PAN AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT - WEST AFRICA
(PAID-WA)

UNDP-WORLD BANK ASSESSMENT PROJECT

PARTICIPATION, GENDER AND DEMAND-RESPONSIVENESS:

Making the Links With Impact and Sustainability of Water and Sanitation Investment:
West African Component

COUNTRY REPORT: CAMEROON

Prepared by

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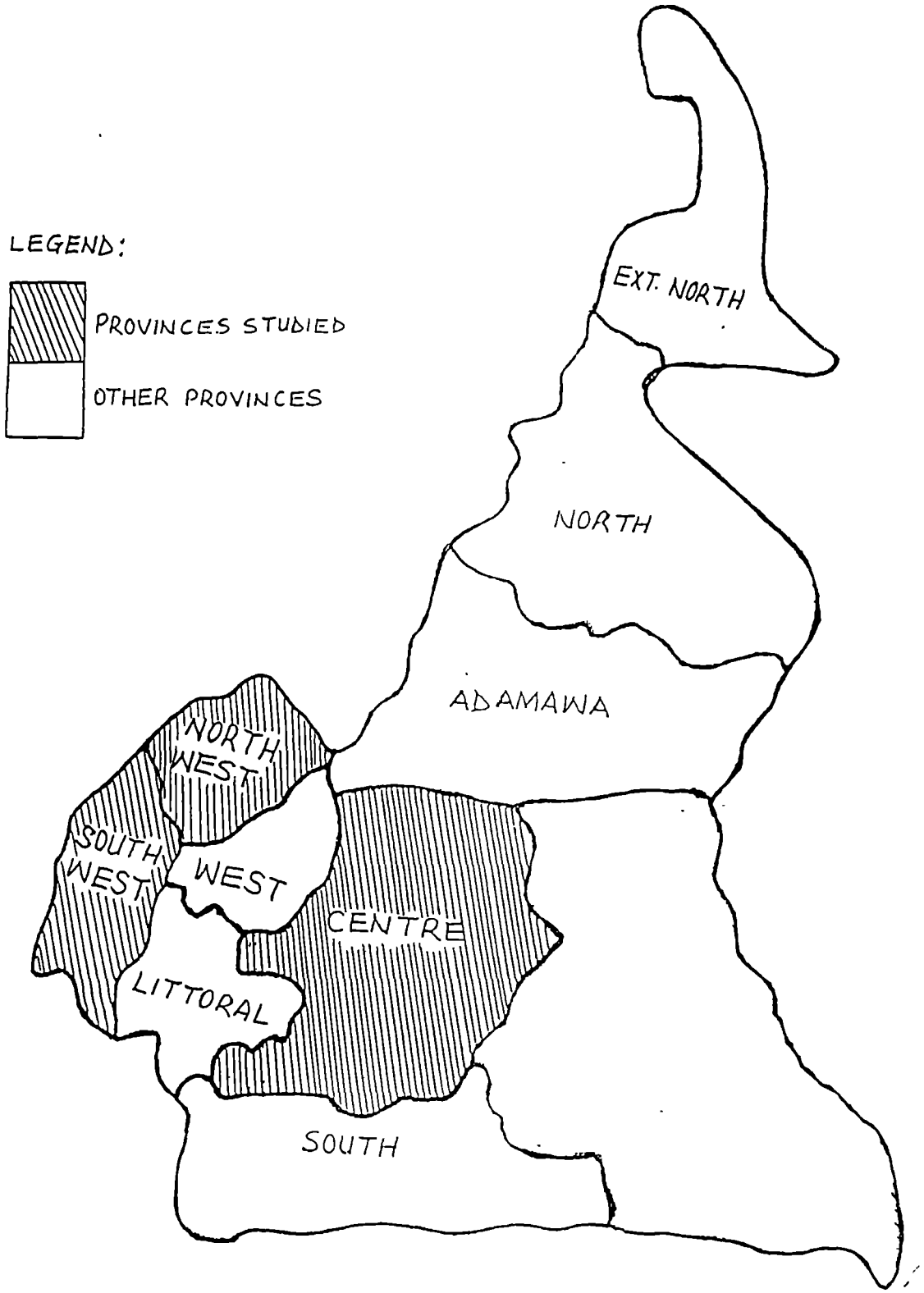
COUNTRY REPORT
CAMEROON

MAP OF CAMEROON



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

DC1:	Song Abeam
DC2:	Limai
DC3:	Mbazoo
DC4:	Nkenglikok
DCD:	Department of Community Development
DED:	German Development Service
ESAs:	External Support Agencies
GNP:	Gross National Product
HC1:	Mbeso-Nsai
HC2:	Njinibi
HC3:	Bolifamba
HC4:	Bonadikombo
M + W:	Men and Women
MMPWR:	Ministry of Mines, Power and Water Resources
MP:	Ministry of Plan
O and M:	Operations and Maintenance
PLA:	Participatory Learning and Action
PRA:	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
R + P	Rich and Poor
UNDP-WB:	United Nations Development Programme - World Bank
W & S:	Water and Sanitation
WDR:	World Development Report

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Cameroon component of this West African assessment has been facilitated by a number of organisations, communities and people whose contributions need to be acknowledged. The efforts of UNDP-WB in ensuring the continuous development of rural communities through needed programmes such as this is appreciated. So also is the contributions of its collaborators on this project, particularly the IRC which has been PAID's long-standing partner in the sector.

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The communities assessed deserve special commendation for the time and support given to the assessment team for the in-depth data collection. These communities are: Mbesoh-Nsei, Njinibi, Bolifamba, Bonadikombo, Lekie, Song Obama, Nkenglikok, Limai/Nyong et Kelle.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a country report for Cameroon within the West African component of the UNDP-WB Assessment Project on participation, gender and demand responsiveness· making the links with impact and sustainability of water and sanitation investments. Cameroon was selected along with Ghana for the study in the West African region. Two sector institutions namely, Helvetas Swiss Association and DED German Development Service, participated in the country assessment with four communities from each project. Total country coverage was three provinces out of ten namely: North-West, South-West, and the Centre Province.

Participatory learning and Action (PLA) methods and tools were used comprising of Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) and SARAR techniques.

Main findings from the study are as follows:

- There is no existing national sector policy on water and sanitation.
- Key sector actors are the government through the Ministry of Mines, Power and Water Resources, and External Support Agencies (ESAs).
- Approaches and strategies for rural water supply are guided by government declarations and texts, but operationally tend towards ESAs' policy in the water sector.
- With regard to the assessment factors demand-responsiveness is mandatory and practised; community participation in project design and initiation is lacking; gender sensitivity in project is partial; and poverty sensitivity is really non-existent.
- Functionality of system in terms of coverage of water supply, availability and reliability of service operations and quality of water is about average.
- Community financing of operations and maintenance is poor, as there is still reliance on project technicians to support in this regard.
- Project management and sustenance at community level is shared between the water committee and the generality of the community members.
- Gender differences in roles and contributions are identifiable, but decisions are usually made by structures which are male-dominated.
- Impact of the water project vary with provinces as the important aspect of access to water is not shared in the same degree. The water project has more impact on the communities of the western provinces where regularity of water and access is higher. The centre province records lower satisfaction with the system and lower overall impact.
- There is no apparent focus on sanitation alongside water in the projects assessed.

Conclusions are that:

- ☞ Eventhough sector agencies believe in gender sensitive project operations, staff capacity to effectively handle this social aspect is lacking.
- ☞ Involvement of all: men, women, rich, poor add to the possibility of sustaining the system.
- ☞ Poverty sensitivity is lacking and would require a kind of strategy and know-how to integrate this aspect in the project.
- ☞ Technology choice is determined by sector agencies, but this is also influenced by climatic condition and geographical location as these determine source water type and availability.
- ☞ Demand-responsiveness is practised and may have a bearing on eventual feeling of ownership by the community.
- ☞ Community participation level in the water project is rather low but their active involvement in the O&M could generate ownership feeling and willingness to sustain the system.
- ☞ The link of assessed factors with sustainability is obvious, but impact has other important determinant such as access to water.

Recommendations cover the following areas:

- ♠ Necessity of a sector policy to effectively guide W&S operations in Cameroon
- ♠ Capacity building programmes for agency staff on gender and poverty sensitivity; and for community water committee members on budgetary/accounting skills in particular
- ♠ Need for further improvement on deep well technology being used in some parts of the country to ensure regularity of water flow from sources
- ♠ Community participation should be encouraged right from the initial stages of the project.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY

1.1 Introduction

Cameroon is one of the countries selected for the West African assessment under the UNDP-WB project on Participation, Gender and Demand-Responsiveness: Making the Links with Impact and Sustainability of Water and Sanitation. The following is a brief description of the country.

1.2 Geographic and Climatic Conditions

The country lies north-east of the Gulf of Guinea between longitudes 8° and 16° east of the Greenwich Meridian and latitudes 2° and 13° north of the equator, giving it a variety of hot climates. It shares frontiers with Nigeria to the west; Chad and the Central African Republic to the east; and Congo Brazzaville, Gabon and Rio Muni to the south.

Cameroon has a triangular shape covering a surface area of 474,926 km^2 with the furthest distance from north to south and east to west being 1200km and 800km respectively. The typical climatic condition is dry and wet season, whose intensity varies within the country. The closer to the coastal and mountain areas the more the frequency and intensity of rain. The latitudinal location gives it more variety of hot climates varying from 82°F to over 88°F as one moves northwards.

An outstanding feature of Cameroon is its chain of mountains, particularly in the south and north west, which is its main watershed as most rivers take their water from this source and flow into different directions, while others are from the southern low plateau. Other sources of water in the country are the rainfall which vary in volume and frequency between locations; lakes which are more common in mountain regions; springs and streams, giving it more of surface water variety particularly in the tropical areas.

With its equatorial and tropical climates, there are variations in the vegetation and soil. The vegetation is made up of two main types namely, equatorial forests and the tropical grasslands; while soils are a mix of iron bearing laterite and purely lateritic types.

1.3 Population

Cameroon, has a population of 13.9 million (WPD Sheet and Statistics), 50.5% of which are female. The annual growth rate as at 1995 was 3.02% with a drop to 2.88% projected for 2000. The population projection for 2000 is 15548.

It is a bilingual country made up of ten provinces - two English and eight French speaking; but in the rural communities, local languages (dialects) are more in use. Pidgin English is also widely spoken both in urban and rural communities. There are 230 ethnic groups, in six broad groupings made up of Sudanese, Hamites, Semites, Nilottes, Bantus and related, and the Pygmies.

The earlier trend in population movement was from rural to urban with reasons attributed to search for better income, infrastructures and opportunities. However, eventhough the 1994 record showed an urban population of 44%, there seems to be a gradual increase in proportions of rural inhabitants due to increased urban-rural movement, perhaps prompted by economic realities. There is therefore more pressure being placed on rural infrastructures which include water and sanitation.

The main religions in the country are christianity, islam and traditional types, with variety of denominations within each category.

As at 1995, adult illiteracy rates were 48% female and 25% male with the rural areas recording higher levels of illiteracy.

1.4 Economic Situation

Cameroon has, in years past, enjoyed the categorisation of middle-income economy, but is presently one of the low-income countries of the world with GNP per capita of US$680= (1994) and an annual growth rate of minus 6.9% (WDR: From Plan to Market, 1996). The country's economy is more agrarian in nature with its main export crops being cocoa, coffee, banana and to a lesser degree, rubber. Food crops are more for local consumption. It is an oil-producing and exporting country from which it derives much of its revenue. The level of industrialisation is low. Most businesses are of the medium, small and micro categories, and are involved in a wide range of trading activities. Economic activities in the rural areas are more agrarian than the urban regions, and other businesses are usually micro and petty trading in nature.

1.5 Water and Sanitation Sector

Practices and approaches in the sector are directed by the Ministry of Mines, Power and Water Resources in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture's Department of Community Development, and External Support Agencies (ESAs). Depending on specific arrangements, the Ministry of Plan is often coopted.

