



IMPLEMENT INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

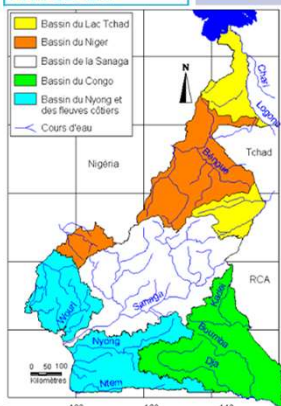
# Water Management Country Status Factsheet

## SDG Indicator 6.5.1: Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management

Cameroon  
2017  
Baseline

**Target 6.5** By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

### SDG 6.5.1 implementation



#### Country Background

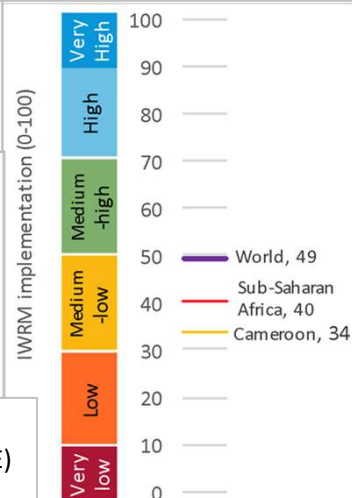
(WB 2017)

**Population:** 25 million

**Area:** 475,440 sq. km

**Human Development Index rank/category:** 151/Medium (UNDP 2017)

**General overview:** Cameroon has abundant water resources, dominated by three major transboundary basins, and the Sanaga basin in the centre of the country. Institutional capacity remains relatively low. Although mechanisms exist for many aspects of water resources management, their implementation appears slow or stalled. Most of Cameroon's electricity comes from hydropower, and most agriculture is subsistence farming.



#### Water Governance Background

(mainly from free text from 6.5.1 survey)

**National Institutions:** Ministry of Water and Energy (MINEE), National Water Committee (CNE)

**National Policy:** National Water Policy being developed (draft volume 1 is available).

**National Law:** Water Law (1998) (limited with respect to IWRM, but under revision), Decentralization Law (2004).

**National IWRM Plan(s):** Draft National Action Plan for IWRM (PANGIRE) (Launched 2002, resource baseline assessment 2009, 2015 version not yet presented for approval).

**Basin Management:** Five major river basins, 4 of which are transboundary, with plans and institutions in place for most of them. Coastal river basins have low management.

**Aquifer Management:** Limited (partially covered under 1998 water law).

IWRM dimension (from 6.5.1)	Score (0-100)	Summary of implementation status (from 6.5.1)
<b>1. Enabling environment</b> (policies, laws and plans)	Low: 30	Draft National IWRM Action Plan not yet approved and appears to be stalled. Policy is being developed. Existing laws limited with respect to IWRM, but are being revised by MINEE. In line with principles of IWRM, Cameroon has a decentralization law which is being implemented. Basin level management is strongly connected to transboundary arrangements.
<b>2. Institutions and Participation</b> (institutional capacity, cross-sector coordination and stakeholder participation)	Medium-low: 33	Ministry of Water and Energy has clear mandate, and National Water Committee is in place to facilitate intersectoral coordination, but capacity of both is low. Laws in place for public and private sector participation, though actual participation remains relatively low. Limited provisions for gender mainstreaming. Transboundary institutional arrangements relatively advanced.
<b>3. Management Instruments</b> (management and monitoring programmes, data & information sharing)	Medium-low: 37	Legal provisions exist for many management instruments, but generally implementation is low, with limited geographic and stakeholder coverage. Data and information sharing is limited within the country, but arrangements for transboundary data sharing are more advanced. Some management instruments are mainly related to water for energy production.
<b>4. Financing</b> (budgeting and financing)	Medium-low: 36	Generally insufficient budget allocated for both investments and recurrent costs. Legal provisions exist to collect some revenues for to cover some IWRM activities. Transboundary financing mechanisms exist, but cover less than 50% of expected contributions as per agreements.
<b>IWRM implementation status (0-100)</b>	Medium-low: 34	While there are legal and institutional arrangements in place for many IWRM activities, capacity and funding remains low, resulting in low levels of implementation.

IWRM Implementation	Very low	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High	Very high
Score range	0-10	11-30	31-50	51-70	71-90	91-100

## Water Resources Background (source: Aquastat)

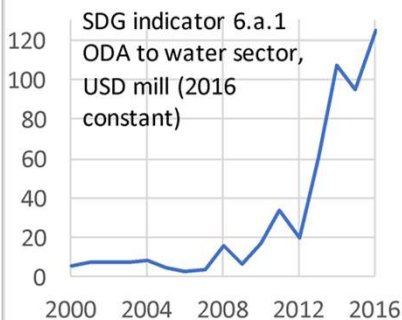
**Water availability:** 11,769 m<sup>3</sup>/cap/yr (2017)  
**Water withdrawal:** 60 m<sup>3</sup>/cap/yr (2000)  
**Renewable Surface Water:** 278 10<sup>9</sup> m<sup>3</sup>/year (2017)  
**Renewable Groundwater:** 100 10<sup>9</sup> m<sup>3</sup>/year (2017)  
**Envir. Flow Req. (EFR):** 213 10<sup>9</sup> m<sup>3</sup>/year (2017)

