



## **CAMEROON GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT WATCH (CAMGEW)**

**Authorisation N°.000998/RDA/J06/BAPP**

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### **REPORT ON THE TRAINING OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS ON THE GUIDE FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES FOR PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE WORLD BANK AND THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)**

**17<sup>TH</sup> TO 18<sup>TH</sup> OF DECEMBER 2017.**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

CAMGEW received funds from Global Green Grants to sensitise community members around the Lom-Pangar Dam in the East Region of Cameroon. This was aimed at raising the awareness of community members on their rights as people living around dams.

Following the sensitization and informative meetings CAMGEW team comprised of Wirsiy Emmanuel Binyuy, Ngum Jai Raymond and Ngouffo Noel Tameta had in the villages of Deng-Deng, Mbaki and Goyoum in the Belabo Sub Division of the East Region of Cameroon from the 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> December 2017, we got the support of the authorities we contacted to work with local people living around the Lom Pangar dam. Between the 17<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> of December 2017, CAMGEW team made up of Wirsiy Emmanuel (CAMGEW Director), Ngum Jai Raymond and Ngouffo Noel Tameta (Director at Centre for Education and Environment - CEE) had trainings with the community members of Deng Deng, Mbaki II, Goyoum, Wami, Dewele and Lom 2 villages to discuss on the guide for local communities on projects funded by the World Bank and the African Development Bank. The 2 workshops took place in Goyoum and Deng Deng villages.

In the course of the training, CAMGEW talked of possibilities of developing livelihood activities for the communities around the Lom-Pangar dam and Deng-Deng National Reserve.

In a participative way the team was able to identify the difficulties which the communities are facing due to the Lom Pangar Dam and the Deng-Deng National Reserve. We developed in a participative way the solutions that could lead to development in the localities.

The training was centred around meetings with :

- The populations de Goyoum, Mbaki II and Lom 2 in the Goyoum Community Hall;
- The populations de Deng-Deng, Wami and Dewele in the Deng-Deng Community Hall.

#### **Objectives of the field visit**

- To train local communities on the guide for projects that is financed by the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

- To identify in a participative way the problems that plague areas where the African Development Bank and the World Bank have financed projects and the difficulties in valourising the impacts of the Lom Pangar dam.
- Envisage in a participative way concrete solutions to promote participative development in the local areas around the Deng-Deng National Park and the Lom Pangar Dam.

### **Methodology and activities**

The team travelled from Yaoundé on the 16<sup>th</sup> of December 2017. The team arrive Belabo on the 16<sup>th</sup> and spent the night in Belabo. On 17<sup>th</sup> December 2017, the team travelled from Belabo to Goyoum where the first training was done. The second training was done in Deng-Deng on the 18<sup>th</sup> of December 2017. In the process of the training, CAMGEW team sought to know the problems that are affecting the zone since the dam was constructed in the Deng-Deng area. CAMGEW used a participatory approach in the training workshop. Much time was given for community members to ask questions or make contritution. Women and youths were also encouraged to participate and make proposals that could address their challenges. The various village heads and their collaborators assisted CAMGEW to mobilise the population in each area.

Much information was collected with more focus on the partnership development and the planification of other projects in the Lom Pangar dam area. After the presentation and identification of the problems and solutions to the problems around the Deng-Deng area, the activities of CAMGEW were presented to the community members. The community members were also made to understand that development could easily come if the community members were organised into groups.



*Participants listening and interacting in the training in Goyoum Village*

The trainings in Goyoum and Deng-Deng started each day at 9 AM and ended at 15:30PM. The team left Deng-Deng on the 18<sup>th</sup> of December and travelled to Yaoundé.

### **ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS**

The activities that CAMGEW executed include the following:

- I. CAMGEW team met the village chiefs of these three communities and with them they planned for the training workshops.
- II. Together with the village chiefs and notables, the venues for the meetings were identified.
- III. The first part of workshop included the identification of problems existing in the communities caused by the dam and the Lom and Djerem Reserve. The community members were able to identify these problems (list of problems identified below).
- IV. Through the identified problems, the participants were able to bring out the solutions to their problems. Together with CAMGEW they started looking for possible livelihood activities. CAMGEW has been doing many livelihood activities and could share experience with other community members.
- V. CAMGEW presented her activities around the Kilum-Ijim Forest like tree planting, Oku White Honey and brown honey value chain development, the Women Micro-Credit Scheme, agroforestry and vocational training. Through these activities, the community members in Deng-Deng and Goyoum started identifying those activities that could be replicated in their communities.
- VI. The last part of the training included the training and explanation of the guide on how local communities could defend their rights and interest on projects funded by the World Bank and the African Development Bank like the Lom Pangar dam project. In this part of the training, the problems of the Lom Pangar dam that affect local people were discussed. The effects include both the positive and the negative effects of the dams. The problems were classified into ;
  - **Socio-Economic Impacts:** these include the production of hydroelectric energy, fishing that provide jobs, basic socio-economic infrastructures, negative impacts on health, displacements and resettlement of populations, and the negative impacts on the indigenous communities,
  - **The environmental impacts:** these included the loss in natural space, and damages caused on the biodiversity
- VII. The training also involved the procedures to write a complain to the World Bank and the African Development Bank by local communities where the Lom Pangar project have negative impacts to their lives.



