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PAIX- TRAVAIL- PATRIE

**MINISTERE DE L'ADMINISTRATION
TERRITORIALE ET
DECENTRALISATION**

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DEPARTEMENT DE NGOKETUNJIA

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REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

PEACE- WORK-FATHERLAND

**MINISTRY OF TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION
AND DECENTRALISATION**

NORTH WEST REGION

NGOKETUNJIA DIVISION

BABESSI COUNCIL

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**BABESSI COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DRAFT REPORT**

Elaborated with the support of the National Community Driven Development Program (PNDP)



JULY 2011

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List of abbreviations

A/L:	Advance Level Certificate
AIP:	Annual Investment Plan
CANADEL:	Centre d'Accompagnement de Nouvelles Alternatives des Développement Local (Support Centre for New Local Development Alternatives)
CBC:	Cameroon Baptist Convention
CDP:	Council Development Plan
CS:	Catholic Schools
CEAC:	Community Education and Action Centre

CEFAM:	Centre de Formation des Administrateurs Municipaux
CID:	Council Institutional Diagnosis
CIG:	Common Initiative Group
CPAC:	Caisse Populaire Agricole et Communautaire
DO:	Divisional Officer
EPF:	Ecole Publique Francophone
FEICOM:	Fonds Spécial d'Equipeement Inter Communal
FSLC:	First School Living Certificate
GS:	Government School
GSS:	Government Secondary School
GHS:	Government High School
IPS:	Islamic Primary School
ISS:	Islamic Secondary school
LED:	Local Economic Development Plan
LSO:	Local Support Organization
MINADER:	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINAS:	Ministry of Social Affairs
MINATD:	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization/ Maintenance of Law and Order.
MINEDUB:	Ministry of Basic Education
MINEE:	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
M/F:	Male /Female
MINFOF:	Ministry of Forest and Wild Life
MINEPAT:	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development
MINEP:	Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection
MINEPIA:	Ministry of Live Stock Fisheries, and Animal Husbandry
MINPROFF:	Ministry of Women Empowerment and Promotion of the Family
MINSANTE:	Ministry of Public Health
MINSEC:	Ministry of Secondary Education
M.T:	Municipal Treasurer
MTN:	Mobile Technology Network

NGO:	Non- Governmental Organization
NOWEFOR:	North West Farmer Organisation
PNDP :	Programme National de Développement Participative (National Community Driven Development Program).
PS:	Presbyterian School
SCSS:	Star Comprehensive Secondary School
SDF:	Social Democratic Front
SDO:	Senior Divisional Officer
S.G.	Secretary General
SWOT:	Strength, Weakness, Threats and Opportunities
TOR:	Terms of Reference
UNVDA:	Upper Nun Valley Development Authority
VDCA:	Village Development and Cultural Association
VSO:	Voluntary Service Overseas

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Babessi council map

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The decentralization process started in Cameroon in 1996 with the revision of the constitution. Later on the Community Development Driven Programme (PNDP) was used as a tool to support this process by strengthening the capacities of councils. This process had gone operational in some regions of Cameroon some years ago, and in 2010, it was introduced in the North West Region.

Babessi Council was one of the seven councils that were earmarked to be within the pilot phase. It is in this light that the Centre for New Local Development Alternatives (CANADEL) was chosen to carry out the council development plan for the Babessi Council. The council development plan began with a series of activities which varied in their content. The underlining factor was to collect data which will enable proper planning of activities and projects to better develop the council area in the present and near future. Data was collected from Sectorial to have baseline information of the council area, as well as from the council as an institution. The aim was to show how the various resources are managed and the involvement of councillors and citizens in council management. A steering committee was set up at the council level to be involved in all activities within the process. In the urban space, a two day workshop was organised to carry out the diagnosis of the area which brought out the potentials and constraints of the area. Problems plaguing the urban space were identified per sector, discussed and analysed using both the problem tree as a tool and the SWOT analysis. Thereafter, solutions were equally identified and proposals were made with regards to the problems. This was done in a participatory manner with all stakeholders. The states of natural resources as well as socio environmental considerations were looked up on.

Village diagnoses were conducted through village assemblies which ran for three days in each of the four villages of the council area. During these assemblies, the potentials and constraints of the communities were identified. Transect walks were done to have a view of a cross section of the communities; looking at the landscape units, their actual usage, potentials and constraints, possible solutions and local solutions were identified. This information was restituted and validated in plenary. Later the various participants from various socio-professional backgrounds were put into groups to work on village maps and Venn diagrams. At the end of the exercise, restitution was done in plenary and the various village maps consolidated and validated. Problems of the communities were identified per sector, analysed with the aid of the problem tree and local solutions proposed. At the end of the process a village steering committee was put in place to follow up proposed projects.

These activities ended up with the drawing of log frames which took into consideration activities in all sectors. A triennial plan was elaborated with the involvement of the Sector Ministries, Council Executive, Councillors and Steering Committee members in a planning workshop held at the council hall. Activities were defined and planned within a three years frame and budgets allocated to each of the activities. An annual investment plan was elaborated bringing out specifically the activities and projects to be executed within the first year, with particular attention given to the priority sectors which are: education (basic and secondary), health, energy and water, environment, culture, trade, public works and transport. The contract award plan was put in place with members of the Council's tender board.

This exercise has revealed that the council area has enormous unexploited potentials especially in the area of natural resources which needs to be exploited in due course.

Key products for this process are council monograph, diagnosis results of council, urban space, village natural resources matrices, simplified socio-environmental plan, log frames per sector,

triennial plan, annual investment plan, contract award plan and a summary of monitoring and evaluation plan.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1: Context and justification

Within the framework of the implementation of the strategy for the growth and employment and the current decentralization notion, the councils are more than ever taking a central position and becoming real actors in the process of socio-economic development.

Local planning in Cameroon is governed by a variety of statutory instruments and enactments; these instruments constitute the legal basis of local planning, and include:

- The Constitution of Cameroon (law No. 96 / 06 of 18 January 1996 to review the constitution of 2 June 1972, modified and completed by law No. 2008 / 001 of 14 April 2008) ;
- Law No 2004 / 017 of 22 July to lay down decentralisation guidelines
- Law No 2004 / 018 of 22 July 2004 to set rules governing local councils;
- Law No 2004 / 019 of 22 July 2004 to set rules governing regions ;
- Poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) ;
- Rural world development strategy paper (DSDR) ;
- Law dealing with land tenure and state systems;
- Ordinance 074 / 1 of 06 July 1974 to set land tenure;
- Ruling 074 / 2 of 06 July 1974 to set state system ;
- Ordinance No. 074 / 3 of 06 July 1974 relating to expropriation for public utility reasons;
- Instruments on regional development;
- Instruments on environment: law No 96 / 12 of 05 August 1996 framework law on environment management
- Regional development master plan.

In this context, the transfer of responsibility to the councils could not have been done in a spontaneous manner. Thus with the assistance of development partners, the government of Cameroon put in place a Community Driven Development programme (PNDP) in order to enable councils to take up their responsibilities in the progressive process of decentralization, and equip themselves with tools and means in order to achieve an effective participation in the process of development.

Therefore, having a council development plan is very important for the council. It is an instrument which will enable the council to plan and implement various projects in a participatory manner with all its stakeholders and equally build its capacity as a development actor.

1.2 : Council Development Plan (CDP) objectives

The objectives of the council development plan are to:

- Enable the council to know its potentials and constraints within its council area;
- Enable the council to identify its problems and seek for possible solutions
- Enable the council to identify its financial strengths, weaknesses and the way forward
- Enable the council to have a long term vision of planned activities
- Enable the council to put in place the necessary follow up structures for the realization of its vision.

METHODOLOGY

2.1) Preparation process

Training of executing team: Prior to field work, a training workshop was organized at the CANADEL office in Bamenda to enable all team members to have common understanding on how to collect data and do analyses. The various steps involved in the elaboration of a council development plan were discussed in details including the various tools for data collection at each phase of the process.

There was a pedagogic preparation for all team members and the necessary documentation was put at their disposal. A work calendar was established for the entire process with special attention to one month work plan.

2.1.1: Getting in contact with the council executive

In order to effectively carry out the planned programme, it was necessary to make contact with the council executive. It was in this light that a meeting was held with the First Deputy Mayor on December 31, 2010 to elaborate the work plan. Convenient periods were chosen for work to begin more specifically for the first month.

Within this contact meeting, it was deemed necessary to put in place a steering committee to follow up the execution of the plan of work. The meeting with the council executive served as an opportunity to discuss on how to identify and select local facilitators whose role was to assist in sensitization during village assembly meeting as well as in the data collection process.

This meeting was also used as a forum to prepare the municipal executive in the identification of council potential financial sources.

2.1.2: Information and sensitization of local administrative authorities

The administration was informed of the CDP process and the LSO that had been selected to accompany the council in this process. Introductory letters were sent to the administrative authorities and later there was the presentation of the team on the official launching day of the process that took place on January 12, 2011 at the Babessi Council hall. The occasion was attended by many highly administrative authorities including the SDO, DO, Sector ministries and Municipal Councillors among others.

2.1.3 Information and sensitization of other parties involved

Various correspondences were prepared and sent to various stakeholders (Senior Divisional Officer, the Divisional Office, Traditional Authorities, Village Development Association Leaders, and Government Sector Ministries) within the council area informing them on this process and inviting them over for the launching workshop. It was done through invitations and postings on billboards at the council premise and various village squares.

2.1.4: Setting up of or putting in place operational institutional arrangements

After discussion with the council executive on the attributes of the members of the steering committee of the CDP at the council level, the council identified and selected members of the committee and this committee was presented and installed at the launching workshop.

2.1.5: Launching workshop

Prior to the launching workshop, a series of invitation letters were prepared and given out to the various stakeholders within the council area. That is the Senior Divisional Officer, the Divisional Officer, Traditional Authorities, Village Development Association Leaders, Government Sector Ministries, and Municipal Councillors etc. On January 12, 2011 the workshop took place and was presided over by the 1st Assistant S.D.O of Ngoketunjia who at the end of the workshop installed the members of the steering committee at the council level. The Local Support Organisation team was equally presented to the participants in the course of this workshop. CANADEL presented the various steps involved in the elaboration of the Council Development Plan, and equally the need to work with local facilitators in particular and all life forces of the various villages making up the Babessi Council area in general. The PNDP representative gave a global view of what PNDP was all about and urged all the participant to give their full support to the LSO to enable them to come out with a good CDP.

2.2: Collection and analysis of information

Information for the Babessi CDP was collected at three (3) different levels:

2.2.1: At the level of Sector Ministries:

At the level of Sector Ministries, forms were used to collect information on all sectors. This form served as an interview guide and collection of secondary data. Data was collected from sectors within the Council area, Divisional Headquarters and at the Regional Headquarters. In all 27 were reached, except the Ministry of Higher Education that is located far off the region. Data was collected on the sector's strategy and norms, and their activities within the council area. Documents consulted were reports of activities, statistics on various sectors including staff and infrastructure.

2.2.2: The Council Urban space.

A two day workshop was organized in the council urban space which had been demarcated by the Council on the 2nd February and 11th March 2011. The meeting brought together people of different socio- professional groups and economic actors (mechanics, bike riders, traders, farmers, restaurant owners etc); council executive and steering committee members. Data was collected on various institutions within the urban space, types of activities carried out by the urban dwellers, situation of vulnerable persons and socio environmental considerations. This was followed by the identification of constraints and potentials per sector. Using the SWOT analysis method, problems, opportunities and the possible solutions to overcome these problems in the urban space were discussed and analyzed.

2.2.3: At the level of the Council

At the level of the Council, data was collected from the 6th through the 13th of January 2011. It all started with a meeting in the Council hall where the whole process and the objectives were introduced. It was later on followed by the breaking into 3 small groups of the LSO's staff to work with different staff and council departments. One group worked with the executive and councillors, one other group with the council staff and another with the finance department.

This data was collected using structured and semi-structured questionnaires put at the disposal of LSOs by PNDP North West. Data was collected on human resources, financial resources, the council patrimony and on the management of relations.

The SWOT analysis method was used, which helped to bring out the strengths, weaknesses of the council as well as threats and opportunities. Main axis and activities within the council needing reinforcement were identified in this process.

More so, data was collected from existing council documents, notably the Administrative Accounts the council budget, and monographic studies.

This phase was followed by the restitution of the gathered and analyzed information to the council executive and staff, on the 25th of January 2011 in the council hall. In this workshop amendments and inputs were made, and the adjustments have been integrated.

2.2.4: At the village level.

Prior to the village diagnosis, the field coordinator of the LSO, together with the 1st Deputy Mayor who also culminates as president of the steering committee alongside some other members of the steering committee with some councilors made a sensitization tour in all the four villages. The objective was to further sensitive the communities on the process. Logistic modalities were equally discussed, dates and venue of meeting arrived at. The role of each party were defined and agreed upon.

From the 8th to the 10th of February 2011 the village diagnosis was done in the Babungo and Babessi, while that of Babal and Bangolan were done from the 15th to the 17th of February 2011.

In all four villages, village assemblies were organized bringing together members of the communities; men, women, youths, members of the traditional council, sector Ministries (staff from schools, Health centers, agric etc), various socio economic actors, municipal and traditional councilors and members of the council steering committee. In the course of the meeting data was gathered on the history of the people, various institutions, constraints and potentials of the village. Furthermore there was the phase on problem identification done through plenary discussion; transect walk, use of venn diagram and village map. Problems were identified and classified per sector. Thereafter, with the problem tree tool, these problems were analyzed and local solution identified and planned. The method used was participatory. When exercises were done in groups, it was usually restituted in plenary for all to amend and validate like in the case of drawing of village maps and venne diagram in socio professional groups, problem analysis in mixed groups.

At the end of the process village steering committees were put in place whose role will be to follow up the execution of projects at village level when activities will go operation and to keep sensitizing the population on what is going on.

2.3: Consolidation of data mapping and diagnosis

After data collection was done, the LSO took time off to analyze and consolidate the data. This consisted in putting together all results of the various diagnosis carried out –council institutional diagnosis, urban space diagnosis and village diagnosis. The key institutions and road infrastructures were also mapped out.

2.4: Planning workshop, resource mobilization and programming

2.4.1: Preparation of the planning workshop

Before the planning workshop held which had as objective to bring together all concerned stakeholders in the CDP process, various discussions were made with the First Deputy Mayor who cumulates as president of the council steering committee to agree on dates and invitees. There was

equally an internal preparation on what to present at the meeting. Specifically this workshop had as objective to:

- Present a summary of diagnosis to participants
- Come out with activities and proposed budget of the strategic, and triennial plan according to available resources

2.4.2: Restitution of diagnosis consolidation data

A summary of diagnosis was restituted to the participants who made observations. These were considered during the planning phase.

2.4.3: Planning

A planning workshop was organized at the council hall on which brought together various stakeholders to plan on activities for the Council Development Plan. An important category of the participants were the Divisional and Sub divisional delegates of ministerial sectors who before this meeting had received a summary of the problems identified within their sectors and their corresponding log frames to react on the proposal of activities. During this exercise, there was a plenary projection of the problems and general reactions and amendments made. When this phase was over, participants were partitioned into groups following their domain of specialization to work on the proposed activities using the planning tables which were the tools for this exercise. The planning permitted them to plan activities for a period of three years (triennial plan) and first year. They worked on them, made amended with proposed budgets attached to the activities.

2.4.4: Resource mobilization

At the start, data was collected and sources of resources identified at the level of the Council as an institution. The essence of this was to ensure that projects and activities will be planned in function of available resources and partners who will work with the council in the realization of the CDP.

2.4.5: Programming

The aim here was to program activities according to available resources and plan within a time frame of one year using the programming table. At the end the annual investment plan was elaborated.

2.5: Implementation of participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanism

The implementation phase will go operational once the CDP has been validated and approved by competent authority. A monitoring and evaluation device will be elaborated together with all concerned to monitor activities when they go operational.

3 BRIEF PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL AREA

This section gives a brief history of the Council, the demography, main potentials and resources of the Council, description of potentials of the socio-economic milieu, local actors in the council area,

council as an institution and social infrastructural coverage and their basic services with the Council Area.

3.1: The Council's history

Babessi council was created in 1995 by presidential decree No – 95/082 of 24th April 1995. It went operational in 1996. Before this decree, Babessi Sub Division had been part of Ndop Sub Division, which was in Mezam Division. Ndop area is now a full division (Ngoketunjia Division) and Babessi is one of its subdivisions.

The Headquarters of Babessi council and the Babessi subdivision are located at Babessi town. The territorial limits of the council and the subdivision are defined by presidential decree. It shares boundaries with Jakiri and Oku subdivision in Bui Division, Belo subdivision in Boyo Division, Bangorain in Noun Division and Ndop central subdivision in Ngoketunjia Division¹.

3.2: Demography

3.2.1: Population size and structure

According to information obtained from the 3rd General Population and Housing Survey (2005), the population of Babessi subdivision is as follows:

Table 1: Population of Babessi Sub Division

Total population	Men	Women
49.208	22.886	26.322

Source: Cameroon census (2005)

It is worth noting that the figures for male and female children are included in the above figures.

From the information obtained from MINEPAT on the 2005 census and projection of 2005- 2011, the populations are as follows:

Table 2: Population Figures Projections for Babessi Sub Division 2005 - 2011

Total population	Men	Women	Children
55998	10263	14931	30804

Table 3: Population Figures per Village in Babessi Sub Division

Village	Total population	Men	Women	Children
Babessi	9342	971	1438	6933

¹ Monographic Studies Babessi Council 2004 and Degree creating councils

Baba I	24268	4513	7454	12301
Babungo	13068	2890	3731	6447
Bangolan	9322	1891	2308	5123

Sources MINEPAT Ngoketunjia, 2011

Table 4: List of villages and quarters in Babessi Council area

No	Villages	Quarters
1	BABA1	Vemgang
		Mboghombam
		Mbanka
		Mbawart
		Ngomesingong
		Mbakwa
		Membeh
		Ndumunkwi
		Kwepessi
		Kingang
		Ndwikam
		Konyiart
		Kungoh
		Ngwi centre
		Meya
		Mechacha
		Mbanghanga
Nqwimendzen		
Njipiak		
2	BABUNGO Though there are 25 villages in Babungo, its present organization has regrouped these quarters and now there are 6 major quarters which are : Finkwi, Moukang, Tong Febuh, Tong Meneh, Fulanis, Finteng	Mbuakam
		Finteng
		Finkwi
		Mbenje
		Mbele
		Ngole
		Vebui
		Tondoh
		Mbukong
		Toh Nsowifi
		Ekwindoh
		Ebua
		Ebia
		Tighan
		Vending
		Toh wansai
		Toh soghai
		Njumendui
		Nkung
		mbelung
Toh nkee		
Langkebwao		
Mbemua		
Ngoh ngung		

3	BANGOLAN	Nkendipeh
		Kiafah
		Mbisang
		Nchotchimbere
		Ngoliang
		Forngho
		Makulung
		Kwaliang
		Mbuntoh
		Nkuwat
		Mapuat
4	BABESSI	Kokebui
		Chui
		Touncho
		Mbow
		Mbezaw
		Mambim
		Nchimendui
		Menua
		Nzomayi
		Nzomenzo
		Tsenka
		Ketokoro,
		Mbeze
		UP Mission
Nkankio/Koka		

3.2.2: Ethnic groups and inter-ethnic relations

Within the Babessi council area, there are four major ethnic groups which are: the Vengo from Babungo, the Papiakum from Baba1; the Wushincho from Babessi and the Ngbanglely from Bangolan. Other ethnic groups which live and interact with them are the Bamouns, the Yambas; the Nso, Oku, the Kom and the Mbororos. They live and interact freely and even inter marry. These ethnic groups are in small population. The biggest of these other ethnic groups are the Yambas and Bamouns who have their community located in some quarters of the villages especially in Babessi. The Mbororo/Fulanis also have their communities with the greatest being in Babungo and Baba with an ardorate.

3.2.3: Conflicts

Minimal conflicts have sometimes arisen mainly during the transhumance period when cattle rearers move with their cattle from one place to another in search for pasture and they pass on farmers land. Also farmers do encroach in pastureland which also provokes farmer/grazer conflicts. Sometimes conflicts are on boundary issues. The general observation is that these people live freely within the community.

3.2.4.: Religion

About 75% of the people in this Sub Division belong to one faith or another. They are mostly divided between Christianity and islam. Christians present here are the Catholics and the Pentecostals.

The Muslim presence is heaviest in Bangolan and Baba I where they can measure up to 65% of the entire population. Several Mosques are found in Bangolan while few are found in the other villages. s.

The Catholics are present in Babungo, Baba I and Babessi where beautiful churches houses have been built. In Bangolan, the few Catholics found there are mainly non – indigenes. The Presbyterians are found in all the four villages. The Baptist Faith is relatively stronger in Bangolan and Babungo. But they are equally present in Baba and Babessi.

The remaining 25% of the population are those who have remained indifferent to either Islam or Christianity, and have embraced the African traditional beliefs.

3.2.5: Population mobility

Initially, the members of each tribe hardly move out to other places. Today, things are gradually changing as there is a tendency for some of them both young and old, to move for various reasons. The youths move in order to:

- Further their education in universities and professional schools,
- Look for jobs in companies or in more economically healthy towns,
- Seek government employment,
- Look for business ventures,
- Marry into other tribes.

Adults move mostly for:

- Business ventures
- Visiting of children and other family members
- Better living conditions into prominent towns

Nevertheless, as these people go out for some of the reasons cited above, some people move into the villages for various reasons.

In Bangolan, there has been a strong influx of the Bamouns which has resulted in a strong Muslim influence,

In Babessi, there is a considerable number of Yamba and Nso people who come from Donga Mantung and from nearby Jakiri in search of farmland.

In Babungo, it is the same phenomenon as in Babessi with people coming from Kom and Oku. This other category is renowned in providing labour for agricultural activities.

3.3: Main potentials and resources of the Council

3.3.1: Description of the biophysical milieu

3.3.1.1: **Climate:** This area has 2 seasons. The rainy season which runs from March to October with an average rainfall ranging between 1270mm – 1778mm, and the dry season from November to March with annual maximum temperatures ranging between 27.2 °c – 33.6 °c and minimum temperatures at 7.8 °c – 15.9 °c. This alternation in the seasons, favours the cultivation of different varieties of crops e.g. maize, beans, rice, palms etc.

3.3.1.2.: - **Soils:** Several soil types found here are developed mainly from basalt, trachyte and/or granite base rocks. Others are formed through alluvial deposits and organic matter which makes them very fertile for agriculture and pasture. The level landed nature of the greater part of land has made for the development of swamps and marshes with water logged soils that support the cultivation of rice in the council area.

3.3.1.3: **Relief:** The Babessi Council in Ndop plain is surrounded by undulating topography. It receives important quantities of alluvial and collovial deposits which are mostly accompanied by large amounts of organic substances. This increases the soil fertility. It lies about altitude 1200m above sea level and has hills which can also be spotted within the council area. E.g. Etui, Forghai in Babungo area, Kaking and Kangta hills at Bangolan²

3.3.1.4: **Hydrology:** Water sources are mainly surface and underground. Rivers, streams, springs, swamps and the dam are the main water sources. Some of these have economic value to the people of this council area. They use it for fishing, and traditional practices. Some fetch water from springs for household consumption. Their livestock also drink from these water bodies. Waterfalls are potential touristic attractions.

3.3.1.5: **Vegetation:** The dominant vegetation on the council area is the savannah type with short stunted trees. Natural gallery forest can be found in some valleys alongside man planted vegetation like palm trees and raffia palms all of great economic importance in the council area. Species like Eucaplyptus, kola and Pygeum africanum exist. They are of economic value to the inhabitants who used them for construction, fuel, food and as medicine. Some of these medicinal plants are even exported. It is in this light that the staffs of MINFOF are sensitizing the council to create a council forest which can be protected.

3.3.1.6: **Forest and Wild life:** The Municipal council has some patches of derelict forests which have been protected mainly by traditional authorities. These patches are inhabited by wild species of animals and trees of economic value. Mahogany and Sapelli can be found in Babungo.

3.3.1.7: **Protected area:** The protected areas are mainly the sacred forest owned by the different palaces in all four villages of the council area.

3.3.1.8: **Minerals:** Mainly, sand, stones, gravel which are of economic value. They are sold and also used for construction of houses, bridges, culverts etc.

3.3.1.9: **Swamps:** These are found in all the four villages of Babessi Council. Most of the swamps have been transformed into rice farms. These areas are covered by water loving species like the Raffia species which is exploited to tap wine, obtain bamboo, food, fuel and material for construction. They also have large quantities of mud fish.

In other areas, the continuous availability of water permits farmers to carryout market gardening or off season production. During dry seasons, cattle rearers use them for pasture.

3.4: Description of potentials of the socio-economic milieu

3.4.1.: Characteristics of the vulnerable populations

3.4.2.: Case of Mbororo/Fulanis

The Fulani/Mbororo is a marginalized population within the council area. In Babungo for example the Hausa II quarter, constitute the highest mbororo settlement in the council area. It also has an ardorate. In Baba1, they are found in Nchukebuh with an ardorate as well, in Babessi, in Nchimendue and in Bangolan which has the least population in an island called Nkuonkuo. What is peculiar about these ones in Bangolan is that they are hardly resident there; they only come in the dry season to feed their

² Monographic studies Babessi Council, 2004

cattle. Once the rains begin, they move away. Though considered marginalized, they live and interact freely with the community. Their problems are not very specific because of their integration in the community. However, they have problems which have not been completely met mostly because of their location. These people mostly live on the outskirts of the villages and in isolated places because of the nature of their live style. The family heads are mostly cattle rearers and therefore they stay closer to where their livestock can easily feed. This makes it very difficult to assist them since these locations are very enclaved. The road infrastructure is very bad especially in the rainy season. Nevertheless, the council has tried to reach out to them. In Babungo for example the council has supported the roofing of the Islamic primary school highly attended by the Fulani/Mbororos population and which is constructed with temporal materials. The Council has also donated computers to the Islamic secondary schools highly attended by the Fulani/Mbororos within the Council Area. There is a Fulani representative among the councilors who represents the Fulani/mbororo community.

3.4.3.: Other vulnerable groups

There are also other vulnerable groups like the handicapped, aged and people living with HIV/AIDS. The exact number of persons is difficult to determine. What is clear is that they are there and their needs are not met by the competent services such as the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family, and the Ministry of Social Affairs etc. For now whatever attention they have are from their family members who do not sufficient to meet all their needs. Sometime ago, there was an attempt to make an inventory of the vulnerable groups, by the Divisional Delegation of the Ministry of Social Affairs but it was not successful. It ended at the level of the meeting which was organized. Since then, there has been no feedback or follow up on what was done and this is because there is insufficient means to carry out any census on vulnerable groups. The case of people living with HIV/AIDS is even worse given that the stigmatization rate is high. In Babungo there is an association (AIDS Fighters) which works with patients to help them come out of the stigmatization and to be more productive in society though living with the virus. This is progressive, but the stigma is still there. An initiative is being born in Bangolan but not yet pronounced. What is interesting to note here is that the council is in the process of making an inventory of all category of vulnerable groups and see how their needs cab be met , working together with MINAS which is one of the ministries which has transferred its competence to the council. Worth noting is that all villages have Local AIDS Control Committees which carry out sensitization on the pandemic and Health committee which also do same. The health units also give talks on the virus and how to live with it, and where and how to take the antiretroviral drugs.

What should be noted here is that though the Fulani/Mbororo community has access to education, the illiteracy rate is still very high, and their community is still highly under-scholarised. It goes same for health institutions. They depend more on traditional medicine as compared to modern medicine. It goes for all the categories that these facilities are enjoyed by individuals with the aid of their families and the education they have. As of now there are no real structure put in place specifically for vulnerable groups.

3.4.4.: Social organizations

The municipality is made up of four major fondoms and their social organization follows the same pattern. We have the fondom or palace and the Fon is the custodian of the village authority. These Fons do have assistants or those they call second in command. They are like sub chiefs. There are also regents who sit in when the Fon is absent. They are assisted by a council of notables who carry out different functions.

Attached to the palaces are the Traditional councils which assist the fons in settling disputes of all kinds. In the quarters, there councils which also handle various issues and disputes at their level before it can get to the traditional council and to the Fon.

The supreme authority of the village is the Ngumba. They speak through the voices of the Fons. Not any person can be part of them. The members of this cult are specially chosen, not handpicked. They overrule in the final decision of matters concerning the village. Their word is final on an issue. Their decision goes through the Fon to the entire community.

Also, there are markets which are all constructed at the entrances to the palace except for Babal because of the nature of their terrain. These markets serve as meeting points for the villagers. Market days are every eight days and the villagers come together to exchange goods for money and take advantage to meet and discuss other issues. These market places are the best forum for sensitization and announcement to the villagers.

There are local assemblies like the samba houses which vary from village to village in their composition. In Babungo there is a samba house per quarter while in Babessi, they exist and function per age groups. They meet and have their activities to foster their wellbeing as individuals and groups.

Other groupings are the njangi houses which also vary in function of activity and socio-professional groups; there are njangi houses which are only for men, some for women, like the kitchen njangis, and some mixed.

3.4.5: Habitat

In the Subdivision, the people live in communities. They are permanent settlers with buildings in semi or permanent materials. There are family compounds from where children grow up and build around the family compound. Thus, a compound is always made up of number of houses belonging to various family members. It was very common in polygamous homes and the tradition has persisted with children inheriting and maintaining what was long started by their parents. Even if they no longer go into polygamous marriages as such, the setting is maintained as the children own their mother's house in each compound.

3.4.6.: Housing system

In the past, houses were made of Indian bamboo sticks plastered with mud with the roofs made of grass thatch. The doors are made of raffia bamboo and were fashioned to slide open or close.

Today, mud brick and few cement block walls have replaced mud walls. About 90% of the houses in the subdivision are now built using semi permanent and permanent materials (mud brick and cement block walls). However, there is still a 10% left over with mud walls. The doors and windows are now of wood and iron. Corrugated metallic sheets have replaced most of the thatch roofs. Most of the mud brick houses have wooden board windows and ceilings of raffia bamboo and mats. A few of the mud brick and cement block houses have been constructed using more modern specifications. They have glass windows, their walls and floors are plastered and painted and their ceilings are made of plywood. There are also a few houses constructed with stones.

The more modern houses may have kitchens and water system toilets inside (about 5%). Generally, kitchens and toilets are outside and have a fireplace, a bamboo loft and an earth floor. Toilets are mostly latrines and are outside. Some latrines have no roofs and some are not even enclosed with a wall.

3.5. Local development actors

3.5.1: Public services within the council

Table 5: Public services intervening in the council area

Name of service	Function
The sub divisional office, headed by a Sub Divisional Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He represents the government and coordinates government services within the area, • He guarantees law and order in the subdivision, • He is the chairperson of the land consultative board, • He certifies documents, • He is responsible for the identification department considering that the police is absent here
The Inspectorate of Primary and Nursery Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It coordinates the activities of the Nursery and primary schools in the area, • It keeps statistics on existing schools, • He coordinates all official exams within the area and keeps the record of all results
The Gendarmerie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintaining law and order, • protecting officials and the citizens of the area, • carrying out preliminary investigations, • keeping order in the various markets on market days, • controlling traffic and vehicle documents, • Certifying documents
The Sub Divisional Delegation of Agriculture: It has agricultural posts in the four villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote agricultural activities in the subdivision • Help eradicate bad farming methods and to introduce new and better approaches • Introduce and promote new crops • keep statistics of agricultural production in the area • Give assistance to farmers and farming groups.
The Sub divisional delegation of Forestry and wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • keep statistics on the area covered with forest and the type of trees existing • Conserve the existing forest • Promote forest regeneration • Encourage non timber economic activities • Introduce new tree species
The Sub-divisional Delegation of Livestock, fisheries and animal Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote livestock activities in the subdivision • He organises sessions on animal health and maintenance • He introduces and promotes new breeds of livestock • He keeps statistics of livestock production and type in the area • He gives assistance to livestock farmers and livestock groups
The Sub Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The collection of all government revenue • The collection of local council revenue • Serves as a bank for keeping government and council funds • Pays vouchers raised by government departments for supplies done or services rendered • Sells fiscal stamps
The Babessi Council Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertakes civil status registry activities (conducting weddings and issuing marriage certificates, registering births and deaths and issuing certificates) • Certifying some documents (those issued by them)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhances development projects in the council area • Links the council area to potential collaborators and funders.
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There are services located only at the Divisional Headquarter yet they provide services in the council area. They are:

- The taxation services (ministry of finance)
- The court (ministry of justice)
- The police (National Delegation for Security)
- Youth affairs
- Physical Education and Sports
- Urban development
- State Property and Land tenure
- MINEPAT
- Public Works
- Transport
- Women Empowerment and the Family
- Secondary Education

3.5.2: Collective projects

The council is involved in collective projects. These are projects carried out in collaboration with other services. In collaboration, with the Ministry of Basic Education the council assisted in the recruitment of forty (40) primary school teachers this academic year 2010/2011. That is ten (10) per village. The Council also gave minimum packages to public and private schools. The council equipped the headmasters' offices of GS Moukang, GS Bangolan and GS Nchotchimbere. It built a toilet at the GS Babessi, and GS Bangolan. The council constructed classrooms in some Nursery and Primary Schools, gave benches to Islamic Secondary School, Government Technical College, SAR/SM and also to some private primary schools in the Council area. Still in the domain of education, GP- DERUDEP constructed eight (08) classrooms, two (02) in GSS Babungo and Bangolan, two (02) in GS Nguikam and Menoua

In collaboration with the Ministry of Secondary Education, the council donated fifty (50) computers to all the secondary schools in the council area and constructed classrooms in some of the secondary schools.