The country has a low rate of provisioning of drinking water, particularly in the rural areas, with an overall of 35% coverage as at 1992. Sanitation is not implemented alongside water in the assessed projects. It seems this is presently being handled by local councils.

Chapter two presents the methodology of the study while Chapters 3 and 4 show more clearly the situation with regards to water and sanitation in Cameroon, using the parameters defined for the assessment.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

This was a non-intervention single-round cross-sectional study on selected community water supply and sanitation investments. The study focused on the initiation and implementation of the projects and specifically sought to investigate the level of awareness and practice of community participation, differential gender needs and demand-responsiveness. The investigation was also to identify the link between these variables and the impact and sustainability of the water projects.

2.2 DURATION OF THE STUDY

The West African study was conducted over a period of 4 months and was in two phases:

- village level assessment which took 1 week per selected village community
- institutional and sector assessment phase for each participating project

2.3 DATA COLLECTION METHODS, INSTRUMENTS AND TEAMS

Participatory Learning and Action methods and tools were used throughout the study. The methods comprised a combination of Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) and SARAR techniques. Specifically the following techniques were used:

- **community data collection:** to obtain general information on participating communities and allow the identification of other factors than participation, gender and demand responsiveness that may explain the variation in service sustenance
- **focus group discussions:** means of collecting in-depth information on the views of group members on issues not predefined
- **wealth ranking:** for identifying the socio-economic classes in the community.
- **community mapping:** map drawn by community members to show the location in the community of all water points constructed during the project; these points were to be visited during the transect walk.
- **transect walk:** this is undertaken by researchers and community members to cross-check information on the map, and determine to what extent a well-sustained water supply and/or sanitation is present in the community
- **pocket voting:** for identifying changes in behaviour of people according to the use of services before/during/after project initiation.
- **ladders I:** for assessing the extent to which the service meets the demand/needs of users and the benefits they derive from the service
- **ladders II:** for assessing the impact of the service on women's time and workload in relation to that of men
- **card sorting:** this is to determine the nature of contributions made to the project by men and women, rich and poor.

Hundred Seeds tool was not used because of the cultural conflict it could generate in the communities.

The wealth ranking conducted in the communities brought out community specific descriptions of the three socio-economic classes of rich, in-between, and poor. The broad descriptions for each from communities assessed in the two countries are as follow:

Rich: Owner of a car, big house and/or farm, looking healthy, owns a television, having children abroad, owner of a rice farm and/or cement block house.

In-between: Office worker, owner of a motor cycle/farm/house; owner of a small sundry brick house/farm producing about two bags/donkey; civil servant, owner of house/television; owner of small house and/or farm/bicycle.

Poor: Owner of a bicycle/old wooden house/small farm/tatched grass roof house and/or not able to meet children's fees; owner of small falling house/small farm and/or not able to pay taxes; unable to contribute to community projects.

Community-level data were collected by trained assessment teams composed of social and technical staff of the participating projects.

Institutional- and sector-level data from each project were collected by a team of two members of the core researchers.

2.4 SAMPLING

The study used a multi-stage quasi-random sampling approach which led successfully to the selection of country projects, communities and respondents

2.4.1 SELECTION OF IN-COUNTRY PROJECTS

Two projects (Helvetas and DED) were selected from Cameroon. The selection was guided by the following criteria:

* Existing for at least 5 years;
* Has well defined policy or methodology;
* Has community water supply and/or sanitation projects having at least 3 years duration;
* Community projects being demand-driven and participatory;
* Readiness of organisation to participate financially (30% contribution);
* Willingness and readiness to release staff to participate in the assessment

2.4.2 SELECTION OF THE COMMUNITIES

Using the lottery simple random method, four communities were selected from each of the 2 study projects for a total of 8 communities. To be listed for selection, communities should meet the following criteria:

- Project initiated by community members
- System still functional
- The system should have had at least 3 years duration
- There is some form of management in place
- The community willing to participate in the assessment
- The village is accessible by a motorable road

2.4.3 SELECTION OF RESPONDENTS

* At institutional level, respondents were: 1 technical and social staff who were part of the community projects at inception or actively working with the selected communities now; contractors and private sector technicians on the projects (where applicable); as well as community leaders.

* For the community assessment, respondents comprised of:
  - Focus group: In each community, lists of households were established for the first two dominant socio-economic strata (i.e. first two amongst rich, in-between and poor). Using the lottery methods (cut out and folded pieces of papers bearing a number allocated to a household), 20-30% of households were selected from each stratum. After the selection, adult females and/or males in households which accepted to participate in the study were recruited as focus group participants for each community. However, measures were taken to ensure that no household contributed both husband and wife into the study.
  - Community members selected through stratified random sampling based on sex and socio-economic class
  - Water committee members

2.5 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

The study was preceded by a demonstration phase in one community not included in the study. At both phases, data collection began with community level assessment. The data collection involved several stages, using different tools for interaction with the community members.

At the initial meeting with the community, project objectives and study coverage were explained before completing the data sheet for that community. This is followed by wealth ranking for socio-economic classification; community mapping which is done with the contributions of all members present, and a transect walk to confirm all locations on the map. Thereafter, the assessment team worked with the selected focus group to collect other data using the other tools earlier listed. Further information was collected through an interview with members of the water committee.

Community level assessment was followed in turns by institutional assessment and policy level assessment. These were done mainly through card sorting, and pocket voting.

2.6 DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis progressed from project to country-level. At each level, the data was appropriately regrouped and analysed under 6 headings: functioning system, effective financing, effective management, demand-responsive water services, division of burdens and benefits, demand responsive, and gender/poverty sensitive participation in services.

Both quantitative and qualitative analyses were done, leading to project and country level conclusions.

2.7 STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE METHODOLOGY

2.7.1 STRENGTH

- The methodology relied on the principle of multiples, with particular focus on multiple levels of assessment which facilitates cross-validation of data across levels. Assessment team found it quite useful.

- Monitoring of community assessment procedure by the coordinating team provided opportunity for guiding assessment teams in correct implementation of tools.

- Methodology is a means of collecting large amount of data within a relatively short time.

- The participatory nature makes respondents active rather than passive participants in the data collection process.

- More detailed and broadly confirmed information could be gathered.

2.7.2 LIMITATION

- The use of project staff for community data collection might bring in some questioning bias as happened, but corrected in one community; and it could equally introduce a response bias as respondents may tend to provide desirable answers to ward off sanctions;

- Mental and on-the-spot translation of questions into local languages by field assessors rather than standardising the translations could introduce some bias;

- Pocket voting on water use after introduction of the project was found to have a shortcoming of not being able to equally reveal reasons for continuous use of unimproved sources, where this was the case;

- Group scoring may cloud the views of less affluent respondents, and threaten representativeness of the responses particularly where the proportion of such less affluent individuals in the group is high;

- The quasi-random nature of the sampling limits generalisation of the results nationwide;

- The field research team found some tools - mapping, transect walk and history of participation - to be unavoidably long. This could affect collected data.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 FINDINGS

3.1 Introduction

This section presents the key findings of the study. In the section and elsewhere, HC1 refers to Mbeso-Nsai, HC2 to Njinibi, HC3 to Bolifamba HC4 to Bonadikombo, DC1 to Song Abeam, DC2 to Limai, DC3 to Mbazoa and DC4 to Nkenglikok, which are the eight communities studies.

Data collected during the assessment were to provide insight into the state of selected indicators of sustainability of the projects. The specific link of participation, gender and poverty sensitivity, and demand responsiveness to sustainability of the projects was to be determined, as well as the impact on the different socio-economic and sex groups.

It should be noted that there is no particular sector focus on sanitation. What is presented here therefore is on water system.

3.2 Sustainability

To establish the state of sustainability, the following indicators were assessed: functionality of systems, effective financing, effective management, and effective use of water.

3.2.1. Functionality of systems

Indicators to investigate the functioning of systems include coverage of the water supply, service operations (availability and reliability), and quality of water.

Coverage

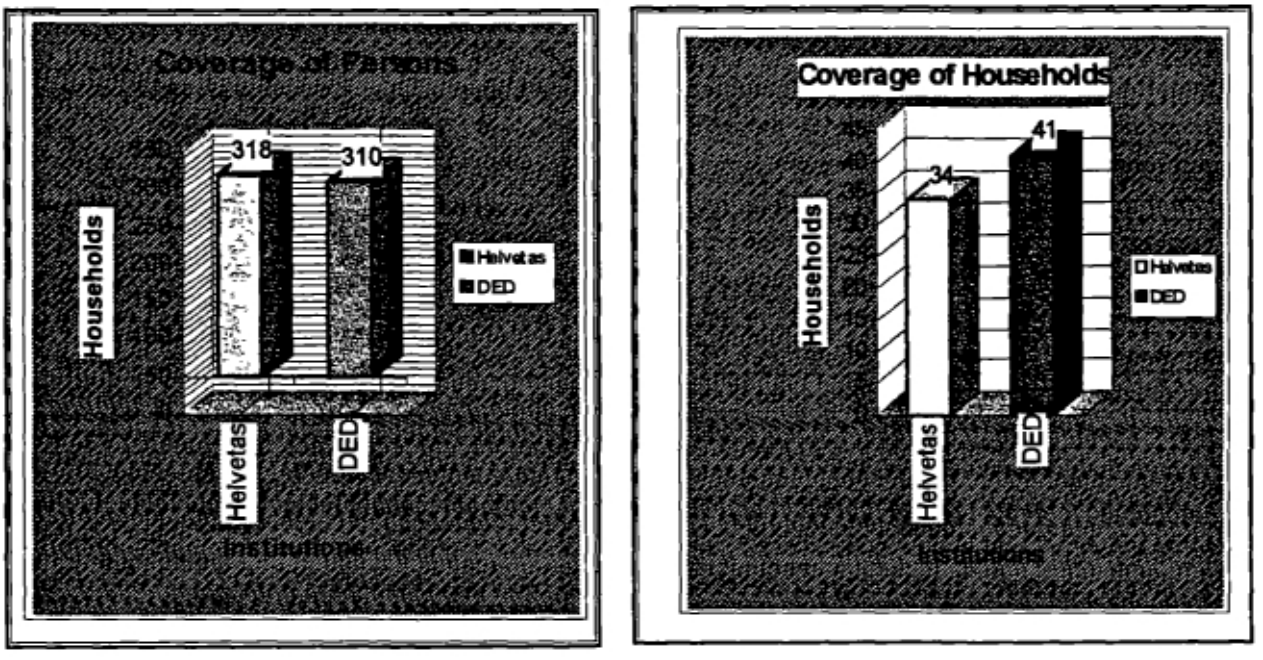
Coverage was studied in terms of average number of persons/households to a single water point. Table 1 compares the coverage of the two project sectors.

Table 1: Coverage of water supply

Project Sectors	No. of Communities	Total Population	Total No. of Households	Total No. Improved Water Points	Average Coverage of Persons/households
DED	3	1864	251	6	310 persons 41 households
Helvetas	4	3498	377	11	318 Persons/ 34 Households

Source: Data from the study

Figure 1: Coverage



Source: Data from the study

On average, although DED seems to have better persons coverage while Helvetas has better household coverage, the differences do not seem to be substantial. The result (population/water point) shows that access to water in Cameroon needs considerable improvement.

However, generally, water is meant for every community member irrespective of sex and socio-economic class

Timeliness in Repairs

Delays in instituting repairs vary from 2 days to 1 month. Only one community effects repairs within 2 weeks. Where there is no alternative project source during the breakdown period, the community resorts to non-project sources.

Systems Operations: Availability and Reliability of Improved Water Sources

Variables used to assess the availability and reliability of the project sources include nature of the improved sources, continuity in water availability and location of water points. Table 2 shows the findings.

