

3.0 IPP ORGANIZATION

The next sections describe the proposed organization to successfully implement the IPP, the baseline conditions within the Project's area of influence in the Atlantic Littoral Forest, the programs to be implemented, and the estimated cost and financing mechanism necessary to fund the IPP effectively.

In order to support effectiveness of the IPP programs on site, it is important to involve the existing government infrastructures specialized in the fields addressed by IPP, and to support their actions. The reinforcement of capacity building, at the central *and* local level, will be supported by the World Bank Group.

3.1 IPP PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

3.1.1 Objectives

The Project's primary potential impacts regarding Bakola Pygmies are related to an increased exposure of the local communities to outsiders. Impacts may include added health risks, changes in social/political institutions or lifestyle, and in general, the potential for unfavorable interactions with the outsiders. This IPP has established the following specific strategies:

- Assist identified Pygmy and associated Bakola communities regarding health matters in order to help them counter potential health pressures caused by the Project and generally promote their health status.
- Promote and support education and training initiatives in identified Pygmy communities in order to contribute to an increase in their ability to make informed decisions regarding issues of their interest.
- Support local initiatives in identified Pygmy communities to improve agricultural production.

3.1.2 General Principles

An Environmental Foundation will be established to provide defined long-term financial support for defined IPP – related projects/programs. COTCO will contribute \$US 600,000 (360 million FCFA)² to the Environmental Foundation in support of IPP-related activities. A complete discussion of the Environmental Foundation and COTCO's relationship with it can be found in Volume 4, Part I of this EMP.

² For the purposes of this document, it is assumed that \$US 1.00 = 600 FCFA.

The Foundation will enter into services contract with a Community Development Facilitator (CDF) in order to facilitate IPP-related activities during Years 1-3 of the Foundation's existence; thereafter, Pygmy communities and/or organizations are anticipated to have the capacity to deal directly with the Foundation either independently or through an intermediary organization or other entity.

Every year, through a process of local participation, potential projects will be identified and funding proposals will be submitted to the Environmental Foundation for consideration. The Foundation's Management Board will select individual projects for funding. The number of projects that will be funded in any given year is dependent on the funds that the Foundation has available for IPP-related activities.

The final design of the IPP has taken into consideration two significant issues:

- Identification of community organizations to promote intra- and inter-village consensus between Bakola Pygmy settlements and Bantu villagers across villages and settlements in the IPP area concerning programs of benefit to all.
- The need to identify well-qualified NGO's or organizations, capable to reach all affected communities in the IPP area, and to develop and implement projects.

In the following sections, examples of potential IPP programs that could be implemented are described. These examples are based on ideas presented or perceived during GEPFE's consultation in Bakola Pygmy settlements and on knowledge gained during the CLS.

3.1.3 Definition of a Baseline

Since there is a wide range of variability in the needs of particular Bakola Pygmy settlements; and the purpose of the IPP is to target specific settlement needs; program emphases may change. For example, access to elementary level education is already available in several villages; others have little access. Some settlements have a sophisticated agricultural system, other settlements do not.

Compilation of basic demographic information in the IPP Project area is considered an important step in assessing the potential importance and scope of programs proposed for funding. A census of Pygmy settlements and their population would provide information on the location and names of settlements, number of individuals, ages, and date-of-birth. On the basis of this information, the number of individuals to be immunized and children to be taught can be accurately estimated. Another important benefit of this census would be to gather population information necessary for participation in government programs, and identify a location at which individuals can apply for or have access to government documents such as identity cards.

According to GEPFE surveys and other sources, a rough estimate of 1,000 Bakola and 10,000 rural Bantu people live in the IPP project area, more than half under 18. The Bantu population living in Project area towns like Kribi, Bipindi or Lolodorf are not included in this estimate, first because they live in far better conditions in terms of access to health and school services than the rural population, and second, because they are not directly involved in contacts with Pygmies. As currently envisioned, the proposed program would target rural Bakola Pygmy settlements between Kribi and Lolodorf.

Basic demographic data on associated rural Bantu settlements eligible to participate in the IPP has not yet been collected, but will be collected following final Project approval. The last census of these villages was completed in and needs to be updated.

An initial survey, which could be conducted by qualified personnel from the Ministry of Scientific Research (MINREST) or from the university, will collect before the beginning of the IPP implementation, all the socio-economic data that could be influenced by the IPP development, among Bakola as well as Bantu communities. Based on an appropriate sampling, a case-control study will allow to evaluate the effects of the IPP in concerned villages and settlements, as compared to those which are not involved in the Plan. This would be part of the World Bank Group capacity building programs.

