

# [ Amended] Addressing the multi-faceted humanitarian needs in Education for children affected by the crises in the North-West, South-West (NWSW) regions of Cameroon.



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Funded by  
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## Context, project focuses and implementing approach.

With the funding from ECHO, UNICEF and its implementing partner GCR aims to address the multi-faceted humanitarian needs in Education for children affected by the crises in the NWSW regions.

The project aims to:

- Increased lifesaving access to clean drinking water for the targeted population through the construction or rehabilitation of water supply infrastructures such as boreholes and water distribution systems
- Increased provision of life saving sanitation solutions for crisis affected population targeted by the project.
- Enhanced knowledge and adoption of good hygiene practices among crisis-impacted people.

Overall project target achieved for ECHO II from 1/09/2024 to 31/05/2026.



### WATER, SANITATION and HYGIENE

- Schools and TLS.  
28,976 people receiving /hygiene sensitization messaging.
- 03 Gravity water scheme constructed / rehabilitated.
- 05 Stand tap constructed.
- 32 gender sensitive sanitation facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated in schools and TLS as well as having access to Hygiene Maintenance kits.

### PROJECT CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

- 20 Training of services providers, staff and beneficiary communities (schools) PSEA programming & AAP.
- 106% beneficiaries reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable, and participatory.
- 113% of individuals/target population reporting an improved feeling of safety (with dignity).
- 106% of people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected population.
- 18.8% of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms.

**Strengthening localization:**  
**Local organization at the heart of ECHO Project**  
**WASH: GLOBAL COMMUNITY RESCUE (GCR)**



01

Implementing partner



01

Region



18

Duration (months)



05

Divisions



28,976

## Planned indicators and target.



### WATER

- 03 water points (e.g., boreholes, water taps stand, systems) constructed and/or rehabilitated in schools and/or TLS as well as WASH sub-committees set established or revitalized for their sustainability.
- 01 Construction of gravity water scheme (Solar powered borehole)
- 02 Rehabilitation of gravity water scheme (Community water point)
- 32 Training and establish of WASH SUB Committees in schools and TLSs.
- 05 stand taps constructed.
- 2771 children accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cleaning the floor and personal hygiene constructed in schools.



### SANITATION/HYGIENE

- 32 gender sensitive sanitation facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated in schools and TLS as well as having access to Hygiene Maintenance kits.
- 4026 people accessing the constructed/rehabilitated latrines.
- 32 schools and TLSs that received Hygiene Maintenance kits.
- .05 gender sensitive latrine constructed and rehabilitated in schools (01 bloc = 4 stances).
- 27 gender sensitive latrine constructed in Temporal Learning Space (TLS) (01 bloc = 2 stances).
- 25,626 people receiving /hygiene sensitization messaging (Ongoing).
- 30 Trained Staff, supervisors and facilitators on CHAST and PHAST in

## THIRD PARTY M&E BY GCR FOR Ets. NJANKA CONSTRUCTION INDICATOR

- 01 Construction of gravity water scheme (Solar powered system)

**GCR ECHO MAP FOR CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER INCLUSIVE LATRINES AND WATER EXTENSION IN NORTHWEST REGION OF CAMEROON**



Completed construction of photovoltaic borehole at Government Bilingual Primary and Nursery School (GBPNS) Alahlie to be accessed by the pupils of the school and the community in Nkwen in Bamenda III Subdivision in Mezam Division in the Northwest Region-Cameroon



Completed construction of inclusive gender sensitive School Latrine with ramp at Government Bilingual Primary and Nursery School GBPNS Alahlie in Nkwen Community in Bamenda III Subdivision in Mezam Division in the North West Region-Cameroon

Opening Ceremony for the completed construction of Government Bilingual Primary and Nursery School [GBPNS] School Latrine at Alahlie and construction of photovoltaic borehole in Nkwen community in Bamenda III Subdivision in Mezam Division in the Northwest Region-Cameroon [LR: Child Protection Coordinator for NWSW, UNICEF representative from Yaoundé, Director of ECHO-Cameroon, WASH Cluster Coordinator NWSW, Chief of Water and Sanitation from MINEE NWR and Director of GCR]



The Director of ECHO-Cameroon on the field visit to see a completed constructed inclusive gender sensitive latrine at Temporary Learning Space (TLS) at Mjspa in Nkwen Community in Bamenda III Subdivision in Mezam Division in the Northwest Region-Cameroon



Completed construction of School stand tap at Government Bilingual Primary and Nursery School GBPNS Alahlie in Nkwen community in Bamenda III Subdivision in Mezam Division in the Northwest Region-Cameroon

