

International and strategic project grant 2005-2008



Annual Report

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Part A: report summary

A1 Basic Data (please also complete basic data in footer section)

Grant Code	GR002-10938
Grant Title	Building Civil Society Capacity in North West Cameroon
Period covered by the report	1 st July 2008 to 30 th June 2009
UK Organisation	Village Aid
Local Organisation(s) & their country of operation	Mbororo Social & Cultural Development Association (MBOSCUDA) – Republic of Cameroon (North West Region)
Lead Author/contact person	Nuhu Salihu
Date of Submission	September 2009

A2 Please describe the significant achievements that the grant has made over the last year. Please describe changes in the lives of poor and disadvantaged achieved by your work (rather than activities undertaken) in plain English without jargon and in 250 words or less.

The impact of REFLECT literacy amongst the communities supported by this programme is growing. Reading and writing skills have improved for 50% of learning groups. This learning is applied especially in hospitals, micro-credit record keeping and other public places like markets. Income generated from enterprises funded by the credit scheme is used to support school costs and household needs. 241 pupils and students (of which 145 are girls) were supported by this programme and Plan International in the last year. The enrolment of Mbororo children in schools from primary to university levels has increased as a result of the sensitisation and support provided by the programme and other partners. Women are participating in decision-making and are playing an active role within the family and community especially on education, marriage of children and implementation of action plans from REFLECT literacy sessions.

MBOSCUDA-NW secured support from in-country sources to establish Dialogue Platform Committees made up of cattle herders and crop farmers. These have helped to reduce conflicts between these two communities over access and control of natural resources in 9 "hot spots" Districts (Menchum, Ngoketunjia and Donga Mantung Divisions) of the North West Region. Explosive (and at times fatal) conflicts which were common in the past, especially in Menchum, did not occur last year as

the primary users of pastoral resources took a lead role in addressing the conflicts instead of corrupt Government officials who benefited from such situations. Fruitful partnerships between MBOSCUA and other stakeholders such as UNDP, SNV (Netherlands Development Service) and local Councils has facilitated the development of and training of the Dialogue Platform Committees in 3 Divisions.

Communities are now more assertive in defending their rights and also accessing services from Government departments, NGOs and other service providers. This has contributed to the reduction of cases of human rights violations by corrupt government officials and wealthy individuals who are openly challenged by the victims using legal channels and advocacy. Mbororo political identity has now been clearly established in the North-West, and is widely recognised by state officials and the general public.

A3 Where appropriate, please describe progress on addressing Comic Relief conditions attached to this grant

Condition:	Progress:
N / A	N / A

Part B: project outputs

B1 Please summarise the outputs from activities undertaken in the past year.

Outputs planned at the beginning of the year:	Actual outputs:
Undertake 3 rd and final strategic review and organisational development workshop with MBOSCUA.	This 3 days' workshop was organised in March 2009 and was facilitated by MBOSCUA-NW partner, The Netherlands Development Service (SNV). All staff and some Board members participated. A 5 year Strategic Plan was reviewed to assess the level of achievement. Some recommendations were made to address identified weaknesses.
Undertake 4 th series of community-based skills, enterprise development, group management and leadership training workshops	Training was carried out for 7 learning groups on leadership, group management, community-based skills and enterprise development. Other participants in the training included paralegal staff and literacy facilitators. The groups are using the knowledge acquired to manage their loans and businesses.
Carry out a review of the credit and enterprise development scheme and provide 2 nd cycle of credit	Review of the scheme was carried out to improve on the policies and develop sustainable strategies for weaning groups. The Revolving Credit Scheme is up and running and has supported 41 group and 6 individual entrepreneurs businesses.