Concerning road infrastructure, the council in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works have purchased some light equipment for road maintenance and have also maintained some roads in the Council Area. In the same light, GP-DERUDEP is constructing a road linking Bangolan and Babessi through Fonguh.

GP-DERUDEP has also constructed slaughter slabs, meat sale points in Babungo, Babessi and Bangolan

3.5.3: Civil society (NGO, Associations, CIG)

Table 6: Organisations of the civil society intervening within the council area

Name of organisation	Nature of intervention
Plan Cameroon	Concerned with improving the living condition of children. They have

	assisting in building classrooms in schools, toilets and wells
Heifer Project Cameroon program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involved in the promotion of livestock and more specifically pig rearing Assist farmers groups to get organized and provide the type of small livestock required to improve on their income level
Volunteer Service Overseas (VSO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building and in the management of the affairs of the council. Facilitated the twining of the Babessi Council with two councils in Britain Assisted in financing communing projects
AIDS Fighters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitisation the population on HIV/AIDS Identify and bring together infected and affected people to discuss issues of how they can better manage their status Educate victims on what they can do to improve on their economic condition.
CANADEL Bamenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompanying the Council in the elaboration of its council development plan
North West Farmers' Organization (NOWEFOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mobilization of farmers' groups and unions building their capacity, and promoting large scale agriculture, providing micro credit facilities through their micro credit scheme
The Upper Noun Valley Development Authority (UNVDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist the rural population of this area to attain food self-sufficiency To assist raise the standard of living of the people To promote diversified agricultural production mainly in rice and maize Serve as a cooperative for the marketing of locally produced rice and promotes modern methods of maize production
Village Development and cultural associations (VDCA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot all development activities in their respective villages Mobilise community to contribute to the realisation of village projects
Common Initiative Groups(CIG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out activities to improve on their income Carryout activities to improve on their living standards and build strong solidarity ties among members They groups differ in function to activities. Examples are

	farmers' groups, animal breeders, craftsmen etc
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3.5.4: Council as an institution

The council in this section is being looked into as an institution given that this particular chapter deals with the presentation of the council area as a whole.

3.5.4.1: Human resources:

The Babessi council has twenty-six (26) staff, four (4) Deputies and a Mayor. Amongst all these staff, six are female and twenty five male. Almost all the workers had received training before and in the council; they had also received training relating to their various services. Recruitments are done on the basis of the Labour Code and in the presence of a representative of the Labour Office. Classification and staff advancement goes through a confidential evaluation, where the staff member is given a form, he/she fills it in and it goes to the Mayor through the SG. Finally, a commission composed of the executive and a representative of the labour office, sits. The SDO presides at the meeting. It is at the end of this sitting that a decision is reached as to who will be given an advancement.

All the staffs are permanent workers this can be seen from their employment and retirement dates. Employment dates ranged from 1985- 2008 and retirement from 2012- 2043. The social advantage enjoyed by a staff is that when a staff loses a first degree relation the council assists him/her. But they do not have allowances except mission allowance when sent by the mayor. For their salaries, it ranges from 27,654 frs– 165,680 FRS. Most of the staff complained that there is irregularity in the payment of salaries. Married people are entitled to family allowances.

Table 7: List of Council Staff and functions

N°	Names	Date of birth	sex	Qualification	Date of employment	Type of contract	Training received	Function	Salary
1	Lengouh Joseph	1957	M	A/L	01/07/85	Permanent	CEFAM	Sec. Gen	134 359
2	Erika Ghanyen Siyu	1967	F	A/L	01/07/90	Permanent	CEFAM	Municipal Treasurer	165 680
3	Barah Isaiah Ndi	1952	M	FSLC	01/07/91	Permanent	Training on revenue collection	Revenue collector	45 905
4	Mbuimeh Peter	1952	M	FSLC	01/01/02	Permanent	Training on revenue collection	Revenue collector	45 905
5	Ngubue Joseph	1959	M	Secretari at ship	01/01/02	Permanent	Intensive Vocational course	Civil Satus Secretary	54 527
6	Mngo Roland Fai	1972	M	FSLC	01/01/02	Permanent	Training on tax collection and recording	Tax Clerk	50 493
7	Nchezembu Anthony	1971	M	FSLC	01/01/02	Permanent	Intensive Vocational course	Financial Clerk	50 493

8	Ntoh Ngwemuh David	1974	M	FSLC	01/01/02	Permanent	Training on revenue collection	Revenue collector	50 493
9	Yindui Mariama	1977	F	FSLC	01/01/02	Permanent	Diploma in computer/filing	Typist	52 252
10	Fuseh Peter	1953	M	FSLC	01/01/02	Permanent	Basics on security measures	Day watch	33 440
11	Ndoyike Jean L	1976	M	FSLC	12/07/05	Permanent	Basics on organizing work	Gen. Labour	27 654
12	Muma Philemon	1964	M	FSLC	12/07/05	Permanent	Basics on organizing work	Gen. Labour	27 654
13	Wirba Julius	1974	M	FSLC	12/07/05	Permanent	Driving	Driver	54 527
14	Tifulian Kingsley	1980	M	A/L	12/07/05	Permanent	CEFAM in school	Revenue collector	50 485
15	Taboa Vincent	1968	M	FSLC	12/07/05	Permanent	Sanitation	Sanitation	37 942
16	Dohkun Kenneth	1972	M	FSLC	12/07/05	Permanent	Driving	Driver	54 305
17	Achu Eric	1975	M	FSLC	12/07/05	Permanent	Secretariat duties	Private secretary	41 732
18	Mendi Grace	1971	F	O/L	12/07/05	Permanent	Training on revenue collection	Revenue collector	41 732
19	Nkwan Awudu	1962	M	FSLC	12/07/05	Permanent	Training on revenue collection	Revenue collector	41 732
20	Tikanjoh Juluis	1974	M	Secretari at ship	12/07/05	Permanent	Intensive Vocational course	Revenue collector	50 485
21	Gwitanjong Paul	1975	M	FSLC	12/07/05	Permanent	Training on how to prepare vouchers	Voucher Clerk	41 732
22	Chimenjok Emmanuel	1963	M	FSLC	12/07/05	Permanent	Training on revenue collection	Revenue collector	41 732
23	Ndula Emmanuel	1969	M	FSLC	12/07/05	Permanent	Diploma in electricity	Electrician	50 485
24	Forba Cyprian	1979	M	A/L	12/07/08	Permanent	Intensive Vocational course	Fin. Clerk	49 368
25	Nkwofoin Laurencia	1975	F	FSLC	12/07/08	Permanent	Training on how to do financial transactions and recording	Fin. Clerk	37 930
26	Kuwntung Rudolph	1984	M	FSLC	12/07/08	Permanent	Driving	Driver	37 942

3.5.4.2: Organization and various services at the council

The council has various services carried out by different persons. It shows the capacity that the council has in terms of staff, material and how it is organized in the running of the council activities. We can see that most of the services know what to do, have the basic necessities to do their work and they have planning meetings to evaluate and plan work. We equally notice some weaknesses which need to be worked on to ameliorate work performance. This is seen in the tables below:

3.5.4.3: Organization and functioning of council services

The council is organized in such a way that it is broken into services and each staff has a job description which enables him/her to perform his/her duties well. It is on this performance basis that they are evaluated. The services are summarized in the tables below:

3.5.4.3.1: SERVICE: TAX CLERK/ PAY MASTER

MISSION

Assess various taxes, collect tax money and pay into council coffers, collect money from M T and do payments, organizes yearly meetings with tax payer in the municipality, assess and collect njangali tax , Payment of councilors during council sessions, Payment of salaries, carries out any other payment authorized by Municipal Treasurer (MT)

Table 8.1: Tax Clerk/ Pay Master, strength and weaknesses:

Personnel		Material		Communication		Planning of activities		Evaluation of activities	
Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses
Good motivation to work -Mastery of work Availability at work Enough means of	No forceful recovery	List of stationeries requested annually. Stationeries provided upon request -Available budget for transportation, entertainment and	-Not enough support to secure tax collection -Not enough workers -No assistance from taxation department in assessing and	Good communication		Know what has to be done -Know when to do it -Proper tax assessment		Done regularly	External evaluation needed

transportation		stationeries	collecting taxes						
Experience in the work									

3.5.4.3.2: SERVICE: Typist, Correspondence Clerk, and Postal Agent

Description of duty:

- Type all Council documents
- Receive correspondences
- Channel them to corresponding heads
- Ensure dispatching of correspondences
- Do filing of council documents
- Sell postal stamps
- Transmit posted documents to Ndop post office
- Receive posted letters to Babessi and dispatch

Postal focal point for Babessi; takes and develops minutes of meetings.

Theme of discussion;

Reporting on activities, problems encountered, exchange of experience and advice, planning for upcoming months

3.5.4.3.3: Service: Private Secretariat to the Mayor

MISSION:

- Handles incoming and outgoing correspondences
- Handles Mayor’s private correspondences

Table 8.2: Typist, Correspondence Clerk, Postal Agent

Personnel		Material		Communication		Planning of activities		Evaluation of activities	
Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses
Professional typist Computer learned (secretariat duties) Ready to sacrifice for work Anxiety to learn new things Availability for work Like reading using council library Prompt in assuming duties Good team spirit Readily assumes the other person's duty in case of absence	Late coming to work at times due to irregular payment of salary	Available materials (perforator, incoming/outgoing registers, sufficient files, available papers, carbons papers, ribbons, correcting fluid)	Insufficient materials	Good communication		Weekly planning (market days)	No knowledge of planning kit	End of year evaluation	

3.5.4.3.4: SERVICE: Deputy Mayors

MISSION: Signing of documents, death certificates; marriage certificates and birth certificates

Attend and hold meetings as delegated, supervise revenue collectors

Table 8.3: Deputy Mayors

Personnel		Material		Communication		Planning of activities		Evaluation of activities	
Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses
Availability for work Good team spirit Ability to do many assignments Ability to represent council and mayor in various events Trained in various domains Have interest in the job they do Ability to propose Project	Late coming at work Poor means of transportation to work Irregular salary Unpaid over time Reluctance to work due to low motivation	Available office Availability of work materials Availability of service vehicles	Insufficient stationeries No computers Non functional of one car	Existence of communication system	Inadequate flow of information No provision for communication credits, Inexistence of fixed phones No reimbursement of pre-financed activities	Weekly and monthly planning	Distortion of Works plan due to impromptu assignments	Weekly and monthly evaluation	Inconsistent meetings due to impromptu assignments

3.5.4.3.5: SERVICE: TREASURY CLERK

MISSION: Controls expenditure and income, receive all council’s revenue Record and give receipts, Records FEICOM receipts, Register tools and distribute to market masters, Collect money and stumps of the finished booklets

Table 8.4: Treasury Clerk

Personnel		Material		Communication		Planning of activities		Evaluation of activities	
Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses
Availability for work Good team spirit Ability to make use of professional knowledge (math, sanitation) Ability to work overtime Trained on financial revenue record	Late coming at work Poor means of transportation to work Irregular salary Un paid over time Over labored without motivation	Available office Availability of registers, booklets Availability of receipts to back up any payments in the treasury	Insufficient stationeries	Good communication	Inadequate flow of information	Daily, Weekly and monthly updating of registers Tools are made available to market masters	Distortion of work plan due to assignment to other duties	Weekly evaluation done by the municipal treasurer The mayor evaluates the staff	

3.5.4.3.6: SERVICE: GATE CONTROLLER

There are basically four gate controllers in the council (3 men, 1 Female)

MISSION: Controls food stuff in and out of the municipality and also control natural resources.

Table 8.5: Gate Controller

Personnel		Material		Communication		Planning of activities		Evaluation of activities	
Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses
Existence of team spirit among workers Satisfactory salary	Lack of respect for post holder No power to exert sanctions on defaulting drivers of council decision on tariffs. No consideration given to staff when sick(no permission, no medical allowance) No collaboration with forces of law and order	Availability of work materials (council receipt booklets, rope, identification badges, torch lights)	No shelter, no iron gates, no identification uniform, insecurity, threats from drivers, no motivation, no off days, insufficient staff, over time without bonuses	Available system of communication (phone calls, reports)	No communication credit, no feedback from reports to hierarchy	Hold monthly staff meeting	Distortion of plan of work due to assignment to other duties,	Hold weekly evaluation meetings	No serious measures taken against recalcitrant

3.5.4.3.7: SERVICE: Store Accountant

MISSION: Receives and takes care of durable material and dispatched them e.g. stationeries

Table 8.6: Store Accountant

Personnel		Material		Communication		Planning of activities		Evaluation of activities	
Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses

Availability for work, Gain more knowledge on training in the council Motivation Good relationship with colleagues	Insufficient means of transportation	Availability of work materials(Journals, ordre de sortir/d'entrer SRV/SIV, appreciative forms for monthly account, pens stapling machine, calculator etc)Availability of auxiliary	No office	Good Communication system put in place		Knowledge of what to do and how to do it Planning is done daily		Control team anytime from Yaoundé Control from councillors 3 times a year.	
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3.5.4.3.8 SERVICE: CIVIL STATUS SECRETARY

Mission: Registration of birth certificate, Registration of marriages, Registration of death certificates upon application, Dipe clerk, cross checking of council bills, register them and pass for payment

Table 8.7: Civil Status Secretary

Personnel		Material		Communication		Planning of activities		Evaluation of activities	
Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses
Availability for work, Trained accountant	-Late coming sometimes due to irregular salary,	Availability of work materials(birth certificates registers, death certificate registers, stamps, stationeries etc)	Inufficient stationeries	Good Communication system put in place	Lack of communication means with colleagues (office phones)	Knowledge of what to do and how to do it		Monthly evaluation of activities; Biannual evaluation of activities by the mayor impromptu, Yearly cross checking of books by the Court	

3.5.4.3.9 SERVICE: SANITATION OFFICER

MISSION: Controls cleanliness of the municipality

Table 8.8: Sanitation Officer

Personnel		Material		Communication		Planning of activities		Evaluation of activities	
Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Qualified staff</p> <p>Good job performance</p> <p>-Regular refuse disposal</p> <p>Good collaboration with communities</p>	<p>-Late coming sometimes at work due to irregular salary</p> <p>-Insufficient staff</p> <p>-Insufficient motivation</p> <p>-No medical assistance to staff</p> <p>-Political barriers</p>	<p>Availability of identification badges and work material</p> <p>- Availability of Council convocations</p>	<p>Insufficient logistics (pen, papers, office)</p> <p>-No sanitation uniforms,</p> <p>-No mask</p> <p>-Insufficient disinfectants,</p> <p>-Unavailability of Abetments (notice booklets for recalcitrant citizens to the Council),</p> <p>No dumping,</p> <p>Insufficient fencing of animals.</p> <p>Lack of inter service collaboration(S D O issuing a license to an off license owner without a toilet</p> <p>Political barriers</p>	<p>Good communication system put in place</p>		<p>Available work plan</p>	<p>Disruption of the plan of action either through meetings or other assignments</p>	<p>-weekly evaluation</p> <p>-Assess daily activities like checking those convoked and those who responded to the convocations,</p>	<p>-Lack of administrative evaluation such as not checking the difficulties faced, but evaluation is based only on finances.</p> <p>Lateness in meeting target due to poor transportation facilities.</p>

3.5.4.3.10: SERVICE: PARK COLLECTOR

Function of personnel: collect outgoing fee tax in the park, staff representative

Mission: Ensures the collection of taxes from various parks

Table 8.9: Park Collector

Personnel		Material		Communication		Planning of activities		Evaluation of activities	
Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses
Availability for work, -Good relationship with colleagues.	-Late coming due to insufficient means of transportation, Reluctance to work without motivation	Availability of receipt booklet	No pens, papers No stapling machine	Good Communication system put in place	Lack of communication means with colleagues (office phones)	Plan upcoming meetings; plan end of year meetings	No knowledge of work planning kit	-Monthly activity evaluation done by S.G; -Staff evaluation by staff representative bi monthly -Use of annual mark sheet to evaluate staff.	-Availability for work, -Good relationship with colleagues.

3.5.4.3.11 SERVICE: VOUCHER CLERK

Mission: Preparation of vouchers for council commitments, salary vouchers, bills, assistance (schools, hospitals and roads) entertainment vouchers during meetings, vouchers for missions with the council, transportation of councillors.

Table 8.10: Voucher Clerk

Personnel		Material		Communication		Planning of activities		Evaluation of activities	
Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses
Availability for work Ability to assume an absent colleague's duty Prompt at work Good relationship with colleagues Willingness to acquire new knowledge.	Late coming due to insufficient means of transportation, Reluctance to work in the field without motivation	Availability of working materials (Ledgers, pens, papers, and calculators etc)		Good Communication system put in place	Lack of communication means with colleagues (office phones)	Weekly planning on market days	No knowledge of work planning kit	Monthly activity evaluation done by S.G; Staff evaluation by staff representative bi monthly Use of annual mark sheet to evaluate staff.	

3.5.4.3.12 SERVICE: GENERAL SUPERVISOR AND PRIVATE SECRETARY

Function of the secretary: Private Secretary to the mayor, Revenue collector and work supervisor in the council

Mission: links the public to the mayor, handles incoming and outgoing correspondences and mails to the mayor. Handles the Mayor's private correspondences.

Personnel		Material		Communication		Planning of activities		Evaluation of activities	
Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses

Availability for work Good relationship with colleagues Anxiety to acquire more knowledge using the council library Prompt at work	-Late coming due to insufficient means of transportation, -No motivation	Availability of working materials(tax receipt booklet, assessment booklets/papers)		Good Communication system put in place		Weekly planning on market days	No knowledge of planning kit	-Monthly activity evaluation done by S.G; -Staff evaluation by staff representative bi monthly -Use of annual mark sheet to evaluate staff.	-Availability for work -Good relationship with colleagues -Anxiety to acquire more knowledge using the council library -Prompt at work
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Table 8.11: General supervisor and private secretary

3.5.4.3.13: Service: Secretary General

Function: drafts the budget, executes and evaluates the budget, draws the organigram of council, organizes seminars and workshops for councilors and staff

Table 8.12: Secretary General

Personnel		Material		Communication		Planning of activities		Evaluation of activities	
Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses
Availability for work Trained and equipped		Availability of working materials, Availability of stationeries	insufficient work materials, Insufficient stationeries -No computer	Good communication		Regular planning of activities with mayor	Inconsistency in respect of work plan due to impromptu activities	Regular evaluation of activities	

3.5.4.3.14: Service: Municipal Treasury

Mission: collects revenue due authorized by mayor, pay expenditures, keep inactive values of councils, do general accounting according to council's sectorial plan open accounts for the council and manage the accounts with the financial institution, manage council revenue as provided by the law

Table 8.13: Municipal Treasury

Personnel		Material		Communication		Planning of activities		Evaluation of activities	
Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses
Availability for work -Trained and equipped	unqualified support staff -Insufficient motivation, -Irregular payment of salaries	Availability of working materials, -Availability of stationeries	insufficient work materials, -Insufficient stationeries, No computer	Good communication		Regular planning of activities with mayor	Inconsistency in respect of work plan	Regular evaluation of activities	Sometimes, proposals are not taken into consideration

3.5.4.3.15 Service: Market Masters

Mission: Market supervision, control, follow up market cleanliness, collect revenue and deposit in the council treasury

Personnel: 7

Table 8.14: Market Masters

Personnel		Material		Communication		Planning of activities		Evaluation of activities	
Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses

<p>- Availability for work</p> <p>Comfortable with the number of personnel (7);</p> <p>-Committed and master their job,</p> <p>-Trained market masters,</p> <p>-Payment satisfaction</p>	<p>-Late coming sometimes due to irregular payment of salaries</p> <p>- Insufficient motivation due to non payment of allocated job allowances,</p> <p>-Insufficient market cleaners</p> <p>-No proper instrument for personnel management leading to disrespect of hierarchy,</p> <p>-Lack of security guards</p> <p>-Irregular payment of salaries,</p> <p>-Risk allowances not paid to market masters,</p> <p>Transportation difficulties</p> <p>The council does not take care of transportation of workers to and from the markets.</p>	<p>Availability of working materials(tax receipt booklet, assessment booklets/papers, identification badges),</p> <p>-Availability of tools for cleaning the market</p>	<p>All Markets not fenced (main and cattle)</p> <p>- Insufficient stationeries ,</p> <p>-No provision of ropes for temporal gate,</p> <p>-No provision of uniforms,</p> <p>-No market office</p>	<p>Communication System</p> <p>Put in Place</p>	<p>No provision of Phone and communication credit ,</p> <p>-No provision for transport allowances,</p> <p>-Poor sensitization of population on revenue collection</p>	<p>-Holding of Monthly meetings,</p> <p>-Gate rotation (bimonthly) ,</p> <p>- Assignment of duties put on a chart,</p> <p>-Good duty Disclosure (every morning)</p>	<p>-Poor consultation between market masters and executive leading to distortion of planned activities,</p>	<p>-Frequent evaluation of activities, every market day in the evening</p> <p>-Monthly report to the executive</p> <p>-Monthly report on personnel performance,</p> <p>-Poor performance due to age.</p>	
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3.5.4.3.16 SERVICE: CHAIRMAN OF TENDERS' BOARD

Mission: Discuss contracts not less than 5 million, decide on them, and make necessary proposals to mayor, Convokes and chairs board meetings, Transmits board resolutions to contracting authority (mayor), Sends copies of minutes to ARMP and funding body.

Table 8.15: Chairman of tenders' board

Personnel		Material		Communication		Planning of activities		Evaluation of activities	
Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses	Strengths	Weaknesses
Ability to decide on their own with no external influence			No office at the moment	Good communication with mayor	No budget allocation in previous	Knowledge of what is to be done		Semester evaluation of plan of activities	
Well equipped and well informed for their work						Strict follow up of drawn plan			

3.5.4.4: Organization and functions of Municipal Councilors.

The Babessi council has 1 principal Mayor, 4 deputies: 1 female and 3 male

There were thirty five (35) as indicated below

But only thirty three (33) are active, one is of late and one other resigned.

Table 9: List of councilors

	IDENTIFICATION	DATE OF BIRTH	SEX	BASIC TRAINING	TRAINING RECEIVED AS COUNCILLOR	SOCIO PROFESSION	CLAN	POLITICAL PARTY	ONBSERVATION

1.	TIKANJO STEPHEN	09/02 /75	M	Junior Diploma in Law, Higher Teacher's Training Certificate 1 st cycle(DEPS 1) 1 st Degree in History	role of a mayor budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	TEACHER	BABUNGO	SDF	Even though they have received these training many do not still master their roles as councillors and they have requested for more trainings
2.	NJOH MEMEYAH OSCAR WEHTIKWO	06/01/69	M	FSLC	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	TRADER	BABESSI	SDF	
3.	MUH LUAS	10/05/48	M	Standard 5	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	FARMER	BANGOLAN	SDF	
4.	TAMFU ENUSA KONNIGONGOH	1953	M	Diploma in Buisness English, equivalent O/L	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project	FARMER	BABA1	SDF	

					identification and execution, etc				
5.	KWAKIENG AMSHATU	1942	M	Did not go to school	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	HOUSE WIFE	BABA1	SDF	
6.	NKESE TUMENTA PETER	14/03/50	M	Standard 6	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	TRADER	BABUNGO	SDF	
7.	NJIKAM PUOMUEN YAKUBA	06/06/68	M	FSLC	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	TRADITIONAL DOCTOR	BABESSI	SDF	
8.	SEKAR WALTERS NJOYA	12/10/55	M	Standard 6	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	CLERICAL	BANGOLAN		

9.	NCHINDA JOHN BUTIKEH	15/06/67	M	FSLC	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	CARPENTER	BABUNGO	SDF	
10.	LEBOH SEIDU NDAYER	10/02/74	M	A/L	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc		BABA1	SDF	
11.	MALATOU MARY	15/08/41	F	FSLC	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	HOUSEWIFE	BABESSI	SDF	
12.	SAIKI BUBA	02/01/50	M	FSLC	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	FARMER	BANGOLAN	SDF	
13.	KOMETA CECILIA	1956	F	Standard 6	budget elaboration, human rights, public	HOUSEWIFE	BABUNGO	SDF	

					communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc				
14.	SHIPUH MARY	1960	F	Standard 6	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	HOUSEWIFE	BABA1	SDF	
15.	JAMES TESIEH MBIPEFAH	13/05/68	M	Form 3	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	TRADER	BANGOLAN	SDF	
16.	WUNOH NKWOTUH EDRISU	1937	M	Did not go to school	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	TRADER	BABESSI	SDF	
17.	BIRI USMANU	1955	M	FSLC	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a	ARABIC TEACHER	BABA1	SDF	

					municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc				
18.	MUANZA SAIDU NDISANG	1941	M	FSLC	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	FARMER	BANGOLAN	SDF	
19.	WEITI JOHN NJU KWING	1943	M	GRADE 1 TEACHER	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	FARMER/TEACHER	BABUNGO	SDF	
20.	NZEMBAYIE DAVID TITAKU	05/01/68	M	O/L	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	FARMER	BABESSI	SDF	
21.	MBONGJOH FORCHU MARTIN	13/03/47	M	Standard 6	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	FARMER	BABA1	SDF	

					etc				
22.	TEMEH SADATOU ZOUPOMBI	03/02/70	F	FSLC	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	HOUSEWIFE	BABUNGO	SDF	
23.	WIRBA IBRAHIM MBAGHIA	03/06/45	M	FSLC	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	FARMER	BANGOLAN	SDF	
24.	NCHOKU CLADYS NCHIVE	25/12/69	F	FSLC	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	HOUSEWIFE	BABESSI	SDF	
25.	SOPSE JAJIH GEORGES	1956	M	O/L	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	DRIVER	BABESSI	SDF	

26.	YESEH AUGUSTINE LAMBI	1936	M	Standard 6	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	FARMER	BABUNGO	SDF	
27.	TATAPONG EMMANUEL	1964	M	FSLC	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	TAILOR	BANGOLAN	SDF	
28.	TITANAWA ADAMU	1947	M	Did not go to school	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	FARMER	BABA1	SDF	
29.	TAWASE MAGHO JOHN	03/07 /59	M	FSLC	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	FARMER	BANGOLAN	SDF	
30.	NAH MARTHA	1959	F	Did not go to school	budget elaboration, human rights, public	HOUSEWIFE	BABESSI	SDF	

					communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc				
31.	TANDA JOHN NDI GHAMBERE	22/03/48	M	Standard 4	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	FARMER	BABESSI	SDF	
32.	TITA CAROLINE NWEGELA	03/09/67	F	FSLC	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	FARMER	BABA1	SDF	
33.	MUNDIFA ISOFA TATAH	1965	M	FSLC	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	FARMER	BANGOLAN	SDF	

34.	GUEKENYI ADAMU	1945	M	FSLC	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	FARMER	BABESSI	SDF	
35.	VEKECHOTE MEKE EMMANUEL	04/07/68	M	FSLC	budget elaboration, human rights, public communication, decentralization, role of a municipal councilor, project identification and execution, etc	FARMER	BABESSI	SDF	

The councilors are involved in the functioning of the council in that they attend council sessions and are involved in the budgetary session of the council.

Table 10: functions of the councilors in the management of the council

Number of sessions	According to the law there ought to be four (04) sessions, in a year in all councils. In the past three years they have been holding two (02) sessions per year. The first in March and the last in November
Role in council management	Follow up of council budget Some are chair persons of technical committees, Sensitize population on council through meetings in their constituencies , Evaluate activities of councilors and executive , Sanction councilors and executive

	<p>Serve as middlemen between council and population</p> <p>Propose projects to council</p>
Role in the orientation of the council budget	All chair persons of the four committees together with the council executive draw the budget and defend during general session
Role in the control of council budget (finance committee)	<p>Meet with revenue collectors to see how much has been collected and spent</p> <p>Follow up the execution of the budget</p> <p>Write financial reports</p>
Means of communication of population to council	<p>Invite councilors to their meetings,</p> <p>The population attend the same social meetings with councilors and use these avenues to communicate their concerns to the council</p> <p>Members of the communities can come directly to the council and pose their problems</p>
Means of internal communication	<p>Through telephone,</p> <p>Verbal communication,</p> <p>Through invitation letters</p>
Means of communication from council to population	<p>Creation of bill boards in all villages where information is posted,</p> <p>Councilors are members of the same social groups and there information is passed out to the communities,</p> <p>Councilors attend traditional council meetings in villages,</p> <p>Councilors hold monthly meetings with members of their various constituencies to identify micro projects and submit proposal to the council for funding (new initiative, and each constituency is entitled to 500.000frs),</p>

Nature of information	<p>Inform the population on council activities</p> <p>Inform the population on council approved budget</p> <p>inform the population of important/ strategic meetings</p>
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Still in line with the organization and functioning of the councilors, they constitute the various committees put in place in the management of the council as follows:

Table11: Functions of various committees

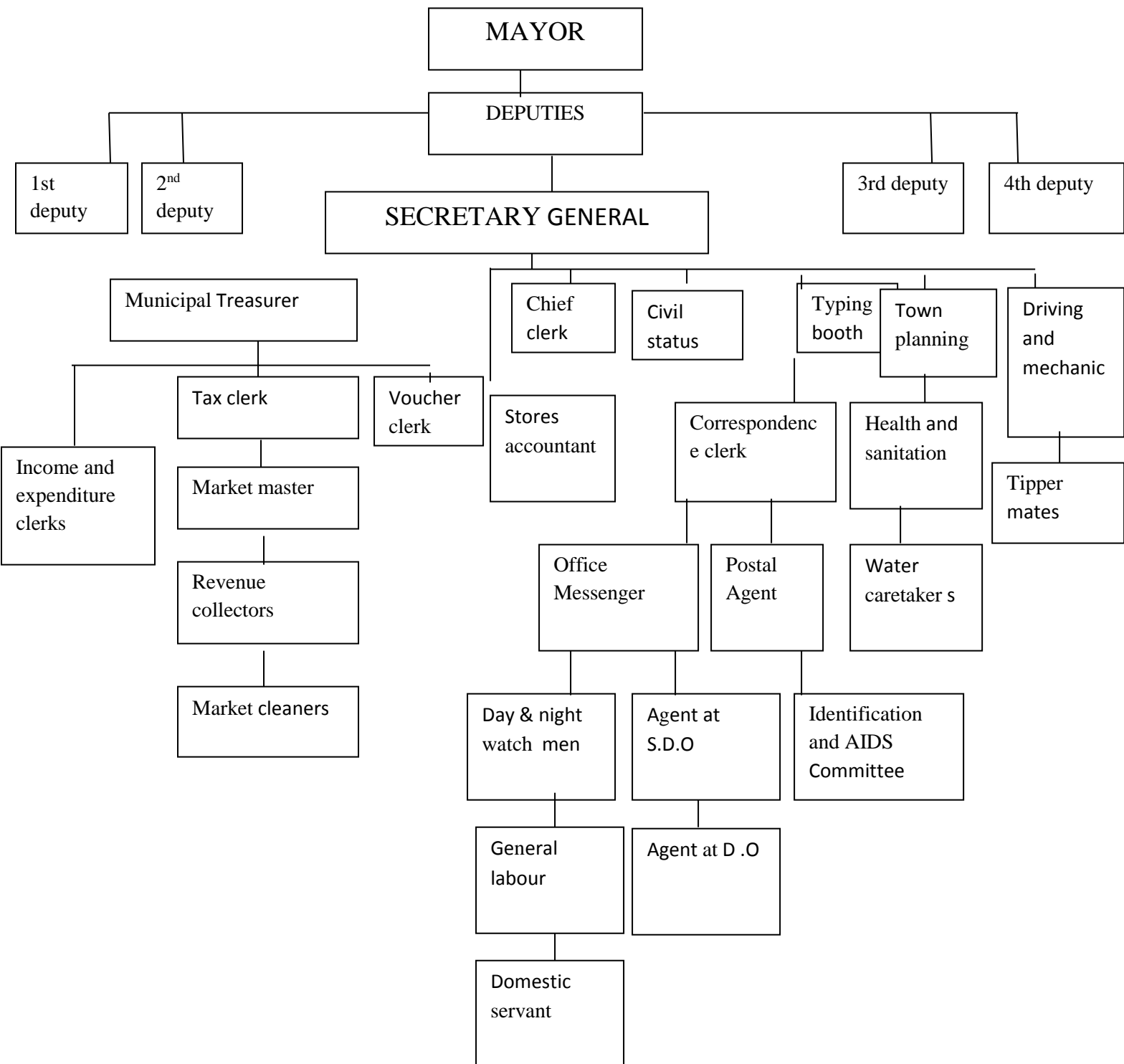
No	Function of the committees	Composition	Functioning				
			Number of meetings	Discussion topics	Realized activities	Ongoing activities	Means
1	Infrastructure	8 members : 1 female, 7 male Nchida john,Leboh Seidou,Njikam Yakuba,Muanza Ndisang, Saiki Buba, Nah Martha,Wunon Edrisu, James Tesieh	At least four times a year; sits prior to every session and when need arises	-Look at the domain of need -Where there is a need, write a project proposal	<p>Visited completed projects:</p> <p><u>Bangolan:</u> GS Bangolan, GS Nchotchembere</p> <p><u>Babal:</u> GS Mbaghangha Baba 1 GS Membeh</p> <p><u>Babessi:</u> GS Nchingong</p> <p><u>Babungo:</u></p>	<p>Njivah water supply</p> <p>Slaughter slaps in Babungo and Bangolan</p> <p>Market sheds in Babessi and Bangolan</p>	<p>-Funding is from FEICOM loans ,council budget and other funding bodies, VSO, Plan Cameroon, PNDP, GP DERUDEP (building of classrooms, meat slab, sales points and a toilet)</p> <p>-Use Hilux for transportation</p> <p>-Subvention from ministry of Basic</p>

					GS Moukang GS Nkah Finkwi Meneh bridge		Education, and most activities are voluntary
2	Social Affairs	7 members: 3 females, 4 males Nchoku Cladys, Komenta Cecilia, Tenda John, Sopse Georges, Kwakieng Amshatu, Meke Emmanuel, Yeseh Augustine	At least four times; sits prior to every session and when need arises	-See about the wellbeing of the council area -Propose suggestions on social wellbeing of the council area	-Gave holiday jobs to pupils and students -Gave subsidies to schools (first aid boxes) -Bought prizes for students on youth day -Sponsored youth tournaments during holidays -Sponsored Agric shows -Built toilet at Babessi market -Recruited 40 teachers for primary schools -Set up sanitary inspection teams in all markets	Inventory of : elderly people, people living with HIV/AIDS, and orphans	-Council budget -Allocations from ministry of basic education

3	Finance	7 members :2 females, 5 males; Weiti John ,Titanawaadamu, sekar Walters, Temeh Zoupombi, Malatou Mary,Tumenta Peter	At least four times; prior to every session and when need arises	-Budget proposal, follow up budget consumption/ execution -Appreciate the cost of project proposal and see if there is any budgetary allocations, meets with all sectorals to draw up the council budget within the sub Division	-Presented the proposed budget in session for validation -Evaluated financial activities -Prepare and produce financial reports		
4	Natural resource	5 members :1 female: Forchu Martin,Wirba Ibrahim,Biri Usman,Tita Caroline,Tawase Magho,Mundifa Isofa	At least four times; prior to every session and when need arises	-Identify various sources of income, -Identify natural resources which can generate income (quarry sites, sand pits, grazing areas), -Discuss on environmental issues.		-Demarcation of council land -Regeneration of council forest	Council budget, seedling for forest regeneration given by VSO staff

5	Tender board	6 members chairman: Ali Amidou Tamfu Enusa, Erika Ghanyen, Abbay Wilson, Muis Lucas, Leboh Seidou,	Meet four times before handing over a contract; sit for contracts worth 5 million francs and above	Discuss on process of selection of contractor and award of contract	Water project in Baba1, Bridge project in Babessi, 2 classrooms in GS Toh Sofi in Babungo; Recruitment of Council Development officer and Financial agent of the council.	Bridge in Babessi	FEICOM, Babessi council budget; PNDP, BIP Council vehicles put at their disposal for transportation, sitting allowances to motivate and facilitate work
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THE ORGANIGRAMME



The above organigramme is that which ought to be followed in all councils as given by the ministry of territorial administration and decentralization, and maintenance of law and order. Unfortunately; this does not perfectly suit the context of the Babessi Council. There are some post which do not yet exist and so the SG in collaboration with the VSO staff are working on adapting the organigramme to their context.

