CBO: Ndinabi Area Farmers' Cooperative Limited (NDAFCOOP) - community mobilization, cash/in-kind contribution and post-project management support.
- Local NGO: Association for Sustainable Development (ASD) - field project management, technical/logistical support, training and M&E.

Prepared from the community application and current grant scope. This draft should be validated by Bombey Konye representatives, ASD and Kumbo Rotary before it is represented as the community's final Rotary assessment.