Table 2: ***Distribution of Findings in Relation to Availability and Reliability of Water from Project Water Sources***

VARIABLE	DED	HELVETAS
Nature of improved sources	. Protected natural water sources . Dug wells	Gravity network
Continuity of water availability	Dry sources in the dry season	Continuous availability of water except in one community
Location of water points	Generally in areas with a potential to reach men and women (M+W) rich and poor (R+P)	Generally in areas with potential to reach men and women, rich and poor

Sources Data from the study

Table 2 shows that, constancy of water flow from improved sources in the country vary between the projects possibly due to climatic differences influenced by geographical location. Reliability of these sources therefore differ between locations. In areas where dry spells are sometimes experienced, shallowness of the wells and/or other technological fault could be the cause.

Quality of water

Table 3: ***Quality of Water from Project Water Sources or Points***

VARIABLES	DED	HELVETAS
Water quality as judged by community members	Good	Good
Water testing	No scientific testing	No scientific testing

Source: Data from the study

The table shows that, in both projects community members perceive the water quality as good. This is based on social factors: taste, odour and turgidity. However, the data also shows that no scientific testing of water is carried out in both projects. This casts doubts on the actual quality of the water.

3.2.2 Effective Community Financing of Operations and Maintenance

Cost Recovery

Table 4: ***Distribution of Income and Expenditure of Communities over the last 3 full years (1995-97)***

Variable	Community	Income in FCFA			Expenditure in FCFA		
		1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Helvetas	HC1	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	360,000	360,000	360,000
	HC2	external of 7.5 m	external of 3 7 m	external of 489,700	69,000	327,825	368,500
	HC3	not reported	not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
	HC4	not reported	not reported	Not reported	565,500	568,000	854,200
DED	DC1	7,000	7,000	37,000	7,000	7,000	37,000
	DC2	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	3,500	Not reported	Not reported
	DC3	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
	DC4	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

Table 4 shows that, cost-recovery schemes are usually not well managed as majority of the communities do not report their income and/or expenditures. Only one community seems to be recovering cost, but then, this community does fund raising only on ad hoc basis.

Timeliness of payments

In general, not all community members pay on time or pay at all for water services and/or maintenance. The proportion is as stated in the table below.

Table 5: ***Distribution of proportions of non-paying and late-paying community members over the last 3 full years (1995-97)***

Communities	HELVETAS		DED	
	Not paying	Late paying	Not paying	Late paying
1	10-20 %	10-20%	15%	Not reported
2	85-90%	85-90%	100%	Not reported
3	99%	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
4	65-70%	65-70%	Not reported	Not reported

Table 5 shows that information on timeliness of payment was not at all available for two of the 4 communities in the DED sector. For the remaining 2, only partial information was available. Excluding communities without reported proportions, it can be observed from the Table that the proportion of defaulters is generally high with 15% in one community, and as high as 100% in another.

In the Helvetas sector, the proportions of community members not paying in time/not paying at all vary from as low as 10-20 % in one community through 65-70% in another to as high as 85-95% and even 99% in the other communities. Reasons for delays include ill-health, lack of understanding and lack of funds.

In both projects, those not paying have no formal exemption. Also, charges are same across socio-economic class (rich, in-between and poor). However, in some communities, women are made to pay less, because of the perception that they earn considerably less than men.

3.2.3 Effective Management and Participation

• Water Committee Level

The water committee is the main management body of the system, representing the community. Variables used in assessing effective management at the committee level include statutes and assigned tasks, functions including decision-making, types of skills received and practised (capacity building) and performed tasks (paid versus unpaid).

- Statutes and assigned tasks

Committees seem to have no texts which can inform on principles regulating their establishment, statutes and assigned tasks. Some information on committees statutes was however gathered through interviews with committee members.

Table 6 Status of Committees

Nature of Statutes	Helvetas	DED	Proportion
No legal status	x	xxxx	62.5%
Derived from formal administrative body under which it falls	xxx	-	37.5%
Autonomous legal status	-	-	0%

Source Data from Study

Table 6 shows that majority (62.5%) of the committees have no legal status, particularly from one project area. On the other hand, findings from related issues show in addition that most of the committees equally have no management statutes. Even more, the few with management statutes have limited powers as they have no control over training of processes, quality of design and the mandatory contribution to project.

The usual committee positions for assigned tasks are: president and vice, secretary and vice, treasurer, financial secretary, caretaker, and members.

- **Composition and decision making**

Committees generally have a high proportion of men when compared to women. Also few women are found in strategic posts of responsibility within committees. Strategic decisions are therefore mostly made by men.

- **Sharing functions and functioning of committees**

Generally, skilled work including checking lines, chairing meetings, taking minutes, doing accounts, maintenance and technical requirements are in the hands of men. In addition, committee work is usually unpaid but the few paid jobs are handled by men. Unskilled work, including catering and the collection of fees is mostly done by women.

- **Types of skills received and practised: Capacity building**

In terms of training of committee members, the most commonly received are on budgetting, organising and conducting meetings, and monitoring and control. Across committees, training was differentially given in these areas. For water management and management of committee affairs, for example, usually male members are trained.

Only 75% of the committees could put into practice their acquired knowledge and skills. Interestingly, one committee which did not have training in management and control had committee members (male and female) who could demonstrate skills and indicate where and when practised.

• Community Level

Variables used to assess effectiveness of management at the entire community level include community contributions in cash, kind, labour and project materials. Community contributions in decision making, and demand culture of communities. Participation of the community in the water project is through these means, as well as through their appointed community leaders.

- **Community contributions in cash, kind and project materials**

All the eight communities studied make contributions in form of cash, kind and project materials. However, contributions are often differentially made by men and women.

In the Helvetas sector, cash contribution is made by men and women, rich and poor except in a community where this is particularly made by rich men. No partial cash contribution is practised. In the DED sector, men (rich and poor), dominate as to full cash payment while women (rich and poor), usually make partial and instalment payments.

Contributions in form of project materials and in kind are made by men and/or women depending on the acceptable norm in the community and perceived economic strength. For example, while mostly poor men in one Helvetas community contribute project materials, women are more associated with kind contributions in the DED sector.

Community members mostly provide unskilled work including cleaning of water points.

- Community contribution in decision making

Community members are not involved in decisions leading to establishment of projects. They generally get into decision making only during O & M. Unfortunately, decisions during O&M are bound by structures which are male dominated such as water management committees, fon/chiefs; the village council and heads of families.

- Demand culture versus coverage

Demand culture appears low within the studied communities given that project water coverage is not so good. However, the low coverage may also be due to the fact that communities do not want to ask because of a felt inability to meet their own quota of construction cost. The high percentage of people not paying their contributions on time, and those not paying at all is indicative of the poor willingness of users to pay for the facility.

3.3 Impact

3.3.1 Effective use of improved services: behaviour change.

Change in behaviour in water use is influenced by distance to water source/point and access. This is apparent in the outcome of this study as communities in the western provinces who have easier access to improved water sources record some change of behaviour in choice of water source as against the low recording of communities in the Centre province where access to water is poor.

In terms of sex/socio-economic class, behavioural change is also not similar. The degree of behaviour change is higher for rich men and women than for poor men and women. This class discrepancy in behaviour change is possibly due to access to private water sources.

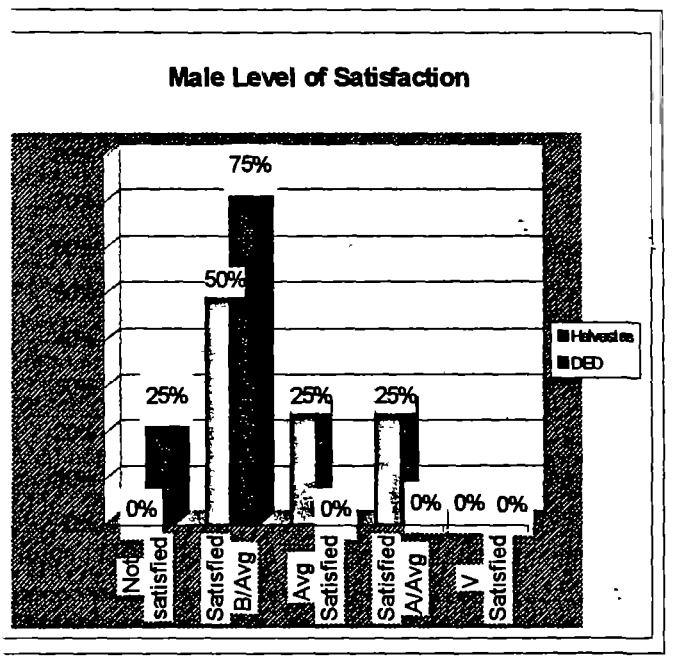
3.3.2. Level of Satisfaction

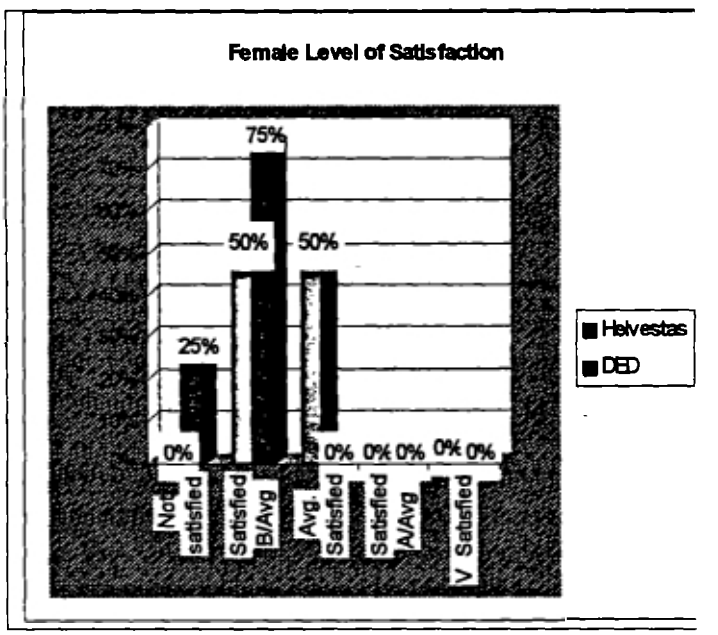
Table 7: Sex Distribution of Satisfaction with the water project

Level of satisfaction	Helvetas (proportion of communities		DED (proportion of communities	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Not satisfied	0%	0%	25%	25%
Satisfied below average	50%	50%	75%	50%
Averagely satisfied	25%	50%	0%	25%
Satisfied just above average	25%	0%	0%	0%
Very satisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: Data from the Study

Figure 2: Distribution of communities according to levels of satisfaction with the water project





urce: Data from Study

B/Avg. = Below average
Avg. = Average
A/Avg. = Satisfied just above average
V = Very

Generally, satisfaction from water is variable but, across projects, no distinct pattern emerges between sexes, except that no community is very satisfied with the water project.

Table 7 and Fig. 2 show that, the level of satisfaction of both men and women is higher in the west provinces (Helvetas coverage) than their centre compatriots (DED area) for reasons which are related to the earlier identified issues of access to and reliability of water. A further gender breakdown within project areas shows that in the Helvetas sector, men have a higher level of satisfaction than women, with at least 25% of them having above average level of satisfaction. In the DED area, a greater proportion of men and women are not satisfied with their water project, but the women have a slightly higher rating with 25% of them being averagely satisfied, which is still quite low.

For the Helvetas sector, satisfaction is in relation to fairness of fees paid in comparison to services received. Dissatisfaction mostly concerns access to services, regularity and predictability of services. No clear picture emerges as to sufficiency of water, adequacy of operations and maintenance, and accountability of service delivery, but the central community members are happy with the O&M services and the predictability of services despite the frequent dry spells.

3.3.3 Perceptions on Cost-Benefits (Fulfilment of Expectations)

Table 8 below shows that, anticipated and achieved benefits that cut across the communities are: better health, nearness to water, more time for women and aversion of payment for water. Given that the highest average score a project could achieve is 5, one can conclude that, amongst the common expectations, the communities had were better health, more time, and aversion of payment for water. However, more time and aversion of payment for water was raised in fewer than 4 of the 8 communities. Better health seems thus to be the greatest expected benefit from water services.