3.5.4.5: Financial resources of the council

The council has different sources of resources. Its internal sources are linked to its environment which are mostly taxes, for it is where it has control from the actors from whom it collect these axes. There are also external sources including loans.

3.5.4.5.1: Internal resources

The council internal sources are collection of park fees, loading fees, ordinary parking of cars and fees here depend on type of car, from sand and stone diggers, from usage of laterite by builders, collection of revenue in all four main markets, cattle markets, little ruminant (goat) markets and sales of communal stamps.

3.5.4.5.2: External sources

These are funds from FEICOM, loans from FEICOM, VSO, decentralized transferred credits especially from Basic Education, and now PNDP

3.5.4.6: Elaboration process and budget follow up

At the end of the fiscal year of the council, following the laws governing the councils a sessions meets where the council budget is elaborated, and the municipal councilors vote the budget. But before this the executive prepares the budget and presents at the session. This usually takes place in the month of March. The supervisory authority validates the budget

3.5.4.7: State of Council management

As concerns the management of human resources, the labor code and the laws governing the council guide in the recruitment of staff. They have their job description and they function as such. No terms of promotion, the mayor uses his discretion to recruit at a certain category, while the ministry posts staff of a certain category. Every two years the staff is entitle to advancement, but this is done on the basis of an evaluation. There is a confidential report for each staff. The concerned fills part of the form and the evaluator completes it. The staff only receives the form at the end of a sitting of a commission. This evaluation is done discretely. This evaluation which begins with the SG, then the mayor, after that a commission is called with the representation of the Inspection of Labour, and it is chaired by the SDO. When the staff scores above 10 which is the average score then he/she is qualified for advancement. For motivation, there are budget heads to it, but it is not applied

3.5.4.8: Budget structure of the last three exercises

Summary of Revenue Budget structure for the last three exercises in Babessi Council

Table12.1: Revenue

SN	YEAR	FUNCTIONING BUDGET (FCFA)	INVESTMENT BUDGET (FCFA)	TOTAL (FCFA)
1	2008	173,100,000	38,000,000	211,100,000
2	2009	179,702,318	38,000,000	217,702,318
3	2010	111,702,318	49,426,906	161,191,906

Source: Babessi council budget from 2008-2010

Summary Expenditure Budget for the Last Three Exercises in Babessi Council

Table12.2: Expenditure

SN	YEAR	FUNCTIONING BUDGET (FCFA)	INVESTMENT BUDGET (FCFA)	TOTAL (FCFA)
1	2008	117,693,342	93,406,658	211,100,000
2	2009	116,802,318	100,900,000	217,702,318
3	2010	72,237,271	88,815,635	161,191,906

Source: Babessi council budget from 2008-2010

3.5.4.9: Collection/ Recovery mechanism of financial resources

Once the budget is drawn, and the financial ceiling known, the council organizes itself such that revenue is collected to meet up with that which they plan to do in that fiscal year. The main sources of revenue are the market collections. The four deputies to the principal Mayor are in charge of following up the revenue collectors who are generally seven in numbers. They have tickets which are given out against a certain amount. This is usually done during the market day of each of the markets in the villages. Other sources of revenue collection are park fees, loading fees, ordinary parking of cars and fees here depend on type of car, from sand and stone diggers, from usage of laterite by builders. There are two market masters who also are involved in organizing the collection of revenue in all four main markets, cattle markets, little ruminant (goat) markets. Sales of communal stamps also constitute a source of revenue for

the council. Collections are paid into the treasury. The MT is directly concerned with this activity. She supervises and receives collections to transfer into council's account.

3.5.4.10: Structure of the administrative accounts of the last three exercises.

Statement of revenue

Table13.3: Summary of Revenue Account for the Last Three Years

SN	YEAR	RECURRENT REVENUE (FCFA)	INVESTMENT REVENUE (FCFA)	TOTAL (FCFA)	% Recurrent	% Investment
1	2008	77 6 34 075	426 906	78 060 891	99.5%	0.5%
2	2009	179 702 318	38 000 000	217 702 318	82.5%	17.5%
3	2010	193 564 347	65 550 000	259 114 347	74.7%	25.3%

Source: Babessi council administrative accounts from 2008-2010

Statement of expenses

Table14.4: Summary of Expenditure Account for the Last Three Years

SN	YEAR	RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL	% Recurrent Expenditure	%Investment Expenditure
1	2008	47 092 513	29 580 248	76 942 761	61.2%	38. 4%
2	2009	116 802 313	100 900 000	217 702 318	53.7%	46.3%
3	2010	161 191 906	187 582 572	348 774 478	46.2%	53.8%

Source: Babessi council administrative accounts from 2008-2010

Table15.5: Level of Investments

SN	YEAR	BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	DIFFERENCE	REMARKS
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1	2008	78 060 891	76 942 761	1 118 220	
2	2009	100 900 000	77 628 445	23 271 555	
3	2010	193 564 347	187 582 572	5 981 775	

Source: Babessi council administrative accounts from 2008-2010

3.5.5: Management mode of council heritage

The management mode is such that the stores accountant keeps records of all the assets; keeps an inventory of them. She signs out assets, and ensures it is brought back. She receives and takes care of durable material and dispatches them e.g. stationeries. She is under the supervision of the Lord Mayor.

Table: 16: assets of the council

Natural assets	Date of acquisition	Value of acquisition	Functioning state	Source of funding /mode of acquisition	Date put into service	Property	Mode of management / control on usage	Maintenance system	Observation
Land	1947 under Ndop Council		Has eucalyptus forest which has been ravaged by fire	Inherited from the then Ndop council, which was given by the population (Fon)	1996	Now Babessi council	Under the supervision of natural resource committee	Demarcation still in process Regeneration	Demarcation of the land is still in process
Infrastructure: Council complex	1997		Under construction	Council budget	1998	Babessi Council	Used for council services	Ongoing project	

Buildings: mayors residence	2004	1.900.000	Under construction	Council budget			Mayors official residence	Ongoing project	If the cost of maintenance is below five million it is at the discretion of the lord mayor, but if it is above, then the selection of contractor will go through a Tender's Board
Transport material : 1, 20 ton tipper	20 ton tipper 1996	19 Million	Broken down completely	Local collection	1996	Babessi Council	Council services , under the control of lord mayor		There is consideration to sell the tipper and buy a 20 ton tipper
Hilux Service cars , bike	Hilux double cabine bought in 2004	16.400.00 0	Functional	Council budget Local collection	2004	Babessi Council	Council services , under the control of lord mayor		
	Tercel 4X4 bought in 1997	3.600.000	Under repairs	Local collection	1997	Babessi Council	Council services , under the control of lord mayor		
	Mayor's car 2008	4.900.000	Functional	Local collection Council	2008	Babaessi Council	Council services , under the control of Lord mayor		
	Bike bought in 2009	500.000F	Functional but not being used	Local collection	2009	Babessi Council	Council services , under the control of Lord		

							mayor		
Forest: eucalyptus plantation	1960	Inherited	Under regeneration	Council budget	1996	Babessi council	Under the supervision of Natural Resource Committee		Plants given by VSO staff
All open sheds in main markets 126 (Baba I-66, Babessi-24, Bangolan-36)	1997/2009	34.300.000	Functional	Council budget	1997/2009	Babessi Council	Shade controller		
Big meat slaps in village markets (one under construction)	2010	8.000.000	Under construction	GP DERUDEP/ Council	2010	Babessi Council	Market master		
Toilets in markets(3 markets- Babungo, Babal Babessi)	2009	2.600.000	Functional	Council budget	2009	Babessi Council	Sanitary officier		
Bill boards in constituencies	2009	100.000	Functional	Council budget	2009	Babessi Council			
3 Computer	2008 &2011	2.100.000	Functional	Council budget	2008 /2011	Babessi Council	Stores accountant	Given out to technicians incase of break down	

Photo copier	2008	900.000	Functional	Council budget	2008	Babessi council	Stores accountant	Given out to technicians incase of break down	
Printer	2008	200.000	Functional	Council budget	2008	Babessi Council	Stores accountant	Given out to technicians incase of break down	
Chairs and tables for deputy mayors , SG& MT	2003	4.000.000	Functional	Council budget	2003	Babessi council	Stores accountant		
Mayor's chair & table	2003	1.000.000	Functional	Council	2003	Babessi	Stores accountant		
Chairs for other staff	-	Inherited from Ndop council	Functional	Inherited	1996	Babessi council	Stores accountant		

3.5.6: Management of relations

3.5.7: Relations between the council and its head

The supervisory authority is the Senior Divisional Officer (S.D.O).

He approves the budget and administrative accounts with the new orientation of the decentralization process.

Table 17: Relations between the council and authority

Institution	Existence of relationship	With who	Nature of relationship	Content of relationship	Existence of meeting	Frequency	Existence of conflicts	Nature of conflict	Observation
SDO	Yes , it is the supervisory authority	SDO, 1 st Assistant	cordial	Administrative activities, he approves budget administrative accounts , presides official council events	Yes	There are statutory meetings where the SDO attends, like the Council session, Commission for staff advancement. Sometimes he is invited to either preside over some ceremonies or to launch an activity.	No	-	-

Table 18: Relations between the council and technical services

Institution	Nature of relationship	Content of relationship	Existence of meeting	frequency	Existence of conflicts	Nature of conflict	Observation
SDO	cordial	Administrative activities, he approves budget administrative accounts , presides official council events	Yes	There are statutory meetings where the SDO attends, like the Council session, Commission for staff advancement. Sometimes he is invited to either preside over some ceremonies or to launch an activity.	No	-	-
Agriculture and Rural Development	Cordial	Organize agro-pastoral shows together at sub divisional level	yes	when there is an event which needs its presence	No	-	-
Basic Education	Cordial	Assist in recruiting primary school teachers, improving infrastructures, building schools, toilets , give pupils	Yes	when there is an event which needs its presence	No	-	-

		holiday jobs					
Secondary Education	Cordial	Give students holiday jobs , award prizes to best students on youth day, construction of classrooms ; given 51 computers to secondary school	Yes	when there is an event which needs its presence	No	-	-
Public Health	Cordial	Cooperate on hygiene and sanitation activities	No regular meetings	No regular meetings	NO	-	-
Public works	Cordial	Attend budgetary sessions, work on council roads, they have light equipment for road maintenance	When need be	When need be	NO	-	-
Labour and social security	Cordial	Assist in budgetary session , workers rights, a member of staff advancement commission assist in recruitment and staff classification	Yes	When need be	No	-	-
FEICOM	Cordial	Gives them their due revenue from CAC; gives loan for council projects	-	When need be	-	-	-
ARMP		Look into contract award, tenders boards submit reports to them on contract award	-	When there is a need	-	-	-
Treasury		Go through administrative accounts	-	When need be	No	-	-
Taxation	Cordial	Assist in revenue collection	-	Mostly on market days	No	-	-
Forces of law and order	Fair	Maintain law and order in council area, control vehicles	-	No meetings	-	-	-

PNDP	good	Training of MT, SG, Tender's board, Mayors	-	When need be	No	-	-
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3.5.8: Decentralized Co-operation

Following the new orientation on law of decentralization, there are some ministries which have transferred competences to the council. These are MINEDUB, MINESEC, MINTP, Labour, MINADER, MINSANTE, MINEE, MINAS, and MINPROFF. This is in principle according to the council. But that which is very operational is with Basic education. The tender's board procedure is respected when contracts are above five million francs

Table19: Relations between the council, traditional chieftaincies and religious congregations.

Institution	Nature of Relationship	Content of Relationship	Existence of meeting	frequency	Existence of conflicts	Nature of conflict	Observation
Traditional authorities	cordial	Use palace as place for meetings, They help sensitization during events , -Attend council meetings when invited, -Councilors attend traditional council meetings , -Assist in development t projects	Yes	When invited	No	-	-
Religious congregations	Cordial	-Attend council meetings when invited -Assist in development -They assist in sensitization and mobilization in phase of events	yes	when need arises	No	-	-

Table 20: Relations between the council and the civil society

Institution	Nature of relationship	Content of relationship	Existence of meeting	frequency	Existence of conflicts	Nature of conflict	Observation
Plan Cameroon	cordial	Construction of schools -provision of potable water to schools and individuals -Construction of toilets in schools	yes	When need be	No	-	-
GP- DERUPDEP	Cordial	-fund projects (sale slaps, meat slaps, roads etc) -carryout community development plans	when need arises	when need arises	No	-	-
UNVDA	Cordial	Work with rice farmers , maintain farm to market roads	When need be	When need be	No	-	-
Political parties	Fair	Development projects	As need be	As need be	Sometimes	-	-
VDA	Cordial	Assist in development projects	As need be	As need be	-	-	-
VSO	Very good	Assist the council in groups of work, gave plant for regeneration council forest, done diverse training to staff and councilors, CIG and individuals, assisted in the financing of community projects Facilitated the twining of Babessi council and council in England in the area of Basic Education: Forty Hill school with GS Babungo and Brettenham with GS Babessi	yes	Very often	No	-	-

United Cities and Councils of Cameroon (UCCC)	Cordial	Have a joint project with UCCC aimed at computerizing all financial, filing and civil status systems within the council	Yes	When called	No	-	-
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3.5.9: Citizens' control of council management

The citizen's role in council management is not very pronounced. Since the council is called upon to publish its budget, they have a right to ask question on what is going on at the council. Also council sessions are open to everyone who wishes to attend and listen to deliberations. This is also an opportunity to understand what is happening in the council. The council with the help of the VSO volunteer has instituted the council constituency projects where each councilor holds meetings in his/her constituency and does a need assessment, propose a project for funding. Through this they can know what is happening and follow up execution of project. Also, the councilors

3.5.10: An external and critical look on the council

After carrying out the diagnosis; a global and external look of the council is consolidated in the table below:

Table21: SWOT

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
-Willingness of the council to train its personnel (3 currently in CEFAM), Presence of four major markets for revenue collection, Availability of Centime from FEICOM, Progressive incoming of decentralized allocations (13 ministries for the council), Presence of council assets for income generation, Available service vehicles:3 vehicles (1 hilux and 2 Tercels),	Not all workers are well trained, Limited sources of income to sustain the council, Insufficient income generating assets, Insufficient means of transportation of workers to and from markets, Unfenced markets which limits revenue collection, Non existence of technical department,	-Decentralization process, -Presence of PNDP Program, -Presence and availability of VSO staff, -Existence of laterite (% paid to the council by contractors using it, -Tarring of road More reinforcement from tax	-Non demarcation of council land (leading to encroachment from community and conflicts), -Insufficient trained staff which cause them not to meet up with challenges of present time, -Non payment of taxes will affects council revenues, Poor farm to market roads, Apart from the market and council sheds, there is no other means of

<p>Available council complex,</p> <p>Good Resources management,</p> <p>Ability to employ teachers with proceeds from decentralization allocation (MINBASE),</p> <p>Ability to provide holiday jobs for pupils & students,</p> <p>Ability to provide prize to students during youth activities (youth day & holiday tournaments),</p> <p>Availability of human resources,</p> <p>Availability of electricity,</p> <p>Ability to construct a permanent mayor's residence(under construction)</p> <p>Provision of work materials(identification badges, stationeries, cleaning tools etc),</p> <p>Good handling of social matters,</p> <p>Provision of women's day uniform to female workers,</p> <p>Availability of natural resources(quarries of sand, white ground, stone, laterite)</p>	<p>Non functional computers,</p> <p>Insufficient Financial Resources,</p> <p>Insufficient office space for staff,</p> <p>No offices for market masters,</p> <p>Insufficient vehicles and means of transportation due to bad roads,</p> <p>Unavailability of heavy duty equipment (caterpillar, trucks),</p> <p>Lack of first Aid box (fire extinguisher, etc),</p> <p>Insufficient equipment for night watch men,</p> <p>Insufficient workers,</p> <p>Unprotected revenue and tax collectors,</p> <p>Non respect of payment of % for used laterite by contractors ,</p> <p>Staff and others hardly receive decision orders concerning them</p>	<p>collection team from Ndop</p>	<p>generating income,</p> <p>Irregularity of salaries affecting staff productivity,</p>
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3.6. Economic Activities

3.6.1: Agriculture

Because of its large and flat nature of its soil, this subdivision depends entirely on agriculture. In the rural areas, agriculture is mostly for subsistence. Farmers use hoes, cutlasses and other small farm tools. They are less concerned about improved seeds and the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides does almost not exist. In this system, the slash and burn system is still very dominant and has caused great destruction to the soil. Some farmers also just burn the farms when they are farming as a way of easy clearing of the land. This is a great problem to agriculture in this locality. Off course according to them, this practice gives them more yield but they do not see the long term effect of such practices. Serious work has to be undertaken to bring the people to a change of mentality and subsequently adopt a better farming method.

Home gardens are quite developed in this sub division. Villagers cultivate a variety of crops and trees around their homesteads. These home gardens represent much for the villagers as they can easily have food all year round around the homes.

In the peri urban areas, farmers carry out farming intended mostly for marketing and for income generation. What is very common in this subdivision is market gardening. They embark on huge production of tomatoes and vegetables throughout the year. During the dry season, they are bound to irrigation the farms. It should be noted that this done mostly in low land area or near the swamps. Market gardening is very developed in Babungo and Baba I. This high potential attracts a great number of non indigenes into these villages.

Table 22: The main crops produced in order of priority and tonnages include

SN	FOOD CROPS	TONAGE
1	Maize	5816.6
2	Rice	2226.9
3	Beans	2449.2
4	Soya beans	671.08
5	Colocasia	1378.4
6	Yams	1109.8
7	Groundnuts	1232.2
8	Cassava	3698.4
	PERENIALS	
9	Plantains	4101.06
10	Arabica coffee	401.75
11	Rubusta coffee	74.62

12	Oil palm	956.4
	GARDEN CROPS	
13	Tomatoes	3987.9
14	Hucklebery	312
15	Okra	871.1
16	Water melon	485.2
17	Cabbage	2056.4
18	Pepper	424.5

Source: Divisional delegation of MINADER, 2010 Statistics

3.6.2: Sylviculture

Sylvicultural activities in the council area are very poorly promoted. We commonly find trees incorporated to agricultural fields. The trees are integrated in farms for various reasons: land demarcation, to provide fuel wood for family use, to enhance soil fertility and sometimes, to fight soil erosion. Most activities in this light are the creation of life fences surrounding homes and farm lands. They serve as boundaries, windbreaks and to protect crops from stray animal invasion. They are also used for fuel wood. It is very common to find crops cultivated under trees e. g: cocoyams, sweet potatoes and bananas cultivated under palm, plum, pear and mango trees.

Nevertheless, the council has developed a large forest land in Babessi and that stands out as the major sylvicultural activity in this locality.

3.6.3: Livestock fisheries and animal industries

The animal husbandry activities here include cattle, goat, sheep, pig and local poultry rearing and broilers. There are a good number of cattle rearers in this locality. During the rainy season, the cows are kept on the hills where they are fattened and during the dry season, they have to walk long distances in the valley in search of fresh pasture. This movement of cattle brings about a lot of destruction of off season crops. This has also caused a very low practice of off season cropping in the area. Goat and sheep rearing in common with the cattle rearers but some few individuals also embark on this on small scale basis. Poultry is basically local with individuals keeping some few around their compounds for eventualities.

Pig rearing is done by some few Christian families and is intended mostly for sales. It is not in the eating habit of most of the people of this area. So, a pig kept is usually sold to traders who come in from the West region and the money used to cover other family needs.

For fishing activities, artisan fishing is what is mostly practiced in the area. The fish species available there are the Tilapia and the Mudfish. It is done at a considerable scale throughout the year. Fishing is done mostly in Bamendjin and its floods sometimes carry fish even to the rice farms. This fish is smoked and sold locally in neighbouring localities of Kom, Jakiri, Ndop and Bamenda.

Table: 23: main livestock and quantities

Animal Type	Quantity (tones, herds)	Problems/Observations
Cattle	4,300	Encroaching of farms into grazing land. Scarcity of forest (fodder). Working on wetlands (dry season) cropping.
Goats	6,000	Stray animals, destroy much crops around settlements
Sheep	5,000	Reluctant to vaccinate
Pigs	3,000	Stray and cause the greatest damage.
Birds	12,000	Mostly local birds. No vaccination
Rabbits	600	Local consumption. The population hardly inform the service about the number and other services
Guinea pig	200	Difficult to identify because they are avoiding taxes.
Fishes (in tons)	0	Reluctant to take technical advice, don't use right fishing gears.

Table24: livestock infrastructural situation

Livestock infrastructure	Number	State (temporal or permanent)	Problems/Observations
Vaccination crushes	7(Babungo)	Temporal	Eating up by white ants
Drinking troughs	00	00	
Cattle paddocks	00	00	Only individuals having
Cattle dip	1	-	Belongs to an individual
Ponds	22	Temporal	Belongs to individual
Poultry	1 (Babungo)	Permanent	Good initiative. } owned by a CIG (Pa Mati)
Pig style	1	Permanent	Good initiative
Slaughter house	1	Permanent	poorly sighted slaughter house

Source: MINEPIA Sub Delegation Babessi

3.6.4: Hunting

There is very little or no hunting activities around the council area. Most of the forest that would have hosted the animals has been cut down for farming purposes. Thus, hunting is done on a very low scale. Common animals hunted are bush fowls, rat moles and squirrels.

3.6.5: Forest Exploitation

There is very little forest in the area. The products are mostly used for carving and domestic use. Nevertheless, the four fondoms have their secret forests which are used for traditional rites.

3.6.6: Illegal collection of forestry products

Forestry products collected illegally are mainly fruits and some foods that are gathered freely from the forest. Also, there is rampant poaching.

3.6.7: Craftsmanship

The sub division is quite renowned in crafts. Most common is clay pots in Babessi. Babungo is reputed for weaving, woodcarving and blacksmithing. In effect, Babungo Palace has one of the richest museums in Cameroon and it contains carvings achieved by the late Fon.

3.6.8: Commerce

Commercial activities in this subdivision are composed of:

- weekly markets in all the four villages
- Petty trading carried out around the main agglomerations
- Marketing of foodstuffs, livestock and livestock products

It should however be noted that this activity is still very low and still needs support to organise them into groups of common articles sold.

3.6.9: Industry

Babessi Subdivision is still to undergo industrial development. The main ones found there are food processing machines and concerns mostly rice hauling machines and corn mills. No industrial activity as such exists in the area.

3.6.10: Services (banks, transport) private sector

Each village in this subdivision has a credit union, Bangolan cooperative credit union, CPAC, Babungo cooperative credit union, Babal cooperative union, and Babessi. In addition to these credit unions, there are many njangi houses (thrift and loan houses) which function weekly, bi-weekly or monthly. The transport sector is dominated by the motorbike transportation. It serves as the main inter- village and intra- village means of transport. But, there are few transport vehicles within the locality and which are mostly available on market days and country Sundays.

Table 25: Activities carried out by the population of the Babessi Council categorized

S/N	ACTIVITY	MEN	WOMEN	YOUTHS	MBOROROS	OTHER VULNERABLE
1.	Agriculture	cocoyams, maize, beans, plantains, bananas groundnuts, Irish/sweet	cocoyams, maize, beans, plantains, groundnuts, bananas Irish/sweet	cocoyams, maize, beans, plantains, bananas groundnuts, Irish/sweet	-	Tomatoes, cabbages, pepper, spices, groundnuts, bananas Irish/sweet

		potatoes, bananas, and pepper	potatoes, bananas, tomatoes and pepper	potatoes, bananas, pepper, and tomatoes		potatoes, bananas,
2.	Fishing	mudfish and Tilapia	Mud fish and Tilapia	Mud fish and Tilapia	-	-
3.	Animal Husbandry	Goats, pigs, poultry, pigs, rabbits, sheep, cattle, horses	Goats, pigs, poultry, rabbits, sheep	Goats, pigs, poultry, rabbits, sheep	Cattle, sheep, horses	Poultry and pig farming
4.	Hunting	Monkeys, birds, rat moles	-	Birds, rat moles	-	Birds, rat moles
5.	Commerce	Goats, sheep, fowls, cattle, kola nuts, beverages, cosmetics and toiletries shoes, dresses, slippers, belts, dishes and cutleries, buckets and bowls, plastics, books and Stationeries, bars, palm wine, rice, tailoring	Bean, corn, potatoes, lemon, oranges, bananas, fowls, pears, plum, mangoes, garri, kola nuts, pap, ground nut oil, palm oil, salt, soya bean, rice, smoked and fresh fish, flour, beverages, cosmetics and toiletries, bars, palm wine, vegetables, Mushroom gathering and selling	Potatoes, lemon, oranges, bananas, pears, plum, mangoes, pufpuf, beverages, cosmetics and toiletries, shoes, dresses, slippers, belts, dishes and cutleries, buckets and bowls, rice call box/credit transfer, hair dressing, off licence, brooms, tailoring Mushroom gathering and selling	Dairy products, cattle, sheep	Rice, beans, vegetables Potatoes, lemon, oranges, bananas, pears, plum, mangoes, corn garri, kola nuts, pap, ground nut oil, palm oil, salt, soya beans, tailoring, brooms Mushroom gathering and selling
6.	Exploitation of Non-timber forest products	Honey, kola nuts, plums	plums medicinal plants	passion fruits, kola nuts	-	medicinal plants, kola nuts

7.	Sylviculture	Eucalyptus sp, malingna sp, cordia platythyrsa, ficus sp, datura candida, schefflera sp, sesbania macantha or Sesban and the crotalaria sp, cypress trees palm trees, pears, mangoes, and plums, Mahogany, white wood, flowering tree species	Pears, mangoes, and plums	Pears, mangoes, and plums	-	-
8.	Craftsmanship	Fiber bags, baskets bamboo chairs, ceilings and benches, caving of frame, masks, chairs, walking staffs, mortar/pistils, clay pots	Fiber bags, baskets and, wood dishes, clay ovens	Fiber bags, baskets and wall mats, bamboo chairs, baskets, ceilings and benches, caving of frame, masks, mortar/pistils, clay pots	Calabash dishes,	Weaving of basket, bags, caps, caving of frame, masks, chairs, walking staffs, calabash dishes, wood dishes and spoons
9.	Industries	Grinding and hauling Mills	Grinding and hauling Mills	Grinding Mills	-	-
10.	Services	Cyber cafes, documentation services, tailoring, commercial transport services, mechanic, building, electrical services, teaching credit unions, cooperatives extraction of	Sewing, hair dressing, teaching, restaurants	Sewing, hair dressing, barbing, Cyber cafes, computer secretarial services, tailoring, commercial transport services, mechanics building, electrical services, Bicycle and	Transport: Bike riders, motor drivers	Call box/credit transfer , teaching , hair dressing, tailoring, petty trading

		stone and sand		bike repairers, mechanics extraction of stone and sand carpentry		
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Source: CANADEL 2011 baseline studies, Babessi

3.6.11: Potentials and constraints of the socio – economic milieu

Table 26 potentials and constraints of the socio economic milieu

Domain	Potentials	Constraints	Possible actions to be taken
Demography	Very dynamic and growing population, well populated villages, good relation within ethnic groups	High rate of mortality	Improve the living conditions of the people
Social organisations	Existence of a good number, very active in the development of the village	Poorly coordinated actions	Better coordination on their actions
Civil society	There are existing and have diverse expertise, Bringing assistance in diverse areas	Their intervention is direct to beneficiaries and very little coordination done	Coordinate the activities of organisations intervening in the area
Public services	Easy treatment of basic administrative documents, administration gets close to the people	Offices not yet available to accommodate all services	Make provisions in various budgets for the building of government offices
Agriculture	Vast fertile low lands, good soil for the cultivation of a variety of food crops, fruit trees, possibility of two season cropping if area is protected	Poor farming practices, Decline in soil fertility	Reinforce actions on soil conservation and maintenance, Ensure the practice of good farming methods
Livestock	Favourable livestock activities big and small livestock alike	Poor knowledge on improved livestock production	Build their capacity to carry on livestock production on a large scale
Forestry	Area quite good for tree planting, enough space for forestry activities	High destruction of the few existing ones	Promote afforestation
Services	Good income generated from various commercial activities	Poor use of income generated	Ensure the existence of MFE to provide various services
Commerce	Very prominent markets for food crop and livestock	Poorly organised markets, low income generated from markets	Construct and organise the various markets
Other economic	Diverse economic activities	Disorganisation in its	Organise the local

activities	spearheaded by the youths	entirety	economy per growth sector
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Source: CANADEL 2011 baseline studies, Babessi

3.7: coverage of infrastructure and basic social services by sector.

3.7.1: Education (basic and secondary)

There are 54 schools in the council area, out of which are 35 public, 5 Catholic, 3 Presbyterian, 3 Baptist (2 unauthorised) 7 Islamic and 1 lay private. All of these schools do offer educational services but not in its fullest capacity because there are all handicapped in various ways. Many still need more teachers, infrastructures like toilet facilities, permanent classrooms; good play grounds, and teaching materials.