*Explanations being made on the guide for complaining in case of projects funded by the world Bank and the ADB*

## OUTCOMES AND RESULTS OF THE SENSITIZATION MEETINGS

The workshops were attended by 89 participants from Deng-Deng and Goyoum.

SN	Village	Number of participants	Date of training	Number of men	Number of women
1	Goyoum	36	17 <sup>th</sup> December 2017	26	10
2	Deng-Deng	53	18 <sup>th</sup> December 2017	33	20
3		89		59	30

300 Guides on complain mechanisms for development bank projects were distributed to local communities in Lom Pangar area. This guide was produced by CAMGEW with funds from Global Green Grants. CAMGEW has kept 200 more copies for use in other communities.

### 1. Meeting in Goyoum

The team arrived in the early hours of the morning and had some informal and semi structured exchanges with the traditional authorities and the traditional council in Deng-Deng. These exchanges permitted the team to gather information necessary to improve on the standards of living of the community members.

The team also discovered that the following projects could be executed in Goyoum to improve on the living standards of the Community members;

- Participative agroforestry development that will include animal rearing and vegetable cultivation
- Apiculture with the Kenyan Top Bars
- Sensitisation on endemic diseases linked to the dam
- Participative cultivation of *Gnetum africana* (Eru) by agricultural associations.
- Sustainable management of forest resources and the valorisation of Non Timber Forest Products.
- Tree planting.
- The development of women Microcredit schemes
- A participative and concrete measure to manage Human-Fauna conflicts around the Deng-Deng Reserve.

The meeting in Goyoum was able to bring out the following problems in Goyoum and its environs and propose solutions as presented below;

Nº	PROBLEMS RAISED	SOLUTIONS ENVISAGED
1	Insufficient number of class rooms in the nursery and primary and the Secondary School. PTA (Parent Teachers Association that involve parents and guardians of school children plus their teachers that help in supporting the education	The school needs should to be assessed and presented to the government to provide. Other development partners link to the dam and Chad-Cameroon Pipeline like the Electricity Development Corporation (EDC), SNV, COTCO and others need to support the communities.

	<p>of their school children) rates stand at (20 000FCFA) which is too high considering their living standards. This is because the government has not provided enough school infrastructure and needed school services. PTA means Parent Teachers Association is an association in each school that involve parents and guardians of children plus their teachers in that school who seek to help in the education of their school children.</p>	
2	<p>Lack of a public demonstration site (grand stand) for public activities like march pass during youth day, national day, women's day, etc.</p>	<p>The government and other development partners need to support the community get this infrastructure.</p>
3	<p>No play ground for the development of sporting activities</p>	<p>The government needs to provide these facilities. Other development partners link to the dam and Chad-Cameroon Pipeline like the Electricity Development Corporation (EDC), SNV, COTCO and others need to support the communities. Local community organisations should identify site for sporting activities and start developing while waiting for external support.</p>
4	<p>Low school rate attendance. The Secondary School has only 90 students.</p>	<p>The community stakeholders and actors should organise and develop regular sensitization and education campaigns at the local level to encourage parents to send children to school. Children need support to keep them in schools especially the vulnerable ones. The strive for excellence needs to be promoted among children by local councils, parliamentarians, elites, people of good will, etc. Prizes of excellence could be offered to children in schools to motivate them strive for excellence.</p>
5	<p>Insecurity</p>	<p>Reinforce the capacity of Gendermerie Post with human and material resources to maintain peace and order in the area. A police post could also be created. The capacity of Traditional Authorities in handling conflicts and crimes could be improved for them to handle minor issues arising locally. Promote and inclusive and permanent dialogue between the indigenes and other people in the community.</p>
6	<p>Lack of engagement in community development by new comers in the community who are mostly fishermen and farmers. Most of the activities are</p>	<p>Create and promote many development associations per sector in the village Build the capacities of fishermen, grazers and agriculture practitioners in new agro-pastoral techniques and</p>

	<p>done by these people who came from other villages. These people do not invest in Goyoum. There is no Community Development Committee or platform to promote participative and socio economic development in Goyoum. This has made development to be stagnant.</p>	<p>sustainable fishing. Do follow up of the various associations and make their results known through reports Put in place a village development committee under the supervision of the Traditional Authorities. Sensitise and train community members on apiculture and agroforestry and other income generating activities so that they can be able to contribute and participate in the development of their community. Family farm schools need to be developed to increase family income and food production. Develop the capacities of women to be empowered in all aspects of life. This could be accompanied by a micro credit scheme to assist the women</p>
7	<p>Poaching and other problems linked to the Forest Reserve like Conflicts between protected species (Gorillas, Chimpanzees, etc.) and farmers.</p> <p>These species eat bananas, cocoa, pawpaw and tubers like Cassava</p>	<p>Continuous sensitization of local populations to stop poaching Develop other income generating activities like the valorization of Non timber Forest Products (NTFPs) like moabi, nyansang, bushmango. MINFOF in collaboration with local people should fix clear limits o the Reserve and provide buffer zones foor the population daily livelihoods. Carryout trainings on fishing and animal rearing for forest people as alternative activities to poaching. Organise explanatory meetings to help locap people know how the Deng Deng Forest Reserve functions, their use rights, their limits, conflict resolution and other issues. This should be organized by the Conservator of the Deng-Deng Reserve. Put in place a Management and Follow-Up Committee for conflicts linked to the Reserve.</p>
8	<p>No sustainability and follow-up of activities of other NGOs like WCS (Wildlife Conservation Society). These NGOs have not been able to develop and implement livelihood activities that fight poverty, unemployment and better protect the forest</p>	<p>Encourage other NGOs to develop and implement projects that will help community members fight poverty, hunger, unemployment and poaching around the Deng Deng Forest reserve and Lom Pangar dam.</p>
9	<p>Proliferation of insect that are vector to many diseases</p>	<p>Disinfect the reservoir of the dam Give vaccines to community members living around the dam to prevent some diseases Regular sensitization programs on health issues related to the dam Distribution of mosquito nets</p>
10	<p>Non respect of recommendations contained in the Environmental and Social Management Plans</p>	<p>Put in place a mechanism to do follow up of the Environmental and Social Management Plans for the Lom Pangar dam</p>