Given the number of communities involved, it is inevitable that implementation of the IPP will have an economic and social influence on populations in the Project area over the its 25 - 30-year lifespan. Expansion of elementary-level schooling by providing scholarships to children will result in a better educated adult population. If itinerant teachers are proposed, it will facilitate interactions with outsiders and assist communities in negotiating with development interests. Simple improvements in water supply and making basic medications available will reduce disease. As a result, the IPP can be viewed as benefiting all of the communities in the region.

3.1.4 IPP Programs

The IPP includes three programs: health, education, and agriculture and are described in Section 5.0. Within each, an initial set of potential projects has been identified as a result of studies and consultation sponsored by the Project.

Potential projects were proposed by GEPFE and based on:

- Observations and discussions made with Bakola Pygmies during 1997-1998,
- Bakola Pygmy needs expressed by the Catholic Nuns in Bipindi (now located in Kribi) during discussions,
- Discussions with the Bakola Pygmy NGO CoDeBaBik,

- Knowledge of NGO programs in the area,
- Knowledge of recent health and education programs in the area, as well as,
- Knowledge of existing health risks.

No specific program came up during these discussions, but global issues raised concerned the water supply, education and health.

It is stressed that these are only ideas for potential projects and that it is up to the concerned populations, Bakola and Bantu, to decide which of the projects is relevant to them or to propose others that concern them more than the ones proposed here through informed participation. The scope of potential programs will be further defined in consultation meetings to be implemented as part of this IPP.

3.1.5 Project Funding

Guidelines for preparing and submitting project funding proposals will be developed by the Environmental Foundation and distributed to interested NGOs, to identified Bakola Pygmy and Bantu communities and to NGOs currently working with these communities within the IPP area. Proposals will be submitted at least annually to the Environmental Foundation for funding consideration. Project proposals may be developed and submitted to the Foundation for consideration in the following ways:

- Through the Community Development Facilitator (CDF), during the initial period.
- Directly from Bakola Pygmy and Bantu communities who may organize themselves and execute specific projects of their interest.
- NGO's working in the communities.

The planning would be as follows:

- 1st year: Full-time job with participation of community representatives and beginning of the training for community members who shall take over the duty.
- 2nd year: Part-time (about 60%) job. The Facilitator plays the role of animation and leaves certain execution actions to the responsibility of community members.
- 3rd year: Local representatives are more involved and insure the monitoring of programs decided with the Facilitator. The latter's role will be to create favorable conditions for the take-over at year end.

Progress will be monitored by the Environmental Foundation as discussed in Volume 4, Part 1 of this EMP. At the end of the 3rd year, an evaluation will be made by the Foundation, in order to determine if a facilitator should be kept for a longer period.

Project proposals to the Foundation will follow a simple format to allow maximum participation by affected communities.

3.1.6 IPP Proposal Ranking

Submitted proposals will be prioritized and ranked by the Environmental Foundation's Management Board based on a series of pre-established criteria. The highest priority projects will be funded up to the year's funding limit. Additional funds can be sought from other sources (at the initiative of the local community) to supplement monies received from the Foundation. Special attention will be devoted to the objectives of the funded programs, to ensure they fit into the perspective of the general objectives of the IPP.

Grantees will be asked to:

- Sign a simple project funding contract with the Foundation in order to receive the money necessary to begin the project.
- Submit a project completion report.

3.1.7 IPP Reporting

Simple but precise reporting to the Foundation's Management Board will be required for each project at its completion. The recipient of the funds, be it a local community or an organization, will have to prepare and submit a brief report to the Environmental Foundation at the end of the project. This includes:

- A brief description of the project's goals and activities,
- A description of how the funds were spent, and
- An assessment of whether the project achieved its goals.

HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE OF A PROJECT COMPLETION FORM

Project Title/Goal: **PREPARE AND DELIVER A TRAINING CLASS ON SIMPLE HYGIENIC PRACTICES TO BAKOLA PYGMIES**

Proposed Project Cost: \$US 10,000

Funding provided by the Environmental Foundation: \$US 8,000 (additional funding of \$2,000 by an NGO)

Actual Project Cost: \$US 9,500

Project Objectives

Prepare 400 brochures
Conduct class sessions in 30 settlements
Reach 300 adult Bakola

Project Accomplishments

Prepared 350 brochures
Reached 32 settlements
Reached 304 adult Bakola

Comments: Preliminary assessment of the number of adults in the targeted communities suggested that fewer brochures were required. Produced sufficient materials for all participants. Local collaboration for mobilization helped reduce costs.

Class was well received by the participants (see attached comments and list of participants by settlement).