Table 27: Primary and nursery schools in Babessi council area Babessi

S/ N	SCHOOL	NO OF STAFF				ENROLMENT			BUILDING				No of benches	
		M	F	T	No needed	B	G	T	PE R	SP	TE M	TOT AL	availa ble	Neede d
BABESSI														
1.	G.S. Babessi GRP 1	3	2	5	5	293	282	575	-	3	1	4	120	168
2.	G.S. Mambim	3	3	6	2	218	225	445	1	1	1	3	72	150
3	G.S. Tsenka	1	3	4	1	140	159	299	-	1	1	2	50	100
4	G.S. Nkankio	1	2	3	3	149	161	310	1	-	1	2	80	90
5	G.S. Nchimendui	1	3	4	2	170	145	315	2	-	-	2	130	30
6	G.S. Menua	3	1	4	3	173	171	344	1	-	1	2	16	156
7	G.S. Kokibue	1	3	4	3	165	178	343	1	-	1	2	80	92
8	EPF BABESSI	1	1	2	00	42	36	78	1	-	-	1	70	NIL
9	G.S. Mbinzeh	3	-	3	3	138	167	305	2	1	-	3	66	87
10	G.S. Nchingong	1	2	3	3	162	134	296	1	-	1	2	24	124
11	G.S. Nzomanyie	1	1	2	3	134	121	255	-	-	1	1(temporal site)	10	118
12	G.S. Babessi GRP II	1	5	6	4	294	281	575	1	1	1	3	120	168

13	G.N.S Babessi	-	2	2	00	28	36	64	-	-	1	1	02	12
BABA I														
14	G.S. Baba 1	2	5	7	1	308	301	609	2	1	2	5	150	155
15	G.S. Mbawat	1	4	5	1	147	165	312	-	-	1	1	28	128
16	G.S. Mbaghangha	2	2	4	2	150	163	313	2	-	1	3	74	83
17	G.S. Membeh	1	2	3	00	117	107	224	1	-	1	2	30	92
18	G.S. Mbanka	2	2	4	2	200	170	370	2	-	2	4	100	85
19	G.S. Mbakwa	1	4	5	2	198	193	391	2	-	-	2	24	172
20	G.S. Quebessi	1	5	6	1	213	202	415	-	1	-	1	68	140
21	G.S. Menchacha	2	2	4	1	141	111	252	1	-	1	2	70	138
22	G.S. Ngwikam	2	4	6	00	184	170	354	1	-	1	2	39	138
23	GNS Baba	-	1	1	00	18	27	45	-	-	1	1	15	10
BABUNGO														
24	G.S. Babungo	4	6	1 0	00	255	248	503	3	-	-	3	140	112
25	G.S. Toh-Nswifi	2	6	8	00	131	154	285	2	-	1	3	28	115
26	G.S. Moukang	2	3	5	1	183	168	351	1	2	-	3	90	86
27	G.S. Nka-Finkwi	2	5	7	1	233	243	476	3	1	-	4	122	116
28	G.S. Ntoh-Babungo	1	3	4	00	119	102	221	-	1	-	1	48	63
29	G.N.S. Babungo	-	1	-	1	43	33	76	1	-	-	5	08	30
BANGOLAN														
30	G.S. Babagolan	5	2	7	3	346	329	675	2	2	1	1	125	213
31	G.S. Nchotchimber e	2	4	6	00	226	215	461	1	1	1	3	46	184
32	G.S. Mapuat	1	4	5	1	165	190	355	-	-	1	1	30	148

33	G.S. Fonguh	2	2	4	4	235	233	468	-	-	2	2	30	204
34	EPF Bangolan	-	2	2	4	133	148	281	1	-	-	1	50	91
35	GNS Bangolan	-	2	2	00	22	24	46	-	-	1	1	20	10
PRIVATE SCHOOL														
36	C.S. Baba I	3	2	5	1	130	125	255	-	2	1	3	254	NIL
37	C.S. Babungo	4	1	5	1	68	78	146	1	-	1		254	NIL
38	C.S. Babessi	2	1	3	00	45	41	86	3	-	-	3	41	NIL
39	C.S. Bangolan	1	1	2	2	55	36	91	-	-	1	2	40	6
40	C.S. Mbenjeh	4	1	5	1	56	75	131	-	1	1	1	69	NIL
41	P.S. Baba I	4	1	6	2	255	230	485	1	1	1	3	200	43
42	P.S. Finkwi	3	2	6	00	90	86	176	4	1	-	4	83	NIL
43	P.S. Mbungwi	3	3	6	00	63	75	138	-	-	1	2	30	40
44	C.B.C. Bangolan	3	3	5	00	103	123	226	2	1	1	5	150	NIL
45	I.P.S. Bangolan	5	1	6	1	190	176	366	3	1	-	3	250	NIL
46	I.P.S. Mbambim	3	-	3	00	55	61	116	-	1	-	1	13	45
47	I.P.S. Babessi	2	1	3	00	39	34	73	1	-	-	1	73	NIL
48	I.P.S. Quebessi	3	2	5	00	52	58	110	-	1	-	1	06	50
49	I.P.S. Baba I	3	-	3	00	39	29	68	-		1	1	08	26
50	I.P.S. Babungo	2	1	3	00	37	25	62	-	-	1	1	04	28
51	I.P.S. Nchukebu	3	2	5	00	81	74	155	-	-	1	1	10	79
52	I.P.S. MAPUAT	1	1	2	00	37	20	57	-	-	-	00(Re nting)	5	24

Source: Inspectorate of Basis education, Babessi, 2010 Statistics

The total number of school children is 14280; total number of teachers is 231. Hence the teacher/pupil ratio is 1:73 for public schools, and 1:38 for private schools. From the above figures we discover that there is a deficiency in the teaching staff and infrastructure for we can notice congestion of pupils in

classrooms. Thus the need for 200 classrooms, 4162 desks, 574 Chairs, 313 tables and 65 teachers as expressed by the inspectorate of Basic Education.

Secondary schools situation in Babessi

The same situation holds for the secondary education services. They ought to have 323 teachers distributed all over the council area, but as of now only 32 were provided by the government. The secondary schools lack infrastructures like libraries, laboratories.

Table 28: secondary schools in Babessi council area

SN	Schools	staffing			Teachers needed	Enrollment			Classrooms			No desks	No Needed
		M	F	T		B	G	T	P	SP	T		
	GBHS Babessi	16	04	20	15	481	453	934	15	00	00	320	147
	GTC Babessi	2	1	3	10	98	34	132	02	00	00	120	0
	GBSS Bangolan	2	2	4	10	286	288	574	01	07	00	200	87
	GHS Baba1	18	08	26	12	480	654	1134	11	03	00	445	122
	GTC Baba1	1	1	2	11	283	86	369	05	01	00	125	60
	GSS Vemgang	1	00	1	08	31	59	90	00		new school-renting	30	15
	GSS Kumue	3		03	07	22	46	68	00		Renting	25	10
	ISS Baba1	09	02	11	07	132	200	332	00	07	00	80	86
	GSS Babungo	08	02	10	07	239	289	528	11	02	00	168	96
	GTC Babango	02	00	02	09	111	25	136	03		Renting	45	23
	SCSS Babungo	10	00	10	07	70	90	160		07	00	60	20

Source: Delegation of Secondary Education, Ngoketunja, 2010 statistics

3.7.2: Public Health

There are eleven health centres in the council area. Babessi has 3 health units: the Medicalised Health Centre, YIMSO Health Centre and the Islamic Integrated Centre. In Bangolan, there are 4 health centres: CBC Integrated Health Centre, Good shepherd clinic, Hope Solidarity Clinic and God's care humanitarian clinic. In Baba1 there are 2 health centres: Baba1 Integrated Health Centre and St

Monica Clinic. In Babungo, there are 3: the Babungo Integrated Health Centre, CBC Health Centre and Babungo Integrated Health Care Centre (PA MATI). It is worth noting that among all these health centers, there are four medical doctors, one each in these centres, YIMSO, Medicalised Health Centre, St Monica Clinic and Babungo Integrated Health Care Centre (PA MATI).

These health centres do have the minimum infrastructure, equipment and staff to function which is not sufficient. There is need for these centres to have more equipments and staff to meet the needs of the communities. For example only St Monica Clinic has a surgeon who can carry out major operations, while the other lack the appropriate staff, material and equipment. and personnel equip their centre Generally, these centres render services like vaccinations (polio, meningitis, and vitamin A), malaria treatment, typhoid, STI, screening for HIV/AIDS, educational and hygienic for AIDS victims and other health hazards etc.

The insufficiencies in staff and equipment, cause patients move to neighbouring towns like Nso, Ndop, and Bamenda for treatment. This is usually costly for unplanned expenditures are endured.

3.7.3: Energy and Water Resources

The council area has a number of water catchments which constitute a source of good drinking water. Babungo has three water catchments, Baba 1, has two, and Babessi have two. There also many springs and streams which serve for domestic use, agricultural activities, and construction. Through these catchments potable water has been piped down to compounds and homes. However not all member of the community have access to potable water, due to insufficiency. Some water sources are bad needing rehabilitation, like the water scheme in Babessi, CIACC water in Baba 1, and SCAN water in Bangolan. Also to ameliorate the water situation, there will be need for the location of more catchments and protect the existing ones.

Concerning electricity, the council area has a poor network supply. Just about 20% of the entire council area is covered with electricity supply. Most of the areas with electricity have just a single phase line with single phase transformers.

3.7.4: Public Works

The council is crossed by the national road, N11 which is mostly earth. It is in a process of being tarred. It is very dusty in the dry season, and muddy in the rainy season. The secondary roads are all earth roads and inaccessible in the rainy season, same with the rural road leading to Bangolan. There is a serious need in road infrastructure in the municipality. There are many bridges which are very bad and they constitute a danger to the community. There are culverts which are blocked due to dirt from flood, and poor drainages.

Table 29: roads in Babessi council area

Axes	Itinerary	Length/km
1	Inter RR Bangolan_Mbinze_Fongo	7.280
2	Mbinze_Menoua	1.770
3	Inter Mbinze_Fongo_Menoua_Paya	6.850
4	Inter N11_Kokibue	7.00
5	Inter N11_Kankio	4.00

6	Inter N11_Babessi_Bangolan_Inter P20	1.30
7	Bangolan_Mapuat_Wasi_Mambim	10.00
8	Bangolan Market_Nchotchimbere_Bambalang	10.50
9	Inter N11 Baba1 market_Fon's palace_Mbanka_Ibal Oku	7.20
10	Inter N11 Membeh_Ndzerem_ver Jakiri	14.00
11	Inter N11 Meya_Mbogombam_Mbwingong	10.00
12	Inter N11Mechacha_Mbogombam/inter 11-Nchunkum-mbogombam	5.00
13	Femefom_Njiwoh	4.00
14	Baba1 Market_Mbagangha_Kungo	10.60
15	Inter N11 Kingang_Mbwitchenterh_Motem	7.65
16	Inter N11 Njipiak_Momeyam_Ndop	12.00
17	Njikwert_Mbakwa_Kamendui-Mbanka	12.00
18	Inter N11 kwepessi_Ndumenkwi	5.00
19	Inter N11_Kwepessi_Rice Farm	7.00
20	Inter N 11- Babungo (Finteh- Ibal (Mbokevah)	10.60
21	Inter N 11-Babungo -Ndawara	9.50
22	Inter N 11-Mbungwi-Saji	4.00
23	Inter N 11-Tavegielih- Ngole	5.00
24	Babungo (Finkwi)-Njeineveh-Oku(Ngemseba)	16.00
25	Inter N 11-Mbinjeu-inter Babungo (Finteh) Ibal	3.40
Total		197.55

Source: Delegation of MINTP, Ngoketunjia

The above mentioned roads are roads which exist but need to be rehabilitated and some need to be opened to make accessibility in the villages and town better. They are rural roads and very narrow. These roads have great importance in terms of socio economic importance and thus the need to improve on them. Some of the roads will link the council to other council area like the Babungo (Finkwi)-Njeineveh-Oku (Ngemseba) in Oku council area, Inter 11-Babungo-Ndawara, in Belo council area, Inter N11 Njipiak_Momeyam_Ndop linking the council area to Ndop council area.

The Inter RR Bangolang_Mbinze_Fongoh, Mbinze_Menoua, and Inter Mbinze_Fongoh_Menoua_Paya roads will serve to disenclave an important agricultural and very fertile area where agric products like tomatoes, maize(in all seasons), cassava, groundnuts etc are cultivated in high quantities and there is no means of evacuating them to the markets, thus high rate of

post harvest. It will also enable students and teachers to get to the newly created Government Secondary school Mbinge given that most teachers will have to lodge in Babessi.

As for the Inter11-Kokebue-Kwanso road, it is between the private health centre and the council and will help the population of Kokebue and Kwanso bring food stuff like (cassava, groundnuts, cocoyam, maize, etc) to the market, thus improving on their income.

The Inter11 Kankio road would ease movement to and fro for students and teachers of SAR/SM Babessi and also disenclave an important production area.

The Inter N11-Babessi, Bangolan-inter P20 is a rural road already under the ministry of public works regular maintenance programme. Given the decentralization of its maintenance and an important population of Mambim, Bangolan and even Wonyat in the West Region, its economic importance cannot be under rated. It will also facilitate the evacuation of an important quantity of rice being produced in the areas of Wasi, Bell and Kutupit.

The Bangolan-Mapuat-Wasi-Mambim road crosses the rice farms of Wasi, Bell etc which is one of the biggest in the division. Given the importance of the nutritive and economic aspect of rice to the population, its importance cannot be over emphasized. It will also facilitate the evacuation of maize cultivated in the area.

The Bangolan market-Chotchimbere-Bambalang will facilitate movement for the Bangolan and Bambalang people. These villages are neighbours with family ties, but for someone to go to Bambalang from Bangolan and vice-versa one would need to go through Babessi-BabaI –Babungo-Bamunka- Bamali- Balikumbat before getting to Bambalang some 60km instead of just 10km, thus the need to improve on this road for easy movement.

The Inter N11- Baba I market_Fon's palace_Mbanka_Ibal Oku; in addition to the fact that this road is the only road that leads to the Baba I palace it is the only one through which all the farm produce (maize, cassava, rice, plantain, cocoyam etc) cultivated in the plain is used for their evacuation to the population that live up the village. The road if linked to Ibal will enable the population of Mbanka to reach the nearest market to them, the Ibal market. This will also disenclave the mbororo population of Chukebu.

The Inter N11 Membeh_Ndzerem_ver Jakiri road, will disenclave the population of Membe in Baba I and Ndzerem nearby. This road will facilitate the evacuation of farm produce especially beans cultivated in great quantities in nearby markets.

Inter N11 Meya_Mbogombam_Mbwingong road is important in that it could serve as an alternative road to the lone one which is used by those up the village, whose farm produce are taken round the Baba I market before reaching its destination.

Inter N11Mechacha-Mbogombam/inter 11-Nchunkum-mbogombam: all farm produce for Mbogombam will be evacuated from the farm to Njipiak, Nchunghuoh and Femnganghaneh instead of going round the lone Baba I market road.

Femefom-Njiwoh road will serve as an easy link between the populations of Membe and Mbakwa, Kamendui, Nbwimenzan etc and the palace of Baba I. These populations only tune round the lone Baba I market road before reaching their palace for any event.

Baba1 Market_Mbagangha_Kungoh road will serve an important population to evacuate farm produce from important farming zone and those that do fishing.

Inter N11 Kingang-Mbwitchenterh-Motem: this road disenlaves an important farming area and also link the people of Metuoh to this part of the village. The following crops are cultivated in the farms the road serves: rice, cassava, maize, cocoyam, beans etc.

Inter N11 Njipiak_Momeyam_Ndop road crosses the rice farm of Njipiak and Menyam in Babassi and Ndop council areas. It will help in the evacuation of rice and other food crops cultivated in the area.

Njikwert_Mbakwa_Kamendui-Mbanka: it serves the population and many schools both primary and secondary in the area. There are good building materials in this area such as sand and stones which will be of economic importance to the council.

Inter N11 kwepessi_Ndumenkwi road will serve an important population of both farmers and grazers. It will help to bring their food stuff and animal produce to the market.

Inter N11-Kwepessi-Rice Farm: it serves the rice farmers of Kwepessi and Mefuo.oh. Consequently its economic importance cannot be over emphasized.

Inter N 11- Babungo (Finteh- Ibal (Mbokevah) road passes through an important farming area in Babungo. Mostly tomatoes are cultivated in this area both in the dry and rainy seasons. Other food crops cultivated are maize, Irish potatoes, beans etc.

Inter N 11-Babungo –Ndawara road leads to only mechanized farm in the area. Though this farm is found in Boyo Division, an important part of the population in the Babessi council area work in Ndawara.

Inter N 11-Mbungwi-Saji road will disenclave the mbororo population whose main economic activity is animal husbandry without which our protein intake will be greatly reduced.

Inter N 11-Tavegielih- Ngole road serves the farmers of Ngole and Babungo in general. There are two big rice farms in this area and the opening of this road will greatly increase rice production. It will become mechanized.

Babungo (Finkwi)-Njeineveh-Oku (Ngemseba) road which takes off from Ndawara road at Finkwi serve the school population of Nka-finkwi and Ngemseba in Oko. This will also serve a large mbororo population on the hills overlooking Finkwi.

Inter N 11-Mbinjeu-inter Babungo (Finteh) Ibal road passes through the only Mental Health centre in the council area and also to good tomatoes farm lands. It will ease the conveyance of patients and the evacuation of farm produce to the mental health centre and from the farms respectively.

3.7.5: Trade

There are four major markets in the Babessi municipality which are for the sale of all itemof food stuff and general provision. Some of these structures are constructed with permanent material and temporal material. The council has constructed some sales points in all markets, meat point and slaughter houses in partnership with GP- DERUDEP. There is a cattle market and points for ruminants in Babungo. However, there’s still a need for the construction of permanent structures.

As concerns Sport and Physical Education in Babessi municipality, there are in adequate sport instructors as there are only three trained sport instructors. One is currently out of country and the other two are teaching in GTC and GHSS Baba I respectively. During the holiday period there are sporting activities like inter quarter matches, which is initiative of the communities. Apart from FENAS/CO category “A” which involves schools, the government service is not felt as it ought to be in the sub division.

3.7.7: Tourism

There are a few touristic establishments. The most prominent is the Babungo museum and the Baba 1 palace. In Bangolan there is a museum in the compound of the sub Fon (second in command). There are no structures to harbour articles which constitute a museum. In terms of lodging facilities, besides the lone one found in Babungo there are no other ones. Touristic sites do exist but the sector is under developed. There are no hotels, a few inns in Babessi and Babungo.

3.7.8: Territorial Administration

The DO office exists for administrative duties. The SDO comes in from time to time when his services are needed. There is the presence of the gendarmerie brigade, which ensures the maintenance of law and order; even though the community still complains of insecurity.

3.7.9: Post and Telecommunication

There is no post office in the entire sub division, thus no infrastructure. However there is the presence of private mobile companies (MTN, ORANGE Cameroon).

3.7.10: Environment and Protection of Nature

There is no sub delegation. There are no proper refuse disposal services. There are a few trash can which the municipal council had put in the area, one in each of the four markets and one at the council. These cans are not enough given that the numbers of beneficiaries are many.

There are stray animals found in communities. The fact that these animals are not tethered, allows for their dropping to pollute the environment. Sensitisation has been made on the need to keep animals in fence or properly tethered, but apparently it seems the population is not ready to apply the teachings.

3.7.11: Forest and Wild life

Just like MINEP, there is no sub delegation. However sensitisation has been made to check deforestation, illegal hunting, and exploitation of the forest, and the idea given to create a market for bush meat.

3.7.12: Agriculture and Rural Development

There is the presence of a sub delegation with agric post in all the four villages that sensitise community on agriculture related activities. The farmers are taught on modern techniques of farming, crop related diseases and how to avoid and prevent them. The agric technicians also tell the farmers

when improved seeds are available, even though the improved seeds are usually supplied late and are most often insufficient.

As far as storage facilities are concerned, there are no modern structures. The agric technicians have taught the farmers how to make local storage facilities; cribs and, local bans for the storage of rice and grains.

3.7.13: Livestock, Fisheries and Animal industries

There is a sub delegation, with three zoo- technical and veterinary /Sanitary control centres of the four villages only Baba I is lacking. They are there to help the livestock owner to properly take care of their animals, they are to vaccinate these livestock but unfortunately, there exist no vaccination crutches. Also there are no dips for the livestock. The owners are bound to move to places and this is one of the causes for grazier/ farmer conflict. There is the problem of insufficient staff which causes the sector not to effectively carry out their duties and meet the needs of the concerned.

3.7.14: Culture

There is no sub divisional delegation. Any activity here is from individual and community initiatives. There is no cultural centre, traditional culture, articles and values are unknown to the outside world, because there is no service to organise and coordinate. However the council area is rich culturally as seen in their dances, dresses, and craftworks.

3.7.15: Scientific Research and Innovation

No sub delegation. Activities in this sector are not properly known even though in Babungo there is the extension of IRAD. Their activities are inadequately known in the community. So they cannot tell you of their services.

3.7.16: Urban Development and Town planning

No sub delegation exists. Their services are not well known, you see the poor construction of houses without a plan.

3.7.17: State Property and Land Tenure

No sub delegation exists, consequently their services are not known, apart from it being the office where land certificates are obtained.

3.7.18: Mines, Industry and Technological Development

There is no sub delegation. The activities are done in traditional ways and are not well organised. This sector is a potentially rich sector in terms of job employment and income generation, which if organised and developed will greatly improve the local economy of the council area.

3.7.19: Small and Medium Size Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicraft.

There is no sub delegation. Activities are done by individuals, no proper organisation of the sector which has to promote the local economy this curb down unemployment. However, the ministry is planning to carry out an inventory to categorise all activities in this sector.

3.7.20: Employment and Vocational Training

There is no sub divisional delegation. There are no training centres, but for the poorly equipped SAR/SM in Babessi. This school has six departments, which are: carpentry, food and nutrition, dress making, electricity, building, and accounting. In all these departments, there are no workshop laboratories for practical activities. There is one hall in the campus which serves as a workshop laboratory for all the departments. On days when a department has a practical lessons student are asked to bring along the materials and equipments from their homes because the school does not have sufficient materials. Each of the department needs a workshop laboratory; the carpentry department needs a machine to plane wood; while the food and nutrition department need additional cookers to the lone functioning one. The dress making department will need about seven machines to add to the lone functioning one, the department for building will need some building equipments like shove, line, spirit line etc while the accounting department will need about four computers. This will greatly improve on the present condition of the school. This school has 18 teachers.

3.7.21: Youth Affairs

No sub divisional delegation exists. There are a few video clubs in the council area, located in parts of the community which is electrified, precisely at the village squares. An example is in Bangolan where there is a video club at the squares. Youths go there and watch films and sometimes hire the films to go and watch in their homes, for those who have generators. This one of the activity they do for relaxation.

As for sporting infrastructures, apart from fields linked to schools, there are no others. Some of the fields are not very good due to the natural of the terrains. They fields experience floods in rainy season.

There are meeting halls in all four villages. There is one community hall in Bangolan, 2 quarter community halls in Babungo, two in Babessi even though one of them is still under construction and that of Babal is broken down.

There is no multi- purpose youth centre. There is therefore need for a multipurpose centre for youths and programs which will create job opportunities for them. The ministry has program like PAJER-U, PIFMAS which can help in creating job opportunities of youths.

3.7.22: Higher Education

There are no services, nor sub divisional delegation

3.7.23: Social Affairs

No sub divisional delegation, no social centre. There is an ongoing sensitisation to make a census of ministry's targeted population. However, some years back this service in collaboration with the catholic relief service gave assistance to 118 orphans, in the area of education and nutrition. The greatest problem here is that they should put up structures to render the policy of social inclusion more effective at the sub divisional level and also transportation means.

3.7.24: Women Empowerment and Family

No sub delegation, no women empowerment centres. They have however through women net works, carried out activities such as women's day, rural women's day and sensitise women on their rights and the need to educate the girl child. However, much still need to be done in areas of women and girl child knowing their rights, rights to in heritage, and employment. Though it is an issue specific to women, sensitisation is necessary for the entire council area.

3.7.25: Economy and Regional planning

There is no sub divisional delegation. Those involved in MINEPAT activities are few. Therefore there is the need to intensify the involvement of communities in MINEPAT activities like follow up of state projects within their communities.

3.7.26: Labour and Social Security

There is no sub divisional delegation. However, they work closely with the council, in the recruitment process of staff, staff classification and advancement and other social benefits

3.7.27: Transport

No sub divisional delegation, their services are not felt in the sub division. Motor parks are poorly organised. There are no driver's union, even though there has been an attempt in Bangolan but it is not effective. There are no transport agencies.

3.7.28. Others

3.7.28.1: Finance

There are financial institutions found in all the villages. There cooperatives like the Bangolan cooperative credit union, Babungo cooperative credit union, Papiakum cooperative credit union, and Babessi cooperative credit union. Other financial institutions are the Baba1 Community Bank (BACOBABA), and CPAC Bangolan. The community members can save their money in these institutions, they can also take credit and pay back at agreed conditions with the management of the institutions.

4. SUMMARY OF DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS

4.1 Main problems identified per sector

4.2 Main needs identified per sector

Table30.1 :Basic Education

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Insufficient primary school teachers	- Refusal to go on transfer Low rate of recruitment	Poor academic results Existing few Teachers are over worked Ineffectiveness on the part of teachers	Recruit more teachers , 65 teachers
2.	Insufficient primary school infrastructures-benches	Limited resources by PTA to construct infrastructures No financial allocations from state to construct infrastructures	Poor study conditions Congestion in classes	Increase number of benches in needy schools by 400. 100 per village Bangolang: G.S Fongho, C.B.C. Bangolan, G.S Mapuat, I.P.S Bangolan 25 benches each Babungo: G.S Moukang, G.S Nkarfinkwi. G.S Ntoh, C.S Mbenjeh, 25benches each Baba1: G.S Mbawat, G.S Quebessi, G.S Baba 1, P.S Baba 1, I.P.S Quebessi, 20 benches each Babessi: G.S Nchungong, G.S Tsenka,G.S Kokar, C.B.C Babessi,G.S Kokebue, 20 benches each.
3	IPS Babungo has very poor structures (constructed in temporal material)	Insufficient funds to construct school infrastructure in permanent materials	Reduces interest in school activities	Construct school infrastructures in permanent materials
4.	Insufficient potable water	Limited resources by PTA construct water points, No financial allocation from the state to construct water points	Pupils exposed to water borne diseases Parents increase expenditure on health of sick pupils	Construct one water point in each school

Table 30.2: Secondary Education

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Insufficient Infrastructure (Insufficient libraries and laboratories)	Limited resources by PTA to construct infrastructures No financial allocations from state to construct infrastructures	-Student cannot do research -Student loss interest in studies -Students have limited knowledge and do not develop culture of reading	Construct laboratories; one per school except for GBHS Babessi and GBHS Baba1 Construct libraries for all schools except for GBHS Babessi, GBHS Baba1 and Star comprehensive college
2.	Insufficient tables and chairs for teachers, and desks for students	Insufficient funds to supplier schools with tables and chairs	-Teachers have insufficient chairs -Study environment is uncomfortable -Reduce motivation	Supply 50 tables and 50 chairs (4tables & 4 chairs in 9 schools, & 7 tables & 7 chairs in GSS Komue and Vemgang) for teachers and 300 desks for students (27 per school)
3	Insufficient classrooms and poor nature of some classrooms	Limited resources by PTA construct new classrooms and renovate old ones, No financial allocation from the state to construct new classrooms and renovate old ones,	-students study in poor environment -Reduced motivation for study and teaching	Build new classrooms for GSS Komue and Vemgang, fourteen(14) classrooms each Renovate 30 classrooms in nine secondary schools.

Table 30.3: Trade

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Insufficient market Infrastructure(shades) for food market	Limited resources by Municipal Council to construct infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Traders sell food stuff in unhealthy stands (dirty, on the ground) -traders place their merchandise on temporal counters -Customers buy stuff in unhygienic conditions 	Construct more market shades for food market: 50 sheds per markets (Babessi, Baba1, Babungo and Bangolan)
2.	Poor market organization	Insufficient knowledge on how to organise the market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Traders are cheater by middlemen (bayam sellam) -Customers waste a lot of time in carryout purchases -Constant price fluctuations 	Educate on how to organise the market
3	Poor tax revenue for council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no proper assessment has been made by council Tax payers are not sufficiently educated on taxation policy 	Poor revenue collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Carry out tax assessment -Educate tax payer on taxation policy

Table 30.4: Environment and Protection of Nature

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Unhealthy (dirty) environment	Limited trash cans to ease disposal of waste Poor refuse disposal system	-Population exposed to diseases -High expenditure on health -Poverty	-Educate community on the importance of protecting the environment, keeping it clean -Provide 400 trash cans as means of improving refuse disposal system and keeping environment clean Babungo:75,Baba1:100,Babessi 125, Bangolan:100
2.	Flood	Poor drainages Nature of terrain susceptible to floods	-Destruction of property -Expenditure in replacing damaged property	Educate community on the importance of clearing water paths, to avoid/reduce floods

Table 30.5: Public Health

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Insufficient staff	-Low recruitment -Refusal to go on transfer	Few staff are over worked Staff become inefficient due to fatigue Poor services rendered High risk of death	Recruit two staff each in the three government health center

2.	Insufficient health infrastructures	-Limited resources to construct or renovate existing structures -No degree for the creation of new ones	Overcrowding in health centers High expenditure on health due to the fact that patients move to other place for treatment Patients are not admitted in health centers due to insufficient beds and mattresses Population exposed to auto medication	Create , construct and equip 2 government health centers (Babal and Bangolan) Distribute 10 beds and 10 mattresses to each health centre in the council area
3	High HIV / AIDS infection rate	-High rate of promiscuity -Refusal to accept the existence of the HIV/AIDS Virus	-Sickly population -High expenditure on health -Continuous spread of the virus	-Sensitisation -Organise screening of population
4	High rate of malaria	Unhealthy environment	-High expenditure on health -Reduction in family revenue -Sickly population	Institute cleanup campaign Provide community with treated mosquito nets
5	Low capacity of health committees	Health committee have not been sufficiently trained	Poor services of village health committees	Empower health committees in all the four villages through more trainings

Table 30.6: Transport

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
2.	Inadequate knowledge on road	-no sensitisation has been made	Careless driving	Sensitize population on road safety

	safety measures		Accidents	
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Table 30.7: Culture

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Loss of cultural value	-Advent of modernism and Christianity -Non functioning of literacy centers for mother tongues	- abandonment of cultural values and identity -Poor judgment of cultural values	Revamp literacy centers for mother tongue to preserve culture in all four villages Assist yearly cultural events to promote and preserve cultural values
2.	Non availability of cultural centres	-High cost of construction -Limited resources	Loss of cultural articles Limited knowledge culture No training on basic facts in arts as a lucrative activity	Construct 1cultural centre in Babessi
3	Limited teaching on lucrative cultural arts	-High cost of teaching -Community impatient to learn -Poor knowledge on lucrative aspects of arts	Poor quality of work Low revenue from arts work	Train youths on lucrative cultural activities

Table 30.8: Energy and Water Resources

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
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1.	Insufficient water supply	Insufficient funds for extension Non functioning stand taps and wells	Some community members go on long distance to fetch portable water Delay in carryout home activities Community exposed to water born diseases	Rehabilitate water schemes (BABA1 CIACC, Babessi pipe borne water) Extend pipe born water in Bangolan
2	Non existence of street lights in the council area	Limited funds to install street lights in council area	Streets are dark Insecurity	Install street lights in all parks and markets in all four villages
.3	Non protection of water catchment area	- Poor catchment management	Destruction of catchment areas Insufficient water supply	Demarcate and protect catchments in all villages Baba1:2, Babungo 2; Babessi:1
4	Insufficient electricity supply	-Insufficient funds for extension Broken down transformer and fallen poles Low capacity of transformer	Community is in darkness Activities needing electrical power are limited Low voltage Insecurity	Extend electricity supply to needy areas: Kokebue Replace broken transformer and fallen poles

Table 30.9: Urban Development and Housing

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Non availability of a master plan of the town	Council has not yet made one	Poor construction of houses and other infrastructures	Drawing up of a master plan
2	Poor state of urban streets	No maintenance of streets	Poor difficult accessibility in the town	Rehabilitation of urban streets

Table 30.10: Mines, Industry and Technological Development

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Poorly developed mining sector especially quarry activities	Absence of sub delegation Poor knowledge on how to develop sector	Low employment rate Low revenue	-Educate community actors in the sector on how to improve on activities -Develop sector by creating four quarry zones

Table 30.11: Post and Telecommunication

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	No postal services	-Absence of sub delegation -Absence of postal agent	Difficulties in communication Community	-a post office

	No multipurpose center	High cost of constructing and equipping one	Community not enlightened Community poorly informed	Construct one Multipurpose center
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Table 30.12: Tourism

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	limited touristic inns	Limited resources to construct and equip	Limited visits from tourists Low income from tourists visits Slow development	Construct more tourists inns, at least one per village
	Poor publicity	No strategy put in place to advertise touristic sites	-Limited knowledge of touristic sites of the council area -Limited number of tourists' visits	-Put in place a strategy for publicity -Make publicity gargets
	Non existence of tourism board at council	Council has not yet created one	-Limited knowledge of touristic potentials and sites of the council area - Low income from tourists visit	Create a tourism board at council