## Water Services Background (International Benchmarking Network IBNET)

**Dam capacity per capita:** 649 m<sup>3</sup>/cap (2015) (Aquastat)  
**Water connection coverage:** 42% (2009)  
**Sewerage connection coverage:** No data  
**Revenue to operation cost proportion:** 1.2 (2009)  
**Non-Revenue Water (NRW):** 40% (2009)

## Financing (from 6.5.1 free text)

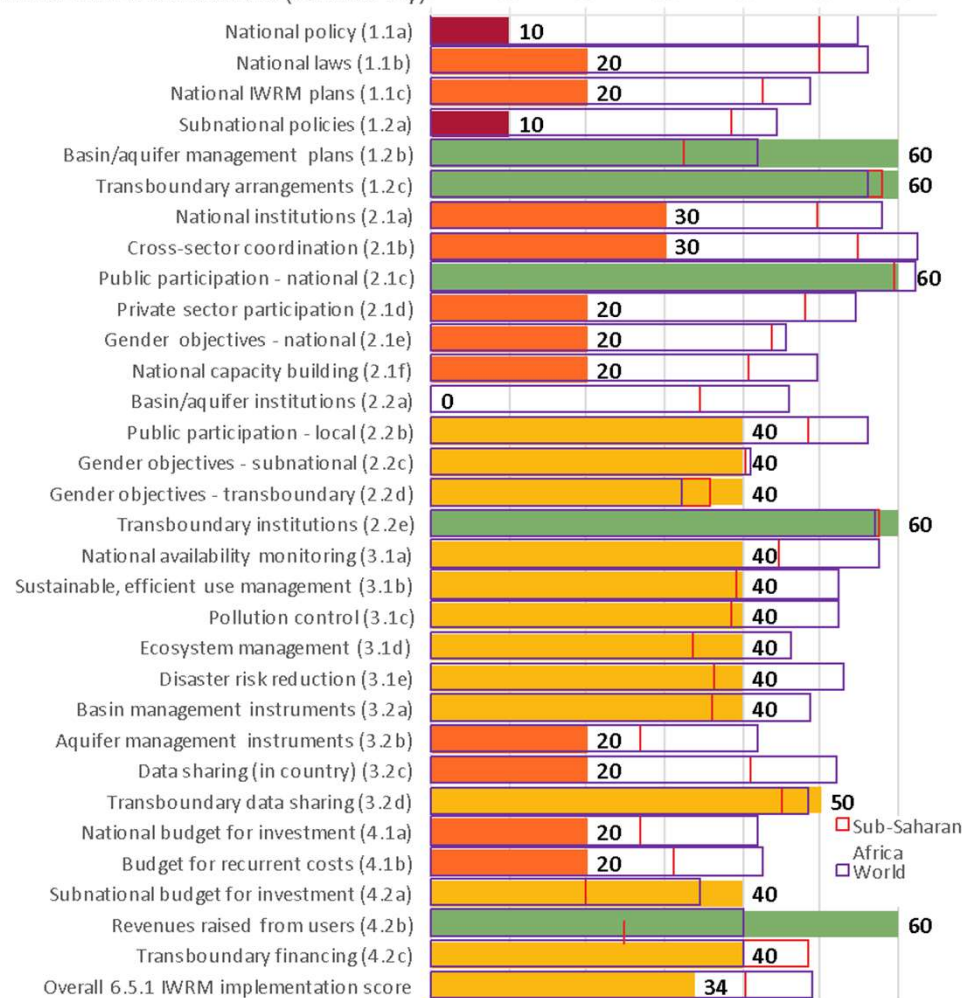
- At sub-national level, generally sufficient budget allocated, through the Finance Act, though funds not disbursed.
- At national level, budget generally insufficient for planned investments and ongoing costs.
- Some legal mechanisms in place for revenue raising.



## Investment in water and sanitation with private sector participation: No Data

**Private sector:** (from 6.5.1 free text)  
 Opportunities for private sector participation are limited, generally through hydro-electricity production.

## Cameroon IWRM elements (6.5.1 survey)0



SDG 6 indicators	Status
6.1.1 Access to safely managed drinking water	No Data (2015) (Basic = 65%) (Limited = 10%)
6.2.1 Access to safely managed sanitation	No Data (2015) (Basic = 39%) (Limited = 18%)
6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	No Data
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	No Data
6.4.1 Water-use efficiency	12 USD/m <sup>3</sup> (Medium, 2000)
6.4.2 Level of water stress (withdrawals / available freshwater resources)	1% (Low, 2000)
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with operational water cooperation arrangements	No Data
6.6.1 Change in extent of water-related ecosystems	1.6% Loss (2000-2015)

Sectoral use	% of total withdrawals <sup>1</sup>	Priority level <sup>2</sup>
Municipal (Domestic)	17%	High
Agriculture	76%	Medium
Industry	7%	Medium
Energy		High
Environment	EFR 75% <sup>3</sup>	Low

<sup>1</sup> Aquastat 2000; <sup>2</sup> UNEP 2012 IWRM status; <sup>3</sup> 6.4.2 subindicator



## Potential priority areas, constraints and enablers

- Much of the water resources management in Cameroon is driven by management arrangements in transboundary river basins, which cover most of the country.
- At national level, developing policies, and revising laws and plans (enabling environment) appears to be a priority.
- There are decrees in place to facilitate many aspects of water resources management, but they are mostly limited with respect to IWRM principles of integration, and actual implementation of management instruments remains low.

### For more information and support

Including completed 6.5.1 country surveys:  
<http://iwrmdataportal.unepdhi.org>

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