The project completion report should be concise and should not represent a burden for the recipient, especially if the beneficiary is a community or group of communities represented by an NGO with limited resources. A project completion form may be provided to facilitate the reporting process. The Board of the Foundation may request more detailed information regarding the projects it funds, if it so desires.

3.1.8 IPP Project Report Review, Evaluation, And Verification

IPP reports will be reviewed on an annual basis by the:

- Management Board of the Environmental Foundation in order to determine if IPP goals are being achieved, or
- The Board may choose to seek advice from another group or set up a group to provide advice.

Such reviews will include all project completion reports and will evaluate whether the projects have met their intended goals. While the IPP will be executed under the general assumption that fund recipients will manage the funds and perform the projects in an appropriate and ethical manner, safeguards will be put in place. Depending upon project size, complexity, or participants, appropriate safeguards will be included as conditions in the project funding agreement, and will typically include the following:

- Projects of long duration (*i.e.*, greater than one year) or with high budgets (greater than \$US 10,000) can only receive funding in installments, with the subsequent installments release conditioned on meeting partial project goals or milestones.

- Beneficiaries who mismanage project funds or that otherwise do not comply with the project funding agreement may not be eligible for further funding for a predetermined number of years.
- At the discretion of the Board, a Board member or their designated representative may make inspection visits to verify a specific project's activities.

Finally, the Management Board will prepare a brief evaluation of the year's activities, to which all project completion reports will be attached. A copy of this report will be provided to the World Bank Group.

3.1.9 IPP Project Monitoring

It is anticipated that the Board will monitor overall program implementation by gathering information from time-to-time concerning:

- Numbers of Bakola Pygmy and other communities participating/benefiting from Plan programs,
- Programs that have resulted in improvements in health, education, or agriculture,
- Peoples use of information learned during community education programs and use of community improvements,
- Changes in key indicators such as diet, use of bush meat, contribution of agricultural products to the diet.

During the first three years of the Foundation's existence, this monitoring will be the responsibility of the CDF who will prepare an annual report and make recommendations for consideration at Board meetings. If warranted, the CDF may make recommendations on a more frequent basis, especially during the first year of the Foundation's existence.

Though 23 Pygmy settlements have been identified in the vicinity of the easement of the Cameroon Transportation System, this figure may change in the future because of the intrinsic mobility of Bakola, and because the IPP or the construction work could be a lead to settlements either moving closer to or farther from the construction area.

GEPFE considers it probable that settlements presently located deeper in the forest may move closer to the construction area.

3.1.10 Definition of Key Indicators

Depending upon the nature of funded projects, a number of key indicators may be selected by the Environmental Foundation's Management Board to monitor their success. These indicators may include:

Health Indicators

- Incidence of diseases,
- Vaccination coverage,
- Growth (stature, weight) of children,
- Use of dispensaries, and
- Volume of drugs delivered.

Economic Indicators

- Agriculture yields,
- Percentage of households self sufficient for agriculture
- Variety and number of improved crops used and/or brought to market,
- Income associated with introduction of new and/or improved crops,
- Use of and availability of bush meat, and
- Consumption of manufactured goods or alcohol.

Social Indicators

- Number of Pygmy children going to school,
- Adult literacy rates,
- Improvements in housing, and
- Percentage of Bakola having identification documents or paying taxes.

These indicators may be collected by researchers, students, or consultants, as requested by the Board.

3.2 LOCAL INFORMED PARTICIPATION

Consultation for the IPP will take into account:

- The number of Bakola Pygmy settlements (23) involved,

- Bakola Pygmy non-hierarchical political structure,
- The difficulty of scoping projects that can be carried out by local NGOs, and
- The strong relationship between Bakola Pygmies and Bantus when defining programs.

Key elements of the participation program prior to preparation of the final plan included:

- Identifying NGO's interested in assisting and currently working with local communities to develop proposals.
- Informal and formal contacts with selected organizations working on community development in Cameroon and with Bakola Pygmies.
- Visits to the 23 individual Bakola Pygmies settlements and discussions with the locals on the proposals.
- Consultation meeting in Kribi with Bakola Pygmies, Bantu representatives, and NGOs.
- Defining and prioritizing programs.
- Consultation with Bakola Pygmy NGOs about the potential programs, revision of text to include new programs proposed or modifications/clarifications to those proposed.

The consultation process involved the Bakola Pygmy NGOs, and other NGOs involved in Pygmies' development, which, with their experience in dealing with potential programs could help with comments and ideas. Visits were then made to each of the 23 Bakola Pygmy settlements within 2 km from the pipeline to explain the purpose and objective of the IPP, ask opinions and ideas, and invite participants to a general meeting in Kribi. This preparatory process took four weeks to complete.