Table 30.13: Sports and Physical Education

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Insufficient sport facilities and staff	Limited funds to recruit teachers from community	Students and pupils have limited knowledge sport disciplines	Recruit sport teachers : 8 for secondary schools

		Limited number of trained teachers (only three teachers in the entire council area)	Students/ pupils lost interest in sporting activities Unable to develop a sport career	
2	No municipal sport infrastructures	Council has not constructed any Sports infrastructure(football and hand ball fields) are in schools and community has access to the facilities	Youths are exposed to juvenile activities	Construct multipurpose community play grounds, at least one per village

Table 30.14: Agriculture and Rural Development

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	High cost of agro chemicals (fertilizers and pesticides)	Constant attack of crops by pests and diseases	Reduction in farmers income	Subsidize cost of agro chemicals Provide improved seeds
2	poor state of farm to market roads	Hand dug roads Poorly maintained roads by community	Delay in transporting farm produce limit farming post harvest loss	Grade farm to market roads: (mbungwi-mbukong, Eteyeh-Ebia, Banghangha-Quebessi,Kegang-Mbakwa,Kokebue, Chui –Palace-Market, Chotchimbere-Palace-Fongoh, ,makulung-mapuat)
3	Insufficient storage facilities	Insufficient funds to construct facilities	Post harvest loss Reduction in farmers income	Increase storage facilities

4	No processing units	Heavy cost for setting up units	Limited life shelf of produce Heavy post harvest lost	Construction of processing unit, one per village
5	Farmers not sufficiently organize around organize marketing of products	No alternative source of income	Farmers are exploited	Organize workshop to teach farmers on how to properly organize in themselves to market products; one per village
6	No farmers input store	Insufficient funds	Farmers buy agro chemicals very expensive from middle men	Construct an input store for farmers in Babungo
7	Insufficient support to farmers at Agro pastoral shows	Insufficient funds at the disposal of organizers	Farmers are discourage	Increase funds for organizing agro pastoral shows

Table 30.15: Forest and Wild Life

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Deforestation	Poor farming habits In search of fuel food In search of new farmlands In search of construction material	-Poor forest -Exposure to climatic instability -Exposure to wind accidents	-Create council forest -plant more tree around council area -Reduce fuel wood consumption Train on fabrication of clay ovens less consuming in fuel wood
2	Poor organization of actors in the exploitation of non timber products	Little sensitization of population	Actors are not sufficiently enlightened on economic values	Create Income generating activities from Non Timber Products

			Actors are not sufficiently organized	
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Table 30.16: Youth Affairs

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Insufficient leisure activities and facilities for youths	Insufficient funds to construct facilities and create activities	Youths are idle Exposed to juvenile activities Social insecurity	Organise leisure activities for youths
2	Inadequate knowledge on lucrative youth programmes	Non availability of sub delegation	High rate of unemployment Exposed to juvenile activities Social insecurity	Sensitize youths on sector's programs like
	Non existence of a multipurpose youth centre	Absence of sub delegation	High rate of unemployment among youths Youths are ignorant of diverse opportunities in relation to youth activities	Create a multipurpose youth centre

Table 30.17: Higher Education

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	No higher education institutions	Non availability of sub delegation	-students go to far off towns for education at higher level -reduction of family revenue due to sending student to far off towns for schooling at higher level	-institutions of higher education

Table 30.18: Women Empowerment and the Family

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Non availability of women empowerment centre	Non availability of sub delegation	-women are less empowered -No training on income generating activities -women dependence on men and other family members -Exposed to promiscuous habits	-Create, construct and equip one women empowerment centre in Babbessi
2	Women and girl child have inadequate knowledge on their rights especially on land acquisition	Insufficient sensitisation done	Women and girl child are ignorant of their rights	Sensitize community on rights of women and the girl child

3	No promotion of family cohesion	Holding fast to harmful traditional practices Eg widowhood rites	Family discords Widow undergo inhuman treatment	Need to sensitise and promote family cohesion
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Table 30.19: Social Affairs

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	No inventory on vulnerable, marginalized and needy persons	Non availability of sub delegation No census on vulnerable and marginalized persons	Number of marginalized, vulnerable and needy persons are unknown Marginalized, vulnerable and needy persons do not know their rights	Carry out an inventory on marginalized, vulnerable and needy persons
2	Lack of structures to implement policy of social inclusion of the minority group	non availability of means	Targeted population not properly reached out too	Put structures in place
3	Non specialize school for children with special needs	Neither competent service no council has provided schools for children with special needs	Children with special needs are not taken care of, they are unproductive	Construct a school for children with special needs
4	HIV/AIDS patients are not economically empowered	Patients are still stigmatized Insufficient training given to them on income generating activities	Patients are not very productive They remain marginalized underdeveloped	Organize training on income generating activities Subside drugs of patients
5	Poor social conditions of mbororo community	Population is not sufficiently exposed to use social amenities (television, phones)	Slow development Poorly informed	Provide community with televisions, telephone , satellite disc

6	Lack of day care centre for HIV/AIDS patients	Neither government nor council has constructed one for victims	Patients are not empowered, they remain dependent and a burden to families	Construct a day care centre For AIDS patients
7	Lack of centers for general cultivation	Lack of funds	Community no very interested in reading, research, general culture, not very enlightened	Put in place libraries, internet centers
8	Non existence of a social centre to educate community	Insufficient funds	Community is less educative	Construct a social centre

Table 30.20: Scientific Research and Innovations

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Insufficient mechanised farming Insufficient and late vulgarization of research results	Insufficient funds Absence of sub delegation in community	Farmers do not carry out mechanized farming Production is not high	Intensify mechanisation Vulgarise research result on time

Table 30.21: Employment and Vocational Training

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Insufficient vocational training centres	Insufficient funds to construct centers	High rate of unemployment	Create 1 training centre each in Bangolan and Babungo

Table 30.22: Livestock Fisheries and Animal Industries

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Farmer/ grazier conflicts	Non demarcation of farmlands	Constant conflicts Enmity	Creation of paddocks and demarcate farm lands
2	Insufficient services of sector(fishery control centre in Bangolan , zoo technical and veterinary sanitary control centre in Babal	Insufficient means	All actors are not properly served	Put in place services
3	insufficient vaccination crushes	Limited funds to construct vaccination crushes	Livestock not properly card for Livestock are easily attacked by diseases	Construction of vaccination crushes
4	Poor knowledge on fishing management	Insufficient sensitization Insufficient services	Poor management of activities Many people are not interested in activity	Assistance from sector's technicians Training actors on how to manage fishing activities

5	In sufficient offices of services in council area	Limited funds to construct office structures	MINEPIA staff are not present all the time in the field, population do not receive all services needed	Offices be constructed
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Table 30.23: Economy, Planning and Regional Development

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Insufficient involvement of communities in the follow up of state projects being executed in their communities	Non availability of sub delegation	Communities do not have a mastery of state projects being carry out in their communities Communities are duped by fraudulent contractor.	Intensify involvement of communities in the follow up of state projects

Table 30.24: State Property and Land Tenure

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Inadequate knowledge on the procedure in obtaining land certificates	No sub delegation	Delay in obtaining land certificate Delay in building projects Exposure to malpractices	Information about land certificate acquisition process
2	High cost in the process of obtaining land certificates.	A lot of services involved in the process of acquisition of land certificate	Exposure to malpractices	Reduce bottlenecks in the process

Table 30.25: Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Maintenance of Law and Order

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Inadequate knowledge of services	No sub delegation	Community are ignorant of role of administrators	Sensitise population of services
2	Many uncompleted land dispute cases	Most administrators leave when dispute settlement have not been reached	Cases of land disputed remain pending High cost in following up cases Exposure to malpractices (bribery)	Always give verdict of disputes before leaving

Table 30.26: Labour and Social Security

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
	Inadequate knowledge on rights of workers	Absence of sub delegation	Workers are ignorant of the rights and duties especially pensioners	Sensitize population on activities of services Sensitize workers on their rights and duties

Table 30. 27: Communication

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Poor transmission of wave band	No sub delegation	Poorly informed community Community not sufficiently enlightened Poor communication	Improve on transmitter
2	No community radios.	Community and Council have not constructed any	Poorly informed community Community not sufficiently enlightened Poor communication	Construct two community radios

Table30.28: Small and Medium Size Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicraft

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Inexistence of appropriate data base on small and medium size enterprises in council area in existence of data base on categorised social economy activities as well as handicraft	No sub delegation No proper census made	Actors in the sector are not well known Actors are not given needed assistance	Carry out a census Create a data base for sector for all actors
2	No program to sponsor small businesses initiatives	Limited funds	High rate of unemployment	Put in place programs to promote small business initiatives

3	No craft centers to promote craft works	Neither community nor state has create one	Actors in craft sector are discourage Actors do not generate enough revenue from their activities	Create a craft centre
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Table 30.29: Public Works

S/N	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	NEEDS
1.	Poor road network	Poor maintenance	Difficult access into council area Delay in travelling High transport fare	<p>Improve on road network Rehabilitated existing rural roads and open up new roads Construct Inter RR Bangolang-Mbinze-Fongo(7.28KM at 181.251.056)</p> <p>Construct Mbinze-Menoua(1.77KM at 15.692.107)</p> <p>Construct Inter Mbinze-Fongo-Menoua-Paya(6.85KM at 40.957.605)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11-Kokibue(7.00KM at 67.824.630frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11-Kankio (4.00KM at 66.243.375frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11-Babessi-Bangolan-Inter P20 (18.30KM at 37.303.785frs)</p> <p>Construct Bangolan-Mapuat-Wasi-</p>

				<p>Mambim (10.00KM at 47.671.380frs)</p> <p>Construct Bangolang Market-Nchechumbere-Bambalang (10.50KM at 232.699.680frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11 Baba1 market-Fon's palace-Mbanka-Ibal Oku (7.20KM at 17.343.720frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11 Membeh-Ndzerem-ver Jakiri (14.00KM at 116.049.330frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11 Meya-Mbogombam-Mbwingong (10.00KM at 45.577.350frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11Mechacha-Mbogombam/inter 11-Nchunkum-mbogombam (5.00KM at 33.790.680frs)</p> <p>Construct Femefom-Njiwoh (4.00KM at 30.687.795frs)</p> <p>Construct Baba1 Market-Mbagangha-Kungo (10.60KM at 68.574.712frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11Kingang-Mbwitchenterh-Motem (7.65KM at 109.452.420frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11 Njipiak-Momeyam-Ndop(12.00KM at</p>
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				<p>106.602.345frs)</p> <p>Construct Njikwert-Mbakwa-Kamendui-Mbanka(5.00KM at 9.358.740frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11 kwepessi-Ndumenkwi (5.00KM at 29.335.500frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11-Kwepessi-Rice Farm (7.00KM at 74.316.600frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N 11- Babungo (Finteh- Ibal (Mbokevah) (10.60KM at 74.316.600frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N 11-Babungo – Ndawara (9.50KM at74.316.600frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N 11-Mbungwi-Saji (4.00KM at 49.801.185frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N 11-Tavegielih-Ngole (5.00KM at 83.119.635frs)</p> <p>Construct Babungo (Finkwi)-Njeineveh-Oku(Ngemseba) (16.00KM at 42.515.010frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N 11-Mbinjeu-inter Babungo (Finteh) Ibal (3.40KM at 20.286.810frs)</p> <p>Total KM = 197.55</p>
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2	Poor state and insufficient bridges	High cost of building bridges	Difficult access into council area Delay in travelling High transport fare	Backfill Mapuat / Ngiang - bridge Construct lower Manda bridge
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5: STRATEGIC PLANNING

5.1: Vision and objectives of the CDP

The Babessi Council in Cameroon will be a model council for working together with and for communities of Babessi sub division. She intends to involve all stakeholders of her constituency in her activities, and serve the population duly.

5.2: Logical framework by sector (including marginal populations)

Table 31.1: log frame Basic Education

Sectorial Strategy of BASIC EDUCATION To serve the various schools in Babessi sub division. Look into their problems and supply information to the hierarchy. To improve on the quality of basic education in this council. Carryout survey for the creation of new schools and report to the hierarchy. Inspection for existing schools and unauthorized schools and forward information to the hierarchy. Directing personnel to needy schools. Inspect to see if information carried is effectively implemented. Do follow ups and evaluation of staff situation. Follow up registration of pupils in official exams. Write yearly reports and statistics. Conduct exams for onward transmission to the hierarchy etc. follow mark, exams and compile and publish. Follow up new pedagogic approach.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Improve on the quality of basic education in this council by 2014 by improving on staff and infrastructures	65 Teachers 313 Tables 574 Chairs 4162 Desk, 200Classrooms 41 Office and staff rooms	Reports of IBE, council	Just distribution of staff and BIP	Number of staff posted, Number of schools renovated/constructed	Report of IBE , Observation

Specific objective1	Improve on staffing and infrastructural condition of nursery and primary schools	51 teachers; 400 benches	Report of IBE observation	Contact is awarded	Number of contractors,	Contract
Specific objective2	Ensure IPS Babungo is constructed and equipped	2classrooms and 60 benches	Report of IBE and council observation	Acceptance of project by concerned community	Number of classrooms, number of pupils	Reports of IBE Observation
Specific objective 3	Schools have potable water	Presence of water points	Observation	Funds are available	Number of water points	Office of basic education
Results (Strategic axes)	1.1 nursery and primary school pupils are well educated 1.2 increase in number of benches in needy schools	51 teachers, 400 benches distributed	Reports of IBE, council observation	decentralised credits are allocated and transferred	Number of teachers and infrastructure augmented	Reports of IBE Observation,
	2) mbororo community is literate and enlightened	2 classrooms with 60 benches & teachers by 2014	Progress reports, observation	concerned community cooperates with municipal council	Performance at class and public exams, number of enrolment , teachers	Registers, progress reports, observation
	3:potable water points in schools are functional	At least 66 water points are functional	Observation, report of IBE	Available funds, good source of capitation	Water scheme	Number of stand taps
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
Activities	Formulation		Strategy / how		Amount	
Activity 1.1	Government and council should recruit teachers and send to nursery and primary schools especially nursery schools		Identify needy schools, recruit and post teachers		97.416.000	

Activity 1.2	Increase number of benches in needy schools by 400 100 per village Bangolang: G.S Fongho, C.B.C. Bangolan, G.S Mapuat, I.P.S Bangolan 25 benches each Babungo: G.S Moukang, G.S Nkarfinkwi. G.S Ntoh, C.S Mbenjeh, 25benches each Baba1: G.S Mbawat, G.S Quebessi, G.S Baba 1, P.S Baba 1, I.P.S Quebessi, 20 benches each Babessi: G.S Nchungong, G.S Tsenka,G.S Kokar, C.B.C Babessi,G.S Kokebue, 20 benches each.	Identify needy schools , prepare tender file, launch recruitment, select and award contract	8.000.000
Activity 2.1:	Build 2 classrooms in IPS Babungo and, equip with 60 benches	Carry out feasibility studies, prepare tender file launch recruitment; recruit and award contract	16.000.000
Activity 3:	Construct 52 potable water points in schools	Carry out feasibility studies, prepare tender file launch recruitment; recruit and award contract	364.000.000

Table 31.2: log frame Secondary Education

Sectorial Strategy of SECONDARY EDUCATION To ensure implementation of government policy as far as matters of secondary education are concerned. Management of pedagogy, personnel, infrastructure core curricular activities		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global objective	<i>Ameliorate study conditions in schools by ameliorating staffing and infrastructural conditions by 2014</i>	75% of study conditions are ameliorated	Report of MINSEC	Infrastructures are put in place	Number of infrastructure put in place	Report of MINSEC
Specific objective 1	-Increase number of tables and chairs for teachers and desks for students in secondary schools	50 tables and 50 chairs for teachers; 300 desks for students	School reports , Report of MINSEC	Cooperation between council and competent service	Number of tables, chairs, and desks	Council report, and MINSEC
Specific objective 2	Increase the teaching staff of secondary schools	10% increase in teaching staff of secondary schools	School reports , Report of MINSEC	Cooperation between council and competent service	Number of teachers recruited	Council report, and MINSEC
Specific objective 3	Improve on quality of old buildings and construct new ones	30 classrooms rehabilitated, construct 14 new classrooms	Report of MINSEC, Council	Available funds	Number of classrooms, building renovated	School report, report of MINSEC
Specific objective 4	Construct libraries and laboratories in schools	Number of libraries and laboratories	Report of MINSEC, Council	Available funds	Number of libraries, laboratories	School report, report of MINSEC

Results (Strategic axes)	1. teachers have enough tables and chairs and students have enough desks	50 tables,50 chairs and 300 desks supplied	Reports of MINSEC, Council	Decentralised credits are allocated and transferred	Number of tables and chairs	Reports of MINSEC, council Observation,
	2. Schools are better equipped and opened to do research	3 Library and laboratories built, 33 teachers employed, Quantity of books in libraries and lab equipments, number of computers	Progress reports, report of MINSEC observation	Schools are equipped	Performance at class and public exams,	Registers, progress reports, report of MINSEC, observation
	3. new classrooms constructed and old ones renovated	14 classrooms, 30 old classrooms renovated	Report of MINSEC, Council	Available funds	Number of new classrooms; number of classrooms renovated	Observation, report of MINSEC
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	Formulation	Strategy /how		Amount		
Activities .1	Supply 50 tables and 50 chairs (4tables & 4 chairs in 9 schools, & 7 tables & 7 chairs in GSS Komue and Vemgang) for teachers and desks(300) for students (27 per school)	Prepare TOR, launch and recruit contractor, supply tables and chairs		11.000.000		

Activities .2.	Put in place study facilities for students (libraries, laboratories) Construct laboratories; one per school except for GBHS Babessi and GBHS Babal Construct libraries for all schools except for GBHS Babessi, GBHS Babal and Star comprehensive college	Carry out feasibility studies, recruit contractor award contract	60 000 000
Activities.3	Construct 14 classrooms in GSS Vemgang and GSS Komue each and renovate 30 old ones in nine secondary schools	Carry out feasibility studies, prepare TOR, launch and recruit contractor	8.000.000X14=112.000.000, 5.000.000X30=150.000.000 Total=262.000.000

Table 31.3: log frame Trade

Sectorial Strategy MINISTRY OF TRADE		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up the fluctuation of goods in the market. (report on market situation) - Supervise trade fairs ensure that all expired, contraband goods are off the market. - Control imports and exports of good - Carry out price control - Check on pre-package goods e.g cement, flour, salt etc, weight can be reduced. Ensure that customers are not cheated.						
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification

Global Objective	Improve on the protection of traders & consumers rights in terms of prices and taxes by 2014	Price list, tax list	Report of council and MINCOMMERCE observation	Available documents on prices and tax	Price list, tax list	Report of council and MINCOMMERCE observation
Specific objective 1	Ameliorate council revenue collection	70% of tax payer pay taxes	Council revenue statement	Traders /businessmen cooperate	Number of tax payers, type of taxes	Reports of council and MINCOMMERCE
Specific objective 2	Increase number of markets and sheds	4 main market, at least 200 sheds	Report observation	Contract is awarded	Contractor	Contract, report of council and MINCOMMERCE
Results (Strategic axes)	2.1:Assessment made and traders educated	80% of population are sensitised	Reports of council and MINCOMMERCE, observation	business people cooperate	Result of assessment	Report of council and MINCOMMERCE
	3:Food markets with constructed sheds exist in all main markets and is operational	4 main market, at least 200 sheds	Reports of council and MINCOMMERCE observation	Contract awarded	Contractor	Contract
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	Formulation		Strategy/how		Amount	
Activity 1.1.:	Carry out tax assessment and educate traders on taxation policy		Prepare TOR for assessment exercise and education seminar Identify target population, sensitize and hold meeting		300 000	
Activity 21.	Construct 4 food markets and 50 sheds in all 4 main markets		prepare tender file, launch recruitment, select and award contract		16. 000 000	

Table 31.4: log frame Environment and Protection of Nature

Sectorial Strategy MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND PROTECTION OF NATURE		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
-Ensure sustainable management of natural resources and also strictly follow up these. -Carry out environment studies and control on classified establishments. -Ensure pollution control i.e. proper disposal of solid and liquid waste. -Conceive projects especially on biodiversity. -Collect and centralized statistics in domain of environment and protection as contain in decree 2005/117 of 14 th April 2005						
Global Objective,	Improve on environmental management and nature protection by 2014	Mechanism put in place	Observation	Population is sensitise on the importance of protecting the environment	75% of population is sensitised	Report MINEP, Council
Specific objective 1	Ensure non pollution of the environment	Number of trash cans put in place	Report of MINEP, council observation	Available funds to acquire trash cans	Number of trans cans	Reports of MINEP Observation,
Specific objective 2	Improve drainage system of the council area	Type of activities put in place	Report of MINEP observation	Research results	Number of & type of studies carried out	Report of MINEP

Results (Strategic axes)	1.1: Community understand importance of preserving nature	Number of sessions , participants	Reports of MINEP, observation	Availability of competent staff	staff	Report of MINEP
	1.2: Trash cans are in all markets and Abakwa quarter in Babessi	Number of trans cans	Reports of Council, MINEP observation	Available funds for acquisition of trash cans	Number of trash cans	Report of MINEP, council observation
	2: Water paths are opened and cleared of blockages					
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	formulation	Strategy			Amount	
Activity 1.1.	Educate community on importance environmental protection	Organize seminar, invite targeted population			250.000	
Activity 1.2	Put in place trash cans in all markets and Abakwa quarter in Babessi (this quarter is mostly flooded and retains dirt from flood). Babungo 75, Baba1:100, Babessi 125, Bangolan 100	Launch , select and award contract			4.000. 000	
Activity 1.2	Educate the community to frequently clear water paths especially after decking streams for fishing	Organize seminar, invite targeted population			250.000	

Table 31.5: log frame Public Health

Strategy MINSANTE Reduce the mobility rate of diseases. Carryout curative consultations. Carryout vaccinations. Go out for social mobilization		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective,	Improve health care facilities in the council area by 2014	Quality of health services provided at 70% in council area by 2014	Health reports	Favorable health policies and strategies	Number health personnel & equipments in health centers	MINSANTE reports Observations
Specific objective 1	Council area is clean and has a healthy population	Date of monthly clean-up campaign, 60% reduction in diseases (malaria, typhoid, dysentery)	Observation Health records and reports	Community cooperate, date observed Insecticides are given out with mosquito nets	Clean community Amount of insecticides given out, number of mosquito nets given out	Observation MINSANTE Reports
Specific objective 2	Health centre have sufficient health personnel, equipment and infrastructure	30% increase in personnel added, and number of equipments bought	Health reports	Competent service recruits and post staff, Competent service equip needy health centres	Number of staff, number of equipment, number of health centres attended	MINSANTE Reports
Specific objective 3	Members of community know their HIV/AIDS status and how to live	Reduction at 20% in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	Reports and health records	Population accept to do screening	Number of persons screened, number of campaigns organised	Reports and health records

Objective 4	Build Capacity of health committees	Number of training session, number of beneficiaries	Reports and attendance sheet	Committee members ready for training	Number of training session, number of beneficiaries	Reports and attendance sheet
Results (Strategic axes)	1.1: Villages are clean and free from malaria and other health hazards	70% drop in the number of malaria patients	Reports, health records observation	competent services together with municipal council institute a cleanup campaign day and is strictly respected	Date of cleanup campaign in all villages Number of defaulters punished	MINSANTE Reports Observation
	1.2: Households have received treated mosquito nets	Degree of cleanliness in community , number of nets given out	Observation, reports of council and MINSANTE	Free and fair distribution of and mosquitoes nets	Number of households with nets	MINSANTE and council Reports
	2.1;Health personnel is increased in council area	6 health personnel recruited	reports of council and MINSANTE	Available funds to recruit and pay staff	Number of personnel recruited	MINSANTE and council Reports
	2.2: Health infrastructures are increased and functional	2 government health centers created	reports of council and MINSANTE	Government issue authorisation for creation of new health centres	Number of health centres	MINSANTE and council Reports, observation
	2.3: Beds and mattresses have been distributed to all health centers of the council area	10 beds and 10 mattresses distributed to all health centers	reports of council and MINSANTE	Available funds for acquisition of equipments	Number of mattresses, number of beds	MINSANTE and council Reports, observation
	3.1: Population know their HIV/AIDS status and how to prevent its spread	Number of persons sensitized, number of persons screen	reports of council and MINSANTE	Community accepts the reality of the existence of the virus	Number of sensitisation campaigns, number of persons sensitised	MINSANTE and council Reports, observation

	4.1. committee understand their role better and are fully involved in management of health centers	-at least 80 persons trained as health committee members Quality of work by health committee Members are involved at 10% in health activities	Reports, observation	-committee members are willing to receive training -competent services are available to train committee members	Topics of training Number of sessions Number of participants	MINSANTE Reports, attendance sheets Observation
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	Formulation	Strategy/how		Amount		
Activity: 1.1.:	Institute village cleanup campaign	Carrying sensitization, work with traditional council, agree on date, institute date for cleanup				
Activity: 1.2.:	Distribute treated mosquitoes nets to house holds	Carry out sensitization, select team to go do the distribution, determine period of activity		112.000.000		
Activity 2.1.	Recruit six temporal health personnel at 28,216 two each in the 3 government health centres	Launch ,select and post health personnel		6X28,216X9=1,523,664		
Activities 2.2:	Create, construct and equip 2 new health centres one in Bangolan and Baba1 (Vemgang)	Establish reference point, apply for the authorisation for creation of new health centre, do feasibilities study, launch recruitment of contractor, select and award contract		90.000.000		
Activities 2.3:	Distribute 10 beds and 10 mattresses to each health centre in the council area	Acquire beds and mattresses, determine date and team to go do the distribution		7.000.000		
Activities: 3.1	Carry out prevention and control of HIV/AIDS activities	Carry out sensitisation, organise screening exercise , give medical talks, instruct on where and how to get drugs		200000		
Activity 4.1	Train village health committee in their role and function	Organise training sessions		200.000		

Table.31.6: log frame Transport

Sectorial Strategy MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT - Issue transport documents- licenser, carte grise road worthiness. - Ensure that vehicles are in good state to ply the road. - Ensure that drivers should not drive without their licenses. - Matriculate vehicles, bikes etc. Carryout road safety.(over loading) etc.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective,	Ameliorate travel conditions in council area	85% of drivers have licences	Report of Transport Office	Presence of ministry	Number of staff	Report of Transport Office
Specific objective 1	Educate population on road safety measures	Number of training sessions	Report of transport office, Council	Available resource persons	Number of training sessions	Report of Transport Office, Council
Results (Strategic axes)	1) population understand safety measures	Drop in road accidents	Reports, observation	Competent service sensitise population	Number of training sessions	Reports Observation,
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	Formulation	Strategy		Amount		
Activity 1.1.:	Organize workshops to educate population on road safety	Prepare terms of reference, invite stake holders carry out workshop		1 000 000		

Table 31.7: log frame Culture

Sectorial Strategy MINISTRY OF CULTURE - Promote and preserve our culture. - Prepare and follow-up measures to reinforce national integration. - Preserve monuments and historical sites. Preserve museums, libraries, cinematography and national archives.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve, promote and preserve positive cultural activities in council area by 2014	Number and type of activities put in place	Report of MINCULTURE observation	Presence of service	Staff	Report of MINCULTURE
Specific objective1	Build capacity of communities on usage of their mother tongues to check influence of foreign culture	Number of learning sessions, number of students	Register, report of Council and MINCULTURE	Organisation put in place to facilitate learning	Number of teachers, number of learning centres	Reports of Council and MINCULTURE, observation
Specific objective2	Promote annual positive cultural events which helps to preserve culture	40% of activities promoted	Report of MINCULTURE observation	Cooperation of community	Number of persons involved in cultural activities(dance groups, musicians etc)	Register, report of MINCULTURE observation

Specific objective3	Educate community on importance of having a good foundation for arts as a lucrative activity	20% of population learn fundament facts on some genre of arts as a career	Report of MINCULTURE observation	Learning centre put in place	Number of students, number of teachers, number of disciplines	Register, report of MINCULTURE observation
Results (Strategic axes)	1.1: community understand importance of preserving culture	Number of sensitisation campaigns	Report of MINCULTURE observation	Sensitisation carried out	Number of persons sensitised	report of MINCULTURE and Council observation
	1.2: Community improve on their language power	Number of learning sessions, number of teachers	Report of MINCULTURE observation	Learning structures put in place	Number of students, number of teachers	Register, report of MINCULTURE observation
	2: Annual events are organized and culture exhibited	Number of participants, number of events	Report of MINCULTURE observation	Available funds to organise activity	Number of participants, number of events	Register, report of MINCULTURE observation
	3.1:communities have learnt lucrative cultural activities	Number of jobs, standard of living	Reports of MINCULTURE and council observation	Actors are trained and equipped	Number of actors, number of training sessions	Reports of MINCULTURE Observation,
	3.2: cultural centre exist and is functional	Number of centres , number of users	Reports of MINCULTURE observation	facilities are made available	Number of actors, users	Report of MINCULTURE observation
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
For R1		Strategy/ how			Amount	

Activity 1.1	Sensitize community on importance of preserving culture	Prepare activity, send out invitation, carryout activity	500 000
Activity 1.2	Revamp literacy centres on mother tongue in all villages	Carry out sensitization, prepare curriculum, prepare teaching calendar, go operational	1.000.000
Activity 1.2	Organise annual cultural events and give assistance to cultural associations to display culture	Carry out sensitization, prepare cultural groups, work out modalities of participation, determine duration and venue of activity , go operational	2.000.000
Activity 3.1.:	Train youths on fundamental facts on doing arts as a lucrative activity (music, painting, etc...)	Carry out sensitisation, prepare TOR, organise training	1.000.000
Activity 3.2.:	Create1 cultural centre in Babessi	Locate site, prepare tender file, launch recruitment, select and award contract	20 000 000

Table 31.8: log frame Energy and Water Resources

Sectorial Strategy ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES Ensure that population has water and electricity. Live in a clean environment		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective,	Ensure that population has potable water and sufficient electricity	80% of population are connected to portable water supply 70% of Council area is supplied with electricity by 2014.	Report of MINEE, Council observation	Available fund	Number of connections	Observation

Specific objective 1	Ensure communities have access to electricity	50% of household have electricity Number of streets with electricity	Report of MINEE, observation	Contract awarded	Number of contractors,	Contract of contractor
Specific objective 2	Ensure the community have pipe borne water	60% of households have potable water	Observation Report of MINEE,	Contract awarded	Number of contractors	Report of MINEE, Council
Specific objective 3	Ensure the protection and discovery of new water catchments	5 sites protected and 3 new sites explored by 2014	Report of MINEE, Council	Population stop working around catchment areas	catchments demarcated	Observation, report
Results (Strategic axes)	1.1 Streets light exist and are functional 1.2: kokebue community has electricity and is functional 1.3: Babal is electrified 1.4: Bangolan-makulung-chotchimbere are electrified	50% of households are connected	Reports of MINEE,, observation	Project is launched	Quality of transformer	Reports of MINEE, Council Observation,
	2.1: Babessi community has sufficient water supply 2.2: Babal water source is rehabilitated and is functional	60% of households are connected to pipe born water	reports of MINEE,, observation	Sources of water rehabilitated	Healthy community , 65% reduction of water borne diseases	Health reports& of MINEE, observation
	2.2: Water catchments are protected and new ones found	5 water catchments protected, 3 new water catchments found	Reports of MINEE,	Catchment demarcated	Number of catchments	Reports of MINEE,
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	Formulation	Strategy /how		Amount		

Activity 1.1.:	Install street lights in all parks and markets in all villages	Carry out feasibility studies, prepare tender file, launch recruitment, recruit and award contract	10.000.000
Activity 1.2.	Extend electricity from Council to kokebue	Carry out feasibility studies, prepare tender file, launch recruitment, recruit and award contract	50.000.000
Activity 1.3.	Electrify Baba 1	Carry out feasibility studies, prepare tender file, launch recruitment, recruit and award contract	115.000.000
Activity 1.4.	Electrify Bangolan-makulung - chotchimbere	Carry out feasibility studies, prepare tender file, launch recruitment, recruit and award contract	88.000.000
Activity 2.1	Rehabilitate pipe borne water in Babessi	Carry out feasibility studies, prepare tender file, launch recruitment, recruit and award contract	2.000.000
Activity 2.2	Rehabilitate CIACC water in BABA 1	Carry out feasibility studies, prepare tender file, launch recruitment, recruit and award contract	30.000.000, phase 1=10.000.000
Activity 3	Demarcate catchments and explore new ones	Locate sites, plant demarcation trees (water loving species)	2.000.000 per year

Table 31.9: log frame Urban Development and Housing

Sectorial Strategy URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification

Global Objective,	Improve on town planning situation of council by 2014	65% of constructions done following a plan	Report of MINDUH, Council observation	Master plan drawn	Quality of plan	Report of MINDUH, Council
Specific objective	Ensure council area has a master plan with rehabilitated urban streets	1 Master town plan exist	Observation, report of MINDUH	Master plan exist	Number of institutions	Reports of MINDUH, Council
Results (Strategic axes)	1.1: Master plan exists 1.2: Streets are rehabilitated	Orderliness in construction of houses and other infrastructures	Observation, report of MINDUH	master plan is done	Available master plan	Reports of MINDUH Observation
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
For R1		Strategy /How			Amount	
Activity 1.1.:	Council should produce a council area master plan	Contact competent service for production of master plan			7 000 000	
activity1.2	Rehabilitate urban streets	Identify streets , carry out feasibility study, prepare tender file, launch recruitment, select and awed contract			7 000 000	

Table 31.10: log frame Industry, Mines and Technological Development

Sectorial Strategy INDUSTRY, MINES AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Improve and promote activities of mining sector at by 2014	50% of actors in the sector have organised activities	Report of MINIMIDT, Council observation	Competent service is present in council area	Number of staff	Report of MINIMIDT Council ,Observation,
Specific objective 1	Ameliorate mining sector	At least 250 persons trained in activities	Reports of MINIMIDT, observation	Available actors	Number of persons, types of activities	Reports of MINIMIDT Observation,
Results (Strategic axes)	1.1: Community understand mission of ministry	Exploitation of quarry zones at 40%	Reports of MINIMIDT	Competent service is carry out sensitisation	80% of population sensitized	Report of MINIMIDT observation
	1.2: Quarry zones exists and are functional	4 quarry zones put in place	Reports of MINIMIDT, Council, observation	both actors cooperate	Type of exploitation, number of actors,	Report of MINIMIDT observation
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	Formulation	Strategy /How		Amount		

Activity 1.1	Organise sensitisation meeting on services of ministry	Prepare TOR of meeting, invite target population, hold meeting	500 000
Activity 1.2	Council create council four quarry zone (sand, laterite stone exploitation), one per village	Identify site , feasibility study, demarcate zone, go operational	1 000 000

Table 31.11: log frame Post and Telecommunication

Sectorial Strategy POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create multipurpose community tele-centre (postal services = Campost in charge) (Tele service = Camtel) i.e. equipping the centre with tele-equipment and some secretariat activities - Each council can lobby for the creation of such centres. - Creation of Post Office Decentralize services to Campost and Camtel.					
Global Objective,	Improve on the quality and services of post and telecommunication by 2014	3 types of services	Report of MINPOSTEL	Available funds	Quality of services	Observation report of MINPOSTEL
Specific objective	Diversify communication media	30% of telecommunication media are accessible	Report of MINPOSTEL observation	Available facilities	Number and type of facilities	Reports of MINPOSTEL Observation,

Results (Strategic axes)	1.1:Community understands importance of communication	At least 4 sensitisation meetings organised	Reports of MINPOSTEL, observation	competent service is present on the field	Presence of sub delegation	Office space
	1.2: Council has an equipped multipurpose community tele-centre	1 tele-centre	Reports of MINPOSTEL observation	Lobby is achieved	Type of centre	Report of MINPOSTEL observation
	2.1:Council area has a post office	1post office	Reports of MINPOSTEL observation	Request for post office is granted	Number of sessions	Report of MINPOSTEL observation
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	Formulation	Strategy/how			Amount	
Activity 1.1	Educate community on importance of communication.	Organize educational talks			300 000	
Activity 1.2	Council should lobby for the creation of an equipped multipurpose community tele-centre	Preparation of document, submission to competent service ,do follow up			200.000.000	
Activity 2.	Request for the opening a post office	Preparation of document, submission to competent service ,do follow up, open an equipped post office			25 000 000	

Table 31.12: log frame Tourism

Sectorial Strategy MINISTRY OF TOURISM		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
- Bring many tourists to the region as much as possible through the touristic sites. - Encouraging councils and inter councils to create a tourism office or board. .						
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Ameliorate touristic sites and infrastructure and advertise them by 2014	60% of touristic sites developed, with infrastructure put in place in council area	Report of MINTOUR, observation	Presence of sub delegation	staff	office
Specific objective	Promote tourism in council area	25% of sites, identified and accompanying structures put in place	Report of MINTOUR,	tourist sites identified and accompanying facilities are put in place	Type of sites, type of facilities	Reports of MINTOUR, Observation,
	1.1: Council tourism board exist and is functional	Job description of board members Number of board members	Reports of MINTOUR, observation	Collaboration between parties involved	Decision creating board and appointing members	Report of MINTOUR, observation
	1.2:Touristic sites have been identified	25% of sites identified	Reports of MINTOUR,	council is interested	Number of persons on the board	Report of MINTOUR, observation

	1.3 :Touristic activities are advertised	Number &type of gadgets made, Touristic infrastructures	Report	Funds are available	Number of tourist received	
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	Formulation	Strategy/how		Amount		
Activity 1.1	Create council tourism board	Identify, select and install members of board		500 000		
Activity 1.2	Sensitise and identify touristic sites in council	Carryout identification tour		500 000		
Activity 1.3	carryout publicity	Produce documents/gadgets of publicity		2.000.000		
Activity 1.4	Construct touristic infrastructures (inns, hotels)	Do feasibilities studies, prepare DAO, launch and recruit contractor		50.000.000		

Table 31.13: log frame Sports and Physical Education

Sectorial Strategy MINISTRY OF SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote sports (civilian and school) promote FENASCO National School sports affiliates. - Divisional Delegate appoints sub-divisional coordinators. - Encourage sport in the division - Second division team and inter quarter. - Physical education in schools. (Technical schools, Teachers Training etc. - Organize refresher courses for P.E. Veterans and keep fit clubs. 					
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve sporting activities and infrastructure in council area by 2014	75% of major sports disciplines are practiced with accompanying infrastructures	Observation, report of MINSEP	Train and organise refreshal courses for teachers	Number of activities organised	Observation, report of MINSEP
Specific objective	Ensure schools have sports teachers with infrastructures	1 physical education teacher per school	Observation, Report of MINSEP	Competent service recruit and post teachers	Number of teachers posted	Reports of MINSEP Observation,
Results (Strategic	1.1: Sufficient physical education teachers are present in schools	At least 1 teacher per school	Reports of MINSEP, observation	competent service post teachers	Number of teachers and sport discipline	Office space

axes)	1. 2: Equipped sport infrastructures exist in schools and are functional	At least 2 multipurpose play groups (handball & football fields, volley & basketball cords)	Reports of MINSEP observation	council and ministry cooperate	Type infrastructure disciplines	of and	Report of MINSEP observation
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>		
	formulation	Strategy/how		Amount			
Activity 1.1.:	Provide schools with sufficient physical education teachers, 1 per needy school a 150.000 in 8 schools	Identify needy schools, recruit and post needy schools		14.400 000			
Activity 1.2	Construct and equip community multipurpose play grounds in each village	Locate sites, prepare tender file, launch recruitment, select and award contract		10 000 000			

Table 31.14: log frame Agriculture and Rural Development

Sector Strategy: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT Promote, animate, monitor and evaluate agric activities in the rural milieu.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification

Global Objective,	Ensure improvement in agricultural production	80% increase in tonnage of farm produce by 2014 to guarantee food security	MINADER report	Favorable climatic conditions	Number of millimetres of rainfall Tonnage of produce	Reports from MINADER observation
Specific objective 1	Ameliorate state of farm to market roads	About 40km of farm to market roads graded	Reports from MINADER, Council, observation	Appropriate weather condition for work	Number of millimetres of rainfall	Report from MINADER, Council
Specific objective 2	Increase storage facilities in the council area	60% of farmers receive assistance in building storage facilities	Reports from MINADER, observation	Available funds	Number of farmers, number of storage facilities (cribs, bans)	Report from MINADER, Council observation
Specific objective 3	Ensure the availability of processing units, 1 processing unit per village	4 processing units have been constructed	Reports from MINADER, observation	Available funds	Type and quantity of products processed	Report from MINADER, Council observation
Specific objective4	Assist farmers to be organised around group marking	4 training sessions organised to train farmers	Reports from MINADER, observation	Available technicians	Number of sessions, number of participants	Report from MINADER, Council observation

Specific objective 5	Assist farmers have available farm inputs by providing improved seeds and constructing an inputs store	Size of store , type of inputs and tools , type of seeds	Reports from MINADER, Council	Available funds	Quantity and quality of inputs and seeds	Report from MINADER observation
Results (Strategic axes)	1.1:Farm to market roads are better maintained and are accessible throughout the year	Number of km of graded road -Number of community work organised	Reports from MINADER, Council , observation	-competent service educated community to maintain their farm to market roads, -community cooperate and mobilise to maintain roads	Number of km of road maintained by community	Reports from MINADER Observation
	2.1: number of storage have increased	Number of farmers with storage facilities	Reports from MINADER, Council , observation	Available funds	Number of farmers with storage facilities	Reports from MINADER, Council Observation
	3.1:Each village has a processing unit	Number of processing units	Reports from MINADER , observation	Units put in place	Type and quantity of products processed	Reports from MINADER Observation
	4.1:Farmers market products in group	Number o farmers involved Volume of revenue	Reports from MINADER , observation	Farmers agree to work together	Number o farmers involved Volume of revenue	Reports from MINADER , observation

	5.1:Farmer's inputs store exist and is functional	Type and quantity of inputs Price of inputs (agro chemical, tools, seeds ...)	Reports from MINADER observation	Available funds	Type and quantity of inputs Price of inputs (agro chemical, tools, seeds ...)	Reports from MINADER , observation
	6.1: farmers receive support during agro pastoral show	Type of assistance, number of beneficiaries	Reports from MINADER observation	Available funds	Type of assistance, number of beneficiaries, register	Reports from MINADER , observation
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	Formulation	Strategy/how		Amount		
Activity 1.1:	Grade farm to market roads (mbungwi-mbukong, Eteyeh-Ebia, Banghangha-Quebessi,Kegang-Mbakwa,Kokebue, Chui –Palace-Market, Chotchimbere-Palace-Fongoh, ,makulung-mapuat)	prepare tender file, launch recruitment of contractor Recruit and award contract to contractor		7.000.000		
Activity 1.2:	Educate community to organise community work and periodically maintain farm to market roads	Organise community work		200.000		
Activity 2.1	Put in place a fund to assist farmers build more storage facilities	Carry out need assessment, determine nature of assistance, give assistance		5.000.000		
Activity 3.1	Construct processing units in four villages	prepare tender file, launch recruitment of contractor Recruit and award contract to contractor		20.000.000		
Activity 4.1	Organise seminar to educate farmers how to carry out group marketing	Prepare seminar, sent out invitation, run meeting		1.000.000		

Activity 5.1:	Organise agro pastoral shows for food security	Prepare events, sensitize farmers, register interested farmers	5.000.000
Activity 6.1:	Construct and stock input stores	Sensitize farmers, mobilise them for fund raising, acquire land or rent a building, stock store	12.000.000
Activity 6.2:	Provide improved seeds to farmers	Sensitize farmers, register them, give out seeds	1.000.000

Table 31.15: log frame Forest and Wild Life

Sectorial Strategy: MINISTRY OF FOREST AND WILD LIFE. To control forest and non-timber products. To conserve biodiversity in general. To control and conserve wildlife products. Management of timber and non-timber products (sustainable harvesting).		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global objective	Improve on management of forest and products by2014	1 Sustainable mechanism put in place	Report of MINFOF	Collaboration between all parties	Type of mechanism	Report of MINFOF
Specific objective1	Improve on council forest	Presence of forest	Report of MINFOF Observation	Demarcate council forest	Size of Council forest	Report of MINFOF

Specific objective2	Ensure reduction in the use of fuel wood	At least 2 types of alternative put in place	Report observation	Alternative measures put in place	Number of person using alternative measures	Report, observation
Specific objective3	Create income generating activity in sub sector of non timber produce	20% of population involved in non timber product sector	Report of MINFOF	Available actors	Number of actors, quality of life	Report observation
Results (Strategic axes)	1.1: Visible trees along the road and in schools	60.000 trees planted along the road and school, council forest	Reports of MINFOF, observation	Available trees	Number of trees, types of species	Reports of MINFOF
	1.2: council forest exist with many plants					Observation,
	2. 1: Women know how to build local ovens from clay	15 female CIG trained , number of ovens build ,	report of MINFOF s, observation	Available women	Number of trainees	reports of MINFOF, observation
	3:Actors of sub sector of non timber products are organized	Number of actors , types of non timber products	reports of MINFOF, observation	Available technicians	Number of technicians, type of activities	Report of MINFOF
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	formulation	Strategy /how		Amount		
Activity 1.1.:	Plant trees along the road and schools (60.000Plants)	Acquire plants, plant by the road side, identify schools and plant trees there		2.000.000		
Activity 1.2	Council should create council forest	Demarcate council forest, plant trees of all variety adaptable to soil and climate		3.000.000		
Activity 2	Train 5 women CIGs to build clay oven which are less consuming in fuel	Sensitize population, organize training, identify needy persons, distribute ovens		5.000.000		
Activity 3	Organize activities in sub sector on non timber products	Identify actors, identify type of product, sensitize, train and organize actors		900.000		

Table 31.16: log frame Youth Affairs

Sectorial Strategy of YOUTH AFFAIRS Mostly youths out of schools 15 – 35 years. Help create jobs. Give support programs (PAJER-U), PIFMAS. National literacy program (NLP) mainly dropouts and illiterates. National civic service for participation and development. Leisure activities of youths.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective,	Ameliorate leisure facilities and create job opportunities for youths by 2014	50%of jobless youths have jobs , types of facilities put in place	Reports, MINJEUN, Observation	of Competent service available at sub divisional level	Number of staff	Office
Specific objective 1	Ensure youths have leisure activities	Type of activities	Report MINJEUN, Council	of and Available facilities	Type of facilities	Observation report of MINJEUN, Council
Specific objective 2	Ensure that 35% youths have employment	2 national programs put at the disposal of youth	Report MINJEUN, COUNCIL	of Youths are sensitise on opportunities	Types of programs	Report of MINJEUN, Council
Results (Strategic axes)	1. Youths have good recreational facilities (play grounds, video clubs, libraries...) and a multipurpose youth centre	At least 4multipurpose play grounds, types of leisure activities , multipurpose centre	Reports MINJEUN, Council, observation	of Available facilities , decentralised credits are allocated and transferred	Quality recreational facilities	of Reports of MINJEUN, Council, Observation,
	2 Youths are trained on lucrative activities, thus reducing unemployment rate	At least 500 youths trained, Number of job created, youths recruited	reports MINJEUN, Council observation	of facilities are available	Number of employed youths, number play grounds	of reports of MINJEUN, Council, observation
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	

For R1	formulation	Strategy/how	Amount
Activity 1.1:	Organize vacation sport tournaments	Sensitize youths on vacation, determine types of disciplines involves, open registration of groups , launch activities	1.000.000
Activity 1.2.:	Create and construct multipurpose youth centre	Locate site, prepare tender file, launch, recruit and award contract	20.000.000
Activity 2	Create job to reduce high rate of unemployment	Sensitize youths on PAJER-U, PIFMAS programmes and other activities for job	2.000.000

Table 31.17: log frame Higher Education

Sectorial Strategy HIGHER EDUCATION		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Promote creation of higher institutions by 2014	Request made	Report of council	Services extended to council area	Number of staff, number of service	Report of council
Specific objective	Council ensure coming of higher institutions	Degree creating institutions	Observation, report of council	request approved is	Number of institutions	Reports of council Observation,

Results (Strategic axes)	1: Community has higher institutions	Number of institutions	Observation, report	Presence of institutions	staff	Observation, report
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	Formulation		Strategy/ how		Amount	
Activity 1.1	Council should request for institutions of higher education (a branch of the School of Agriculture)		Apply to competent services, follow up application		500.000	

Table 31.18: log frame Women Empowerment and the Family

Sectorial Strategy of MINISTRY OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND FAMILY Promotion and protection of women's rights. Economic empowerment of a woman. Promotion and protection of a girl child. Sensitising on narrowing the gender gap, and promote the protection of the family		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Improve on the socio-political and economic rights of women and girl child by 2014	Degree of awareness created	Reports of MINPROFF	No resistance from community	Number of awareness meetings	Report of MINPROFF
Specific objective1	Ameliorate the economic empowerment of the woman and girl child	50% of female population trained on lucrative activities	Observation, report of MINPROFF	competent service creates and construct empowerment centre	Number of Staff, number of activites	Centre, of MINPROFF
Specific objective2	Ensure the promotion and protection of women's rights	Organised at least 5 sensitisation campaigns per village in council area	report of MINPROFF	Application of laws	Availability of text	Document of law
Results (Strategic axes)	1.1: Women are enlightened and productive 1.2: Women and the girl child are economically empowered	At least 1 centre created with branches, 2000 trained women and girls	Reports, observation	decentralised credits are allocated and transferred	Amount put into service	Reports of MINPROFF Observation,

	2.1 Women's rights are known and respected 2.2: Women are empowered	65% of population is sensitised 75% of women are empowered	reports of MINPROFF, observation	of experts are available to train women	Number of women trained	reports of MINPROFF, observation
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	Formulation		Strategy		Amount	
Activity 1.1.	Create, construct and equip an empowerment center in Babessi		Identify site, acquire land, carry out feasibility studies, prepare tender file and launch recruitment of contractor		80.000.000	
Activity 1.2.:	Create job opportunities for women		Carry out need assessment, prepare and launch announcement, recruit and post teachers		7.000.000	
Activity 2.1:	Educate community on women , and girl child rights and land acquisition process		Prepare TOR for seminar, sent out invitations Organize seminar,		500.000	
Activity 2.2	Organize trainings to empower women		Prepare TOR for training workshop, sent out invitations Organize training		500.000	

Table 31.19 log frame Social Affairs

Sectorial Strategy of SOCIAL AFFAIRS In charge with social protection of the child, elderly and people with disabilities. Promote welfare of marginalized population e.g. Bororo. Orphans, abandoned children, ≤18 years. Educate people so that right of children be respected (schooling, good health, nutrition etc) support to orphans and vulnerable children. Identify orphans and lobby for support. Protect rights.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective	Ameliorate and improve on the condition of marginalised/vulnerable and needy persons in council area by 2014	50% improvement in state of vulnerable people	Report of MINAS, Council	Funds available	Number of facilities put in place	Report of MINAS, Council
Specific objective1	Make an inventory of marginalised/vulnerable and needy persons in council area	Number of targeted population , data base	Report of MINAS, Council	Census is done	Number of targeted population , data base	Report of MINAS, Council
Specific objective2	Ensure there are structures to implement social inclusion policy	Number of structures put in place	Report of MINAS, Council	Cooperation from all stakeholders	Number of structures	Report of MINAS, Council
Specific objective 3	Ensure children with special needs have schools	Number of schools, number of children enrolled	Report of MINAS, Council, school	School is constructed	Number of school	Report of MINAS, Council

Specific objective 4	Improve on income of HIV/AIDS Patients	Number of training sessions organised	Report of MINAS, Council, school	Patients cooperate	Number of beneficiaries	Report of MINAS, Council
Specific objective 5	Ensure construction of a day care centre for HIV/AIDS patients	Number of centres, number of beneficiaries	Report of MINAS, Council, school	Available funds	Number of beneficiaries	Report of MINAS, Council
Specific objective 6	Facilitate culture of reading in population	2 libraries, and internet cybers 10% of population consult centres	Register , report of MINAS Observation	Population is interested Available funds	Frequency of attendance at the centers and libraries	Report of MINAS
Specific objective 7	Improve the welfare of marginalised community (Mbororo) and living standard of vulnerable groups	Standard of living, degree of enlightenment	Observation	Cooperation of concerned community	Presence of facilities	Observation
Specific objective 8	Ensure construction of social centre	1 social centre is constructed	Register , report of MINAS Observation	Available funds	1 social centre is constructed	Register , report of MINAS Observation
Results (Strategic axes)	1. 1:An inventory exist	Number of marginalised, vulnerable/needy persons	Register , report of MINAS Observation	Available means	Number of marginalised, vulnerable/needy persons	report of MINAS Observation
	2.1:Structures for implantation of social inclusion policy are in place	Number of structure, number of beneficiaries	report of MINAS Observation	Available means	Number of structure, number of beneficiaries	report of MINAS Observation
	3.1:School for children with special needs exist and is functional	Number children	Register , report of MINAS Observation	Available funds	Number of schools, number of children	Register , report of MINAS Observation

	4.1: HIV/AIDS patients are economically empowered	Number of persons , volume of revenue	report of MINAS Observation	Trainings are organised	Number of sessions	report of MINAS Observation
	5.1:Day care centre for HIV/AIDS patients exist and is functional	Number of centers, number of beneficiaries	report of MINAS Observation	Available funds	Number of centers, number of beneficiaries	report of MINAS Observation
	6.1: Satellite discs in Babal and Babungo ardorates exist and are functional 6.2:Telephones and televisions in mborroro communities(ardorates) are functional	satellite disc in Babungo and Babal adorates 1 television and telephone each in adorates	report of MINAS Observation	Available funds	Number of discs, televisions, telephones	report of MINAS Observation
	7.1:Centres to facilitate general culture (reading culture) exist and is functional	Number of libraries, internet centres put in place	report of MINAS Observation	Community is interested	Number of libraries, internet centres put in place	report of MINAS Observation
	8.1: social centre exist and is functional	Number of centres, number of beneficiaries	report of MINAS Observation	Available funds	Number of centres, number of beneficiaries	report of MINAS Observation
Activities:					Estimates	
	Formulation	Strategy/how		Amount		
Activity 1.1	Carry out an inventory	Organise team , go to the field		2.000.000		
Activity 2.1	Put in place structures to implement social inclusion policy	Carry need assessment ,put structures in place		20.000.000		

Activity 3.1	Construct school for children with special needs	Do feasibility studies, locate site, Prepare tender file, launch recruitment, select and award contract	10.000.000
Activity 4.1:	Organise training for HIV/AIDS patients on income generating activities	Identify activities, prepare TOR of workshop, organize training	1.000.000
Activity 4.2	Subsidise income generating activities for vulnerable groups	Identify activities, identify persons, 50% subsidy	4.000.000
Activity 5.	Construct day care centre for HIV/AIDS patients	Do feasibility studies, locate site, Prepare tender file, launch recruitment, select and award contract	10.000.000
Activity 6.1	Provide satellite discs for 2 ardorates (Babungo and Babal	Prepare tender file, launch recruitment, select and award contract	500 000
Activity 6.2	Provide television and phone facilities for mborro community(ardorates)	Buy facilities, organize handing over of facilities in communities concerned	3. 000.000
Activity 7.1	Create internet centres and libraries in all villages	Identify site, prepare tender file, launch and recruit contactor, award contract	8.000.000
Activity 8.1.:	Create and construct social centre	Determine site, , launch recruitment, select and award contract	10.000.000

Table 30.20: log frame Scientific Research and Innovations

Sectorial Strategy SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATIONS - Animation, coordination and control of scientific research activities all over the National territory in order to promote socio-cultural and economic development of the population. -Valorisation, extension and exploitation of research results in constant liaison with all sectors of the national economy and concerned Ministerial department and institutions		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, of Council	Ensure communities have answers to livestock related problems and agricultural problems(poor animal breed, low yields, constant attack on plants by 2014	80% increase in agric and livestock activities	Report of MINADER, report of MINEPIA& scientific research	Result of research communicated on time and applied	Number of tons of agric product, number of herds livestock	Report of MINADER, report of MINEPIA& scientific research
Specific objective	Improve on the tonnage of agric produce and livestock by60% by 2014	Tonnage of agric yields, heads of livestock	Register of agric post, register of livestock post	Improved seeds are supplied on time	Quantity of seeds available	Report of MINADER, report of MINEPIA& scientific research

Results (Strategic axes)	1. Intensive mechanized farming is being practiced	40% of farmers involved, number of hectares cultivated	Reports, of MINADER report of MINEPIA & scientific research observation	Farmers receive appropriate and timely support	Type of support	Reports of MINADER report of MINEPIA & scientific research Observation,
	2.1: Results of research are known by farmers and livestock owners	Quality of result	Reports observation	facilities are made available	Quality of research	Report, of MINADER report of MINEPIA & scientific research observation
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	Formulation		Strategy /How		Amount	
Activity 1.1.:	Carry out intensive mechanized farming		Locate site, sensitize farmers, register farmers interested to work, acquire equipment		5 000 000	
Activity 1.2.:	Vulgarize research results on time		Carryout vulgarization tour, educate population		1 000 000	

Table 31.21: log frame Employment and Vocational Training

Sectorial Strategy of EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING In charge of man-power situation (workers) of the public and private sector. If they are paid well. Take statistics thus knowing employment rate and ages. In charge of vocational training centres to groom up young Cameroonians (not < 2 years). Visa contract of employment both government and private. Register job seekers and hand the list to the national Employment Fund. Make informal sectors to become formal both groups and individuals.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective,	Ameliorate employment situation in the council area at 60% by 2014	List of job seekers and opportunities	Reports of MINFOP, Council	competent service is at sub divisional level	Presence of staff	Report of MINFOP, Council
Specific objective 1	Ensure that there are training centres for unemployed	At least 3 training centres	Reports of MINFOP	Available centres	Number of centers	Report of MINFOP
Results (Strategic axes)	1.1: Vocational schools and centers exist and are operational	3 centres created, number	Reports, observation	competent service brings in the facilities	Number of centres opened	Reports, Observation,
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	Formulation	Strategy/how		Amount		
Activity 1.1.:	Government should create and construct vocational training centres and schools in Bangolan and Babungo	Apply for school, locate site, demarcate site, construct schools		300.000.000		
Activity 1.2	Build CEAC in Babungo	Determine site, Prepare tender file, launch recruitment, select and award contract		5.000.000		

Table 31.22: *log frame* Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries

Strategy MINEPIA To improve and increase livestock, and fish production thus enhancing the standard of living of the population, also to Improve housing, environment etc. training of farmers on the various aspects of animals breeding using participatory approach		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective,	Improve and increase livestock, and fish production in the council area	About 20% increase in livestock and fish production	Reports from MINEPIA	Livestock farmers and fish farmers follow advice from competent experts, Availability of all necessary inputs	Number of fish farmers working with competent service, Number training received,	Reports from MINEPIA Observation
Specific objective 1	Fish farmers obtain assistance in the development of their activities in the council area	75 fish farmers receive assistance in pond creation and management by 2014	Ponds , Reports from MINEPIA	Technicians carryout training	Number of training sessions, number of actors	Attendance sheets, reports
Specific Objective 2	Increase services of sector in council area	Number of services in added, number of staff	Reports from MINEPIA	Available funds	Number of services in added, number of staff	Reports from MINEPIA Observation
Specific Objective 3	Ensure all services have offices	Number of structures , number of staff	Reports from MINEPIA	Available funds	Number of services in added, number of staff	Reports from MINEPIA Observation

Specific Objective 4	Ensure construction of vaccination crushes	3 vaccination crushes	Reports from MINEPIA	Available funds	Number of crushes, number animals vaccinated	Reports from MINEPIA Observation
Specific Objective 5	Graziers and farmers carryout their activities free of conflict	At least 10 conflicts resolved	Reports from MINEPIA	Cooperation between actors	Degree of collaboration	Reports from MINEPIA
Results (Strategic axes)	1.1: Fish farmers have a better knowledge on fish farming	At least 1 ton of fish produced by 2014	Reports from MINEPIA, observation	Competent service dispatch technicians to train fish farmers	Number of technicians	Reports from MINEPIA, attendance sheets Observation
	1.2: Fish farmers manage their activities and ponds well	150 ponds/fish farms revamped or created by 2014 55 new fish farmers registered	Reports from MINEPIA Observation	Fish farmers are organised and ready to learn	60% increase in number of fish farmers 4 union of fish farmers created	Reports from MINEPIA
	2.1: A fish control post exist and is functional on Bangolan	1 control post in Bangolan	Reports from MINEPIA , observation	Funds are available	Number of post and staff	Reports from MINEPIA observation
	2.2: a zoo technical and veterinary sanitary control center exist and is functional in Baba1	1 center in Baba1	Report from MINEPIA	Funds are available	Number of post and staff	Report from MINEPIA
	3.1: All services have constructed and equipped offices in council area	4 equipped offices	Report from MINEPIA	Funds are available	Number of post and staff	Report from MINEPIA
	4.1: A commission on farmer/grazier problems exist and is functional	Number of persons in the of commission in place		Better corporation from all actors	Number of meetings held	Minutes, attendance sheets

	4.2: farmlands have been demarcated, and paddocks created	Number of paddocks, type of demarcation made	Reports from MINEPIA, council	Better corporation from all actors	Number of paddocks, type of demarcation made	Reports from MINEPIA, Council, Observation
	5.1: vaccination crush exist and are functional	4 crushes/dips constructed in council area Increase number of herds of livestock at 30% by 2014	Reports from MINEPIA, observation	Crushes constructed	Number of Crushes built	Reports from MINEPIA, Council observation
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	Formulation	Strategy how			Amount	
Activities 1.1.:	Sensitise fish farmer on how to improve on their activities	Organize meeting with farmers, evaluate activities and plan activities			2 300 000	
Activities 1.2.:	Give support to fish farmers on how to create and manage fish ponds	Identify and select fish farmers interested in having ponds, assist in providing healthy fingerlings, educate on management tips			3 000 000frs	
Activities 2.1.:	Create fishery control centre in Bangolan	Identify site, acquire land, recruit contractor construct crushes			25.000.000	
2.2	Create and construct zoo technical and veterinary sanitary control centre in Baba1	Identify site, acquire land, recruit contractor construct crushes			25.000.000	
Activity 3.1:	Construct offices for all services in council area	Identify site, acquire land, recruit contractor construct crushes			90.000.000	
Activities 4.1:	Ensure effective farmer/grazier commission	Identify members of commission, train on their role and Commission to work			1 600 000frs	
Activities 4.2:	Create paddocks of cattle and demarcate farm lands	Identify paddock sites, demarcate, and demarcate farmlands			15 000 000	

Activities 5.1.	Construct 3 vaccination crushes (Haussa II-Babungo, Mambim-Babessi and, Mbougbang-Baba1)	Identify site, acquire land, recruit contractor construct crushes	21.000 000frs CFA(7000000/yr)
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Table 31.23: log frame Economy, Planning and Regional Development

Sectorial Strategy MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND REGIONAL PLANNING		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
To ensure government development programme of the division. Follow-up of government investment projects to ensure proper management and execution. Within a time frame. Follow-up of activities of NGOs		Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Level	Formulation					
Global Objective,	Ensure the effective execution of state projects in council area by 2014	85% realisation of all state projects in 2014	Observation, Report of MINEPAT	Political stability	Quality of work done	Observation, report of MINEPAT
Specific objective 1	Ameliorate follow up of public projects by all stakeholders	75% of projects supervised, quality of projects	Reception minutes report of MINEPAT observation	Community cooperates	number of community members involved	Reports of MINEPAT Observation,
Results (Strategic axes)	1.1: Communities assist in following up public projects	Communities involved in follow up of all projects	Reports of MINEPAT, observation	communities cooperate	Number of persons involved in follow up	Report of MINEPAT observation

<i>Activities:</i>			<i>Estimates</i>
	formulation	Strategy/how	Amount
Activity 1.1	2.1: Intensify involvement of community in follow up of projects (Eg: Building of classrooms in government schools)	Sensitize population, identify and select members of committee, install them	2 000 000

Table 31.24: log frame State Property and Land

Strategy STATE PROPEETY AND LAND TENURE Process file to come out with land certificates. To repair and hire government offices. Supervise and carry out estimates for renovation works. In charge of boarding of equipments e.g. (Vehicles). Demarcation of government and council land.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Objective,	Ameliorate on process of acquiring land certificates in council area by 2014	Reduction by 20% in services involved in process	Report of MINDAF, Council	No bottle necks in process	Quality of services offered	Report of MINDAF

Specific objective 1	Ensure that people easily acquire land certificates	Number of applications, number of certificates, number of disputes settled	Report of MINDAF, Council	Presence of service	Number of staff	Report of MINDAF, Council
Results (Strategic axes)	1. Villagers understand procedure of land certificates acquisition	Number of land certificates established	Reports of MINDAF, observation	Competent services are brought nearer the community number of services to be consulted are reduced	-Number of files for treatment -Number of houses/ other infrastructures constructed	Reports of MINDAF Observation, land certificate
	2 Reduction in cost and process in obtaining land certificate	Cost of processing documents	Reports	Drop is cost of processing documents	Number of files treated, certificates established	Reports
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	Formulation	Strategy /how		Amount		
Activities 1.1.:	Sensitize villagers on procedure on obtaining land certificates	Plan for meeting, prepare TOR for meeting, invite stakeholders, run the meeting		250. 000		
Activities 1.2.:	Reduce the number of services to consult and cost to facilitate land acquisition for communities	Produce a common file to follow				

Table 31.25: log frame Territorial Administration, Decentralization, and Maintenance of Law and Order