All socio-economic and sex categories, especially the poor women, had high better health expectations and gave a high priority score to this as an achieved benefit from the improved water system.

Surprisingly, cleaner drinking water was not an expected or anticipated benefit in the Helvetas sector even though this was raised by 75% of the communities in the DED sector. It is possible that before the water project, the Helvetas sector was having water perceived to be clean enough for drinking.

Table 8: Sex and socio-economic class distribution of priority scores for anticipated and achieved benefits from water (highest average priority score = 5)

VARIABLES	No. of Communities		Sex & S.E. GROUP	Av. Anticipated Benefit Value		Av. Achieved Benefit Value	
	Hel	DED		Helvetas	DED	Helvetas	DED
Nearness to water	2	2	Rm	1.5	3.5	2	5
			Pm	1.5	3	2	4
			Rw	1.5	5	2	5
			Pw	1.5	5	2	5
Development	2	-	Rm	1	-	4	-
			Pm	1	-	4	-
			Rw	3	-	5	-
			Pw	1	-	5	-
Better health	4	4	Rm	3	4.2	3.5	4
			Pm	3 2	4 2	3 5	4
			Rw	3.2	4 7	3.5	4
			Pw	3.5	4 7	3 7	5
Education	3	-	Rm	3	-	2 7	-
			Pm	2 7	-	3 3	-
			Rw	2.7	-	3.3	-
			Pw	2 7	-	4.3	-
Forest regeneration	1	-	Rm	3	-	3	-
			Pm	2	-	2	-
			Rw	1	-	1	-
			Pw	4	-	4	-
Increased population	3	-	Rm	4.7	-	4.7	-
			Pm	4.3	-	5	-
			Rm	4.7	-	5	-
			Pw	4.7	-	4.7	-
More time (for women)	1	1	Rm	4	5	4	5
			Pm	4	3	5	3
			Rw	5	4	5	4
			Pw	5	2	5	5
Reduced accounts	1	-	Rm	3	-	3	-
			Pm	2	-	2	-
			Rw	2	-	2	-
			Pw	3	-	3	-
Aversion of payment for water/money serving	1	2	Rm	5	4 5	5	5
			Pm	5	5	5	5
			Rw	5	4.5	5	5
			Pw	5	5	5	5
Changes drinking water and source	-	3	Rm	-	5	-	5
			Pm	-	3.3	-	3.3
			Rw	-	4	-	5
			Pw	-	3.3	-	5

In the Helvetas sector, the issue of more time for women seems to have been high on the priority list of women, both rich and poor. On the contrary, it was more the concern of rich men and to a lesser extent, rich women in the DED sector. This

expectation was thought to be well met by the two communities which raised it particularly by women, both rich and poor. Eventhough the issue of more time for women was low on the priority list of expectations of poor women of the DED sector, it rose to a very high position as an achieved benefit.

Increased population was raised both as anticipated and achieved benefit in 3 communities in the Helvetas sector. The relatively more constant availability of portable water in this sector might have enhanced in-migration and/or human survival.

Overall, the benefits derived from project water systems appear to have been higher than the expectations which is an indication of its positive impact on the beneficiaries.

3.3 National policy support

Cameroon is yet to have a national policy on water and sanitation. What guides operations are declarations and agreement texts, and as directed by the Ministry of Mines, and Water Resources. Declarations indicate that government's intention is to supply portable water to all. A record bill of March, 1998 lays down regulations governing water operations but however contains no specified strategies, approach and/or focus. Accordingly:

- there is no cohesive set of sector players, particularly from the government side; MMPWR and DCD are however common sector players; others are coopted depending on the financial arrangements between government and ESAs.
- the influence of ESAs who are the funding agencies is very strong in sector policies and approaches and co-ordination strategies used.

Although the declaration and agreements are clear on demand-response requirement, they are not clear on gender sensitivity. In addition:

- agency and government participation is defined only in terms of cash, kind etc, but not in decision-making
- poverty is not at all considered.

Table 9 shows the content of available agreement texts in relation to participation and demand response.

Table 9: Participation Agreement Texts

VARIABLE	DED	HELVETAS
Objective	Portable water for all	Portable water for all
Participation	- Communities have to give cash, labour and project materials for establishment of the water project	Community has to provide 30% of the requirements for establishment of their water scheme
Demand-Responsiveness	Practised	Practised

Source: DED and Helvetas project documents

The data shows that approaches to participation are varied in the two projects; suggesting that participation arrangements may be project specific, and so could be influenced by the external support agencies (ESAs). However, there seems to be commonality on demand-responsiveness.

There is no indication that participation arrangements are either poverty or gender sensitive which shows that they were not factors for consideration in the project establishment. Project staff have no specific training in the use of poverty and gender sensitive approaches. Such training could enhance the effectiveness of the approach at institutional, policy and community implementation levels.

3.4 Institutional Policy Support

Variables designed to inform on institutional policy support include service objectives and implementation strategies, field team composition and team work/approach, expertise of agency, staff performance and capacity building, managerial support, nature of national sector policies for water and sanitation, and strategies in relation to demand response, participation, poverty and gender.

3.4.1 Service Objectives and Implementation Strategies

While both DED and Helvetas policies focused on achieving water and sanitation construction targets and agency determined technology, service level and project communities, DED additionally focused on continuing adequate water and sanitation services for all, which safeguards environmental management for continuing quantity and availability. Furthermore, in the DED project, communities and users could choose between several technology service options without special provision for affordability to poor.

Both projects differ as to who owns and manages services, as well as on gender concern. In the Helvetas project, the community owned and managed services after completion but had no special powers. Women, gender and access to the poor were not mentioned in agency sector policy objectives and strategies. In the DED project, communities were delegated special management powers. Objectives, strategies and performance criteria aimed at balanced division of burdens and benefits between women and men, both rich and poor, in connection with project implementation, operations and maintenance, use and development effects.

3.4.2 Expertise of Agency, Field Team Composition and Team Work

In both projects, there it was reported that no gender and poverty aspects were present in planning and monitoring systems of the project and that, social agency/department was not one of the project agencies. Other collected data however, indicated that DCD which provides the social expertise was all along involved in the projects. Expertise on gender and poverty analysis was also low. Sector agencies generally used specialised personnel to design and conduct capacity building interventions and tools.

Field teams included social staff but while the social and technical staff of the DED project co-ordinated their activities and plans, such co-ordination was not apparent

in the Helvetas sector. Technical and social staff in the Helvetas project worked in parallel.

3.4.3 Staff performance and Capacity Building

Generally, technical staff were perceived competent in the field but social staff had inadequate capacity in their role as animators. However, both categories of staff lacked expertise in gender and poverty sensitivity although this is improving in the Helvetas project.

It seems institutional policy was not well understood as it was not so well translated into practice by both project staff.

The DED project seemed to have an edge in capacity building. In this project, sector agencies generally used specialised personnel to design and conduct capacity building interventions and tools. Capacity building events were part of regular training and orientation for all staff, and were funded in balance with technical training. There was use of participatory training methods and tools that were then applied in the field and included poverty and/or gender sensitivity and equity aspects. In contrast, in the Helvetas project, capacity building in social aspects existed, and was part of regular training and orientation of staff. Such training was funded in balance with technical training and used some participatory methods and tools that were applied in the field.

3.4.5 Managerial Support

Managerial support seemed to be better in the DED sector. Generally, management saw new roles for women as a means to increase the effectiveness of projects/programmes. The need for broader user choice was recognised but without differentiation for sex and class. As regards staff motivation, management and superiors formally acknowledged and appreciated attitudes and approaches that enhance participation, gender and poverty balance in process and results. Staff performance criteria include performance of schemes and community organisations, gender and poverty sensitivity, and equity in activities, outputs and results.

Comparatively, in the Helvetas project, management defined roles of women as passive beneficiaries or target groups for health education and programmes with women as add-on. Demand response was defined as acceptance or non-acceptance of agency choices, with at most marginal adjustments. Concerning staff motivation, individuals could practise participatory gender and poverty conscious approach, but management and superiors did not recognise or appreciate these attitudes and actions. Staff performance indicators were strictly quantitative: number of facilities built, percentage of funds disbursed, number of training programmes held, number of people trained etc.

3.4.6 Nature of Sector Policy

Both projects have similar (75% appropriate) coverage and use arrangements but differ when it comes to sustainability arrangements. Coverage and use arrangements

aimed at use, by all, of safe and sufficient amounts of water and safe sanitation; achievement of targets was monitored and programmes adjusted if necessary. In terms of sustainability, the Helvetas project was 50% appropriate: sector policies aim at establishment of services and facilities that continue to be functional but no criteria for functional were included. In contrast, the DED project was only 25% appropriate. Its sector policy aimed at contraction; sustained services and use were not mentioned.

3.4.7 Strategies in Relation to Demand-Response, Participation Poverty and Gender

The projects differed on strategies for cost-sharing and management, participation in decisions, financing strategy for the poor. Project strategies were similar when it comes to presence and definition of gender.

As regards cost sharing and management, the Helvetas strategy seems to be better (75% as against 50% for DED). In both project strategies, communities were expected to carry out routine maintenance and cover costs of minor repairs, but while in the Helvetas strategy communities and users were expected to manage contributions during construction as well as carry out minor repairs, in the DED strategy communities and users were only expected to contribute to construction.

In terms of participation in decision making, the Helvetas project again scored better (100% against 75% for DED). This project aimed at providing a range of technological management and financing options which would be opened to local adjustments. Users had to be informed in order to enable them make informed choices. The DED strategy was to consult the community using participatory techniques. Training was to be provided for local maintenance, repairs and management; and local managers were expected to account for service management to their customers.

Concerning financing strategy for the poor, the DED project had a better strategy scoring 75% as against 50% for Helvetas. In the DED strategy, users were expected to jointly cover operations and maintenance, investment cost; allowing the poor to pay less and have options in local arrangements to match the differential situation. Users in the Helvetas sector had to pay flat charges for O&M; the resulting hire income was ear-marked to maintain services and expand coverage.

Both the Helvetas and DED strategies each scored 25% on presence and definition of gender; women, gender and access to the poor were not mentioned in agency sector policy, objectives and strategies. However, DED is currently paying attention to the component of gender in its strategy.

3.4.8. Sector Collaboration on Water

Table 10: Sectoral Collaboration on Water Projects

VARIABLES	DED	HELVETAS
Actors	DED with Ministry of Mines, Power, and Water Resources (MMPWR); Department of community development (DCD), and Ministry of Plan (MP)	Helvetas with DCD whose operational arm is called BOTA
Roles and Responsibilities	• DED provides government a loan + technical assistance • MMPWR provides technicians • DCD provides animators for execution	• Helvetas provides funds and technical assistance as well as build capacity • BOTA and DCD provide direct technical and social services
Water improvement approach	Natural source protection and provision of handpumps	Provision of standposts

Table 10 suggests that the number and type of sector actors vary across projects, but MMPWR and DCD are the dominant government representatives constantly collaborating with ESAs.

The table also shows that technologies used vary across projects. This differential use of technology is linked to surface water availability. The DED sector in contrast to the Helvetas sector, is poor as regards overt surface water. Wells with long pumps reaching down well enough would thus be an appropriate low cost technology for the DED sector. On the contrary, the Helvetas sector, as is the case, would need to use a gravity water supply system, if appropriateness is sought.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusions from the National Policy

* Cameroon is yet to develop a national policy on water and sanitation. National-level water arrangements are presently driven by sector arrangements emanating from the Ministry of Mines and Water Resources;

* ESAs seem to determine the exigence for water supply through their own policy and approaches, probably due to the absence of a national policy. This may also be the reason behind the unclear coordination of the key players: Ministry of Mines, Power and Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture through its Department of Community Development, and External Support Agencies (ESAs);

* Depending on the financial arrangements between the government and the ESA, other players may be added as is the case with the DED sector where the Ministry of Plan and Regional Development has been co-opted;

* Working agreements between agencies and the government define participation only in terms of cash and kind contributions, but not in decision-making;

* Demand responsiveness as a mandatory first step is clear to key players; communities have to ask. Gender sensitivity seems to exist in theory but translation into practice is not fully developed. Poverty as an issue is not at all defined or taken into consideration.