11	Instabilities in the water levels of the Sanaga River caused by the dam that affect agriculture and fishing	The release of water from the dam and the closure of dam outlet should be made known to communities around the dam through various communication methods like town cryers, community radio, etc for community members to take appropriate actions
12	The Deng Deng forest reserve authorities prohibited the collect of Non Timber Forest Products in the Reserve	Organise community members into groups and CIGS especially women to be able to obtain usage rights in the forest to collect non timber forest products
13	The population complain that Crops drying along the pipeline	The population needs to complain to local COTCO authorities
14	The fishing sector activity is not organised	Organise fishing sector and develop the capacity of fishermen in innovative techniques of fishing
15	Some farmers and community members were displaced without any compensations from their farms	Set a commission that involves all stakeholders for a just and equitable process of identification of lost property and compensation
16	There is no maintenance of the Road Goyoum - Deng-Deng due to the Reserve	Complain to administrative authorities like the D.O, the Conservator, Mayor, and Divisional Delegate for Public Works etc about the bad road through the Development Committee and the Traditional Authorities in Goyoum and Deng-Deng.
17	No health centre in Goyoum despite the proliferation of diseases due or caused by the dam.	Construct and equip a health centre at Goyoum and recruit health staff.
18	Lack of a build market for commercial activities	The traditional committee and stakeholders should write to the Belabo Council requesting for a market to be built in Goyoum. EDC, COTCO, forest exploitation companies and other actors can assist.
19	Failure of many developmental projects initiated for the populations by actors of development	Continuous follow-up and evaluation of projects initiated by the populations for the populations Propose to funders the aspects of follow up and evaluation within the framework of plannification and programming of projects

## Meeting in Deng-Deng

Upon arrival in Deng-Deng, the project team had discussions with the Second Class Chief of Deng-Deng. These discussions were in form of interviews and open and participatory sharing. The discussions made us collect essential information on the need to improve on the living standards of the community members due to the impacts of the Lom Pangar dam.

Some projects that can be realised in Deng-Deng and its environs are;

- Participative agroforestry development that will include animal rearing and crop cultivation
- Apiculture with the Kenyan-TopBars



- Sensitisation on endemic diseases linked to the dam
- Participative cultivation of *Gnetum africana* (Eru) by NGOs or technicians.
- Sustainable management of forest resources and the valorisation of Non Timber Forest Products.
- Tree planting.
- The development of women Microcredit schemes
- A participative and concrete measure to manage Human-Fauna conflicts around the Deng-Deng Reserve.



• *Participants listening and interacting in the training in Deng-Deng village*

#### Problems raised and solutions proposed in Deng Deng area

N°	PROBLEMS RAISED	SOLUTIONS ENVISAGED
1	<p>Insufficient number of class rooms in the nursery and primary and the Secondary School.</p> <p>PTA (Parent Teachers Association that involve parents and guardians of school children plus their teachers that help in supporting the education of their school children) rates stand at (20 000FCFA) which is too high considering their living standards. This is because the government has not provided enough school infrastructure and needed school services. PTA means Parent Teachers Association is an association in each school that involve parents and guardians of children plus their teachers in that school who seek to help in the education of their school children.</p>	<p>The school needs should to be assessed and presented to the government to provide. Other development partners link to the dam and Chad-Cameroon Pipeline like the Electricity Development Corporation (EDC), SNV, COTCO and others need to support the communities.</p>