**ADVOCACY MESSAGES:**

- **Divisional disparities:** To bridge the gap of targeted communities which over 74.07% of people lack access to basic drinking water in TLSs/communities and over 58% of TLSs/Schools lacking basic sanitation. There's a need to increased investment in infrastructures and community-led management. *kindly consult the GCR website for more information on TLSs.* GCR website: <https://globalcommunityrescue.org/>
- **GCR research on humanitarian-development nexus [HDN]:** 04 solar powered borehole needs to be constructed/04 gravity water scheme construction/rehabilitation in 04 communities to meet 15,000 people in schools, hospitals, and communities which are resilient WASH systems which will reduce long-term costs, reduces water borne diseases, low hand hygiene standards, improve learning environment, increases women role in water governance to improve safety, and vital for economic recovery. [Need assessment report conducted by GCR]. Video Link: <https://youtube.com/shorts/4TmruOPC52g?feature=share>
- **Mitigation Measure for HDN:** Therefore investing in resilient WASH systems reduces long-term costs. By funding development-oriented WASH in Fragile & Conflict-Affected Settings (FCAS) [Like Cameroon], we move from providing temporary, expensive aid to sustainable, long-term services that thrive even during shocks. These commitments must directly address conflict driven service disruptions, gender and youth inclusion, and financing gaps.
- **Support hygiene education programs to drive behavior change (SBC):** Sustained investment in hygiene promotion and sanitation services is essential to prevent cholera and malnutrition in both development and emergency crises in the North West Region-Cameroon. [Consult this ECHO\_GCR\_UNICEF DASHBOARD 20260528]
- **Climate change and WASH:** 80% of WASH Cluster design for North West and South West (NWSW) Regions-Cameroon now address climate risk in WASH plan [Designing WASH infrastructure that are resilient against droughts, floods and land slide] but only 20% have finance action specifically for vulnerable population. Focus: Adaptation, risk management, durable solution. [WASH Cluster NWSW Regions implementing partners design 2025] See Feasibility Studies on GCR website: <https://globalcommunityrescue.org>
- **Sustainability crisis:** In the NWSW Regions-Cameroon, up to "56% of rural water system are non-functional or only intermediary functional" [from GCR Data]. This affects schools in those communities of ["56% (918/1651) of schools in NWSW have no water point on their premises (54% (489/912) for NW and 58% (429/739) for SW). Exposing students and teachers to significant health risks and negatively impacting their ability to concentrate and learn in a safe environment"]. Cameroon: WASH Cluster Specific Needs Assessment - Northwest & Southwest Regions - February 2025 Link: [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XixRl9zrkk75SvdqGH5\\_sWkR7eQFdr/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XixRl9zrkk75SvdqGH5_sWkR7eQFdr/view?usp=drive_link)



**SUMMARY OF IMPACT FINDINGS FOR ECHO II PROJECT THROUGH FGDs IN THE NORTH WEST REGION-CAMEROON**

Impact indicators	Impact
<b>1) Health and hygiene</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sufficient quantity and quality of clean water at the dispensary and households for delivering children, syringe sterilisation, and reduced workload for dispensary staff.</li> <li>• Reduced distance to fetch water</li> <li>• Reduced workload for women</li> <li>• Time saved</li> <li>• Increased frequency of washing school uniforms and adult clothes</li> <li>• Improved hand-washing habits with clean water</li> <li>• Acceptability of latrine use</li> <li>• Proximity to water source</li> <li>• Availability of sufficient quantities of protected water</li> <li>• Quantity of safe water</li> <li>• Hand washing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incidence of stomach pain / diarrhoea reduced in TLSs and Schools. No diarrhoea-related deaths reported in the past 15 months in 8 of the reference communities</li> <li>• Incidence of water linked diseases reduced [Cholera]</li> <li>• Children in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) and Schools have access to inclusive gender segregated latrines</li> <li>• Increased use of soap for hand washing before handling food and after defecation.</li> <li>• Children in TLS and School have access to safe drinking water.</li> <li>• Increased water consumption for potable and non-potable purposes (40–100 litres/day for washing)</li> <li>• Quantities of water for domestic duties increased from &lt;10 litres/per person (pp)/day to 18–22 litres/pp/day</li> <li>• Improved hygiene during childbirth and babies health.</li> <li>• Improved equipment life at the dispensary</li> <li>• Improved personal hygiene for girls and women (including menstrual) in the TLSs, Schools and Community.</li> <li>• Improved women’s health</li> <li>• Availability of water during and after childbirth increased</li> <li>• Incidence of post natal infections reduced</li> <li>• Improved household cleanliness</li> <li>• Meals cooked and eaten at appropriate times</li> <li>• Reduced incidence of skin diseases</li> <li>• Decrease in open defecation (majority of population use household latrines)</li> <li>• Child mortality reduced</li> </ul>
<b>2) Education</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School attendance levels (especially girls).</li> <li>• Number of school age children</li> <li>• Drop out rates</li> <li>• Absenteeism</li> <li>• Punctuality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hours spent on school-related activities increased to between seven and nine hours/day</li> <li>• Have a safer learning environment especially to girls</li> <li>• Increase in attendance rates for both teachers and pupils.</li> <li>• Absenteeism and drop out rates reduced</li> <li>• Improvement in punctuality</li> <li>• Students have time for studying</li> <li>• TLSs and Schools classroom are mud dairy with accessible water</li> </ul>
<b>3) Income</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expenses on medical treatment</li> <li>• Condition and quantity of community clothes</li> <li>• Presence of shops, food/drink vendors in the peasant communities.</li> <li>• Time devoted to non-agricultural activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater proportion of household income retained</li> <li>• Introduction of off-farm activities</li> <li>• Income of households improved</li> <li>• Livelihood of the community improved</li> </ul>
<b>4) Time</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proximity to water source</li> <li>• Availability of sufficient quantities of protected water</li> <li>• Time taken to draw water from source</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced time and labour for fetching water especially for women.</li> <li>• Increase in women participating in non-domestic activities</li> <li>• Changes in women’s workload</li> <li>• Time taken for the broken head taps to be fixed three to four days as compared to 45 days in control community</li> <li>• Queuing for water significantly reduced</li> <li>• Distance to fetch water significantly reduced</li> </ul>
<b>5) Cleanliness</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased level of cleanliness in TLSs, Schools, and community</li> <li>• Improved refuse disposal</li> <li>• Reduced incidence of cup and storage container staining</li> </ul>
<b>6) Social</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of family interaction</li> <li>• Number of meals</li> <li>• Meals eaten on time</li> <li>• Time devoted to children, elders, social gatherings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time spent collecting water reduced from an average of six to eight hours to five to twenty minutes</li> <li>• More time spent with family</li> <li>• Social and community interaction increased</li> </ul>