Undertake final conflict management and land tenure legislation workshop	Three workshops were organised in Fundong Santa and Mbengwi. These Divisions were selected for this activity based on high levels of conflicts between crop farmers and cattle herders and the indifference exhibited by local government and traditional authorities to address the problems. The workshops played a key role to rekindle dialogue that has played a positive role to reduce the conflicts.
Undertake final external evaluation and generate recommendations for the final year of the programme	Final external evaluation was carried in the month of June 2009 and the final evaluation report has been prepared by the consultant.
Review strategy for up-take and institutionalisation of learning, experiences and skills generated through this project within MBOSCUDA and its partners and the sustainability of these processes at community level	A review of the strategy was done in two meetings held with MBOSCUDA-NW partners in the months of May and June 2009. Three key strategies were agreed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the transition of REFLECT circles into community-based organisations (CBOs) at the grassroots or community level. • Building and support viable partnerships with other service providers including Local Capacity Builders found at the community level. • Establish a formal partnership agreement between MBOSCUDA and SNV to facilitate the processes of sharing learning and strategies on building capacities at the community and institutional levels.
Outputs added to the work plan during the year	Actual outputs:
Undertake trainings on capacity-building for sustainable participatory management of natural resources in some pastoralist communities and transhumance areas of the North West Region of Cameroon.	Laws and regulations related to the use and management of natural resources were assembled, simplified and shared to workshop participants and other stakeholders. MBOSCUDA-NW organised 6 sensitisation workshops in 6 Districts of Menchum and Ngoketunjia Divisions on laws and regulations related to the use and management of pastoral resources. These included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A training of leaders of user groups on alternative conflict management was carried out in 6 Councils of Menchum and Ngoketunjia Divisions. • Consultations were carried out with relevant government authorities and users of pastures and transhumance routes and the tracks/routes were re-established. • A training of water management committees was done in Menchum and Ngoketunjia Divisions. • Training of users on sustainable bee-keeping was carried out.

B2 Please describe any external or internal factors that have significantly influenced the achievements of these outputs either positively or negatively. Please explain what effect they have had and any actions you took in response.

External factors:

- Funding secured from the Forest Governance Facility (FGF) and Plan Cameroon (US Ambassador Girl Scholarship Programme) has benefited more grassroots people thereby expanding the outreach of MBOSCUDA-NW's work and the impact of this project.
- Partnerships developed with various development NGOs and government services has enabled MBOSCUDA-NW to lever in a range of expertise and a pool of resource persons to draw upon for trainings.
- High levels of corruption and impunity within the Government departments can make it difficult to secure justice for some victims of human rights abuses. This has resulted in poor governance that is a major challenge to the work of MBOSCUDA-NW, at times forcing the organisation to take a confrontational approach through the courts of law.
- The global economic crisis led to a 30% fall in the value of the Sterling GBP) which negatively affected the exchange rate thereby drastically reducing the total running costs for the programme particularly staff salaries and other budget heads recurrent costs. Funding secured from other projects supported staff to carryout activities for the programme. In a few cases quarterly plans were adjusted to ensure synergy between the various projects implemented by MBOSCUDA-NW.

Internal factors:

- Timely and regular reporting and disbursement of funds contributed to the execution of activities as planned.
- MBOSCUDA has its fair share of internal politics at national level which at times has distracted senior management from projects in the North West Region. Efforts were made to create a peaceful relationship with MBOSCUDA's National Executive body. MBOSCUDA-NW (through its board and staff) also extended support to the national structure which has helped to created a conducive atmosphere for the implementation of project activities and thus the achievements recorded in Year 4.

B3 Please describe how relationships between your donors, the UK organisation and local organisations and any other influential parties have affected the achievements of these outputs, either positively or negatively.

MBOSCUDA-NW main funder is Village Aid. "Village Aid has supported the development and institutional capacity building of MBOSCUDA-NW over many years in a relationship that can be described as horizontal as oppose to funder-recipient relationship. Village Aid has provided valuable strategic support and the flexibility in the relationship have enabled MBOSCUDA-NW to deliver services effectively and efficiently to the primary beneficiaries". MBOSCUDA-NW has also developed viable relationships with in-country funders securing more support from other NGOs and institutions on behalf of the target beneficiaries. This has established MBOSCUDA-NW as one of the most respected civil society organisations in the North West Region of Cameroon. {Quoted text is from MBOSCUDA-NW}

Part C: who has benefited

C1 Please tell us how many people have benefited from the work. Please breakdown your figures by your identified target groups and the area of benefit. Please only provide figures for indirect beneficiaries where you have supporting data.

