**Input for water report**

1. Water pollution, water scarcity and floods lead to problems of access to drinking water, disease, homelessness, loss of life, loss of property, pollution of the environment by dirty water, conflicts related to water scarcity
2. Climate change has worsened the related problems through the pollution of water by waste (plastics, households, oil tanker ...), by drought, land degradation ...
3. States have the obligation to regulate and regulate this sector by adopting laws, regulations and creating appropriate institutions and programs; but above all by setting up control, monitoring and sanction mechanisms.

As for companies, they must act responsibly, have a minimum of social responsibility, while ensuring the protection of human rights while protecting the environment; companies must be at the forefront of the fight against the violation of human rights in connection with the protection of the environment, they must be concerned about human life and their future

The country has, on the one hand, initiated vast programmes aimed at ensuring the sustainable and equitable access of the population to drinking water, basic hygiene and sanitation services, and on the other, strengthened the governance framework of the sector through the development of policies and strategies and the establishment of an integrated system for the collection and management of data and information on access to services.

At the institutional level, the state, focusing on its sovereign mission and national objectives, guarantees, through the ministry in charge of water, a sustainable management of water resources for the common good. The main ministerial departments concerned with access to WASH services in Cameroon are the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Territorial Administration. The local authorities, to which the texts on decentralisation transfer competencies in terms of planning, supply and management of drinking water, hygiene and basic sanitation services, constitute an important group of stakeholders in the sector. The other key stakeholders are: research and training institutes, the private sector (all individual or corporate companies), civil society organisations, international institutions, regional institutions, trans-boundary basin organisations and technical and financial partners.

The main bodies for coordinating interventions in the sector are: the WASH sectoral group set up by a decree of the Prime Minister, the WASH emergency response sectoral group with its regional and departmental branches, the group of technical and financial partners of the WASH sector. These different groups operate on the basis of tools prepared and adopted by all stakeholders. The functioning of the WASH sector is governed by the policy and strategy documents and the legal and institutional framework.

Among the policy and strategy instruments are: the law governing the water regime (Law No. 98/005 of 14 April 1998), the rural drinking water supply and sanitation policy, the urban hydraulics sector policy letter, the health sector strategy, the National Strategy for Liquid Sanitation, the National Strategy for WASH, the WASH Strategy in schools. The National Water Policy and the National Hygiene and Sanitation Policy were also technically validated. These policy and strategy documents are based on the Government's Vision 2035. This Vision is implemented through the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper, the economic compass of the country. The realisation of this vision should enable the country to honor its commitments to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and particularly SDG 6.

With a view to achieving the objectives of SDG 6, the national vision of the sector as defined in the national water policy is as follows: "By 2035, Cameroon's water resources are known and sustainably managed to contribute to the country's socioeconomic development and environmental preservation". The implications of this vision are that the country's water resources are known, mobilised, exploited and managed while guaranteeing equity, social peace, environmental sustainability and economic efficiency, and this in compliance with Cameroon's international, regional and sub-regional commitments.

Taking into account the overall development objectives, vision and management principles of the water, hygiene and basic sanitation sector and, on the basis of the priorities identified during the formulation of the various policy and strategy documents, the Government of Cameroon has made the following commitments:

1. Ensure the right of universal access to water and sanitation by 2030
2. Increase the access of urban and rural populations to improved sanitation facilities by increasing the national coverage rate from 34% in 2010 to 57% in 2020
3. End open defecation by 2035
4. Promote good governance of the water sector through the development, updating and implementation of policies and strategies, the development of financing mechanisms for the sector and the updating of its legal and institutional framework.

To this end we can cite numerous laws and regulations taken by Cameroon as well as certain programs:

* LAW N ° 98-005 of April 14, 1998 ON THE WATER REGIME, articles 4 to 14
* Decree n ° 2001/165 / PM of 08 May 2001 specifying the methods of protection of surface water and groundwater against pollution
* Decree n ° 2001/162 / PM of May 08, 2001 fixing the terms of designation of sworn officers for the monitoring and control of water quality
* Decree n ° 2001/163 / PM of 08 May 2001 regulating the perimeters of protection around water collection, treatment and storage points drinkable
* DECREE N ° 20130172PM OF FEBRUARY 14, 2013 SETTING THE TERMS OF PERFORMING THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL AUDIT
* DECREE N ° 20130172PM OF FEBRUARY 14, 2013 SETTING THE TERMS OF PERFORMING THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL AUDIT
* DECREE N ° 20122809PM OF SEPTEMBER 26, 2012 SETTING THE CONDITIONS FOR SORTING, COLLECTION, TRANSPORT, RECOVERY, RECYCLING, TREATMENT AND FINAL DISPOSAL OF WASTE
* National Action Plan (2015-2019) for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Cameroon, in its chapter on the protection of the environment and the preservation of a healthy environment