2	Lack of a public demonstration site (grand stand) for public activities like march pass during youth day, national day, women's day, etc.	The government and other development partners need to support the community get this infrastructure.
3	No assistance and follow-up for (Common Initiative Groups) CIGs and other groups by local development actors like EDC,NGOs and other administrative authorities. This has made them weak and not able to address community problems	Reinforce and develop partnership with EDC,SNV, NGOs, funders and the government to assist local associations that are working for the development of Deng-Deng.
4	Low rates of attendance of school and high rates of HIV/AIDS in youths	Organise and develop regular sensitization campaigns and education at the local level Encourage parents to send their children to school Encourage parents and the educative community to be able to offer prizes of excellence in schools to motivate children. Intensify sensitization talks and encourage youths to do HIV/AIDS tests especially in schools and churches Carryout HIV free test screening
5	Insecurity	Reinforce the capacity of Gendermerie Post with human and material resources to maintain peace and order in the area. A police post could also be created. The capacity of Traditional Authorities in handling conflicts and crimes could be improved for them to handle minor issues arising locally. Promote an inclusive and permanent dialogue between the indigenes and other people in the community.
6	The capacity of the Deng Deng Development Association is not very strong	There is need to build the capacity of various committees of Deng Deng Association (like Youth Committee, Women Committee, Development committee, traditional committee, etc) to function better
	Lack of engagement in community development by new comers in the community who are mostly fishermen and farmers. Most of the activities are done by these people who came from other villages. These people do not invest in Deng Deng. There is no Community Development Committee or platform to promote participative and socio economic development in Deng Deng. This has made development to be stagnant.	Create and promote many development associations per sector in the village Build the capacities of fishermen, grazers and agriculture practitioners in new agro-pastoral techniques and sustainable fishing. Do follow up of the various associations and make their results known through reports Put in place a village development committee under the supervision of the Traditional Authorities. Sensitise and train community members on apiculture and agroforestry and other income generating activities so that they can be able to contribute and participate in the development of their community. Family farm schools need to be

		<p>developed to increase family income and food production.</p> <p>Develop the capacities of women to be empowered in all aspects of life. This could be accompanied by a micro credit scheme to assist the women</p>
7	<p>Lack of a management plan for the Deng-Deng Reserve. This plan has to precise the buffer zones between the Reserve and farm land.</p> <p>Poaching and other problems linked to the forest</p> <p>Conflicts between protected species like gorillas and chimpanzees and farmers</p> <p>Protected species eat farmers crops such as fruits (pawpaw, mangoes), cassava, cocoa etc.</p> <p>The initial boundaries of the reserve have not been respected.</p>	<p>Continuous sensitization of local populations on the need for participatory biodiversity conservation management especially the youths.</p> <p>Develop other income generating activities like the valorization of non timber forest products (NTFPs).</p> <p>Fix clear limits of the Reserve with wire in collaboration with MINFOF</p> <p>Carryout trainings on fishing and animal rearing best techniques</p> <p>Organise explanatory meetings to help local people know how the Deng Deng Forest Reserve functions, their use rights, their limits, conflict resolution and other issues. This should be organized by the Conservator of the Deng-Deng Reserve.</p> <p>Put in place a Management and Follow-Up Committee for conflicts linked to the Reserve and the area of forest exploitation (OUT/FMU) in collaboration with MINEPAT and MINFOF</p> <p>Work to make sure that a Deng Deng Forest Management Plan is prepared.</p> <p>Involve all stakeholders to put in place a buffer zone between the Reserve and the farms</p> <p>Clarify the conflicting situation between the limits of the Reserve and the buffer zones. This is common at the locality of Kidi.</p> <p>Clarify the surface areas of the Community Forest (4500 hectares) and the grazing land that stands at 5600 hectares.</p>
9	Proliferation of insect that are vector to many diseases	<p>Disinfect the reservoir of the dam</p> <p>Give vaccines to community members living around the dam</p> <p>Regular sensitization programs on health issues related to the dam</p> <p>Distribution of mosquito nets</p>
10	Non respect of recommendations contained in the Environmental and Social Management Plans of the Lom Pangar dam	Put in place a mechanism to do implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plans for the Lom Pangar dam
11	Instabilities in the water levels of the Sanaga River caused by the dam that affect agriculture and fishing	The release of water from the dam and the closure of dam outlet should be made known to communities around the dam through various communication methods like town criers, community radio, etc for

		community members to take appropriate actions
12	Proliferation of rodents that eat crops. Rotting of crops like Cassava and other tubers in farms.	The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development needs to help farms improve crop yields and promote pest management..
13	The Deng Deng forest reserve authorities prohibited the collect of Non Timber Forest Products in the Reserve	Organise community members into groups and CIGS especially women to be able to obtain usage rights in the forest to collect non timber forest products
14	Farmers produce are not bought as promised in the beginning during and after the construction of the dam. This has discourage many farmers from producing more considering that they use poor farming techniques in production. There is no market for the produced crops.	Arrange farm to market roads to permit food crops to be transported to nearby towns like Belabo and Bertoua. Promote the people working in the dam and around the Reserve to buy and consume crops produced locally.
15	Fish is dying and the fishing activities are not organised	Organise fishing and develop the capacity of fishermen in innovative techniques of fishing
16	Some farmers and community members were displaced without any compensations from their farms	Set a commission that involves all stakeholders for a just and equitable process of compensation
17	There is no maintenance of the Road Goyoum - Deng-Deng due to the Reserve	Complain to administrative authorities like the D.O, the Conservator, Mayor, and Divisional Delegate for Public Works etc about the bad road through the Development Committee and the Traditional Authorities in Goyoum and Deng-Deng.
18	Insufficient capacity of the health centre in human and material resources to address health needs of the population despite the proliferation of diseases linked to the dam.	Increase the size and equip the existing health centre. More staff should be posted to this centre. Develop the capacities of health agents to work with adequate equipment.
19	Lack of a build market for commercial activities	The traditional committee and stakeholders should write to the Belabo Council requesting for a market to be built in Goyoum. EDC, COTCO, forest exploitation companies and other actors can assist.
20	The local available labour was not prioritized during and after the construction of the dam by the institutions involved in dam construction, Deng Deng Forest reserve and the forest exploitation companies.	Put in place a permanent platform between the Deng Deng Development Committee which will have to identify the competence of youths and community members and link them with other administrators of institutions like EDC, forest exploitation companies, and the Deng-Deng Reserve.