Directly benefiting

Number	Target group	How have they benefited
881	Men & women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participated in REFLECT learning sessions developing skills in reading, writing, leadership and decision-making.
34	Women, men, boys & girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REFLECT facilitators received refresher trainings to improve on their facilitation skills and use of graphics (floor maps, diagrams and matrixes).
10 groups	Women & girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Received training in Participatory Impact Monitoring (PIM) which is used by some REFLECT learning groups.
07	Boys & girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People living with Disabilities (PWDs) were provided with materials and healthcare support in Donga, Menchum and Mezam Divisions
33	Boys & girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) who are students were identified and provided scholarship support and have been in school throughout the year.
112	Women & men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 groups sensitised on requirements for securing a loan, different credit lines, loans duration, training opportunities, group savings and Islamic perspectives on interest.
128	Women & men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 07 groups trained on skills and enterprise development and were provided loans
03	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female heads of household were provided financial support to set up own businesses.
06	Men & women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paralegals and facilitators were trained on monitoring of group projects
17	Men & women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MBOSCUDA staff were trained on gender analytical tools and gender mainstreaming approaches. Paralegal staff had 2 days refresher training that addressed some of the shortcomings of the human rights and advocacy work.
28	Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cattle herders were support to obtain land titles
17	Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victims of human rights violations represented in law courts to secure their rights.
325	Women & men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional and local authorities, cattle herders and crop farmers gained better understanding of the land tenure laws, conflict management and facilitation of dialogue and negotiation processes as a result of workshops organised in 7 Districts.
205	Girls & boys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefited from scholarships to continue school and also gained life skills (through peer education)

229	Men, women, girls & boys	for a balance and productive life.
272	Men & women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gained skills in mentoring, life skills and awareness on HIV/AIDS.
4,379	Men, women, girls & boys (Mbororo & non-Mbororo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People trained in protection and management of water sources, bee-keeping (including provision of bee suits and other equipment). • 76 community sensitisation campaigns on various topics were carried out in communities, which have raised more awareness on various issues affecting the communities e.g. civic and civil rights and responsibilities, procedures for acquiring land certificates etc.

Indirectly benefiting

Number	Target group	How have they benefited
8	Primary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary schools with a mixed enrolment of Mbororo children and other backgrounds (crop farmers) received didactic materials mostly essential textbooks, buckets and chalk.
1,594	Men, women, girls & boys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness on HIV/AIDS, other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and behaviour change as a result of campaigns carried out in 40 communities of the by the beneficiaries of Ambassador Girl Scholarship Programme (AGSP).
5	Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islamic Clerics also benefit from REFLECT literacy learning to act as resource persons (championing development) in the communities.

C2 Please tell us, as far as possible, how many people in great need have directly benefited from the work and how they have benefited.

Number	Target group	How have they benefited
2,529	Women & men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved reading and writing skills. Gained Awareness on various issues through workshops trainings and community sensitization meetings (e.g. HIV/AIDS, human rights, relevant legislation, business and group management and life skills).
245	Men, women, boys & girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students, PWDs, OVCs have secured scholarships, healthcare, material support, mentoring and general awareness.
4,379	Men, women, boys & girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling and confidence building for victims of human rights abuses, land registration for pastoralists and civic and civil education for community members.

C3 Please describe why the project has been unable to reach its planned target groups and any action you have taken to address this.