After completion of this phase of the consultation, a general consultation meeting was held in Kribi in April 1999. Representatives of the 23 villages, and Bantus (see list below) were invited and included Bakola Pygmy NGOs and other interested Bakola Pygmies, Bantu villagers and local administration and technical services. The purpose of the meeting was to increase transparency, summarize inputs received, and solicit suggestions, and proposals for additional programs. Minutes of the consultations, and an account of this Kribi meeting, can be found in two separate reports: "*Draft Report on the IPP Presentation Conducted in the Kribi-Lolodorf Area, March 7 to April 1st 1999*" (GEPFE, Paris, April 1999, 37 p.), and "*Consultation and Synthesis Meeting Indigenous Peoples Plan, Kribi April, 7 1999*" (GEPFE, Paris, April 1999, 12 p).

Following the meeting, the IPP was revised.

3.2.1 Potential Organizations And Individuals Contacted

The following organizations, NGOs, and individuals, and others not included in this list, have been or are to be contacted concerning the proposed IPP to solicit input:

- CoDeBaBik (Bakola Pygmy NGO)
- Subi Baba (Bakola Pygmy NGO)
- Care International, Cameroun
- Agence Française des Volontaires du Progrès
- Institut Panafricain de Développement, Douala
- INADES Yaoundé
- Centre Pasteur du Cameroun, Yaoundé
- Pharmaciens Sans Frontières, (Pharmacists Without Borders), France
- SAILD/APE
- Planet Survey
- Tropenbos Foundation
- Foyer Notre Dame de la Forêt, Bipindi
- Boarding school of the Catholic Mission in Kribi
- KTM (NGO of the Église Protestante Africaine)
- Catholic missions of Bipindi and Ngovayang
- Association for the Development of Lolodorf and Kribi (ADLB)
- Teachers from Bakola and Bantu communities
- National Agricultural Extension Services
- IRAD
- ADEJEPY

3.2.2 Bakola Pygmy Settlements Consulted

Two representatives from each settlement were invited to participate in the major meeting in Kribi discussed above.

Settlement	Estimated Population	Settlement	Estimated Population
Kundung-Kundung	17	Bitombo	15
Kour Mintoum	22	Maboulo	54
Nkaga	6	Bakossi (Bakola)/ Bokoui (Ngumba)	30
Bilolo/Fuh Giendé	4	Basili	40
Guiango	25	Soungué (Bakola) Schoungou (Ngumba)	13
Nkoumbong (route)	14	Loundabéléé	6
Bidou	28	Namayo	7
Bouara Bouara I	11	Yanit	3
Angoua Mvour	20	Bingambili	23
Sum Mimbo	12	Log Ndiga (bord de route)	24
Bandevouri	47	Mougo Liang (bord de route à Nkouambpoer)	25
Ndtouah	39	Estimated Total Population	485

3.2.3 Consultation Results

This section is reprinted from the conclusion of the "Draft Report on the IPP Presentation Conducted in the Kribi-Lolodorf Area, March 7 to April 1st 1999" (GEPFE, Paris, April 1999, 37 p.),

The IPP was well received by Bakola Pygmies, Bantu villagers, NGOs, traditional and government authorities, and technical services.

In general, the villagers accepted that Pygmies had specific problems and needs concerning education and agriculture. Villagers understood that Pygmies lagged behind the Bantus in these areas and this justified that these programs only concerned them.

The following synthesis summarizes the main conclusions from the consultation process and does not take into account the amount of funding available or the way these needs comply with the objectives of the IPP.

Bakolas' Comments

The interviews conducted in each Bakola settlement are very consistent. Problems, common to many settlements, that were raised during the interviews include:

1. Global poverty and the impossibility of affording school expenses or medical care. This is partly explained by the increasing rarity of game hunting as a cash source.
2. A strong desire to improve agriculture. They need: tools, seeds and regular technical assistance to improve agricultural production. As it becomes more and more difficult to survive from a hunting-gathering economy all settlements wish to increase their agricultural fields. Many asked for chain saws to clear the forest.
3. Improved of agriculture would not only lead to better nutrition, but many insist on its importance as a source of revenue.
4. The need to revitalize the *Strophanthus* and other non-timber forest products trade, which used to be an important source of income
5. A general desire to send children to school, if possible, far from the parents' settlements, to avoid the temptation of escaping. Either schools with boarding facilities for Pygmies or village schools (with accommodations for children in villagers' families) are convenient.
6. A pre-school education is considered necessary to help the children adapt to school life.
7. The lack of decent clothing and school supplies for Pygmy children makes them subject to mockery from other children and ashamed to go to school.
8. Bad housing; there is a general wish to receive a corrugated iron roof.
9. Lack of appropriate medical care because of the distance to health centers, and especially because of the price of treatments. For example, the cost of the first two months of treatment for tuberculosis is 40,000 FCFA (later the amount of drugs is decreased, but the treatment has to be conducted over one year). The treatment of a hernia (which, in case of strangulation, is a medical emergency, and the cause of death for many people), is 40,000 FCFA for Pygmies (and more for villagers).
10. Fear of embezzlement and concern about the quality of the implementation of the project.