21	Failure of many developmental projects initiated for the populations by actors of development.	<p>There is need for continuous follow-up and evaluation of projects initiated. The local population must be part of this process.</p> <p>Propose to funders the aspects of integrating local people in the follow-up and evaluation within the framework of planification and programming of projects</p> <p>Identify key sectors based on the short term and long term objectives for the village</p> <p>Put in place policies that lead to the development of the community with the use of local expertise</p> <p>Develop the capacity of locally created institutions like CIGs, associations to carryout some of these projects.</p>
22	Non electrification of Kepere Deng-Deng. Many businesses that use energy like coldstore have not been able to develop.	The people of Kepere Deng Deng needs electricity from the dam to meet their various needs
23	Non valorisation of the biomass in the dam before filling the reservoir.	Valorize the biomass by making the community members benefit from the biomass.
	Instabilities in the water levels of the Sanaga River caused by the dam that affect agriculture and fishing	The release of water from the dam and the closure of dam outlet should be made known to communities around the dam through various communication methods like town cryers, community radio, etc for community members to take appropriate actions
24	The outlets of the dam are opened without the community members being alerted because the radios put in place for this purpose are not operational.	The release of water from the dam and the closure of dam outlet should be made known to communities around the dam through various communication methods like town cryers, community radio, etc for community members to take appropriate actions
26	Absence of vocational training schools to train community members in hair Dressing, Dress making, Designing, shoe making etc in Deng-Deng	There is need to approach the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training, NGOs or private persons to set up a vocational training centre at Deng Deng.

## CHALLENGES

- There is no good network in Mbaki. It is not accessible by phone. The community members could not be contacted if any changes were made in the planning of the project activity. The training that took place in Goyoum was meant for community members from Mbaki, Lom II and Goyoum. The meeting was only attended by 2 participants from Mbaki and non from Lom II.
- The roads are bad especially the road between Mbaki and Goyoum. In the process of travelling to Goyoum on the 17<sup>th</sup> of December 2017, CAMGEW team was blocked on the

way by a fallen tree that blocked the road. This tree was cleared off by community members. This was a challenge but we arrived training ground on time.



***CAMGEW team blocked on the way by a fallen tree***

## **CONCLUSION**

The activity went on smoothly. CAMGEW team was able to identify the problems that are effecting the communities were large projects are executed. The constructed Lom-Pangar dam has had a lot of effect on the community members as the Electricity Development Corporation has not respected its own terms of the agreement with the local communities. The community members feel frustrated and abandoned. Through the training CAMGEW was able to identify the ways she can support the community especially through development for apiculture given that the communities have lots of bees in their forest. They can easily benefit from it.

However, this can only be possible if CMGEW has access to funding to be able to get to the area for the activities.





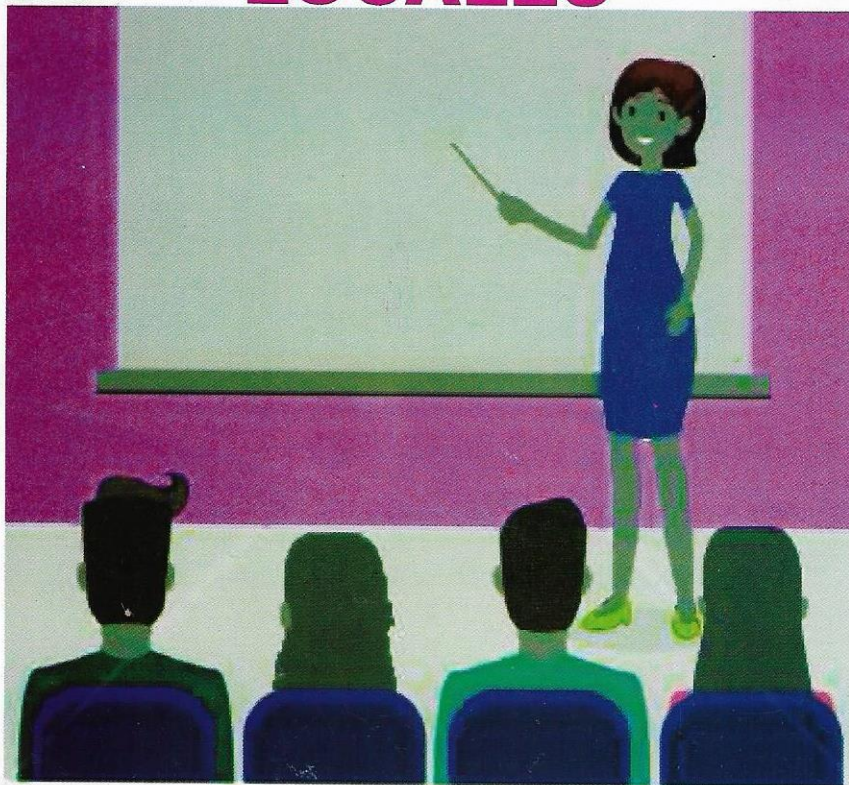
*Picture of Participants at the training in Deng-Deng*