The programme has met its planned targets and extended its outreach to new areas especially mixed communities (Mbororo pastoralists and crop farming communities). This was made possible as a result of the projects funded by the Forest Governance Facility (FGF), the Ambassador Girl Scholarship Programme (AGSP), partnerships built with government departments and funding secured through Village Aid for water supply projects.

Two major and inter-related challenges have affected implementation of project activities. Endemic corruption and impunity within government services and Cameroon society in general hampers progress especially in the areas of human rights work. The obstructive activities of a few powerful individuals have reduced unity within some Mbororo communities of the North West Region. Whilst this is an indicator of the impact of the para-legal programme, this has divided opinion on critical issues.

Part D: what you have achieved

D1 Please review the achievements made by the project over the last year. Please state the project aims, placing these under the most relevant Comic Relief programme aim (as expressed in the "What we want to achieve" section of each programme in the International Grants Guidelines and summarised below). Do not complete any of the Comic Relief programme aims that are not relevant to your project. For each project aim please describe the progress made by the project and include any action you are taking to improve performance, where appropriate.

Improving access to basic services

Project aim(s)	<i>To (a) support 30 rural Mbororo-Fulani communities to generate and take control of their own social and political literacy as a basis for reviewing and transforming relationships with their farming neighbours, extension services and the state and (b) in partnership with local education authorities establish schools that they are able to share with children from other ethnic backgrounds.</i>
Progress	<p>The project supported 38 REFLECT learning groups (34 women and 4 men) with 881 members. Group membership ranges from 11 to 56 and frequency of learning sessions is weekly for 32 groups and twice per week for 2 learning circles. 17 groups have achieved very good levels of reading, writing, numeracy and use these skills and awareness derive from REFLECT learning in their daily activities. 8 groups are very good in literacy especially in reading, writing and arithmetic but do not use graphics in their learning. A review was done to motivate the literacy facilitators on developing graphics. 3 learning groups (all of which have aging membership) are performing below average. 3 facilitators from neighbouring groups and paralegal staff were identified to support the groups and their main facilitators.</p> <p>34 literacy facilitators were supported through staff monitoring visits and provision of materials. Two refresher training workshops were also</p>

	<p>organised during the year. Groups were trained on Participatory Impact Monitoring (PIM) and they use this tool to assess progress of their activities. 7 model learning units were developed and groups and facilitators were supported to facilitate these during their sessions. Majority of the learning circles now independently engage with other NGOs, individuals and government services to request for assistance to meet their needs especially implementation of action plans arrived at during REFLECT literacy sessions. The most common action plans are basic infrastructure such access roads and water supply.</p> <p>Several key NGOs and Government services engage with the communities through the learning groups which also serve as resource centres for students, teachers and other researchers. The programme provided basic didactic materials to 8 community primary schools that do not have adequate financial support from the Government. 33 orphans and vulnerable children were provided scholarships to stay in school. 97% passed their end of year exams and got promoted to the next class. 7 people living with disability were provided with materials and healthcare support.</p> <p>Members of the learning circles are showing leadership in advocating publicly for the education of their children and this has helped to curb early and forceful marriages and unwanted pregnancies. Mbororo women are becoming more vocal through active participation in public events such as public meetings, the international day of the women and other National Days in Cameroon.</p>
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Increasing opportunities for people to gain greater economic freedom

Project aim(s)	<i>To provide Mbororo women and youth with training, business management support and capital in order to generate and control their own income as a means or leverage for claiming their basic rights and influencing decisions that fundamentally affect them at both family and community level.</i>
Progress	<p>A review of the 41 loans (worth £20,000) provided to enterprise groups and individuals in the last 3 years was carried out. 7 groups were trained in enterprise development and 6 were given loans in the last year (others had on-going revolving loans). 3 female heads of households were provided loans and grants to set up their own business to support their families. The groups and individual entrepreneurs also received training in small-scale business management, leadership, group dynamics, crops farming, sheep rearing, local soap making and embroidery. One group in Baba II showed remarkable progress by making a profit of £800 from a loan of £500. This is net profit after paying back the loan which they have now invested in cattle and retailing in household provisions. Bad debts worth £800 were written off from 4 groups but the scheme overall generated more than £2,000 in profit.</p> <p>8 groups (5 women and 3 men) registered as Common Initiative groups with the Ministry of Agriculture the last year. 4 groups and 5 individual beneficiaries opened accounts with the Cameroon Credit Union (micro finance institution). 17 programme staff received training</p>