Bantu Villagers' comments

These comments can be summarized as follows:

1. The importance of medical care and the need for inexpensive or free drugs.
2. The importance of health centers close to the villages.
3. The importance of good roads to be able to transport people in case of illness.

4. Improvement of the water supply, especially through improvement of existing water sources and not through the construction of new wells.
5. Improvement of agricultural production for the Pygmies would diminish stealing in the fields of villagers, and the many problems related to this.
6. Like the Pygmies, the villagers consider that the lack of decent clothing and school supplies for Pygmy children makes them subject to mockery from other children and ashamed to go to school.
7. Villagers also fear embezzlement and the lack of quality in the implementation of the project.
8. The Bantu take into account their ancestral relationship with the Pygmies. Most agree with how the IPP tries to improve the living conditions of the Pygmies, but some still want the Pygmies to remain in a state of dependency.

Administration's Comments

1. Favorable opinion of the project.
2. The satisfaction to be involved in the conception and the desire to assist in the implementation of the project.
3. The necessity to control the quality of the implementation of the project and fear of embezzlement.
4. The need of the Pygmies to use administrative authorities in case of problems is recognized and the importance of resolving land issues emphasized.
5. There is a desire to extend the IPP to a wider area outside the pipeline zone.

Technical Services' Comments

1. For both health and agricultural services, the lack of means (human and material) to reach Pygmies.
2. As the IPP plans to consider global health for Bakola and Bantu villagers in the Kribi-Bipindi-Lolodorf area, it is important to support existing health centers instead of creating village pharmacies, except between Bandevouri and Kribi (35 km), where no medical facility exists.

3. Each center should have at least a petrol refrigerator and appropriate small equipment for sterilization, deliveries, and small surgery, and a microscope for biological investigations on blood and stools.
4. An electric generator would be very useful, and each center's principal nurse (in Kribi, Bandevouri, Grand-Zambi, Bipindi, and Bidjouka at least) should receive a motorcycle.
5. A system to deliver medical care to Pygmies at lower prices should be studied. Very expensive drugs (for tuberculosis and AIDS) should be provided free for everybody.
6. Some funding should be devoted to epidemiological surveys (AIDS in particular, because medical authorities have no precise idea of the prevalence of the disease among the population).
7. Importance of the involvement of local services in epidemiological studies of national institutes has been emphasized.
8. It is also very important that local health professionals receive regular training.

Non-Governmental Organizations, Boarding Schools and Missions' Comments

The following points are mentioned:

1. Importance of financial help to boarding schools, and the difficulty to obtain enough help over a long period.
2. Importance of adult education and technical training.
3. The need for boarding schools to generate revenue through agricultural production.
4. The need to have qualified personnel for agriculture, health, and education.
5. The difficulties to monitor the good use of given tools, seeds, and plants for agriculture.
6. The risk of Pygmies becoming marginalized, as on the one hand, forest products disappear, and on the other hand, as difficulties about access to agricultural land remain important.
7. Importance of a good organizational structure of the Pygmy settlements.
8. Fear that the development of the Pygmies is too rapid and will lead to confusion.
9. Necessity to contact all educated Pygmies in order to have a significant number of Pygmies that can communicate with the outside world.
10. Need for Pygmies to have birth certificates and identity cards.

11. The desire of NGOs to be consulted and involved in the IPP.

3.2.4 Coordination With Local Community Contact's (LCCs)

During the pre-construction and construction phases of the Project, one of the many responsibilities of COTCO's LCCs will be to communicate project-related programs and schedules to communities directly affected by construction activities. Feedback will be solicited concerning interactions with Project personnel and assist in resolving issues. The LCCs will have ongoing dialogue with the Foundation's field personnel as part of their overall responsibilities.

3.2.5 Implementation Schedule

A draft implementation schedule for the Environmental Foundation, that will provide defined financial support for IPP-related activities, can be found in the Environmental Foundation Plan (see Volume 4, Part I of this EMP).