

**REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON**  
*Peace – Work – Fatherland*

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**MINISTRY OF TERRITORIAL  
ADMINISTRATION  
AND DECENTRALIZATION**

-----  
**NORTH WEST REGION**

-----  
**MENCHUM DIVISION**

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**BENAKUMA COUNCIL**



**REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN**  
*Paix-Travail-Patrie*

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

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**REGION DU NORD OUEST**

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**DEPARTEMENT DE LA MENCHUM**

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**COMMUNE DE BENAKUMA**



## **BENAKUMA COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CDP)**

**MARCH 2012**



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The decentralization process is taking root in Cameroon. Councils are facing a formidable task to establish sustained and sustainable economic growth through increased performance and productivity as the necessary basis for reducing poverty. An informed approach is to have a strategy to face the future challenges and missions of the council. The strategic instrument is the Council Development Plan (CDP) which is a document that aims to bring public service closer to the population by a total commitment of the council towards the population it serves. With the decentralization process, the administrative and institutional environment of council management, its human, material and financial resources will be called upon to increasingly contribute.

Our space here is Benakuma Council which was created in 1993 by Decree No. 93/321 of 25 November 1993 relating to the creation of Urban and Rural Councils in Cameroon. The council area corresponds to the Menchum Valley Sub-Division, Menchum Division in the North-West Region of Cameroon. The council went operational in 1996 covering a surface area of 1 050 sq. km and a total population of 50 384 inhabitants as per the 2005 General Population and Housing Census. There are two main clans in the municipality: the Beba-Befang and the Esimbi clans.

By a participatory approach, the stakeholders agreed that this development plan will be drawn up with the vision: “To make Benakuma Municipality a destination where residents can work and enjoy themselves in a safe, healthy and prosperous environment and living in harmony with nature, endowed with a diversified and vibrant economy, where human dignity is promoted.” Based on this vision, five strategic objectives were sketched out to include:

- Increase council revenue for the provision of basic social amenities (roads, electricity and water, health, education.)
- Increase food and livestock production and family incomes
- Reduce gender inequality
- Reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other killer diseases
- Increase technical and vocational training leading to creation of SMEs and jobs.

These objectives are in line with the 2035 vision of the government of Cameroon as well as its Growth and Employment Strategy (GES) and the decentralisation process which all focus on local governance. Councils are therefore, expected to assume full responsibility to manage resources and projects within their respective municipalities. These resources come from Government, technical

and financial partners as well as those mobilised locally. The Government through some of its sectorial ministries have already in the first and second generation devolved some resources and competences to councils serving as a trial to measure their capacities in the areas of project execution and management.

The participatory approach or the bottom-up development strategy aims at getting the grassroots to participate fully in the identification of their problems and to translate them into micro projects. This approach was vital and was used in the elaboration of this council development plan. It is hoped that this Council Development Plan (CDP) has captured the development aspirations of the Benakuma municipality over the next 3 to 5 years.

The CDP was elaborated on the basis of information obtained from villages, from the council itself, from the Benakuma urban space. This was followed by a consolidation of all these diagnoses results. The process involved various partners; the National Community Driven Development Program (PNDP) that offered crucial technical and financial resources, GAB Consultants who provided services to the Benakuma Council for various studies, the Benakuma Council and villagers who provided the data required for the studies, and various sectorial ministries within the municipality, the Division and the Region who equally provided data and assisted in the analysis and elaboration of planning tables.

Data for the elaboration of this plan was collected between July and October 2011. A number of meetings and workshops were held, diagnoses conducted at various levels leading to a participatory identification and prioritisation of more than 300 micro projects in all the 28 sectors within the municipality.

The Benakuma CDP presents major axes in the development of the municipality as inspired by Cameroon's 2035 vision. As an initial strategy, the CDP focuses on the priorities dealing with basic social amenities and infrastructures including Water, Energy, Health, Basic Education, Secondary Education, Public Works, Environment and Nature protection, and Trade.