4.2 Conclusions from institutional policy/approaches

If the experiences with DED and Helvetas can be taken as the model for Cameroon, then it could be affirmed that:

* Agency approaches to participation and demand-responsiveness are similar
* Funding arrangements between the government and ESA for water investments are agency specific. The same goes for funding arrangement for the implementation of water supply projects at the community level.

4.3 Conclusions from field realities

* Coverage by the ESAs' community water projects is still inadequate

* The quality of supplied water is perceived good by community members, but the non-practice of scientific testing after construction leaves doubts as to the scientific quality of the water

* The choice of technology seems to be appropriate in both project sectors due to environmental specificity in each geographical location. However, the implementation of the technology in the centre sector, in terms of construction to guarantee constant water flow, appear insufficient.

* Behaviour change in relation to use of improved source, is relatively more in the Helvetas sector than in the DED sector, probably because of the limited access to water in the latter due to poor availability and reliability of water, and insufficient awareness.

* Community members assert some substantial benefits from the water projects but payment for water remains a general problem. This poor willingness to pay for water can be attitudinal given that most communities are not used to paying for water or feel that water is supposed to be a free commodity.

4.4 Conclusions on Assessment Factors

4.4.1 Gender

Sector approach did not specifically define the issue of gender within the project. The institutional staff on the project have not had formal gender training exposure which could limit the effective handling of the gender sensitive approach. However, some gender complementarity and prejudicial differences in male/female participation are visible at the community level. Men and women have equal overall contributions. However, when the contributions are disaggregated, women tend to have lower cash levies than men regardless of the ability to pay. The lower cash levies is nonetheless counterbalanced by greater labour and time inputs. Notwithstanding this, women are yet to be in strategic decision making positions in the management of the water system or benefit from training. They seldom receive training and if they do, this is mostly on hygiene issues.

4.4.2 Poverty

Even though communities are at different levels of poverty, the sectoral approach does not take poverty into consideration in the project design. Thus, poverty is not a factor when fixing the amount to be contributed by the community towards construction of the water scheme. In the same vain,

communities do not also consider the specific issue of ability to pay of community members when fixing operations and maintenance (O&M) cost-recovery charges.

4.4.3 Participation

Communities are excluded from almost all major decisions bearing on the establishment of water schemes. Ownership of water supply scheme is only shifted to communities after completion for O&M. Unfortunately, during this phase also, community decisions are mostly made by male-dominated structures. Such structures include water committees which seem to have been created by the communities following external pressures. The committees have no real internal structure to determine crucial O&M issues, amongst others. They are equally inadequately capacitated.

4.4.4 Demand-Responsiveness

Demand-responsiveness is the national sector strategy and practice. Communities have to ask before the supply sector acts. Unfortunately, no safety nets seem to be in place to support communities with low demand culture. For example, the level of awareness as to the existence of project water facilities in communities is low.

4.4.5 Sustainability

The perceived level of sustainability of the assessed water projects may be scored below average if it is assumed that the measured variables promote or impede sustainability depending on their level. Community participation mainly through cash and kind contributions but limited decision-making particularly at the initiation stage, non-involvement of communities in decision-making, poor internal structures of water committees, insufficient gender and poverty sensitivity and high proportions of non-paying and late-paying community members, and the low demand further do not sufficiently enhance sustainability management of O&M components by the communities is however encouraging.

4.4.6 Impact

Projects have strong perceived impact as anticipated benefits have all been derived. However, the lack of data on the trend of water-related diseases limits judgment as the actual impact of projects. This may be low as water use behavour has not substantially changed.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- A rational policy on water and sanitation need to be developed for Cameroon. Such a policy may help in determining the exigence for water supply which presently seems to be agency-mandated, and standardise the operational approach nationally.

- Measures be taken to eradicate or minimise the seasonality and irregularity of water flow from the sources This may require the use of longer pumps and deeper wells in situations such as in the DED sector.

- The capacity of staff, particularly those involved with social work, should be reinforced. Social staff need training in gender and poverty sensitivity.

- Policies and practices in the water sector have to be made more gender and poverty sensitive. More women should be involved in strategic management particularly as regards participation in decision making and strategic meetings.

- Appropriate management strategies need to be developed to enable communities recover cost and keep necessary records. Such strategies may include providing committees with basic accounting, budgetting and community mobilisation skills.

- There is a need to begin community ownership of water schemes from the construction phase. Communities should be provided information on the range of technologies along with their advantages and disadvantages so that they can make a choice.

- The demand-responsiveness approach practised by projects may enhance ownership but safety nets are necessary, such as creating more awareness within communities in order to generate demand.

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ANNEXES

ASSESSMENT TEAM AND PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS

- **Project Management for West Africa**: *IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre*

  Jennifer Francis - Representative

- **West African Coordinating Institution**: *Pan African Institute for Development - West Africa*

  Team: Rosetta Bola Thompson - Coordinator
  Andrew Tayong - Member

- **Participating Institutions:** Helvetas Swiss Association (for North and South West Provinces)

  DED German Development Service (for Central Province)

- **Field Assessors**:

  Rose Elive }
  Stephen Ashu } Helvetas
  Peter Ntche }

  Hannelore Knott }
  Charlotte Tchapmi } DED
  Harald Zauter }

UNDP-WORLD BANK ASSESSMENT PROJECT

COUNTRY REPORT: CAMEROON

DETAILS OF PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS

C. 2.1 Pan African Institute for Development - West Africa (PAID-WA)

The Pan African Institute for Development (PAID) is a non-governmental organization established in 1964, with activities covering 48 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. It has recognized international status with government and non-governmental organizations all over the world; and collaborates with local, national and international organisations which support African development.

PAID operates through four regional institutes located in Cameroon, Zambia and Burkina Faso using both English and French as official languages. One of these is the Pan African Institute for Development, West Africa based in Buea, Cameroon.

PAID-West Africa, like its parent body, is a development-oriented institution whose main objective is to carry out activities which promote and reinforce the capacities of African communities to initiate and effectively manage their own development. Its strategy for achieving this purpose is through training, field research and advisory services. It is thus involved in a number of programmes and projects covering the broad themes of ·

- Development management and financing;
- Agriculture and rural development;
- Gender and development;
- Development of small and medium-sized enterprises;
- Training policies and systems;
- Environment, health and community development.

PAID-West Africa has, since 1992, been contributing to the development of the water and sanitation sector in its region mainly in the areas of capacity building and support services at both community and agency levels, with a plan to extend to policy level in due course.

At agency level, it has, in collaboration with IRC International Center for Water and Sanitation, ran training courses for senior managers in the water and sanitation sector on Management for Sustainability in Rural Water Supply and Sanitation. This course started in 1993 and has graduated over 85 senior staff from seventeen anglophone African countries. Since 1994, the Institute has also been involved in a participatory action research on an international project on Management of Rural Water Supplies in Developing Countries, with Cameroon as its study area. Within the four year period, the communities involved have been able to acquire new

management capacity and methods, which will ensure sustainability of their systems. The project is at the dissemination phase to share the findings and experiences with organisations, projects, government departments and policy makers within and outside Cameroon. This involves publications and presentations at various forums, and the production of a video for training and advocacy.

The current UNDP-WB assessment project Participation, Gender and Demand-Responsiveness: making the Links With Impact and Sustainability of Water and Sanitation Investment-is another international sector programme in which the Institute is making significant contribution within its region. PAID-WA is coordinating this project in the West African region.

C. 2.2 Helvetas Swiss Association

Helvetas is the worldwide name for the Swiss Association for International Cooperation. Founded in 1955, it was the first private development organization in Switzerland. Its main purpose is to actively contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of economically and socially disadvantaged people in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Both within Switzerland and abroad, Helvetas works towards the elimination of the causes of such disadvantages and promotes international solidarity among the Swiss population.

Since its foundation, It has contributed to development in many countries and has on-going development programs, in partnership with governments and non-governmental organizations, worldwide, including Cameroon.

In 1964, the first cooperation agreement was drawn up between Helvetas and Cameroon. At that time, until 1989, Helvetas was known in Cameroon by the name SATA (Swiss Association for Technical Assistance). The agreement placed the activities of SATA within the Development of Community Development (DCD). Together with the Technical Section of CDD, the SATA experts concentrated their efforts on the construction of village water supplies, roads and bridges. In 1967, SATA opened the Building Training Center (BTC) in Kumba, South West Province, where over 1000 Cameroonians were trained in theoretical and practical courses as masons, foremen, plumbers, carpenters, road construction workers, caretakers and technicians. In addition, it sponsored the studies of 26 civil engineers. By 1987, the BTC was handed over to the government which carried on the training center with a changed concept and under the new name REDSTS (Rural Equipment and Development Specialization Training School). From 1969 on, SATA ran the CDD mechanical workshop in Kumba and later the one in Bamenda, North West Province.

The activities of SATA were extended from the anglophone part of Cameroon to the West and Central Provinces, but by 1988, the decision was made to finish the SATA activities after about 25 years of presence in Cameroon. During this period, approximately 300 village water projects, quite a few roads and bridges as well as some health centers and community halls were constructed and financed, in cooperation with CDD and with the participation of the concerned communities.

However, in view of the difficult economic, political and social situation, Helvetas came, in 1989, to the conclusion to continue its work in Cameroon with a modified concept. A new agreement between Helvetas and the Government of the Republic of Cameroon was signed in December 1989. This agreement, which is the basis of its current activities, gives Helvetas, an independent NGO, the possibility to collaborate with government and non-governmental partners.

Since 1990 the Head Office of Helvetas Cameroon has been in Bamenda. Thus, it works in close cooperation with local counterparts, government and non-governmental. It promotes capacity building among its Cameroonian partners to enable them gradually assume responsibility for the different aspects of the project. Planning, implementation and financing of development measures is done in a close cooperative partnership with indigenous counterparts, be they state institutions or non-governmental organizations. Within the framework of such a cooperative agreement, Helvetas in principle only assumes those tasks which are beyond the local partner's own ability. In Cameroon, its main government collaborators in the sector are the Bamenda office for Technical Assistance (BOTA), a special unit of Department of Community Development (DCD), the DCD itself, and the Ministry of Mines, Power and Water Resources. Its financial assistance to projects is in form of foreign aid.

The overall goal of Helvetas Cameroon is to contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of the rural population in the North West, South West and West Provinces. This goal is pursued in four areas: rural infrastructure, natural resource management, women promotion and human rights and civic education.

C. 2.3 DED German Development Service

DED participation in this programme is through the project named Provillage. This is a joint programme of water supply between the Cameroonian government represented by three ministerial departments MTA Ministry of Territorial Administration, MMOWR MINAGRI) and the Federal Republic of Germany represented by DED (German Development Service). It is financed by a grant to Cameroonian government by the German Bank for reconstruction (KFW).

The global objective of the project "Provillage II" is to supply rural communities with drinking water in terms of quality and quantity and to consolidate the sustainability of the acquired water.

Its specific objectives as well as the expected results as mentioned in its planning document are shown in the following table:

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS
To give local partners a sense of responsibility	Management transfer: • Mastery of resources' management • Mastery of the programme
To reinforce self-promotion of the rural communities	Water committees and maintenance cash box are effective and operational
To train and sustain technicians and local craftsmen	Transfer of technology Mastery of the construction techniques of the water systems Craftsmen are trained and are capable of working independently
To implicate medical institutions	Improvement of the communities state of health • Health education • Sanitation campaign • Global knowledge of the population's state of health
To train and give animators a sense of responsibility	• Mastery of animation techniques in: • Water project • Other project
To implicate the state structures	Efficiency of the state supervision • Programme monitoring by the State • Control water quality • Statistical data bank and other information

To achieve these objectives, a plan of action was set up which determined for each objective a certain number of activities to be led. It also collaborates with local partners from centre, south and littoral provinces of the country.