	<p>on Gender Analytical Tools and Gender Mainstreaming Approaches that has improved staff performance in supporting the micro-credit scheme. Loans repayment rate is about 96%. Income generated by the women is mostly used to pay for basic household needs and school costs of their children. Women groups also invest their profits in sheep and cattle rearing, as these activities have proven to be profitable businesses. This is improving the status of women within their communities: access to financial resources has led to greater respect amongst their peers and husbands and increased independent decision-making.</p>
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Provision of support, protection and advice for individuals and groups whose rights are abused or denied

Project aim(s)	<p><i>To support the implementation of a demand-driven para-legal extension programme, which seeks to support rural Mbororo-Fulani and farming communities, to take up their citizenship, as well as, represent and secure their interests and rights legitimately.</i></p>
Progress	<p>This programme objective deals with very sensitive and complex issues about rights and responsibilities in a country that has earned itself a reputation for impunity and corruption. Some of the coping strategies employed by MBOSCUA-NW included enrolling other partners, especially Human Rights organisations, in advocacy campaigns to secure respect for human rights. This has reduced the tendency of Government officials to single out and blame MBOSCUA. Using its consultative status with the UN's economic and social council (ECOSOC) MBOSCUA-NW was able to undertake international level advocacy liaising with organisations such as Minority Rights Group and Cultural Survival.</p> <p>A total of 136 human rights cases were recorded last year. 17 of these cases were sent to law courts and defended the legal consultant. The most recurrent cases for which services of paralegal staff were requested included conflicts over land, cattle theft and extortion. Local Government officials, the police and gendarmes remain the highest perpetrators of human rights abuse against the Mbororo people. However, the victims are becoming more confident in dealing with the perpetrators of violations compare to the past where they preferred to use a third party which usually ended up with substantial payments made to both the government officials and the middle men.</p> <p>4 cases of gender-based violence within the Mbororo community were registered but the victims were reluctant to bring their cases to public notice. 28 applicants for land titles were supported successfully resulting in the issuing of land certificates. Awareness raising campaigns were done in 176 communities during the year. Sensitisation messages were chosen by the extension staff based on current issues affecting the people in the communities. This included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Participation in the political process – voter registration, elections and being elected. ◆ Alternative dispute resolution or management on conflicts over natural resources; ◆ Laws and regulations on land tenure and other pastoral resources with emphasis on land registration;

	<p>♦ Awareness of HIV/AIDS and its prevention.</p> <p>12 conflict management and land tenure workshops were carried out with traditional rulers, local authorities, cattle herders and crop farmers resulting in the formation of 9 agro-pastoral Dialogue Platforms Committees in 3 Divisions (Menchum, Donga Mantung and Ngoketunjia) identified as hot spots conflicts. Overall there is a marked reduction in farmer-grazier conflicts over land as result of increasing dialogue between the various stakeholders in the conflict zones.</p>
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Tackling stigma and discrimination

Project aim(s)	<i>This goal has no specific project objective but achievement of other project objectives is expected to result in the indirect achievement of the above. For example, the denial of full citizenship rights of Mbororo pastoralists (discrimination from State and wealthy individuals), the status of Mbororo women within Mbororo society itself and stigma for people living with HIV/AIDS and various forms of disability.</i>
Progress	<p>The Cameroon State now acknowledges the status of Mbororo people as and indigenous group and also as a marginalised community. The Ministry of Social Affairs is now making efforts to engage with them and involve them in its programmes for marginalised groups. MBOSCUDA continues to lobby and advocate for the rights of the Mbororo people locally, nationally and internationally to ensure that the Government honours its obligations. The Minister of Social Affairs (Catherine Mbakam Mbock) paid a visit to MBOSCUDA-NW in June 2009. She has promised to sign a protocol agreement with MBOSCUDA-NW so as to facilitate government support to the Mbororo community.</p> <p>Educational support and micro-credit loans specially aim to include people with disabilities and REFLECT learning sessions are use to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS and its prevention.</p>