Although the process is just beginning, an important amount of financial resources was mobilized by the council. Projects in 8 sectors featured in the annual investment plan and in the operational plan of the vulnerable population to the tune of **FCFA 294 275 377**. This plan remains realistic and should be taken as a reference document by the council, Government, Technical and Financial Partner as well as other development partners.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>MINEPAT</b>	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development
<b>PNDP</b>	National Community Driven Development Program
<b>CDP</b>	Council Development Plan
<b>DO</b>	Divisional Officer
<b>SDO</b>	Senior Divisional Officer
<b>LSO</b>	Local Support Organization
<b>CDO</b>	Council Development officer
<b>MINEDUB</b>	Ministry of Basic Education
<b>IBE</b>	Inspectorate of Basic Education
<b>CFC</b>	Council follow up Committee
<b>VFC</b>	Village follow up Committee
<b>IHC</b>	Integrated Health Center
<b>MINSEC</b>	Ministry of Secondary Education
<b>GHS</b>	Government High School
<b>GSS</b>	Government Secondary School
<b>MTN</b>	Mobile Telephone Network
<b>NGO</b>	Non Governmental Organization
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>NTFP</b>	Non timber forest product
<b>MINEFOP</b>	Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training
<b>MINADER</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>SWOT</b>	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat
<b>MINPROFF</b>	Ministry of Women Empowerment and the Family
<b>MINAS</b>	Ministry of Social Affairs
<b>VDA</b>	Village Development Association
<b>MINTSS</b>	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
<b>MINPMEESA</b>	Ministry of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicraft
<b>MINFOF</b>	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
<b>MINEP</b>	Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature
<b>MINEPIA</b>	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry
<b>AES/SONEL</b>	American Energy Society/ Electricity National Corporation
<b>MINDUH</b>	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
<b>MINPOSTEL</b>	Ministry of Post and Telecommunication
<b>MINSANTE</b>	Ministry of Public Health
<b>MINTP</b>	Ministry of Public Works
<b>MINEE</b>	Ministry of Water and Energy
<b>MINDAF</b>	Ministry of state property and land tenure
<b>ADB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>ACT</b>	Additional Council Taxes
<b>PIB</b>	Public Investment Budget
<b>MINADT</b>	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation
<b>MINCOM</b>	Ministry of Communication



**MINCOMMERCE** Ministry of Trade  
**FEICOM** Special Council Support Fund for Mutual Assistance

# Chapter 1. INTRODUCTION

## *1.1 CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION*

Cameroon is promoting local governance through decentralization so that regional and municipal councils can be at the centre of local economic and social development. The implementation of the decentralization process itself continues to feature at the centre of Government actions as one single instrument of achieving the 2035 vision, the Growth and Employment Strategy and by extension, the millenium development goals (MDGs). This follows from the revision of the January 18, 1996 Constitution which consecrated the decentralized united form of State and the 2004 decentralization laws to widen the missions devolved to the development actors at the grassroots. Since then, the institutional framework of councils has changed for good in this country. This accrued responsibility makes the support to councils necessary in matters of development planning and the Benakuma council development plan (CDP) then falls within the context of assisting this municipality to capitalize on the contributions of all the actors, stakeholders for a sustained and sustainable development.

Councils have the responsibility for promoting local economic and social development in their respective council areas. To do this, they have to mobilise the necessary human, financial, material and natural resources in order to be the development movers expected of them by the local population. But many councils in Cameroon still lack the institutional capacity and the strategic development plan to perform their role appropriately. The present CDP for Benakuma council is intended to address this issue.

This CDP is elaborated within the framework of a contract between the Benakuma Council and Gab Consultants as the Local Support Organization (LSO). Benakuma Council in Menchum Valley Sub-Division is one of the twenty-four (24) councils in the North West Region benefitting from the second phase of the National Community Driven Development Programme, better known by its French acronym - PNDP.

PNDP has as one of its objective to contribute in improving in a sustainable manner the living conditions of rural masses, most especially the vulnerable (cripple, blind, elderly, dumps and orphans), marginalised (Mbororos) and the very poor segments of the populations. Decentralized local institutions (Regions and Councils) are obviously at the centre of PNDP's activities that lay

more emphasis on the active participation of grassroots population, the sectorial heads, administrative, traditional and religious authorities and the society at large.

## **1.2 CDP Objectives**

The Council development plan (CDP) is a document that provides a clear picture of the development agenda of the municipality and is a resultant of various diagnoses. The CDP should serve as a working and lobbying tool for municipal authorities in their mobilisation of resources and the mobilisation of potentials and capacities. It therefore presents the desired goal, objectives, actions and the activities that the council wants to realize within a stated period. It is in this connection that the council institutional diagnosis, urban space diagnosis as well as the participatory village diagnoses were conducted to have a bottom-up approach to development.

The elaboration of the Council Development Plan (CDP) took place in a workshop with a well defined cross section of the participants having a good knowledge of the Council area or a mandate to speak and address issues at the village or council level. The main purpose of workshops was to consolidate, discuss and validate the information and/ or issues raised in the diagnosis phase and set priorities to be addressed in an inclusive and comprehensive manner. A logical framework was the main tool that was used to capture the issues such that it is presented in a systematic manner.