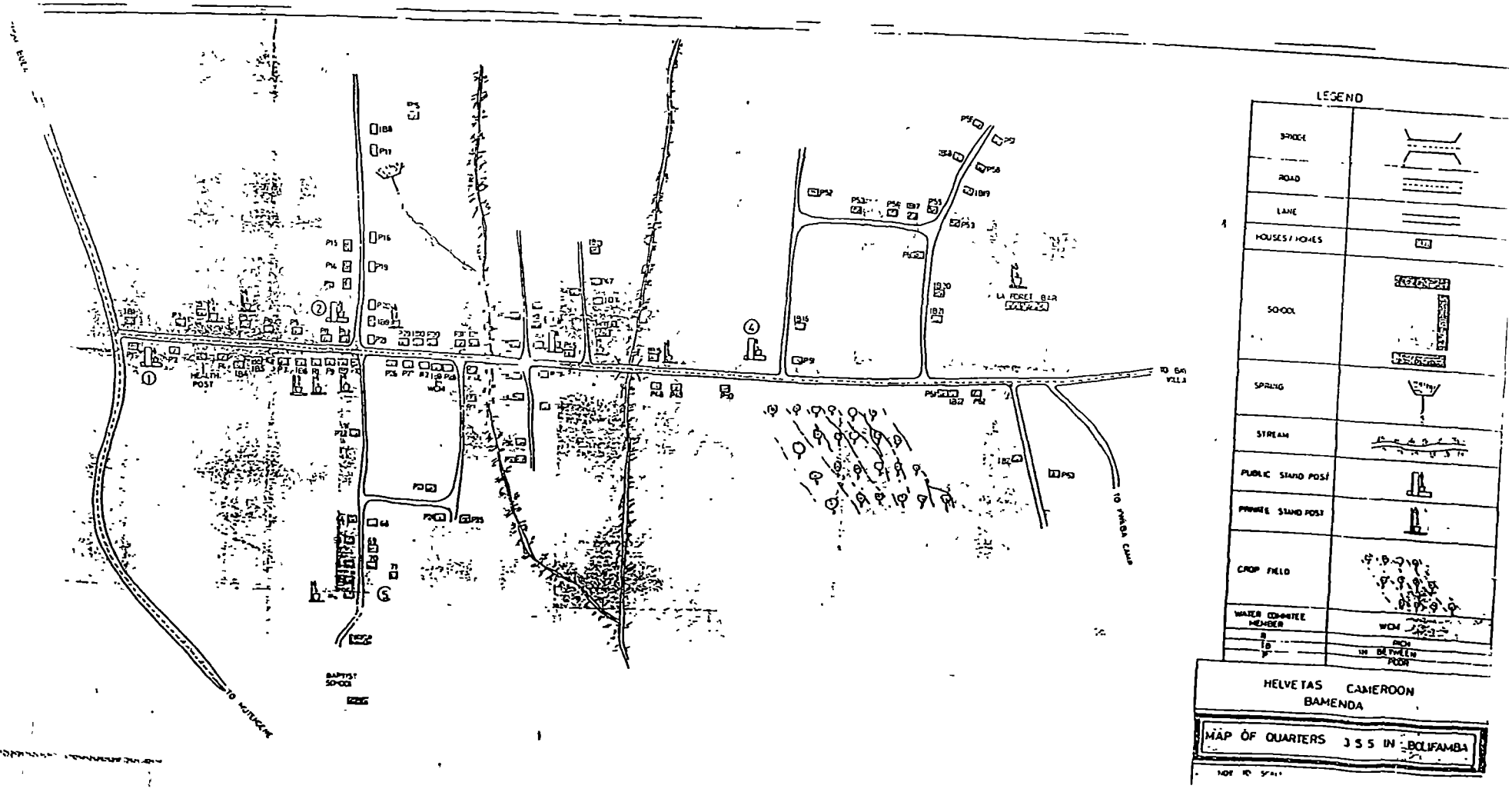
Coordination of the project is by a technical assistant from DED.

Provillage's policy on gender is to involve women in the project at staff level and in water committees. It uses a demand approach for its community services.

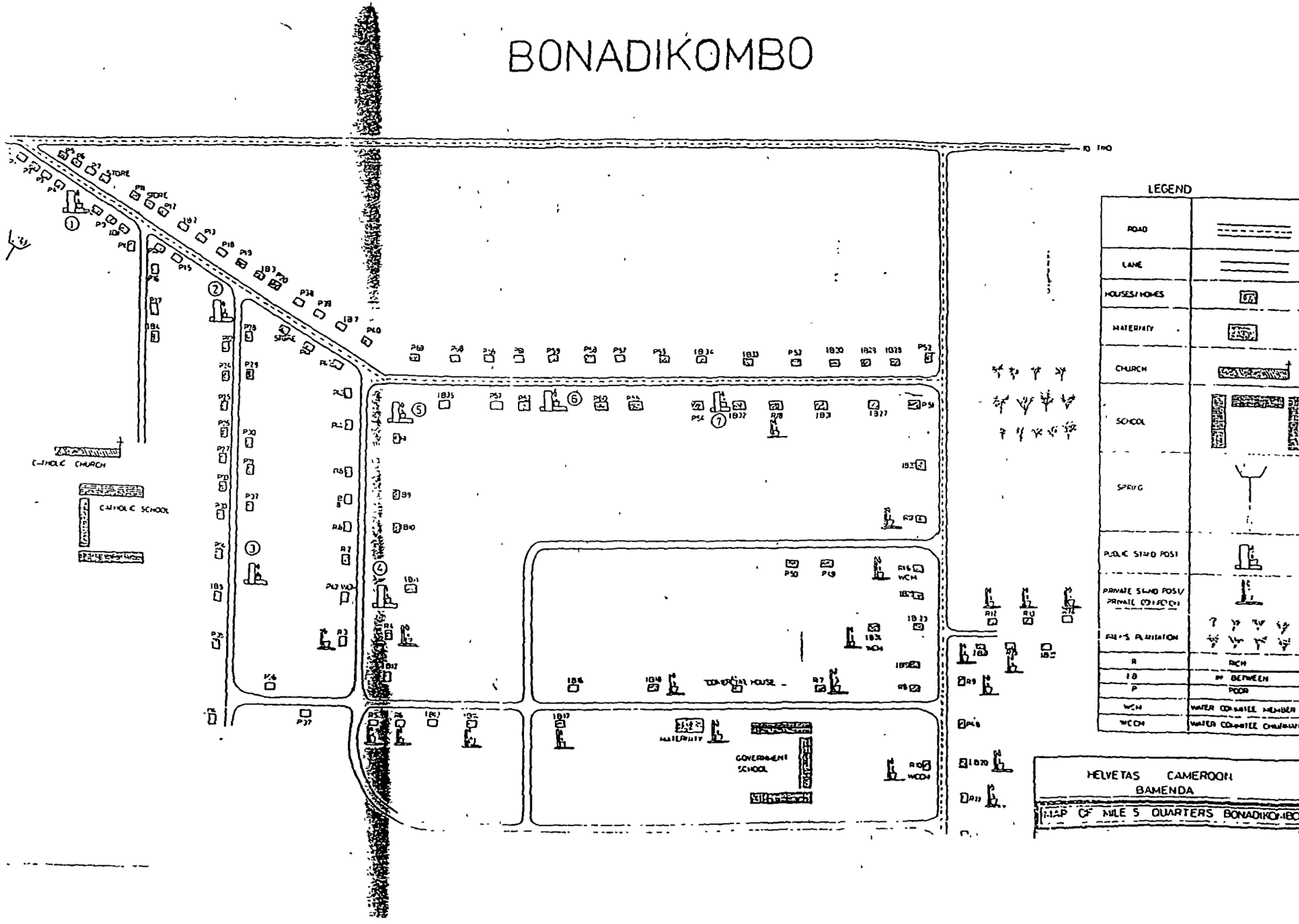
COMMUNITY MAPS:

TRANSECT WALK

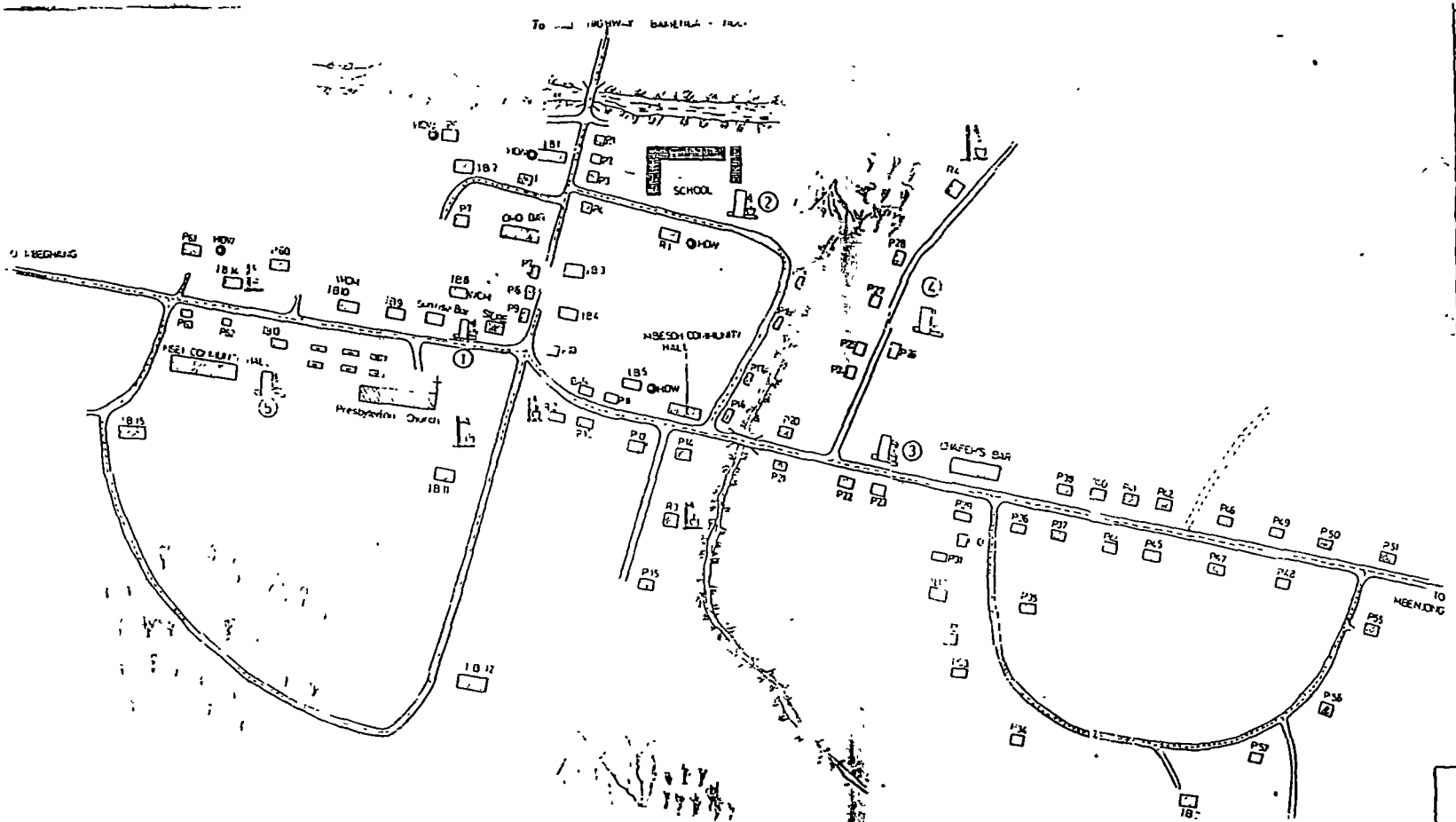
BOLIFAMBA


LEGEND
BRIDGE
ROAD
LANE
HOUSES / HOMES
SCHOOL
SPRING
STREAM
PUBLIC STAND POST
PRIVATE STAND POST
CROP FIELD
WATER COMMITEE MEMBER
HELVETAS CAMEROON
BAMENDA
MAP OF QUARTERS 3 S S IN BOLIFAMBA