Strategy MINATD Coordinate the actions of all the services, maintenance of law and order, make sure that citizens' properly ensure development of the area, make life comfortable to its citizen in its area of command. Circular to confirm his activities from the Prime Ministry.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective,	Ensure proper coordination of all state actions	80% of smooth functioning of state actions	Report of MINATD	Political stability	Degree of collaboration with population	Reports Report of MINATD
Specific objective 1	Ensuring life is comfortable for citizens	Number of land dispute settled, degree of peace report	Report of MINATD	Obtaining Land certificate is easy and affordable	Number of land certificates established	Report of MINATD
Results (Strategic axes)	1. Communities are well sensitised on the role of the ministry	Number of sensitisation meetings	Report of MINATD, observation	Proper sensitisation done	Number of sensitisation champagnes	Report of MINATD Observation,
	1.2: All land disputes have a clear verdict	Number of disputes settled , number of beneficiaries	Observation, Report of MINATD	Actors cooperate	Number of disputes settled , number of beneficiaries	Observation
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
Activities	Formulation		Strategy / how		Amount	
Activities 1.1	Sensitize communities on services		Traditional council should sensitize communities prior to the administrative tours		200000	

Activities 1.2:	Administrators should always complete the settlement process of a dispute	Follow up case, ensure the settle is completed, declare verdict	
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Table 31.26: log frame Labour and Social security

Strategy LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY Implement the government program in the domain of professional relations, the status and social security of all workers.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective,	Ensure workers have social security as the exercise their job	80% of workers enjoy their benefits	Labour and social security report	Workers are aware of their rights and benefits	Number of workers enjoying benefits especially at retirement	Reports from labour office
Specific objective 1	Ameliorate work conditions for workers	About 40% of workers, work under good working conditions	Reports from labour office observation	Competent service sensitise workers	Number of workers enjoying benefits	Reports from labour office
Results (Strategic axes)	1.1:working population know their rights and benefits	40% of workers enjoy their benefits especially at retirement	Reports from labour office, observation	-competent service educated community on their rights and benefits	Number of population aware	Reports from labour office
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	Formulation	Strategy/how		Amount		

Activity 1.1:	Sensitise community of their rights and benefits	Prepare and organize meeting, invite population	500.000
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Table 31 .27: log frame Communication

Sectorial Strategy COMMUNICATION		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Promote creation of community radios improve communication media						
Global Objective,	Improve on quality of communication by 2014	National station, north west and west regional stations frequencies captured	Observation	Presence of service in council area	Number of staff	Report of MINCOM
Specific objective 1	Ameliorate condition of frequency transmitters	Quality of sound	Observation	Presence of service in council area	Staff	Office
Specific objective 2	Promote creation of community radio	2 community radio stations	Observation report	Collaboration between all parties	Partnership agreement	Reports of council and MINCOM
Results (Strategic axes)	1.1: Community receives and capture national station and other wave bands frequency	Constant transmission	Observation report	Condition of transmitters improve	Constant transmission	Observation
	1.2: community transmit their local news	Existence of radio	Observation, report	Community radio built	Existence of radio	Observation

<i>Activities:</i>			<i>Estimates</i>
Activities	Formulation	Strategy/ how	Amount
Activity 1.1	Government should work on improving transmission problem	Apply to competent services, follow up application	50.000.000
Activity 1.2:	Council and community should create 2 community radio	Sensitize community, prepare tender file, launch recruitment, select and award contract	30.000.000

Table 31.28.: log frame Public Works

Sectorial Strategy of PUBLIC WORKS Development of road infrastructure. Disenclavement of rural areas through construction of roads and bridges, through rehabilitation and maintenance of existing roads, bridges and equipment (culverts, road signs). Protection of the roads; heritage through construction and management of rain gates. Sensitization of the population on how to care for the road etc. technical assistance to the councils and communities. Carrying out studies and control of road projects in the municipalities, building of tender documents. Assistance in matters of construction (buildings, roads, bridges etc). Do follow-up and evaluation of council projects. Assistance to the local population in the creation of local road maintenance committee.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification

Global Objective,	Improve accessibility in the council area	100% of N 11 tarred,70% of existing earth roads rehabilitated with news opens opened	Report MINTP, Council, observation	Available funds	, news rods opened	Report MINTP, Council, observation
Specific objective 1	Ameliorate road network	50%of kilometres of roads graded	Report MINTP, Council, observation	Available funds	Number of KM of roads	Report MINTP, Council, observation
Specific objective 2	Ensure the disenclavement of community through the rehabilitation and building of bridges, culverts, secondary roads.	50%of kilometres of secondary roads rehabilitated, with new ones open	Report MINTP, Council, observation	Available funds	Number of KM of roads	Report MINTP, Council, observation
Results (Strategic axes)	1.1:the bridge is back filled and is functional	1 bridge backfilled	Reports, observation	Favourable weather conditions	Amount rain fall	Reports Observation,
	2.1: Lower Mander bridge is constructed and is functional	1bridge functional	Report	Contract awarded	Number of bridge	Report of council and MINTP
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
	Formulation		Strategy / how		Amount	
Activity 1.1	Backfill Mapuat / Ngiang - bridge		prepare tender file, launch recruitment, select and award contract		7.000.000	
Activity2.1	Construct lower Mander bridge		Do feasibility studies prepare tender file, launch recruitment, select and award contract		17.000.000	

Activity2.2	<p>Construct Inter RR Bangolang-Mbinze-Fongo(7.28KM at 181.251.056)</p> <p>Construct Mbinze-Menoua(1.77KM at 15.692.107)</p> <p>Construct Inter Mbinze-Fongo-Menoua-Paya(6.85KM at 40.957.605)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11-Kokibue(7.00KM at 67.824.630frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11-Kankio (4.00KM at 66.243.375frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11-Babessi-Bangolan-Inter P20 (18.30KM at 37.303.785frs)</p> <p>Construct Bangolan-Mapuat-Wasi-Mambim (10.00KM at 47.671.380frs)</p> <p>Construct Bangolang Market-Nchechumbere-Bambalang (10.50KM at 232.699.680frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11 Baba1 market-Fon's palace-Mbanka-Ibal Oku (7.20KM at 17.343.720frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11 Membeh-Ndzerem-ver Jakiri (14.00KM at 116.049.330frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11 Meya-Mbogombam-Mbwingong (10.00KM at 45.577.350frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11Mechacha-Mbogombam/inter 11-Nchunkum-mbogombam (5.00KM at 33.790.680frs)</p> <p>Construct Femefom-Njiwoh (4.00KM at 30.687.795frs)</p>		
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<p>Construct Baba1 Market-Mbagangha-Kungo (10.60KM at 68.574.712frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11Kingang-Mbwitcenterh-Motem (7.65KM at 109.452.420frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11 Njipiak-Momeyam-Ndop(12.00KM at 106.602.345frs)</p> <p>Construct Njikwert-Mbakwa-Kamendui-Mbanka(5.00KM at 9.358.740frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11 kwepessi-Ndumenkwi (5.00KM at 29.335.500frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N11-Kwepessi-Rice Farm (7.00KM at 74.316.600frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N 11- Babungo (Finteh- Ibal (Mbokevah) (10.60KM at 74.316.600frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N 11-Babungo –Ndawara (9.50KM at74.316.600frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N 11-Mbungwi-Saji (4.00KM at 49.801.185frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N 11-Tavegielih- Ngole (5.00KM at 83.119.635frs)</p> <p>Construct Babungo (Finkwi)-Njeineveh-Oku(Ngemseba) (16.00KM at 42.515.010frs)</p> <p>Construct Inter N 11-Mbinjeu-inter Babungo (Finteh) Ibal (3.40KM at 20.286.810frs)</p> <p>Total KM = 197.55</p>	<p>Do feasibility studies prepare tender file, launch recruitment, select and award contract</p>	<p>Total cost for all the roads 1.675.088.650frs</p>
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Table 31.29 log frame: Small and Medium Size Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicraft

Sectorial Strategy of SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTERPRISES, SOCIAL ECONOMY AND HANDICRAFT To promote small and medium size businesses, protect and educate. The government cannot absorb all; they encouraged the private sector to: motivate other people to employ. Register businesses (legalized). The ministry came to existence to alleviate poverty through sponsored projects.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Global Objective,	Promote medium and small size businesses in council area	50% of small businesses strengthen	Report of PME	Sub delegation present	Number of Staff	Report of PME
Specific objective 1	Know the number of existing activities in the sector	50% of businesses categorised	report of PME	Technicians categorise activities	Number of technicians	Report of PME
Specific objective 2	Promote craft activities	50% increase in activities of craft sector, number of actors	Report of PME	Available centre	Number of centers	Report of PME observation
Specific objective 3	Improve businesses in the council area	60% of businesses improved, type of activities	Report of PME observation	Conducive business atmosphere	Size of businesses	Report of PME observation

Results (Strategic axes)	1.1: Data base on Small and Medium size activities exist	Inventory of data base	Reports of PME, observation	Census is carried out	Number of activities, actors	Reports of PME, Council Observation,
	1.2: Data base on Social Economy activities exist					
	2.1: Craft centre exist and is functional	AT least 2 craft centres created	Reports of PME observation	centres are created	Centre, number of actors, businesses sponsored	Reports of PME, Council
	3.1: program to support small businesses exist	20% of small business sponsored	Reports of PME observation	Funds put in place	Number of beneficiaries	Reports of PME
<i>Activities:</i>					<i>Estimates</i>	
Activities	Formulation		Strategy / how		Amount	
Activity 1.1.:	Categorise existing SME		Identify activities, group and categorize		600.000	
Activity 1.2.:	Carry out a data base on small and medium size		Carry out census of all existing and possible activities in sectors		1.000.000	
Activity 1.3	Build a data base on social economy		Carry out census of all existing and possible activities in sectors		1.500.000	
Activity2. 1.	Create and construct craft centers to promote craft activities		Locate site, demarcate, carryout feasibility studies, prepare tender file and award contract		160.000.000	
Activity3. 1.	Put in place a program to sponsor small businesses		Create a fund		2.000.000	

5.3. Spatial planning of priority infrastructure

Infrastructure planned to be constructed in the council area in the sector of education are two classrooms at the Islamic primary School Babungo. As for water, there will be rehabilitation of non functional SCAN Water in Baba1, and the pipe born water scheme in Babessi. Concerning electricity, there will be an extension in kokebue, and the electrification of all motor parks and main markets in the council area. To improve on the road situation and accessibility in the council area, there will be the construction of the lower Manda Bridge, back filling of the Mapwat-Ngain Bridge. To improve on the reading culture of the people, libraries will be constructed in all villages and a CEAC in Babungo for training.

5.3.1: Thematic maps:

Thematic maps of Basic and secondary education, health institutions, electricity supply and roads in the council area have been produced. These give a snappy picture of institutions and roads of the municipality. (See annex)

5.4 Management of urban space

Urban planning and development is a continuous process and involves administrators, developers, investors and of course the local inhabitants.

The management of the urban space of the Babessi Council Area constitute of built up land and Settlement, Forest, Agriculture (Farming and grazing), Grassland, Water bodies and other features. It is also the core of commercial activities in the area. Major infrastructures include the main market, Motor Park, churches and institutions of learning. These infrastructures have been constructed in the urban space with no specific plan on land use. The council is working on secondary roads to improve accessibility and plans to electrify the Motor Park and main market. It should be noted that the master plan for the town is not available as of now.

5.4.1 Land use plan and management of the council space

Table 32: Land use/ Land cover of the Babessi council area

S./N.	Class	Sub Class
1	Built up Land	Town Settlement
2		Village settlement
3	Agricultural land	Crop land

4		Fallow land
5		Plantation
6	Forest	Dense forest
7		Open forest
8		Gallery forest
9		Forest Blanks
10		Forest Plantations
11		Grass Land
12	Open grassland	
13	Others	Open land
14		barren Rocky
15		Sheet rocks
16		Degraded rocks
17		Swampy bush land
18		Marshy/ Swampy Land
19		Water bodies

Table 33: matrices for analyzing land use zoning: problems/constraints, strengths and potentials

Elements/ zones	Characteristics	Actual use	Potentials	Constraints / problems	Accessibility and control	Possible action to be taken
Mixed cropping zone	-Lateritic soil -Alluvial colluvial and alluvial fan soils, -humid soils of the high lava plateau, -deep fine textured soils	Crop land, Fallow land, Plantation, Irrigated crop, forest plantation, open grass land, marshy / swampy land	-Flat surface with little or no accidental areas -Good humus depot from surrounding hills -has reserves for cattle pasture during dry season	-existence of farmer grazier problems(crop devastation by cattle) -Reduced fertility -Flooding in some areas (Babessi& Bangolan) -Presence of crop pests	-Inheritance -acquired through buying or by marriage right	-undertake actions to improve and maintain soil fertility -Create separate pasture areas for off season grazing -Encourage graziers to do crop farming
Pasture zone	Vegetation(trees, shrubs and grass)	Grazing of cattle, small ruminants, horses,	Available pasture for livestock Land exist but needs official demarcation	Intrusion into grazing land for farming Bush fires Reduction of grazing land	Free and uncontrolled access	Demarcate grazing land officially, Encourage the planting of more fodder grass
Forest areas	Savannah shrubs, fuel plantations, eucalyptus	Fuel wood exploitation, harvesting of medicinal plants (roots) , small scale hunting	Forest reserves, small hunting(rats, bush fowl, cane rats etc) Harvesting of medicinal plants	-uncontrolled bush fires -uncontrolled harvesting of fuel wood, Uncontrolled hunting	Free and uncontrolled	Encourage tree planting Create forest reserve areas, Encourage apiculture activities Traditional council and municipal council should put in place mechanise to check uncontrolled tree

						felling and hunting
Rivers	Flowing water, stone contents, sandy beds, expanding banks,	Domestic use (drinking, cooking, laundry, bathing, construction of houses etc) fishing, livestock drinking	Irrigation during off season	Farming along the river banks thus destroying, High rate of river pollution Reduction of river sizes due to high evaporation	Free and uncontrolled	Protect rivers Discourage farming on the banks, Encourage tree planting along rivers Sensitize on dangers of river pollution.
Swamps	Muddy	Rice cultivation, gardening, off season cropping	Rice cultivation, gardening, off season cropping	Poor drainage Mosquitoes	Controlled access (rice farmers committee, UNVIDA, individuals	-

5.4.2: Natural resources of the council

The council area is rich in natural resources which if well exploited it will create job opportunities for many unemployed, especially the youths and increase the economic power of the council.

The natural resources of the municipality, their location, usage, potentials, user, management, tendency and problems and constraints are represented in the table below.

Table: 34: natural resource matrices of the council

Natural resources	Usage status & localization	Potential	Utilise	Controller	Management mode	Tendency	Problem/constraint	Action to be taken
Plains	- Massive plain - Ngoketungia North	115.2 sqkm	Local population,	MINADER MINATD	Free access nat. land private owners state	- poor farming practices - over grazing	- Farmer/ graizer problems during transhumance.	- SNV and MBOSCUA involve in solving

			farmers grazier	MINEPIA MINDAF COUNCIL	owners sate private council	during transhumance	- Over farming - Occupation by inhabitants	the farmer/grazier problems. - Sensitize population - Designate farm leaders - Demarcation of graziers land - Use herdsman not herds boys.
Swamps	-	4600 Ha Rice farming Off season cultivation of food crops and vegetables	Fishermen, MINEPIA, local population	Fishermen, MINEPIA, local population	Free access	- Drying off, - Floods in some area	- Difficult in preparing the land	- Rehabilitation of rice fields
Sand Stones Laterite	Babal, Babessi Bangolan Babungo	Building, Grading of roads	Local population	DD MINIMIDT Council	Fons Local population Hereditary	Non renewable Natural resources	- Population pay allegiance to fon than to government - Unsustainable exploitation	- Continuous sensitization
Wetlands	Patches in Babal, Large quantities in: Babessi Bangolan Babungo	Fishing Farming off season crops	Local population	-	Private owners	-	- No conservation of the RAMSAR site (wetlands)	- Population should continue cultivating while ministry plans sensitization on wetland areas (RAMSAR Convention)

5. OPERATIONAL PLANNING

6.1 CDP budget

The total budget stands at 4.364.428.314

This budget includes all activities and activities related to socio environment.

6.2 Triennial planning of priority projects

Table 35.1: Triennial plan Basic Education

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin 1	Fin 2	Fin 3	Source of finances
	BASIC EDUCATION										
1.1	Increase number of benches in needy schools by 100 per village (400) distributed as follows: Bangolang: G.S Fongho, C.B.C. Bangolan, G.S Mapuat, I.P.S Bangolan 25 benches each Babungo: G.S Moukang, G.S Nkarfinkwi. G.S Ntoh, C.S Mbenjeh, 25benches each Baba1: G.S Mbawat, G.S Quebessi, G.S Baba 1, P.S Baba 1, I.P.S Quebessi, 20 benches each Babessi: G.S Nchungong, G.S Tsenka,G.S Kokar, C.B.C Babessi,G.S Kokebue, 20 benches each.	Council	X			X	X	8 000 000			PNDP
1.2	Government and council should recruit more teachers to nursery and primary schools but council should concentrate more on nursery schools	Mayor	X	X	X	X	X	12,951,144	42.232.428	42.232.428	Council, PIB,
2.1:	Build 2 classrooms in IPS Babungo and equip with 60 benches	Infrastructure committee of Council				X	X	16 000 000			PNDP

3:	Provide potable water to schools 66 water points	IBE		33	33	X	X		231 000 00 0	231 000 000	Council, PIB, PNDP
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Table 35.2 : *Triennial plan Secondary Education*

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Supply 50 tables and 50 chairs (4tables & 4 chairs in 9 schools, & 7 tables & 7 chairs in GSS Komue and Vemgang) for teachers and desks(300) for students (27 per school)	Council	X			X	X	11. 000 000			PNDP
2	Put in place study facilities for students (libraries, laboratories)	Council		5	6	x	X		30 000 000	30 000 0 00	Council/MI NESEC
3	Construct 14 new classrooms in GSS Vemgang and Komue each and renovate 30 classrooms	Council/MIN ESEC		X	X	x	X		112.000.000	150.000. 000	Council/MI NESEC

Table 35.3: *Triennial plan Trade*

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Carry out tax assessment and educate traders on taxation policy	Council	X			X		300 000			PNDP
2	Construct 50 sheds in each of the 4 main markets in the council area	Council	X			X	X	16 000 000			PNDP

Table 35.4: Triennial plan Environment and Protection of Nature

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Educate community on importance environmental protection	MINEP	X			X	X	500 000			PNDP
2	promote project writing and sponsor on biodiversity	MINEP		X	X					10.000.000	MINEP/COUNCIL
3	Carry out controls and inspections of classified establishments	MINEP		X					3 000 000		MINEP/COUNCIL
4	Provide trash cans in all markets and Abakwa in Babessi							4.000.000			PNDP

Table 35.5: Triennial plan Public Health

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1.	Institute village cleanup campaign	Council	X	X	X	X	X				
2	Distribute treated mosquitoes nets to all households in the council area	Council	X			X	X	112.000.000			Global fund/ MINSANTE
3	Provide 10 beds and 10 mattresses in each health centre in all 4 villages	Council	X			X	X	7.000.000			Council, PNDP
4	Provide 6 trained personnel in 3 government health centers. (2 per centre)	Council	X			X	X	1.523,664(28.000 X 9X 3)			PNDP
5	Create, construct and equipment more health centers (Vemgang-	Council/DMO MINSANTE		X	X	X	X		90 000 000	90 000 000	MINSANTE

	Babal & Bangolan)										
6	Carry out prevention and control of HIV/AIDS activities	MINSANTE		X	X	X	X		100 000	100 000	MINSANTE

Table 35.6: *Triennial plan Transport*

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Educate and sensitive population on road safety	Council	X			X	X	1 000 000			PNDP

Table 35.7: *Triennial plan Culture*

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Educate communities on lucrative cultural activities	COUNCIL	X			X	X	500.000			PNDP
2	Revamp literacy centers for mother tongues in Babessi Council area	COUNCIL	X			X	X	1 000 000			PNDP
3	Assist yearly cultural manifestation in all villages	COUNCIL	X			X	X	2.000.000			PNDP
4	Organise a workshop to train young people on lucrative cultural activities like painting, music etc	COUNCIL	X					1.000.000			PNDP
5	Create cultural centres	COUNCIL		X	X	X	X		20 000 000		MINCULTU

												RE/ COUNCIL
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Table 35.8: Triennial plan Energy and Water Resources

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Install street lights in all parks and markets in all villages	COUNCIL	X			X	X	10.000.000			PNDP
2	Extend electricity from Council to kokebue	COUNCIL		X		X	X		50.000.000		COUNCIL/ MINEE
3	Electrify Baba1	COUNCIL		X		X	X		115.000.000		COUNCIL/ MINEE
4	Electrify Bangolan-makulung - chotchimbere	COUNCIL		X		X	X		88.000.000		COUNCIL/ MINEE
5	Rehabilitate pipe borne water in Babessi	COUNCIL	X			X	X	2.000.000			COUNCIL/P NDP
6	Extend pipe borne water in Bangolan		X					2.000.000			COUNCIL/P NDP
7	Rehabilitate CIACC water in BABA	Council	X	X	X	X	X	10.00.000	10.00.000	10.000.000	COUNCIL/P NDP
8	Demarcate catchments and explore new ones	Council		X	X	X	X		2.000.000		Council

Table 35.9: Triennial plan Urban Development and Housing

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Provide master plan for council area	mayor		X		X	X		7 000 000		Council, PIB
2	Rehabilitate secondary streets	DDMINDUH			X	X	X			7 000 000	Council, PNDP, PIB

Table 35.10: Triennial plan Mine Industry and Technological Development

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	organise sensitisation meeting on services of ministry	Council	X	X	X	X	X	500 000			MINIMIDT
2	Council create 4 council quarry zone (sand, laterite stone exploitation), 1 per village	Council		X	X	X	X			1 000 000	MINIMIDT, COUNCIL

Table 35.11: Triennial plan Post and Telecommunication

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Educate community on importance of communication.	Council	X			X	X		300 000		POSTEL/ Council
2	Request for the opening of a post office	Council		X		X	X		25. 000 000		POSTEL/ Council
3	Council should lobby for the creation of an equipped multipurpose community tele-centre	Council		X	X	X	X			200.000.000	POSTEL/ Council

Table 35.12: Triennial plan Tourism

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Create council tourism board	Council		X					200.000		MINTOUR/COUNCIL
2	Sensitise and identify touristic sites in council	Council		X		X	X		500.000		MINTOUR/COUNCIL
3	carryout publicity	Council			X				2.000.000		MINTOUR/COUNCIL

Table 35.13: Triennial plan Sports and Physical Education

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Provide schools with sufficient physical education teachers	Council		X		X	X		16.200.000		MINSEP
2	Construct and equip community multipurpose play grounds in each village	Council		X	X	X	X			10.000.000	Council, BIP

Table 35.14: Triennial plan Agriculture and Rural Development

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Grade farm to market roads(mbungwi-mbukong, Eteyeh-Ebia, Banghangha-Quebessi,Kegang-Mbakwa,Kokebue, Chui –Palace-Market, Chotchimbere-Palace-Fongoh, ,makulung-mapuat)	Council	X			X	X	7.000 000			Council,
2	Educate community to organise community work and periodically maintain farm to market roads	Council	X			X	X	200.000			Council
3	Put in place a fund to assist farmers build more storage facilities	Council		X		X	X		5.000.000		Council/MINA DER
4	Construct processing units in four villages	Council		X	X		X		10.000.000	10.000.000	Council/MINA DER
5	Organise seminar to educate farmers how to carry out group marketing	Council		X		X	X		1.000.000		Council/MINA DER
6	Organize agro pastoral shows for food security	Council	X			X	X	5.000 000			Council,
	provide improved seed to farmers	Council/MINA DER	X			X	X	1.000 000			Council
7	Construct and stock input store	Council		X	X	X	X		12.000 000		Council, PIB

Table 35.15: *Triennial plan Forest and Wildlife*

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin 1	Fin 2	Fin 3	Source of finances
1	Plant trees along the road and schools (60000 Plants)	Council	X			X	X	2 000 000			Council
2	Council should create council forest	Council	X			X	X	3 000 000			Council
3	Train 5 women CIGs to build clay oven which are less consuming in fuel	Council	X			X	X	5 000 000			Council
4	Organize activities in sub sector on non timber products	Council / MINFOF		X		X	X		900 000		MINFOF/Council

Table 35.16: *Triennial plan Youth Affairs*

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Organize vacation sport tournaments	Council	X			X	X	1 000 000			Council,
2	Create multipurpose youth centre	Council		X	X	X	X		10 000 000	10 000 000	Council, PIB
3	Create job to reduce high rate of unemployment	Council		X	X				1 000 000	1 000 000	Council, PIB

Table 35.17: Triennial plan Higher Education

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Council should request for institutions of higher education (training centres)	COUNCIL		X		X	X	500.000			COUNCIL

Table 35.18: Triennial plan Women Empowerment and the Family

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Create, construct and equip an empowerment center in Babessi	MINPROFF		X	X				40 000 000	40 000 000	Council, , PIB
2	Create job opportunities for women			X					7.000.000		
3	Educate community on women , and girl child rights and land, and family cohesion	MINPROFF		X		X			500 000		MINPROFF/ Council
4	Organize trainings to empower women	MINPROFF		X		X			500 000		MINPROFF/ Council

Table 35.19: *Triennial plan Social Affaires*

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Carry out an inventory	Council	X			X	X	2.000.000			MINAS/CO UNCIL
2	Put in place structures to implement social inclusion policy	Council		X		X	X		20.000.000		MINAS
3	Construct school for children with special needs	Council									Council/BIP
4	Organise training for HIV/AIDS patients on income generating activities	Council	X			X	X	1.000.000			Council
5	Subsidise income generating activities for vulnerable groups	Council	X			X	X	2.000.000			Council
6	Construct day care centre for HIV/AIDS patients	Council							10.000.000		Council /BIP
7	Provide satellite disc for electrification at 2 ardorates (Babungo and Babal)	Council	X			X	X	5 000 000			Council,
8	Provide television and phone facilities for mborro community(ardorates)	Council	X			X	X	3.000.000			Council
9	Create internet centers and libraries in all villages	Council	X			X	X	8 000 000			Council,
10	Create and construct a social centre	Council			X	X	X		10.000.000		Council/BIP

Table 35.20: Triennial plan Scientific Research and Innovations

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Carry out intensive mechanized farming	MINISTRY/MINADER		X	X	X	X		5 000 000		MINISTRY/MINADER
2	Vulgarize research results on time	MINISTRY/MINADER		X	X	X	X		500 000	500.000	MINISTRY/MINADER

Table 35.21: Triennial plan Employment And Vocational Training

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Government should create vocational training centres and schools in Bangolan and Babungo 300 Million	MINEFOP		X	X	X	X		150 000 000	150 000 000	Council, PIB
2	Construct CEAC in Babungo	MINEFOP		X	X	X	X		5 000 000		Council

Table 35.22: Triennial plan Livestock Fisheries and Animal Industries

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Sensitize fish farmer on how to improve on their activities	Council		X	X	X	X		1 150 000	1 150 000	Council, PIB

2	Give support to fish farmers on how to create and manage fish ponds	Council		X	X	X	X		1 500 000frs	1 500 000	MINEPIA
3	Create fishery control centre in Bangolan	Council		X	X	X	X		25.000.000		MINEPIA
4	Create and construct zoo technical and veterinary sanitary control centre in Babal	Council		X	X	X	X		25.000.000		MINEPIA/BI P
5	Construct offices for all services in council area	Council		X	X	X	X		90.000.000		MINEPIA/BI P
6	Ensure effective farmer/grazier commission	Council		X	X	X	X		1.600.000		Council/MIN EPIA
7	Create paddocks of cattle and demarcate farm lands	Council		X	X	X	X		15 000 000	20. 000 000	Council, PIB
8	Construct 3 vaccination crushes (Hausa11 Babungo, Mambim Babessi, Mbougbang Baba 1)	Council		X	X	X	X		21 000 000	8 000 000frs	Council, , PIB

Table 35.23: Triennial plan Economy Planning and Regional Development

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Intensify involvement of communities in following up PIB projects (follow up communities)	DDMINEPAT	X	X	X	X	X		2 000 000		Council, PNDP, PIB
2	Completion of council hall	Mayor	X					14.000.000			Council

Table 35.24: Triennial plan State property and Land tenure

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Sensitize villagers on procedure on obtaining land certificates	MINDAF	X	X		X	X	250.000	250.000		MINDAF/COUNCIL
2	Reduce the number of services to consult and cost to facilitate	MINDAF		X	X	X	X				MINDAF

Table 35.25: Triennial plan Territorial Administration and Decentralization, Maintenance of order and Law

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Sensitize communities on services			X	X	X	X	X	300.000		COUNCIL
2	Administrators ensure total settlement of dispute and give verdict	MINTD	X	X	X	X	X	X			MINTD

Table 35.26: Triennial plan Labour and Social Security

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Carry out sensitization of community on benefits and rights of workers	Council		X	X	X	X		500.000		Labour and social security/Council

	land acquisition for communities											
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Table 35.27: *Triennial plan Communication*

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Council and community should build community radio	Council		X	X	X	X		15.000.000	15.000.000	Council/Community/MINCOM
2	Government should work on improving transmission problem	MINCOM		X	X						MINCOM

Table 35.28: *Triennial plan Small and Medium Size Enterprise, Social Economy and Handicraft*

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Categorize existing SME	Council		X	X	X	X		300 000	300 000	Council, PIB
2	carry out a data base on small and medium size	Council		X	X	X	X		500 000	500 000	Council, PIB
3	Build a data base on social economy	Council		X	X	X	X		750 000	750 000	Council, PIB
4	Create craft centers to promote craft activities	Council		X	X	X	X		8 0.000 000	80. 000 000	Council, PIB
5	Put in place a program to sponsor small businesses	Council		X	X	X	X		1 000 000	1 000 000	small & medium size Enterprise

Table 35.29: Triennial plan Public Works

N°	Activities	Responsibility	Period			Resources			Remarks		
			Y 1	Y2	Y3	Hum	Mat	Fin Y1	Fin Y2	Fin Y3	Source of finances
1	Back fill Mapuat / Ngiang bridge	COUNCIL	X			X	X	7.000.000			COUNCIL/
2	Construct lower Manda bridge in Babessi	COUNCIL	x			X	X	40 000 000			Council,
3	Construct Inter RR Bangolang_ Mbinze_Fongo(7.28KM)	COUNCIL		X	X	X	X		181.251.056		Council/BIP
4	Construct Mbinze-Menoua(1.77KM)	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		15.692.107		Council/BIP
5	Construct Inter Mbinze-Fongo-Menoua-Paya (6.85KM)	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		40.957.605		Council/BIP
6	Construct Inter N11-Kokibue (7.00KM)	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		67.824.630		Council/BIP
7	Construct Inter N11-Kankio (4.00KM)	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		66.243.375frs		Council/BIP
8	Construct Inter N11-Babessi-Bangolan-Inter P20 (18.30KM)	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		37.303.785frs		Council/BIP
9	Construct Bangolan-Mapuat-Wasi-Manbin (10.00KM)	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		47.671.380frs		Council/BIP

10	Construct Bangolan Market-Nchechumbere-Bambalang (10.50KM)	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		232.699.680frs		Council/BIP
11	Construct Inter N11 Babal market-Fon's palace-Mbanka-Ibal Oku (7.20KM)	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		17.343.720frs		Council/BIP
12	Construct Inter N11 Membeh-Ndzerem-ver Jakiri (14.00KM	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		116.049.330frs		Council/BIP
13	Construct Inter N11 Meya-Mbogombam-Mbwingong (10.00KM)	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		45.577.350frs		Council/BIP
14	Construct Inter N11Mechacha-Mbogombam/inter 11-Nchunkum-mbogombam (5.00KM)	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		33.790.680frs		Council/BIP
15	Construct Femefom_Njiwoh (4.00KM)	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		30.687.795frs		Council/BIP
16	Construct Babal Market-Mbagangha-Kungo (10.60KM	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		68.574.712frs		Council/BIP
17	Construct Inter N11Kingang-Mbwitcenterh-Motem (7.65KM)	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		109.452.420frs		Council/BIP
18	Construct Inter N11 Njipiak-Momeyam-Ndop(12.00KM)	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		106.602.345frs		Council/BIP
19	Construct Njikwert-Mbakwa-	COUNCIL/MIN		X	X	X	X		9.358.740frs		Council/BIP

	Kamendui-Mbanka(5.00KM)	TP									
20	Construct Inter N11 kwepessi-Ndumenkwi (5.00KM)	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		29.335.500frs		Council/BIP
21	Construct Inter N11-Kwepessi-Rice Farm (7.00KM)	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		74.316.600frs		Council/BIP
22	Construct Inter N 11- Babungo (Finteh- Ibal (Mbokevah) (10.60KM	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		74.316.600frs		Council/BIP
23	Construct Inter N 11-Babungo –Ndawara (9.50KM)	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		74.316.600frs		Council/BIP
24	Construct Inter N 11- Mbungwi-Saji (4.00KM)	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		49.801.185frs		Council/BIP
25	Construct Inter N 11- Tavegielih- Ngole (5.00KM)	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		83.119.635frs		Council/BIP
26	Construct Babungo (Finkwi)-Njeineveh-Oku(Ngemseba) (16.00KM)	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		42.515.010frs		Council/BIP
27	Construct Inter N 11-Mbinjeu-inter Babungo (Finteh) Ibal 3.40KM Total KM = 197.55	COUNCIL/MIN TP		X	X	X	X		20.286.810frs		Council/BIP

6.3 ANNAUL INVESTMENT PLAN (AIP)

6.3.1 Available resources

6.3.1.1: Mobilized resources

The council has a number of sources for her revenues. Internal sources are market tools, global taxes, hiring of council property, sales of values (communal stamps, bought at 5F, sold at 200frs), park assess, transportation of sand and other quarry products, slaughter tax, transhumance tax, liquor tax, hawker fee and building permits.