## **1.3 Structure of the Work**

This work is divided into two parts: the first part is this CDP and the second part is the CDP Annexes. The CDP is presented in a number of sections; first the introductory part and the main body of the report. The introduction consists of the table of content, the executive summary, the list of abbreviations and the list of tables, figures and pictures.

The main body of the report has seven chapters. Chapter one is the introduction of the Council Development Plan (CDP). Here it presents the context and justification for the plan and the objectives to be met. It ends with the presentation of the structure of the work.

Chapter two presents the methodology used to come out with the CDP. Here, the methodology employed at various stages to come out with the CDP is presented. The methodology used in the baseline data collection and validation, the council urban space diagnosis and analysis, the Council institutional diagnosis and analysis, the participatory Village diagnosis, consolidation of diagnosis, planning workshop and programming. Chapter three examines the council area. It gives a presentation of the council with its historical profile. It goes further to analyse the resources and potentials of the council in terms of socio-economic importance. It examines the human and natural resources available in the council area.

Chapter four presents the diagnosis results of the municipality, the analysis of problems identified in the various sectors and proposed solutions. Chapter five presents the strategic planning. First there is a presentation of the council vision and objectives of the strategic planning. Next is a logical framework presentation of the various sectors (28 in number). After this, there is the spatial planning of the priority infrastructure projects for the municipality. Finally, presentation of the management of the urban space and the Land use management plan of the council space.

Chapter six presents the operational planning of the municipality. First there is presentation of the CDP budget, followed by the annual investment plan of the priority sectors which is established based on the investment budget available for the first year. This is followed by the procurement Plan or the contract award plan. And finally, the triennial plan. This chapter concludes with the environmental management summary framework.

Chapter seven is the concluding phase of the CDP. Here allusion is made of the steering committee appointed to follow up the CDP. Next we talk of the indicators for monitoring and evaluating the CDP, the follow up tools and monitoring frequency in the follow up plan and the review mechanism of the CDP. The chapter concludes with an information plan and communication on the implementation of the CDP. This chapter is followed by a series of recommendations and annex items mentioned in the main body of the report.

The CDP Annexes is in 6 main parts and ends with a conclusion and recommendations. The first part presents the detailed methodology and the second part examines the planning strategy. The third part presents the results of the participatory diagnosis. Part 4 is a presentation of the planning strategy. Part 5 and 6 look at the annual investment plan and the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

## Chapter 2. THE METHODOLOGY

### *2.1 Preparatory process*

The process kick-started with a Training Workshop on the CDP Process 2011 in the North-West Region organized and executed by PNDP from 20 June to 3 July 2011. After the training by PNDP, GAB Consultants organised a restitution of the training in a workshop in Benakuma to train the key staff that will be involved in the CDP process in the field.

Gab Consultants arrived Benakuma on the 25<sup>th</sup> of July, 2011. The team proceeded with the work and recruited four local facilitators in view of starting the baseline and sectorial data collection. On the 26<sup>th</sup> of July the Mayor assigned the 1<sup>st</sup> Deputy Mayor and the Secretary General to have a working session with the team to explain the whole CDP process. The 1<sup>st</sup> Deputy Mayor insisted on the fact that the Chairman and other members of the Steering Committee be committed in following up the LSO and all the field activities within the municipality.

The Divisional Officer (DO) for Menchum Valley, Senior Divisional Officer (SDO) for Wum who is the supervisory authority of the council was contacted as well as his subordinates and all local administrative, traditional and religious authorities were informed of the process and they all actively participated in the launching ceremony, organised at the Benakuma council hall on the 4<sup>th</sup> of August 2011.

This paved the way for local sensitisation as well as the sensitization of sectorials and stakeholders within the municipality and Menchum Division as a whole. The LSO in collaboration with the council authorities drafted invitations which were signed by the SDO to distribute to the various heads of services, institutions and stakeholders. This proper preparation resulted in a massive turn out for the launching workshop by all the stakeholders relating to this municipality (160 persons in attendance).

### *2.2. Practical Field Modalities*

PNDP had prepared Benakuma council for the CDP before Gab Consultants arrived. This was done through the signing of a Convention linking the council and PNDP and setting up of a Steering Committee by a municipal order with Mr Etu Benjamin Wajuhu as chairperson and CDO (recruited earlier) as secretary. The aim of the committee was to supervise all field activities of the LSO in

order to come out with a befitting CDP for the Benakuma council. This steering committee was made up of six members.