BONADIKOMBO



MBESOH-NSEI

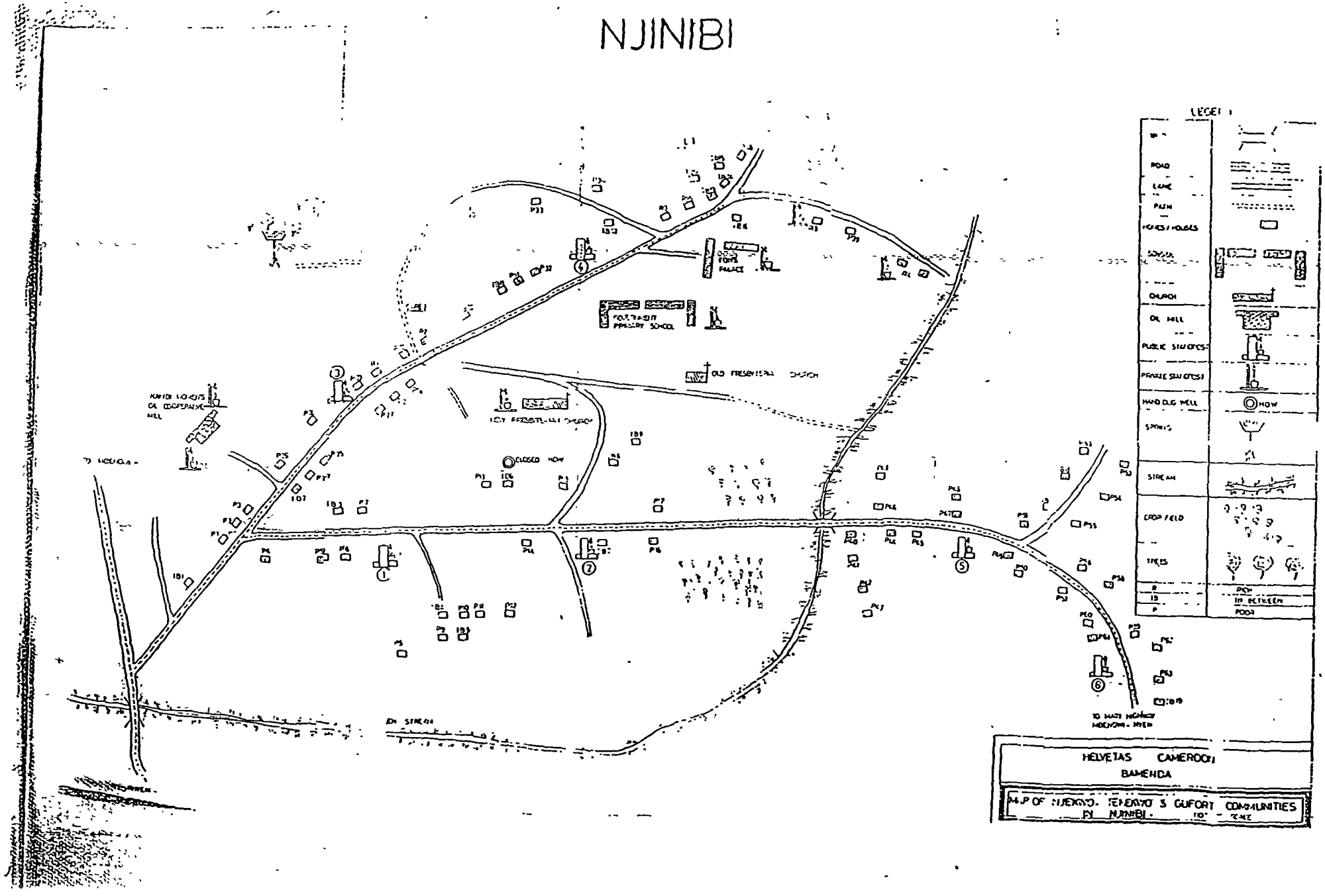


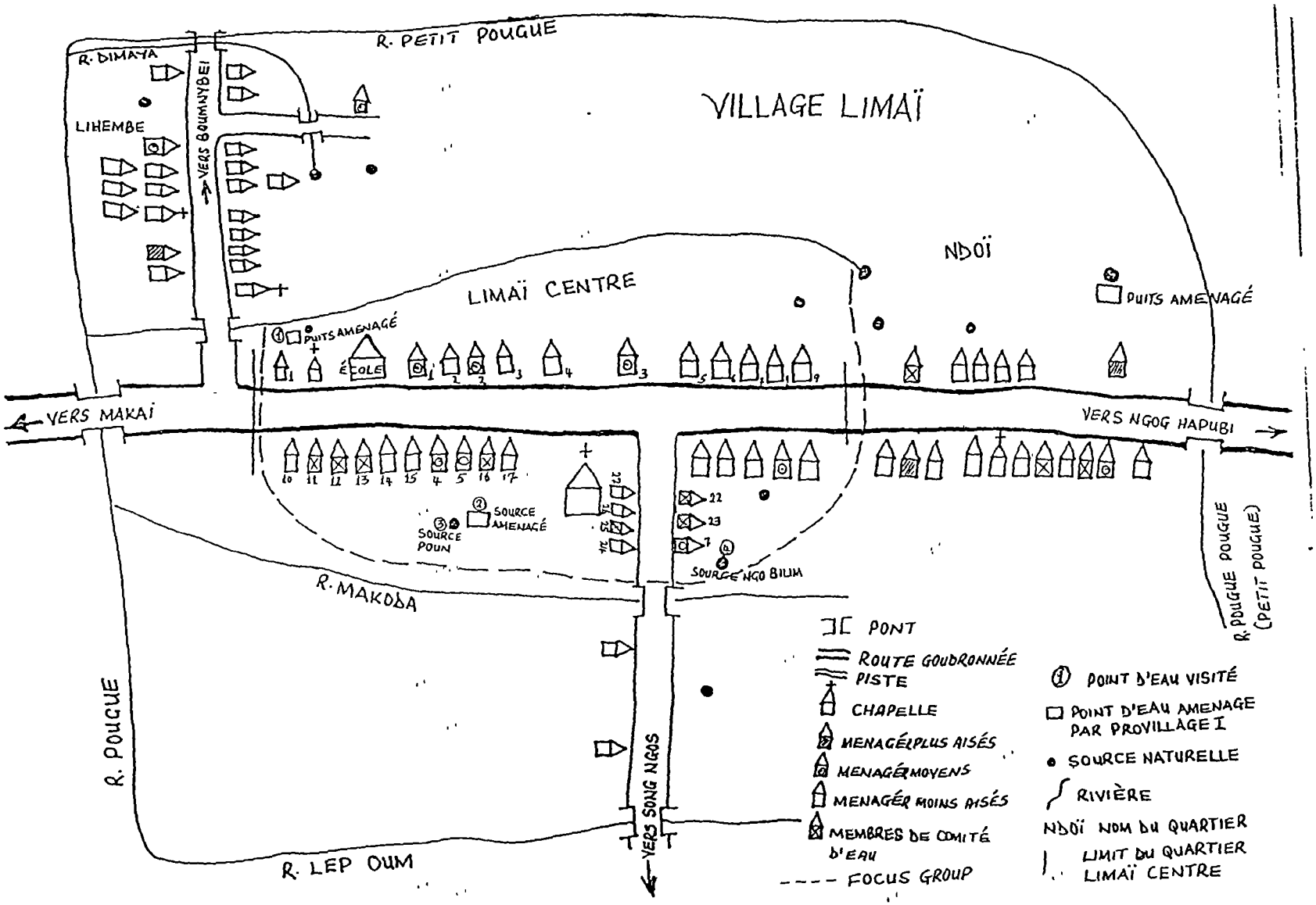
LEGEND	
BRIDGE	
ROAD	
LANE	
PATH	
HOMES/HOUSES	
CHURCH	
CEMETRY	
HILLS	
RIVER	
STREAM	
HAND DUG WELL	
PRIVATE STAND POST	
PUBLIC STAND POST	
CROP FIELD	
SCHOOL	
WATER COMMITTEE MEMBER	WCM
R	RICH
P	POOR
IB	IN BETWEEN