*Picture of Participants at the training in Goyoum*



# **GUIDE DES COMMUNAUTÉS LOCALES**



**POUR LES PROJETS FINANCER PAR LA  
BANQUE AFRICAINE DE DÉVELOPPMENT  
(BAD) ET LA SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE  
INTERNATIONALE (SFI) DE LA BANQUE  
MONDIALE (BM)**

Octobre 2017

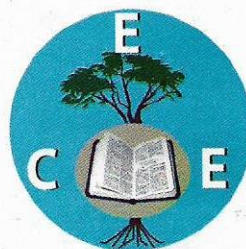
**WIRSIY EMMANUEL BINYUY et TAMETA NGOUFFO Noël** sont des environnementalistes et experts en développement. Ils ont travaillé pendant plusieurs années pour le développement des capacités de la population riveraine du barrage de Lom Pangar. Ils ont œuvré pour:

- Le développement participatif des capacités de la population riveraine du barrage de Lom Pangar pour la gestion durable.
- L'éducation environnementale participative des populations vivantes de la zone forestière de Deng Deng.

Ensemble valorisons les Impacts économiques, sociaux et écologiques des projets.



**CAMEROON GENDER  
AND ENVIRONMENT  
WATCH (CAMGEW)**



**CENTRE POUR  
L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET  
L'EDUCATION (CEE)**





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ACTIVITY: *Training of Community members on the guide for Communities for projects  
financed by the World Bank and the ADB*

Date: *17<sup>th</sup> Decembre 2017*

Place: *Goyoum*

N°	NAME	PLACE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	HENRI ALTOL	Goyoum		<i>[Signature]</i>
2	YAHOU SEAN	Goyoum		<i>[Signature]</i>
3	YAPAKO Odile	Goyoum		<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Soudeu Bouha	Goyoum	6403728 09	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	SARDE SARDE	Goyoum	655249705	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	SOM SAMUEL	Goyoum		<i>[Signature]</i>
7	DANG-ASSABE HOSSERE	Goyoum	656156155	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	MAKON BATHUR AMELIE	Goyoum		<i>[Signature]</i>
9	MAPERER	Goyoum		<i>[Signature]</i>
10	DONCO	Goyoum		<i>[Signature]</i>
11	BOULAMA VIVS CONSTANTIN	Goyoum	656773519	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	DI NANBAM Jeanette	MBAKI	655276388	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Djohoro Georges Edouard	MBAKI	69466264	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	OSADAM- HASSIM	Goyoum		<i>[Signature]</i>
15	BOKLI Therese	MBAKI		<i>[Signature]</i>
16	MAJIKI STEFANI	Goyoum		<i>[Signature]</i>



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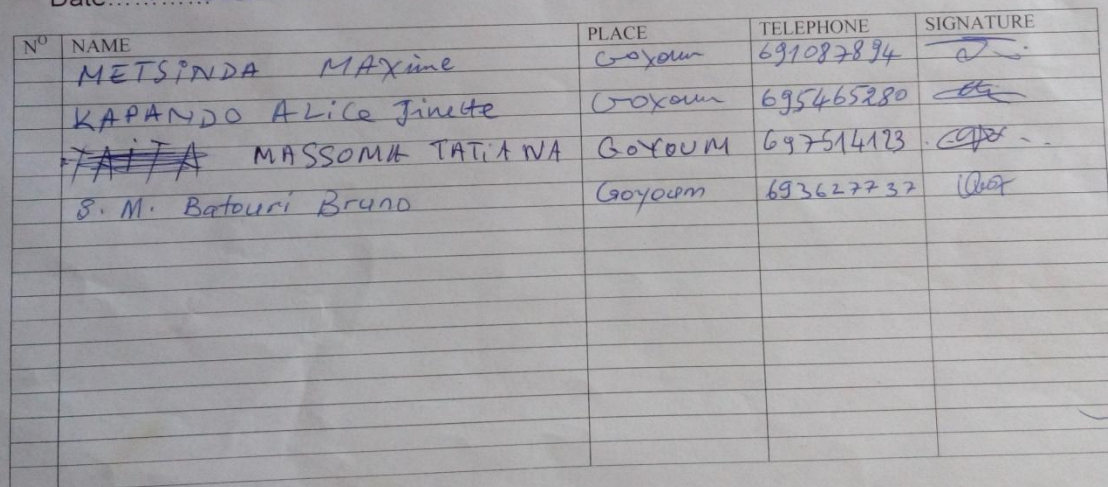
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Email: camgew@yahoo.com; camgew@gmail.com; P.O. Box 2600 Messa, Yaoundé, Cameroon

ACTIVITY: *Training of Community members on the guide for Communities for projects financed by the World Bank and African Development Bank.*  
 Date: *17<sup>th</sup> Decembre 2017* Place: *Goyoum*