Strengthening community groups and local organisations

Project aim(s)	<i>To develop and build the capacity of MBOSCUDA, Mbororo traditional institutions and Mbororo society itself to be able to engage more positively and directly with administrative, political and development agencies in initiating and driving change for themselves.</i>
Progress	<p>MBOSCUDA-NW has built and maintained strong working relationships with traditional and local authorities, Government services, national and international NGOs and civil society partners. In terms of working with the grassroots MBOSCUDA-NW has secured and implemented more projects than any other branch of MBOSCUDA (at national level). This has enabled the organisation to establish a committed and experienced board, a team of hard working and skilled staff and networks of contacts to draw upon for support.</p> <p>MBOSCUDA (at national level) held an extra-ordinary general</p>

	<p>assembly in June 2009 and elected a National Executive Bureau (NEB). The assembly also agreed a number of Constitutional amendments aimed at making the organisation more functional (less bureaucratic) and giving regional branches a greater autonomy in initiating development projects and activities. MBOSCUDA-NW played a key role facilitating the general assembly and this was acknowledged and appreciated by the Mbororo community of Cameroon in general and newly elected Executive members in particular.</p> <p>During the year MBOSCUDA-NW submitted 6 project proposals and succeeded to secure funding worth £ 30,000 from 3 of these. The 3 successful projects are in the areas of education, natural resource management and advocacy to influence Government policy towards Mbororo pastoralists. These are Plan International Cameroon (AGSP), the Forest Governance Facility (FGF) and <i>Cameroon-European Union Cooperation</i> through INADES-Formation Cameroon.</p>
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D2 Please consider the achievements made by the project over the last year and rank these by scoring the project's achievements from a total of 20 points against Comic Relief's programme aims (Please mark any aims not applicable to your project as NA, and score the remainder from a total of 20).

What we will fund and what we want to achieve:	Score
Improving access to basic services	4
Increasing opportunities for people to gain greater economic freedom	3.5
Provision of support, protection and advice for individuals and groups whose rights are abused or denied.	4
Tackling stigma and discrimination	2.5
Strengthening community groups and local organisations	3.5
Total Score	17.5

Part E: what you have learned

E1 How have you, local organisations or project participants changed the way you do things based on learning gained from your experience in implementing the project and interactions with others outside the project?

What significant changes have you made to your activities?	Describe the key lessons learnt that have influenced your thinking.
MBOSCUDA has facilitated exchange visits between facilitators to share learning and experiences.	This has encouraged positive competition amongst facilitators and has increased performance.
Stronger partnerships have been built with organisations at the grassroots level.	This facilitates the implementation of projects that benefit pastoralist and farming communities and has improved relationships and peaceful co-existence especially in the agro-pastoral sector.
Working in partnership with local Human Rights organisations and other civil society organisations on very sensitive	This strategy minimises the degree to which MBOSCUDA-NW or its members are singled out and victimised by corrupt

Human Rights issues was pursued. Some funds from the Revolving Credit Scheme were used to fund water supply projects in villages, protection of water sources, and support to 4 students (2 female) studying law to complete training and support the programme through internships and careers as lawyers.	government's officials. It was decided to reduce the revolving capital (to a manageable scale) by the end of the project. The rationale for sponsoring the law students is the realisation that Mbororo women need to directly influence channels for defending their rights and property in the future.
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E2 What actions have you taken in response to your last review or evaluation?