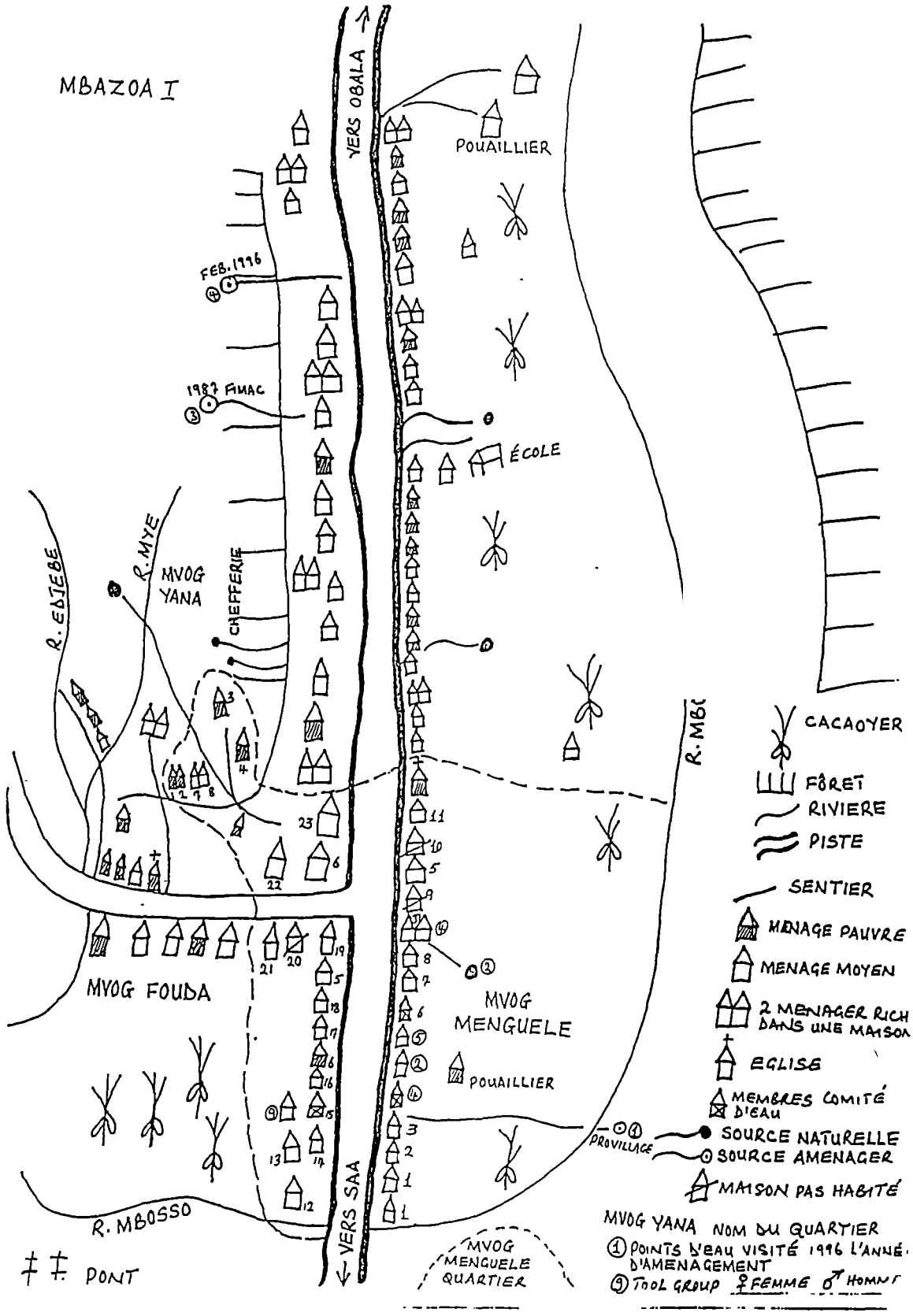
HELVETAS CAMEROON
BAMENDA

MAP OF MBESOH COMMUNITY IN NSE

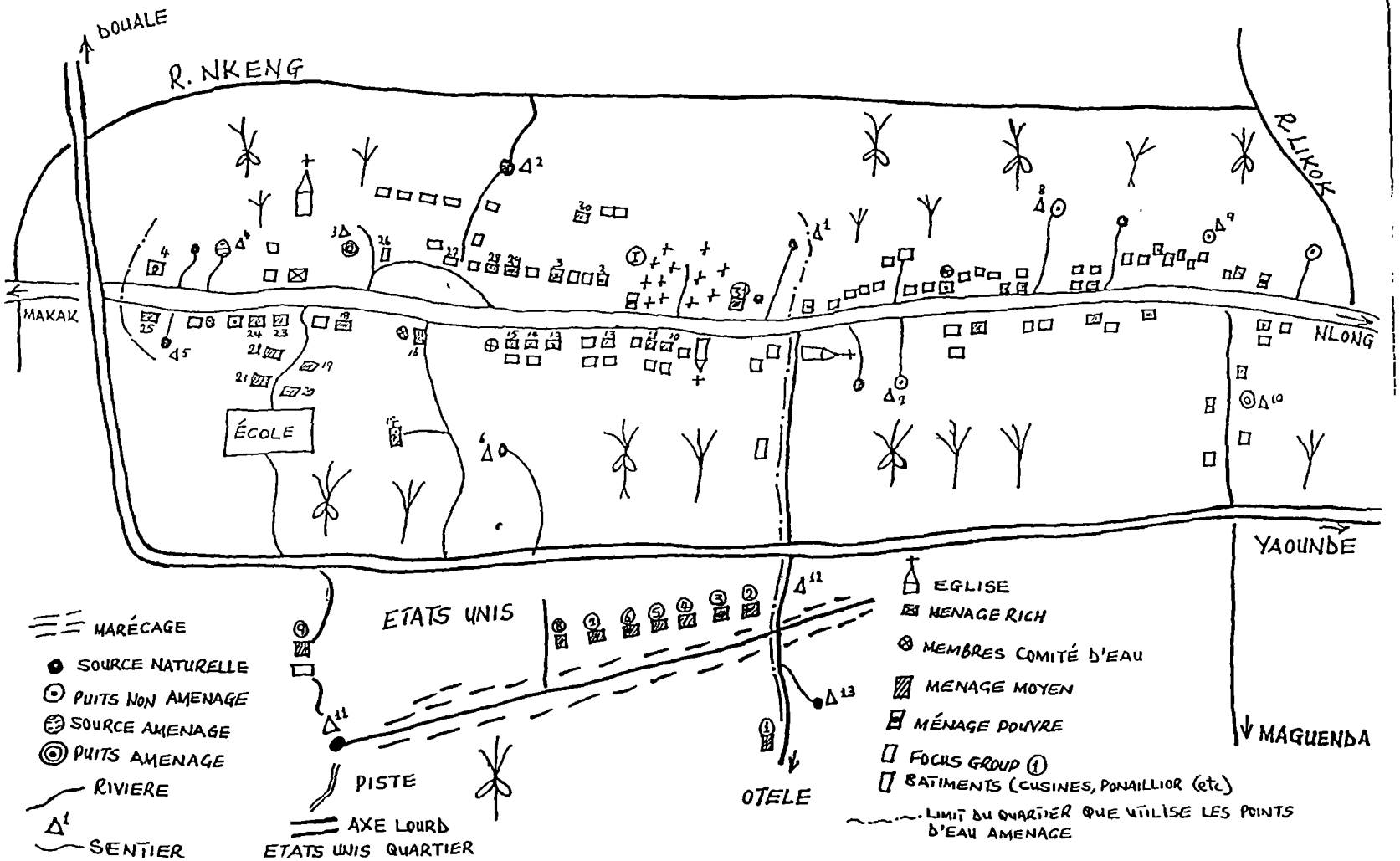
NJINIBI

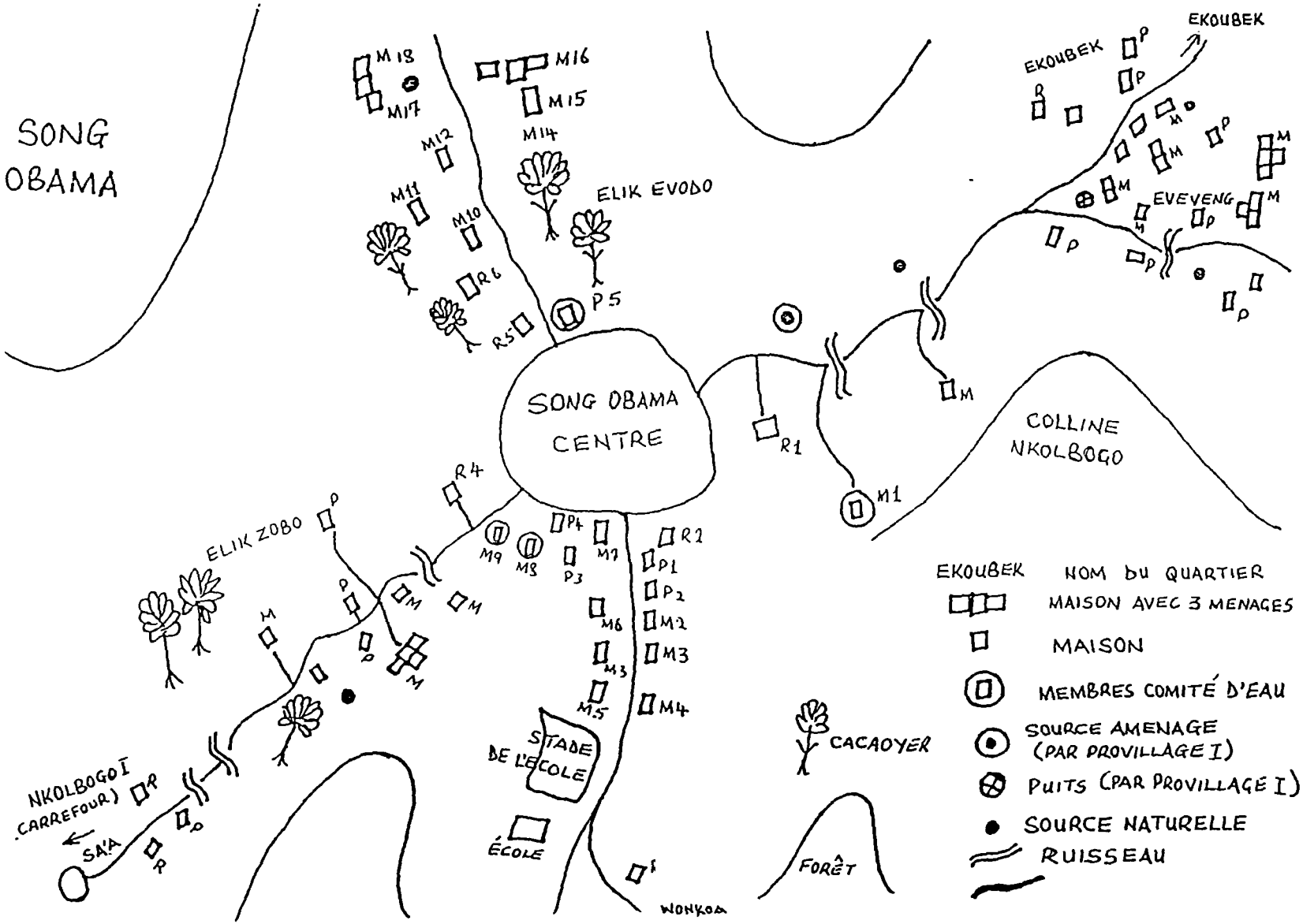

LEGEND
ROAD
LANE
PATH
HOUSES / HOUSES
SCHOOL
CHURCH
OIL MILL
PUBLIC STANDPOST
PRIVATE STANDPOST
HAND DUG WELL
SPRING
STREAM
CROP FIELD
TREES
FOOT BRIDGE
CLOSED HOW
OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
HELVETAS CAMEROON
BAMENDA
MAP OF NJEKWO, FEFEKWO & GUFORT COMMUNITIES
IN NJINIBI


R. PETIT POUGUE
R. DIMAYA
LIHEMBE
VERS BOUMNYBEI
VILLAGE LIMAÏ
NDOÏ
LIMAÏ CENTRE
PUITS AMENAGÉ
PUITS AMENAGÉ
ÉCOLE
VERS MAKAÏ
VERS NGOG HAPUBI
SOURCE AMENAGÉ
SOURCE POUN
SOURCE NGO BILIM
R. MAKOBA
R. POUGUE
R. LEP OUM
VERS SONG NGOS
R. POUGUE POUGUE (PETIT POUGUE)
PONT
ROUTE GOUDRONNÉE
PISTE
CHAPELLE
MENAGÉR PLUS AISÉS
MENAGÉR MOYENS
MENAGÉR MOINS AISÉS
MEMBRES DE COMITÉ D'EAU
FOCUS GROUP
POINT D'EAU VISITÉ
POINT D'EAU AMENAGE PAR PROVILLAGE I
SOURCE NATURELLE
RIVIÈRE
NDOÏ NOM DU QUARTIER
LIMIT DU QUARTIER LIMAÏ CENTRE


MBAZOA I
VERS OBALA
POUAILLIER
FEB. 1996
1987 FIMAC
ÉCOLE
R. EBJEBE
R. MYE
MVOG YANA
CHEFFERIE
R. MBO
MVOG FOUDA
MVOG MENGUELE
POUAILLIER
PROVILLAGE
R. MBOSSO
VERS SAA
MVOG MENGUELE QUARTIER
PONT
CACAOYER
FÔRET
RIVIERE
PISTE
SENTIER
MENAGE PAUVRE
MENAGE MOYEN
2 MENAGER RICH DANS UNE MAISON
EGLISE
MEMBRES COMITÉ D'EAU
SOURCE NATURELLE
SOURCE AMENAGER
MAISON PAS HABITÉ
MVOG YANA NOM DU QUARTIER
① POINTS D'EAU VISITÉ 1996 L'ANNÉ D'AMENAGEMENT
③ TOOL GROUP ♀ FEMME ♂ HOMME

VILLAGE NKENGLIKOK




SONG OBAMA
SONG OBAMA CENTRE
COLLINE NKOLBOGO
EKOUBEK
EKOUBEK
EVEVENG
ELIK EVODO
ELIK ZOBO
NKOLBOGO I (CARREFOUR)
SAA
STADE DE L'ECOLE
ÉCOLE
CACAOYER
FORÊT
WONKOA
M18
M17
M16
M15
M14
M12
M11
M10
R6
R5
P5
R4
P4
M9
M8
P3
M7
R1
P1
P2
M2
M6
M3
M5
M4
M1
EKOUBEK NOM DU QUARTIER
MAISON AVEC 3 MENAGES
MAISON
MEMBRES COMITÉ D'EAU
SOURCE AMENAGE (PAR PROVILLAGE I)
PUITS (PAR PROVILLAGE I)
SOURCE NATURELLE
RUISSEAU

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