N°	NAME	PLACE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	P. Li. Rivole PAUL PRICE	Goyoum	656042452	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	GUSMANOU GONI SALI	Goyoum	690908085	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Baiki Raigana Mathurin	Goyoum	69322394	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	BIANGA WILFRIED	Goyoum	651852037	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	SOJOL Emmanuelle	Goyoum	694130668	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	HAMADOU HAMADAMA	Goyoum	695600552	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	HAMADOU BAI MARRA	Goyoum	697666931	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Sadio Louvan	Goyoum	656417453	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	ASISIA HERMINE	Goyoum	696345889	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	WADJRI ABDURAKA	Goyoum	698338180	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	FABO ECLAIR BIENVENU	Goyoum	69565382	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	ABOGO Jean Gaston	Goyoum	656016893	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	OUNOUSSI	Goyoum	699720669	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	LAHME Simon	IBAKI		<i>[Signature]</i>
16	SANDE SERIMA ALAIN	IBAKI		<i>[Signature]</i>
17	YAUBA BOIGA	Goyoum		<i>[Signature]</i>







# **CAMEROON GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT WATCH (CAMGEW)**

Authorisation N°. 000998/RDA/J06/BAPP

Tel: (237) 75184310, 97037417

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ACTIVITY: *Training of Community members on the guide for communities for projects*  
*Financed by the World Bank and the ADB*

Date: *18<sup>th</sup> December 2017*

Place: *Deng-Deng*

N°	NAME	PLACE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1	BOUKE RAHINATION SAMIRA	Deng-Deng	697780966	CA
2	Hammou Belmouad	Deng-Deng	691917466	Hammou
3	Mme SAME Delégue Gic	Deng-Deng	699619156	SAME
4	MBAGUI AMADOU	Deng-Deng	694010887	MBAGUI
5	ASSALAMADOU BARBA	Deng-Deng	673776102	ASSALAMADOU
6	Mpele Samaki	Deng-Deng	699580556	Mpele
7	ASSOUNAT Jacqueline	Deng-Deng	654261053	ASSOUNAT
8	NYANDOU Virginie Lydie	Deng-Deng	673305757	NYANDOU
9	TIANGOM Emilienne	Deng-Deng		TIANGOM
10	MABEA ANICETE	Deng-Deng	632072200	MABEA
11	YABU RONGUANG	D. D	606071376	YABU
12	Boulang Koula	Deng-Deng	897350490	Boulang
13	Boulang J. Marie	Deng-Deng		Boulang
14	MENI Lodi	Deng-Deng	697058	MENI
15	ABO Tidouga			ABO
16	BALDE Roger			BALDE

17 SIM Kassala San Roger Innocent

Deng-Deng 676462204

*[Signature]*





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Date: *18<sup>th</sup> December 2017*

Place: *Deng-Deng*

N°	NAME	PLACE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
18	DANGUA CLAUDINE	Deng-Deng	699865547	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	LESI LAZAR	Deng-Deng	/	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	NGONGOLA BERNADETTE	Deng-Deng	/	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	SADILYA DOUNAI	Deng-Deng	673778278	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	ABAN Pitol Theodore	Deng-Deng	/	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	YOMI DAVID EUTIC	Deng-Deng	/	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	MOUSSA VAKETIN	Deng-Deng	/	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	DAMA ABOU	Deng-Deng	651745941	<i>[Signature]</i>
26		Deng-Deng	/	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	Siméon Teneucrie	Deng-Deng	/	<i>[Signature]</i>
28	SERMA KASSALA STEVE	Deng-Deng	690232257	<i>[Signature]</i>
29	KASSALA TASMINE ELYTIS	Deng-Deng	69623418	<i>[Signature]</i>
30	TADJORO PADUCE	DENG-DENG	/	<i>[Signature]</i>
31	Ndiembo Angelina	Deng-Deng	/	<i>[Signature]</i>
32	Uth Maxime	Deng-Deng	697446368	<i>[Signature]</i>
33	MAKROG MB	Deng-Deng	/	<i>[Signature]</i>
34	Koko ALVINE	Deng-Deng	/	<i>[Signature]</i>
35	Pitol Fetombara Louis Eleazar	Deng-Deng	699000986	<i>[Signature]</i>
36	Kassala Guy Marcel	Deng-Deng	697474047	<i>[Signature]</i>



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N°	NAME	PLACE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
	<i>Ndembele Zaoro Florence</i>	<i>Deng-Deng</i>	<i>695853069</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>Boula Zaoro Françoise</i>	<i>Deng-Deng</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>Massia Justine</i>	<i>Deng-Deng</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>Ndo Serge Hervé</i>	<i>Deng-Deng</i>	<i>655983842</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>NYEFELE SAMAKI MARCEL</i>	<i>Deng-Deng</i>	<i>698309517</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>Samira Ibrahim</i>	<i>Deng-Deng</i>	<i>693857008</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>AMPER GENITIA FAYLA</i>	<i>Deng-Deng</i>	<i>697474042</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>SAMBOBONO Adrien</i>	<i>Deng-Deng</i>	<i>657322145</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>Abdour Ibrahim</i>	<i>Deng-Deng</i>	<i>696982158</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>Deng Geneviève</i>	<i>Deng-Deng</i>	<i>676461204</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>Adawg Ernestine</i>	<i>Deng-Deng</i>	<i>693303041</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>Massing Ena</i>	<i>Deng-Deng</i>	<i>656803842</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>Sarké Alain</i>	<i>Deng-Deng</i>	<i>694410507</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>Ndota Nimafal</i>	<i>Deng-Deng</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>Mekinda EAndele Jean Philippe</i>	<i>Deng-Deng</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>Mangem Marie Noel</i>	<i>Deng-Deng</i>	<i>691075913</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>Landi Mister William</i>	<i>Deng-Deng</i>	<i>690709231</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>Maoudja Rosette</i>	<i>Deng-Deng</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