Besides these sources which are sure sources of income, external source are CAC from FEICOM, the decentralization credits especially from basic education, loan from FEICOM, VSO, and now the PNDP funds. These will enable council realize its projects.

For projects that involve community participation, the communities will organize fund raising which is an exercise they are conversant with.

Table 35: Annual investment plan table

Activities	Task	Products / Indicators Results	Person Responsible	Period 2011-2012	Resources			Remarks (sources of financing)
				Y1	Hum	Mat	Fin	
1.BASIC EDUCATION								
Increase number of benches(400) to needy schools: Bangolang G.S Fongho, C.B.C. Bangolan, G.S Mapuat, I.P.S Bangolan 25 benches each Babungo: G.S Moukang, G.S Nkarfinkwi. G.S Ntoh, C.S Mbenjeh, 25benches each Babal: G.S Mbawat, G.S Quebessi, G.S Baba 1, P.S Baba 1, I.P.S Quebessi, 20 benches each Babessi: G.S Nchungong, G.S Tsenka,G.S Kokar, C.B.C Babessi,G.S Kokebue, 20 benches each.	Prepare tender file Recruit contractor Start work	400 benches given to needy schools	Council	X	X	X	8000000	PNDP
Build and equip classroom for IPS Babungo (2 classrooms with 60 benches)	Do feasibility studies, Prepare tender file Recruit contractor Start work	60 benches 2 classrooms, result of studies, contract document	Council	X	X	X	16000000	PNDP
Recruit 51 teachers	Launch recruitment, select teacher, post to schools	51 teachers, employment letters	Council	X			28.216X9X5 1=12.951.144	Council
MINISTRY OF SECONDARY EDUCATION								
Provision of 50 tables50 chairs(4 tables & 4 chairs for 9 school, and 7 tables and 7 chairs for GSS Komue and Vemgang each) for teachers and 300 desks to all schools(27 per school)	Prepare tender file Recruit contractor Start work	Number of study materials provided to all the schools in the council area	Council	X			11.000.000	PNDP.

TRADE								
Educate traders on taxation policy and carry out tax assessment	Preparation of TOR Organise sensitisation meeting hold meeting	Number of tax payers reached,	Council	X	X	X	300000	PNDP
Construct food markets and construct sheds in all 4 main markets	Identify sites, prepare tender files for recruitment	Number of markets and sheds	Council	X	X	X	16000000	PNDP
ENVIRONMENT AND PROTECTION OF NATURE								
Organise sensitisation meeting to educate the community on importance of protecting the environment and clearing water paths especially after transhumance and fishing by decking the river to reduce floods	Organise and hold meeting	Number of persons,	Council	X	X	X	500.000	PNDP
Provide trash cans in all markets and Abakwa area in Babessi (Bangolan 100, Babungo: 75: Babessi: 125, Baba1: 100)	Identify supplier, purchase and distribute trash cans	number of trash cans	Council	X	X	X	4.000.000	PNDP
PUBLIC HEALTH								
Institute village cleanup campaign	Carry out sensitisation, Determine the date for cleanup, carryout monthly cleanup campaign in all village	100%of population carry out clean up	council, sanitation officer	X	X	X	-	-
Distribute treated mosquitoes nets to every household in the Babessi council area	Carry out sensitisation, Determine date for	number of households having received mosquito	Chief of health centres, council health	X	X	X	112.000.000	Global fund /MINSANTE

	distribution	nets	committee					
Provide ten (10) beds and ten (10 mattresses) each in all health centres in council Area	Carry out need assessment. Determine distribution rate	Health centres are equipped with 10 beds each and 10 mattresses each	Council	X	X	X	7.000.000	PNDP
Recruit six health personnel and distribute two each per government health centre in the Babessi Council area	Prepare TOR, launch recruitment, select and post selected personnel to respective health centres	Number of personnel selected, number of health centres benefitting from recruitment	Council	X	X	X	6X28.216X9 months =1.523.664	PNDP
TRANSPORT								
Educate population on road safety	Organise and hold sensitisation meeting in all four villages	Number of meetings held Number of persons reached	Council/ DDTRANSPORT	X	X	X	1.000.000	PNDP
CULTURE								
Educate communities on lucrative cultural activities	Carry out sensitization, prepare TOR of seminar, run the meetings	Number of meetings held Number of persons reached	Council/ CULTURE	X	X	X	500.000	PNDP
Organise a workshop to train young people on lucrative cultural activities like painting, music etc	Carry out sensitization, prepare TOR of workshop, run the meetings	Number of meetings held Number of persons reached	Council/ CULTURE	X	X	X	1.000.000	PNDP

Revamp literacy centers for mother tongues in Babessi Council area	Identify centers , organize learning sessions	Number of centre, number of beneficiaries	Council/ CULTURE	X	X	X	1.000.000	PNDP
Organize annual cultural event and assist cultural groups	Identify groups, give assistance, organize event	Number of events, type of assistance, number of groups	Council/ CULTURE	X	X	X	2.000.000	PNDP
ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES								
ELECTRIFICATION								
Install street lights in all parks and markets	Carry out feasibility studies	Projects available for funding	Council	X	X	X	10.000.000	PNDP
WATER								
Rehabilitation of pipe born water in Babessi	Carry out feasibility studies	Projects are available for funding	Council/	X	X	X	2.000.000	PNDP
Extend water in Bangolan	Carry out feasibility studies, purchase pipes for extension	Available funds	Council	X	X	X	2.000.000	PNDP
Rehabilitate CIACC water in BABA I – phase 1	Extend water to needy communities, Build stand taps	Projects are approved 70% of household have stand taps	Council	X	X	X	10.000.000	PNDP
FOREST AND WILD LIFE								
Planting of trees (along the road and schools) (6000Plants)	Do feasibilities studies Start work	6000 plants	Council	X	X	X	2.000.000	Council

Train 5 women CIGs to build clay oven which are less consuming in fuel	Sensitise women, organise training, execute activity.	At least 200 women trained, TOR of meeting, attendance sheet	Council	X	X	X	5.000.000	Council
Create council forest	Demarcate existing land Regenerate existing plant	Number of species , rich forest	Natural resource committee of council	X	X	X	3.000.000	Council
PUBLIC WORKS								
Construction of lower Manda bridge in Babessi	Do feasibility studies, prepare tender file, launch and recruit contractor	Lower Manda bridge is constructed	Council/ chairperson of infrastructure committee	X	X	X	40.000.000	Council
Backfill Mapwat-Ngain bridge	Organise community work to prepare the place		Council/ chairperson of infrastructure committee	X	X	X	7.000.000	Council
SOCIAL AFFAIRS								
Carry out an inventory	Organise team , go to the field	Inventory of marginalised/vulnerable/needly persons in council area exist	Council/ chair person of social Affairs committee	X	X	X	1.000.000	Council
Organise training for HIV/AIDS patients on income generating activities	Identify activities, prepare TOR of workshop, organize training	Volume of revnue	Council/ chair person of social Affairs committee	X	X	X	1.000.000	Council
Subsidising income generating activities for vulnerable groups	Sensitise groups, give subsidies	Volume of income	Council/ chair person of social Affairs	X	X	X	2.000.000	Council

			committee					
Train HIV/AIDS patients on income generating activities in Babungo and Bangolan Subsidise drugs	Identify and select activities to be subsidised Prepare TOR	50 vulnerable persons 50 patients	Council	X	X	X	1.000.000 1.000.000	council
Provide satellite disc for 2 ardorates	Prepare tender files for recruitment. Recruit contractor	2 discs, 2 television sets and mobile phones	Council	X	X	X	5.000.000	Council
Provide television and phone facilities for mborro community (1 television and mobile phone per ardorate)	Prepare tender files for recruitment. Recruit contractor	2 television sets and mobile phones	Council	X	X	X	3.000.000	Council
Create internet centres and libraries in all villages (1 per village)	Identify site, acquire site prepare tender file	4 libraries and internet centres created	Council	X	X	X	8.000.000	Council
EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING								
Construct CEAC(community Education and Action centre in Babungo	Identify site, Prepare TOR, Select and award contract	1 CEAC exist, 150 trainees	Council	X	X	X	5.000.000	Council,
YOUTH AFFAIRS								
Organise vacation sports tournament	Carry out sensitisation Identify various sport disciplines	3 disciplines identified		X	X	X	1.000.000	Council
ECONOMY AND REGIONAL PLANNING								
Completion of council hall	Asses remaining	Completed council	council	X	X	X	14.000.000	Council

	activities, launch recruitment of contractor, select and award contract	hall						
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT								
Organise agro pastoral shows	Carry out sensitisation, register participants Execute activity		Council	X	X	X	5.000.000	Council
Grade farm to market roads : Mbungwi-mbukong (Babungo) Eteyeh-Ebia-HaussaII(Babungo) Banghanga-Quebessi (Baba1) Kegang-mbakwa (Baba1) Kokebue road (Babessi) Chui –Palace- Market (Babessi)	Prepare tender file for recruitment Recruit contractor Start of work	Number of farm to market roads graded	Council	X	X	X	7.000.000	Council
Provide improved seeds to farmers Four bags of maize Babungo farmers Four bags of rice Babessi farmers Four Bags of beans- Babungo farmers Four bags of Irish potatoes Baba1 farmers	Negotiate for subsidies Purchase different improved seed varieties.	4 bags of maize, 4 bags of Rice,4 bags of Irish potatoes, 4 bags of bean	Council	X	X	X	2.000.000	Council

7: SIMPLIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK OF THE TRIENNIAL INVESTMENT PLAN OF THE BABESSI COUNCIL

The simplified environmental management framework of the Triennial investment Plan of the Babessi council comprises of:

- The main potential impacts and envisageable measures ;
- The environmental and social management plan.
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7.1 Main potential impacts and envisageable measures

From the micro-projects contained in the triennial investment plan, the main impacts and socio-environmental mitigation measures are as follow;

7.1.1 Potential Socio- environmental impacts

Table 36.1: potentials of socio-environmental impact

Micro project types contained in the triennial plan	Potential positive Socio-environmental impacts	Potential negative Socio - environmental impacts (Socio-environmental risks)	Socio-environmental mitigation measures	Socio-environmental quality improvement measures (Optimization)
Micro projects dealing with the construction of basic community infrastructures : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of class rooms in Islamic Primary school at Babungo village - Construction a CEAC in Babungo village - Construct food markets and shed in all 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disenclavement of the villages through the construction of the basic infrastructures. - Improvement in the access to basic services (school, health, potable water etc). - Population pressure on the use of some basic infrastructure is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - loss of vegetation, - soil erosion, - air and noise pollution around works, - flooding due to poor drainage at facilities, - groundwater pollution due to construction waste and improper location of latrines, - increased malaria due to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting or replanting of trees around the works. - Planting of cover grass in affected zones. - Restore the borrowed pits or zones after completion of works. - Available garbage cans for the evacuation of solid waste. - Avoid standing water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize the beneficiary population to be actively involved during the filling of the socio environmental form. - Sensitization campaigns for site workers and beneficiary populations, on

<p>main markets (Babungo, Baba1, Babessi,Bangolan)</p>	<p>reduced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforce the dynamic of the population by working through the mobilization of stakeholders. - A reduction in certain diseases and illnesses as a result of increased access to potable water, health facilities etc. 	<p>standing water around water points,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - generation of medical waste at the health centers - Risks impact related to the choice of site. - Risk related to the acquisition of lands for localization of the micro-projects. - Risk related to involuntary displacement of persons. - Risk of marginalization of the vulnerable population. - Risk of potential conflict for the beneficiary population (insufficient quality, management & leadership problems). - Risk of insecurity of persons and goods (Banditry). - Risk in the spread of HIV-SIDA and other diseases. - Accident risk emanating from works. 	<p>around works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid localizing works on sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, protected areas etc. - Obtain land donation attestation signed by village chief and the proprietor of the site. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan terms. - Identify priority activities for vulnerable population and integrate it in the CDP - Sensitize the beneficiary population on the dangers of the spread of HIV-SIDA and other diseases. - Sensitize the beneficiary population on insecurity risks. - Sensitize the beneficiary population on risks and accidents associated with works. 	<p>medical & health risks, risks of work accidents and on environmental sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put in place a management committee & ensure proper functioning
<p>Water Supply Projects :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of SCAN Water in the village of BABA 1, - Rehabilitation of pipe born water supply in the village of BABESSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement in the access to potable water. - Population pressure on the use water is reduced. - Reinforce the dynamic of the population by working through the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - loss of vegetation, - Soil erosion. - Loss of woody species due to clearing of the site. - Air and noise pollution around works - Under ground water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting of trees around the works. - Planting of cover grass in affected zones. - Restore the borrowed pits or zones after completion of works. - Maintain latrines at least 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize the beneficiary population to be actively involved during the filling of the socio environmental form. - Put in place a

-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mobilization of stakeholders. - A reduction in certain diseases and illnesses as a result of increased access to potable water. - Improve local governance by working in the management of funds and creation of committee to manage micro-projects. - Improvement in revenue of the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pollution due to construction waste. - Floods and standing water risks around the works. - Risk of improper location of latrines. - Risk of contamination and infiltration of dirty and muddy water around the works. - Risk of involuntary displacement of persons at project site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50 m from the water points. - Render secure water points by building a fence around; render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble. - Regular physico-chemical water treatment - Compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan terms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - management committee & ensure proper functioning. - Sensitize the beneficiary population on the risk associated with standing water and water related diseases.
<p>Interconnecting Projects :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grading of farm to market roads in all Villages - Construction of 01 bridge at lower Manda in the Babessi villages - Backfilling of Mapwat-Ngain bridge at Bangolan village - Rehabilitate secondary streets Babessi urban space - Extension of electricity to kokebue in Babessi village - Installation of street lights in all village markets and motor parks(Babungo, Baba1, Babessi and Bangolan) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disenclavement of the villages through the construction of the roads, bridges and electricity etc. - Reinforce the dynamic of the population by working through the mobilization of stakeholders. - Improve local governance by working in the management of funds and creation of committee to manage micro-projects. - Improve access to energy - Improvement in revenue of the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - loss of vegetation, - soil erosion, - air and noise pollution around works - Pollution due to waste oil from vehicles. - Loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site. - Poaching due to opening up of paths, roads etc. - Risk of generation of solid waste. - Risk of incident such as bush fire. - Risk of involuntary displacement of persons at project site. - Risk of increase in the prevalence rate of STD/HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting of trees around the works. - Planting of cover grass in affected zones. - Restore the borrowed pits or zones after completion of works. - Do fire tracing. - Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel – deposit in old borrowed pits or zones. - Sensitize the population against poaching. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan terms. - Sensitize the population on the spread and dangers of STD/HIV etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize the beneficiary population to be actively involved during the filling of the socio environmental form. - Put in place a management committee & ensure proper functioning. - Priority recruitment for local labour as well as the use of local materials.

<p>Natural Resource management projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploitation of a clay site in Babessi village - Reafforestation at Council forest in Babessi village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforce the dynamic of the population by working through the mobilization of stakeholders. - Improve local governance by working in the management of funds and creation of committee to manage micro-projects. - Improve biodiversity conservation of the site. - Pressure on the use of resources is reduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - loss of vegetation, soil erosion, - Loss of woody species due to site clearing and related works. - Risk of involuntary displacement of persons at project site - Risk of marginalization of the vulnerable population. - Risk of conflict as to who is the direct beneficiary of the micro –project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting of trees & cover grasses in affected areas - Restoration of borrowed pits or zones after completion of works. - Identify priority activities for vulnerable population and integrate it in the CDP - Train & put in place a management committee. - compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan terms - Sensitization of the population is vital so as to reduce social conflict. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental education of the population
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7.1.2 Simplified socio environmental management plan:

The plan consists of precisising for each environmental measure envisaged in the triennial plan, actors (institutional arrangements), costs, periods and follow up actors.

Table 36.2: socio environnemental management plan

Environmental measures	Key actors	Periods	Follow up actors	Costs	Observations
Training of the Council Development officer on environmental aspects and within the PNDP's socio-environmental management framework.	PNDP	2011-2012	MINEP Delegation; MINAS Delegation; PNDP	Incorporated into PNDP budget	
Use of the socio-environmental form.	Council Development officer	2011-2014	MINEP delegation; MINAS delegation; PNDP ; Municipal councillors; Development Agent	PM (contract award)	Related cost should be included in the micro project conception cost.

Training of COMES (Council sessions extended to sector ministries) on environmental and social safeguards policies.	PNDP	2011-2012	MINEP Delegation; MINAS delegation;	Incorporated into the PNDP budget	
Provision for the carrying out of environmental impact studies.	PNDP, Mayor (Municipal Councilor)	2011-2014	MINEP delegation; MINAS delegation; PNDP; Municipal councillors		In case of resettlement, the cost is to be borne by the Mayor.
Follow up and monitoring of socio environmental management plan and of the entrepreneurs.	Council Development Officer	2011-2014	MINEP delegation ; MINAS delegation ; PNDP ; Municipal councillors	integrated within the council budget	
Respect of environmental clauses contained in the tender document and the micro project environmental measures.	Entrepreneurs		MINEP delegation ; Council Development officer; Municipal councillors	Tender (integrated within the council budget)	

7.2: Contract Award plan

Here this plan takes into consideration all projects including those handling socio environmental actions

Table 37: Simplified Contract Award schedule

Designation	Elaboration of project proposal		Elaboration of project Convention		Person responsible	Partners	Selection method	Amount	Preparation (Terms of Reference)	Invitation for call for manifestation, consultation		Technical and financial evaluation		Contract negotiation		Attribution and signature of contract		Execution		Provisional reception		Final reception	
	Pre. Date	Date realised	Pre. Date	Date realised						Realised Date	Pre. Date	Realised Date	Pre. date	Realised date	Pre. date	Realised date	Pre. date	Realised date	Pre. date	Realised date	Pre. date	Realised date	Pre. date
WORKS																							

Construct 2 classroom in IPS Babungo	10/7/11	23/7/11	25/7/11	27/7/11	Council Development officer	PNDP, Mayor DDMIN EDUB	cotation	16,000,000	25/7/11	28/7/11	29/7/11	31/7/11	2/9/11	8/9/11	9/9/11	13/9/11	14/9/11	14/9/11	19/9/11	19/2/12	28/2/12	28/2/13	5/3/13
Rehabilitation of pipe born water Babessi and extention of in Bangolan	10/7/11	23/7/11	25/7/11	27/7/11	Council Development officer	PNDP, Mayor, DDMI NEE	cotation	2Million	25/7/11	28/7/11	29/7/11	31/7/11	2/9/11	8/9/11	9/9/11	13/9/11	14/9/11	14/9/11	19/9/11	19/4/12	28/2/12	28/2/13	5/3/13
Rehabilitation of CIACC, Babal	10/7/11	23/7/11	25/7/11	27/7/11	Council Development officer	PNDP, Mayor DDMI NEE	Open invitation to tender	10Million	25/7/11	28/7/11	29/7/11	31/7/11	2/9/11	8/9/11	9/9/11	13/9/11	14/9/11	14/9/11	19/9/11	19/4/12	28/4/12	28/4/13	5/3/13
Construct food markets and sheds in all villages	26/7/11	2/8/11	5/8/11	8/8/11	council development officer	Mayor PNDP, DDTR ADE	cotation	16.000000	8/8/11	10/8/11	9/9/11	12/9/11	13/9/11	14/9/11	15/9/11	16/9/11	17/9/11	19/9/11	25/9/11	25/4/12	2/5/12	2/5/13	9/5/13
Construct CEAC in Babungo	10/7/11	23/7/11	25/7/11	27/7/11	Chair person infrast ructure commi ttee	Mayor , DDMI NFOP	Cotation	5.000000	8/8/11	10/8/11	9/9/11	12/9/11	13/9/11	14/9/11	15/9/11	16/9/11	17/9/11	19/9/11	25/9/11	25/4/12	2/5/12	2/5/13	9/5/13

Backfill Mapuat-Ngain bridge	26/7/11	2/8/11	5/8/11	8/8/11	Chair person infrast ructure commi ttee	Mayor PNNDP, DDMI NTP	cotat ion	7000 000	8/8/11	10/8/11	9/9/11	12/9/1	13/9/1	20/9/1	22/9/1	27/9/1	1/10/1	2/10/1	3/10/1	3/1/12	8/1/12	8/1/0/13	13/1/13
Construct lower Manda bridge in Babessi	26/7/11	2/8/11	5/8/11	8/8/11	person infrast ructure commi ttee	Mayor PNNDP, DDMI NTP	cotat ion	4000 0000	8/8/11	10/8/11	9/9/11	12/9/1	13/9/1	20/9/1	22/9/1	27/9/1	1/10/1	2/10/1	3/10/1	3/2/12	8/2/12	8/2/0/13	13/2/13
Complete and equip council hall	12/7/11	25/7/11	26/7/11	28/7/11	person infrast ructure commi ttee	Mayor, MINEP AT	cotat ion	14 000 000	27/7/11	29/7/11	30/8/11	1/9/11	3/9/11	9/9/11	12/9/1	14/9/1	15/9/1	15/9/1	20/9/1	20/3/12	25/3/12	25/3/13	20/3/13
Grade farmer to market road roads (mbungwi- mbukong, Eteyeh- Ebia, Banghangha - Quebessi,K egang- Mbakwa,Ko kebue,Chui -Palace-	12/7/11	25/7/11	26/7/11	28/7/11	Counc il develo pment officer	MINA DER, MINTP , Mayor,	cotat ion	7000 000	27th July	29/7/11	30/8/11	1/9/11	3/9/11	9/9/11	12/9/1	14/9/1	15/9/1	15/9/1	20/9/1	20/1/2/11	5/1/12	5/1/13	12/1/13

Provide 100 trash cans to each villages	10/7/11	23/7/11	25/7/11	27/7/11	Council Development officer	PNDP, Mayor DDMIN EP	cotation	4.000,000	25/7/11	28/7/11	29/7/11	31/7/11	2/9/11	8/9/11	9/9/11	13/9/11	14/9/11	14/9/11	19/9/11	19/2/12	28/2/12	28/2/13	5/3/13
Provide television and phone facilities to mbororo communities in Baba 1 & Babungo	12/7/11	25/7/11	26/7/11	28/7/11	Council development officer	MINAS, Mayor,	cotation	3000000	27th July	29/7/11	30/8/11	1/9/11	3/9/11	9/9/11	12/9/11	14/9/11	15/9/11	15/9/11	20/9/11	20/12/11	5/1/12	5/1/13	12/1/13
Provide satellite disc to mbororo communities in Baba 1 & Babungo	12/7/11	25/7/11	26/7/11	28/7/11	Council development officer	Mayor, MINAS	cotation	5000000	27th July	29/7/11	30/8/11	1/9/11	3/9/11	9/9/11	12/9/11	14/9/11	15/9/11	15/9/11	20/9/11	20/12/11	5/1/12	5/1/13	12/1/13

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION SUMMARY

8.1 Composition, allocation of Steering Committee of the CDP

The steering committee has been set up at the level of the council and villages. At the council level, they are twelve members; two females and the rest are men. They have the role of following up the activities planned, and then write reports. They also facilitate the council development process.

This committee has a president who

- Coordinates all the actions of the committee
- He convokes members for meeting
- He presides over their meetings

There is a secretary whose role is to

- Assemble the reports of individual members
- He make a summary of the reports of members
- Writes the report

Besides these two major positions in the committee, the rest are members. Their role is to follow up the activities and write progress reports.

At the village level, village steering committees were put in place that had the same role as that of the council steering committee.

The composition at various villages: In Babungo, they are 8 members, 7 in Baba I, 5 in Bangolan and 7 in Babessi.

President: coordinates all activities, convokes and presides over meeting

Vice president: steps in in the absence of the president

Secretary: writes report of all meetings and decisions taken

Treasurer: collect population's contributions and put into project account

Financial secretary: records all financial transactions and give report to the rest

This was the standard, but in Babungo and Babal their composition was a bit larger with some extra members who make up the project follow up committee.

8.2 Indicators for monitoring and evaluation (compared to AIP and sectorial policies)

The indicator will be general to all activities. They will be measuring activities in terms of

What was planned: here, it is looking at initial plan or reference point.

When were they planned: here it is seeing into the time frame.

Where was it to be executed: here is looking at location of activity

What has been realized: here it is looking at achievement.

Who was responsible: this has to do with those involved, concerned

What was used, the issue is assessing the type of resources

Who have been affected: we are looking at the impact on the population

This measurement can be qualitative or quantitative

8.3 Follow up plan, tools and monitoring frequency

For effective follow up, some devices and tool will be used. There will be books which will serve for record taking at the project site. The main issues will be to know the state of activities, progress of activities, how the contractor is working. The committee will also come out with a calendar of activities which will involve the frequency of their meetings, site visits and reporting. Follow up could be made at the very first month of activities and then bi-monthly

Table 38: monitoring and evaluation plan of AIP

Sector	Programmed project	Indicators	Tools/frequency	Responsibility
AGRICULTURE	Grading of farm to market roads,	Number of km of road constructed	Terms of contract Annual plan Monthly field visits Meetings (every three months or otherwise) Reports (quarterly)	Council's infrastructure committee LSO Steering committee, Contractor, local population, mayor, sector head, PNDP, councillors
	Organize an agro-pastoral show	Number of farmers sensitised Respect of datelines Number of farmers who participate in the show Packages to winners	Annual plan Quarterly plans Field visits Quarterly meetings Quarterly reports	Agro-pastoral commission/steering committee, agro-pastoral sector heads, councillors LSO
	Support to farmers through the supply of inputs	Number of farmers visited Number of farmers selected Respect of selection criteria Timeframe respected Packages to farmers	Annual plans Action plans Field visits Field reports Quarterly reports Quarterly meetings	steering committee Councillors, council executive LSO
	Supply of 400	Number of schools	Action plan	Council's works

BASIC EDUCATION	benches to primary schools	assisted Number of benches supplied per school Respect of selection criteria Respect of action plans	Field visits Field reports Monthly and extra ordinary meetings	commission Steering committee Council executive Councillors Head of sector LSO
	Construction of 2 classrooms in IPS Babungo	Number of schools assisted Number of bundles of zinc donated Number of classrooms roofed Respect of datelines	Action plan Field visits Monthly meetings Monthly reports	Council's works commission Steering committee Council executive Councillors LSO Head of sector
	Recruit 51 teachers	Number of schools assisted Number of teachers recruited	Action plan Field visits Quarterly meetings Quarterly reports	Steering committee Council executive Councillors Head of sector
SECONDARY EDUCATION	Supply 50 tables 50 chairs and 300 desks to all secondary schools	Number of schools assisted Package allocate per school	Action plan Field visit Monthly report	Steering committee Council executive Councillors Head of sector LSO
PUBLIC HEALTH	Supply beds/ mattresses to all health centres in council area	Number of health units assisted Number of beds distributed per health unit Number of mattresses supplied per health unit Respect of action plan/timeframe	Quarterly reports Field visit Quarterly plan Quarterly and extra ordinary meetings	Council's health committee Steering committee Council executive Councillors Head of sector LSO
	Distribute treated mosquito nets to all households in Babessi area	Number of women assisted	reports Action plans Sensitization reports Quarterly meetings Quarterly reports	Council's social committee Steering committee Council executive Councillors Head of sector LSO
	Provide 6 trained staff to public health centres in the council area	Number of health units assisted	Quarterly reports Field visit Quarterly plan Quarterly and extra ordinary meetings	Council's health committee Steering committee Council executive Councillors Head of sector
	Identify and provide subsidize drugs HIV/AIDS patients in Babungo and	Number of HIV/AIDS patients identified Number assisted	Quarterly reports Field visits Action plans Quarterly meetings	Council's health committee Steering committee Council executive Councillors

	Bangolan			Head of sector LSO
TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION	Complete council hall	Action plan and time frame respected Hall completed	Action plan quarterly meetings quarterly reports	Council's infrastructure committee Steering committee Council executive Councillors LSO
PUBLIC WORKS	Construct Lower Mander bridge	Bridge completed, number of persons affected, Action plan and time frame	Action plan Monthly meetings Monthly reports	Council's infrastructure committee Steering committee Council executive Councillors LSO
	Backfill Mapuat- Ngain bridge	Brigde backfilled, number of persons affected, Action plan and time frame	Action plan Monthly meetings Monthly reports	Council's infrastructure committee Steering committee Council executive Councillors LSO
ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES	Install street lights in all parks, and markets	Number of poles, Action plan and time frame street light installed	Action plan quarterly meetings quarterly reports	Steering committee Council executive Councillors LSO
	Extend light to Kokebue	Number of poles, Action plan and time frame number of households with connections	Action plan quarterly meetings Monthly reports	Steering committee Council executive Councillors LSO, DDMINEE
	Rehabilitate CIACC in Baba 1	Number of taps, Action plan and time frame number of households with connections	Action plan Monthly meetings Monthly reports	Steering committee Council executive Councillors LSO, DDMINEE
	Rehabilitate pipe born water in Babessi	Number of taps, Action plan and time frame number of households with connections	Action plan Monthly meetings Monthly reports	Steering committee CDO Councillors LSO, DDMINEE
	Demarcate water catchment in Babessi	Catchment demarcated and protected, Action plan and time frame number of households with connections	Action plan Monthly meetings Monthly reports	Steering committee CDO Councillors LSO, DDMINEE
	Provide 2 television and 2 mobile phone facilities to Baba 1 & Babungo	Television and mobile phones provided, number of persons touched, Action plan and time frame	Action plan Monthly meetings Monthly reports	Council's social committee Steering committee CDO Councillors

SOCIAL AFFAIRES	ardorated			LSO, DDMINAS
	Provide 2 satellite disc to Babungo and Baba 1 ardorates	Satellite disc provided, Action plan and time frame, number of persons touched	Action plan Monthly meetings Monthly reports	Council's social committee Steering committee CDO Councillors LSO, DDMINAS
	Subsidize income generating activities of vulnerable groups.	Number of persons assisted, income generating activities subsidised, Action plan and time frame	Action plan Monthly meetings Monthly reports	Council's social committee Steering committee Council executive Councillors LSO, DDMINAS
TRADE	Construction of food market and sheds in Babungo	Number of sheds constructed, number of beneficiaries, Action plan and time frame	Action plan Monthly meetings Monthly reports	Council's infrastructure committee Steering committee CDO Councillors LSO, DDMINTRADE
	Carry out tax assessment	Number of tax payer touched, council financial statement , Action plan and time frame	Action plan Monthly meetings Monthly reports	Steering committee Council financial agent Councillors LSO, DDMINCOMMERCE

8.4 Review mechanism of the CDP and preparation of the AIP

Once projects will be launched and execution begins, there will be close follow up on the progress of activities within the given time frame. At the end of the time frame, there will be an evaluation to see what has been done and what is left. For activities which will not meet up with time frame, it will be rescheduled as priority projects for the next year. Also there will be a general evaluation of the plan and see which other projects could come up as priority

8.5 Information plan and communication on the implementation of the CDP

The council has bill boards in all villages where activities of the CDP will be posted. Secondly, the council has partners abroad where they can publicize the plan. With their partnership with VSO they will propagate the plan wide and near. They are part of UCCC where there will be publicity of the plan; the Council has twinned with a council in England and is presently working on closer partnership with Plan Cameroon. These are all avenues where the CDP will be communicated.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Council Development Plan is a great tool for a council to have; it gives a broad spectrum on which the council can work and make much progress. It is a spring board for development. Many facets of the council are being exposed and the council can decide to choose any of the facets to use as entry point for the development of her council area. In fact, it gives the council a multitude of choices on what to do for development to spring up in her council area. In the course of this work, not only

the constraints of the council have been brought out but also its potentials which are first hand solutions to the constraints. We believe that the council today stands a better position to develop and modernize her council area as she pleases. It will be beneficial to all who live in the council area, whether they be natives, indigenous, vulnerable or any other category of persons to be fully involved in the development of the council area. This is because actions taken will directly or indirectly meet the needs of all. It is now left for the council to play her part.

Our recommendation will be for the council to be focus on the plan of actions so that she can meet her objective within the planned time frame. The reason is that, sometimes other things not foreseen could come into the lime light, especially with the decentralization process where some ministry will have to send in decentralization credits. In this situation, the tendency will be to go for unplanned activities with available funds, and consequently forget or neglect what had been planned even though they are budgeted.