Describe the key recommendations or issue or analysis arising from your most recent evaluation	Describe the actions you have taken in response to this.
N/A	Recommendations of a mid term evaluation were implemented in Year 3. A final external evaluation was carried out at the end of Year 4 (June 2009). A report from the consultant will be submitted as one of the annexes to this report.

E3 What learning resources has the project produced in the past year?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Pindinul</i> REFLECT manual was produced and distributed to all facilitators • A mentor's manual was summarised and distributed to 24 mentors of the AGSP project. • Pamphlets on laws regulating access, management and control of pastoral resources (pastures and watering points) were produced and distributed to paralegals and other stakeholders. • Pamphlets on Participatory Impact Monitoring (PIM) were produced and distributed to facilitators. • Pamphlets on Model REFLECT literacy units were produced and distributed to facilitators.

Part F: issues for the future

F1 What issues have you identified to explore in forthcoming reviews or evaluations?

An external final evaluation of the programme was conducted in June 2009 and is a report developed by a consultant is part of the documents submitted with this report.

F2 What changes do you expect to take place between the UK and local organisation in terms of roles and responsibilities for managing the project over the next year and what actions will you take towards this.

MBOSCUA-NW is taking a greater responsibility in managing the programme. Village Aid provides strategic support and quality control (through visits and reports).

Some key responsibilities such as the mandatory signature to the capital funds account have been handed to the MBOSCUDA-NW Board.

Part G: financial report

G1 Please provide a financial report on the grant for the past year following the attached excel spreadsheet based on the budget you presented to Comic Relief as part of your grant application. Describe the reasons for any major variance in the excel spreadsheet, in a column adjacent to the expenditure column

G2 Describe any changes in the budget for the coming year where it differs from the budget submitted with your application in the excel spreadsheet, in a column adjacent to next year's budget column.

Please see attached EXCEL spreadsheets of accounts and claims.

Part H: communication information (optional)

H1 Please provide any facts or statistics you think may be useful to Comic Relief for communication purposes.

- The REFLECT literacy circles has a membership of 881 (30 women and 4 men groups) directly benefiting from REFLECT literacy. A database has been developed by MBOSCUDA-NW for recorded statistics on literacy and human rights cases in all 7 Divisions of the North West Region.
- The micro-credit scheme has benefited 573 women and 50 men from 32 Women groups, 3 men groups and 6 individuals.
- 208 students, 7 PWDs, 33 OVCs have received scholarships, healthcare, material support from this project and Plan International.
- 1,308 people (1,053 men, 171 women and 83 members of farming communities) visited the Divisional offices for advice from the paralegals.
- 28 Mbororo pastoralists succeeded to get land titles and certificates last year.

H2 Please give examples of what a donation of, say, £1, £5, £30 or £100 will buy in your project.

- £1 will provide pencils to 29 children in a primary school.
- £5 will provide uniforms to 3 girls in a primary school that can last for a year.
- £30 will pay the school fees of 1 student in secondary school for a year
- £100 will build a simple hall using local materials for a REFLECT literacy group in a rural area that can last for 5 years or more.

H3 Please narrate one or more testimonies from people who has benefited from the project. Where possible, please attach a good quality photograph of the individual concerned.

“...Learning through REFLECT literacy for the past two years in my group gave me good experience to do household decorations like painting, marking of cloths to demonstrate pictures of our animals and now I am confident in my ability. I do household decoration for others in my community as means of making income. This learning is not only interesting in decoration but also in the sense that the more I decorate clothes with pictures of animal, the more I get to know and master the spelling of names. You can see the examples of my work on the wall nagge for cow and musuru for cat.” **Rashidatou Issa of Sabbajora women group.**



“A few years back, I could not travel without a guide. After attending REFLECT classes, I can now travel alone, reading sign posts, using my cellular phone and asking people for directions to find my way. Recently I travelled to and from Yola in Nigeria without a guide. This was economical because I paid transport only for myself. I am also proud that I was able to do that...” **Jeinabu Adamu of Sabongari.**