# ANNEX 1

The following table is the different groups identified as existing in Deng-Deng village with contact and the different domains of intervention of the groups;

Nº	ASSOCIATION NAME	DOMAIN OF INTERVENTION	MEMBRES	TELEPHONE CONTACT
1	CONSEIL TRADITIONNEL	Organisation and Management of Traditional Issues	<b>Second Class Chief:</b> <b>KASSALA ROGER</b>	<b>676462204, 656097592</b>
			<b>Village Chief</b> Deng Deng: PITOL ELEOZART	<b>6990000986</b>
			<b>village Cheftaine</b> <b>MOUNDJE HELENE</b>	
			<b>Quarter Head Centre:</b> GBALANG KOULA	<b>697350490</b>
			<b>Quarter Head Camp SIC:</b> LETINA	
			<b>Quarter Head for Quartier General:</b> DOCTA NIMAFAL	
			<b>Quater Head Sous Manguier:</b> <b>GBABA</b>	<b>699580554</b>
			<b>Notable:</b> MBOUNDAR JEAN MARIE	<b>690185194</b>
			<b>Notable:</b> MAÏOBOUGOU Dieudonné	<b>597058396</b>
			<b>Notable:</b> ABBA THEODORE	
			<b>Principaux clans:</b> DOMO, NIMA, MBOUH, VAMA, HORO, BIABOG, ETON, MEKA, BAYA, MBODOMO, POL, FOULBÉ, BAMILÉKÉ, MBOUM, BOBILIS, NSAH, SOL, MOUSGOUM, BASSA, etc.	
2	DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE	Promotion of Local Development	<b>President:</b> LAOURICE CKARLES	<b>656083818</b>
			<b>Vice President:</b> BABO PIERRE	
			<b>Secretary General:</b> BAMIO JULIEN	
			<b>Treasurer:</b> MANKA ROSETE	<b>691917466</b>

			<b>Financial Secretary :</b> HAMOUA BERNARD	<b>681768415</b>
3	<b>AVENIR NIMA CIG</b>	Fishing, Agriculture And Animal Rearing	<b>President:</b> DOCTA NIMAFAL	
			<b>Vice President:</b> NGO DJEM Monique	
			<b>Secretary General:</b> DOCTA WILFRID	<b>695404066</b>
			<b>Treasurer:</b> MOUSSA VALENTIN	
			<b>Financial Secretary :</b> DOCTA KAIGAMA	
4	<b>ASSOCIATION F.F HORO</b>	Agriculture	<b>President:</b> WELLE GASTON	
			<b>Secretary General:</b> DAMA ABOU	<b>891075913</b>
			<b>Financial Secretary :</b> Mme ARLETTE	
			<b>Treasurer:</b> GOLLE FELIX	<b>681745741</b>
5	<b>JEUNESSE START DENG DENG</b>	Promoting Youth Activities, Professional And Vocational Training	<b>President:</b> AMADOU NGBAGUIEU	<b>694010883</b>
			<b>Vice President:</b> SALAMATOU	<b>674356135</b>
			<b>Secretary General:</b> ADZAL DOCTA	<b>695404066</b>
			<b>Treasurer:</b> Mme ANNIE	
			<b>Financial Secretary :</b> LETINA PASCAL	<b>698817161</b>
6	<b>MERCI A DIEU CIG DENG-DENG</b>	Agriculture	<b>President:</b> ZATTAO JEAN PIERRE	
			<b>Secretary General:</b> NYANDING VIRGINIE	
			<b>Treasurer:</b> ASSOUNGAT	
			<b>Financial Secretary :</b> MBOKI GEORGES	
			<b>Adviser :</b> DJEMBO ANGELINE	<b>699619156</b>
7	<b>ASSOCIATION MANDON</b>	Agriculture	<b>President:</b> ISSA DESIRE	
			<b>Vice President:</b> Mme SOLANGE	
			<b>Secretary General:</b> MYEFELE MARCEL	<b>698309517</b>
			<b>Vice Secretary General:</b> DOH SERGE	<b>655993847</b>
			<b>Treasurer:</b> BWALANG KOULA	<b>697350490</b>

8	<b>ASSOCIATION MENGALNEKOME</b>	Agriculture	<b>President:</b> BOUNDAR JEAN PIERRE	
			<b>Vice President:</b> Mme DANGA CLAUDINE	<b>699869547</b>
			<b>Secretary General:</b> HAMAOUA	
			<b>Financial Secretary :</b> DJOUDERE	
			<b>Treasurer:</b> AYOUAKI FLORETTE	
9	<b>FEMMES DYNAMIQUES DE DENG DENG (DYNAMIC WOMEN OF DENG-DENG)</b>	Agriculture	<b>President:</b> MABEA ANICETTE	<b>698072209</b>
			<b>Secretary General:</b> NYANDING VIRGINIE	<b>673305757/656595910</b>
			<b>Treasurer:</b> DJEMBO ANGELINE	
			<b>Financial Secretary :</b> SAME CHANTAL	<b>699619156</b>
			<b>Adviser :</b> NDJEE JACQUELINE	<b>654261053</b>