### ***2.3. Launching Workshop***

The launching workshop took place on 4 July 2011 at the Benakuma Council Hall and was presided at by the Senior Divisional Officer for Menchum in person. Consequently, in attendance were administrative, traditional and religious authorities, sectorials, the LSO team, elite and other stakeholders. The Mayor highlighted the point that the CDP process was purely participatory and all stakeholders were expected to be present at the launching. He presented the members of the Steering Committee and read out their terms of reference as well as the list of villages concerned with the CDP process. The Mayor called on stakeholders to give optimum support to the LSO and that the partnership between PNDP and the council was purely for development.

The LSO team was presented by the Project Manager of GAB CONSULTANTS who articulated a speech on the elaboration of the Benakuma CDP. He presented the CDP process in two parts: the objectives of the CDP and the seven stages of the process. During this launching workshop, the technical specification documents were signed by PNDP, Benakuma council and the LSO. Questions were asked as to the choice of villages, the budget, financing, the process of elaborating the CDP, the role of stakeholders and the end product. The Mayor, the LSO, the Divisional Delegate for MINEPAT and the PNDP representative responded with precise answers that allayed every one's fears.

### ***2.4. Data collection and analysis.***

#### ***2.4.1. Base line and cartographic mapping data collection.***

Baseline Data collection went on from the 27<sup>th</sup> July – 15<sup>th</sup> August 2011. A team of 4 consultants was put in place to collect all necessary primary and secondary data from sectorial ministries and established authorities. Data was collected from sector ministries, the council, the Divisional Office. Further data was collected at the Divisional headquarters in Wum, for many of those services not represented in Benakuma such as Public Works, Water and Energy, Secondary Education, Environment and Protection of Nature, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicraft, Post and Telecommunication and Communication, Youth Affairs, Social Affairs, Women Empowerment and the Family, Mines and Technological Innovation. Primary data was collected using structured and semi-structured questionnaires administered to the personnel within the services and to targeted stakeholders. In addition secondary data was collected from documents in the council and the various sectors.

Two teams were set up for the council institutional diagnosis (CID). One was in charge of data collection on Human Resource, Urban and Town planning, Water Management, Hygiene and Sanitation and the other in charge of Management of Assets, Budget and Management of Relations within and without the council. The council departments visited included:

The second team equally got data from sectors, civil society organisations and other stakeholders on the nature of relationship with the Benakuma Council.

#### **2.4.2. Information Collection and Treatment**

The validation of the baseline data was done on the 30<sup>th</sup> of August 2011 at a workshop organised at the Council Hall in Benakuma town. This workshop brought together the council executive, service heads and representatives from the District Medical Office, MINADER, MINEPIA, MINFOF, MINEP and IBE Benakuma, the steering committee and other stakeholders. The baseline data was presented followed by a cross examination of various sections. There was debate on certain sections of the report concerning the constituent villages of the Council area. Appropriate corrections and updating were made with the inputs from the sectorials present. At the end of these debates, it was unanimously suggested that the baseline data be validated taking into consideration the updates, corrections and explanations.

Following the action plan of the entire work for the 30 villages under the Benakuma council, the LSO was split into 4 teams; each team had 4 members including a steering committee member. The sharing out of the villages to the different teams was based on the knowledge of the area by the members of the steering committee and the facilitators recruited on the spot. Five villages were used in the pilot phase to reinforce the techniques acquired in the training and to render all team participants practically prepared for the exercise in their assigned villages.

The steering committee members spread out in the 4 teams and the team leaders made preliminary visits to the villages before the village diagnosis proper. The assignment was to sensitize the villagers on the objectives of the mission, different activities to be carried out, expected results, holding of village assembly, timeframe, their objective and practical modalities. This step permitted the team to identify physical units of planning as defined by PNDP and the council, links between villages and distances, demographic pressure, physical limitations and constraints and to eventually propose the necessary readjustment.

#### **2.5. Identification of problems and potentials per Sector**

For the village diagnosis the following tools were employed;



- Village mapping, a sketch map drawn by the villagers themselves. The map presents the most important features, institutions, infrastructures, land use and resources of the community, from where some constraints and potentials of the village can be identified. The maps were drawn on craft paper and consolidated on a clean sheet of paper. Local signs and symbols were used to represent features on the map.
- Transect walk was a walk along the major axis of each village defined by the villagers and movement was from one point to another chosen to include most of the features in the village. The objective of this transect walk was to present a cross sectional view of all what could be observed along the path of movement such as buldings, settlement patterns and type, Forest, Stones, Sand, etc.
- Venn diagram: this tool was in the form of a set of circles representing the relationship between various institutions in the community. It presented the different institutions in the community and the kind of link or interaction that existed between them as well as a picture of the type of institutions that exist in their sizes and the type of collaboration amongst them.
- Semi-structured interview (SSI), was a set of guided questions designed to facilitate the collection of information in a structural manner. We presented a short list of questions set out in a chronological order to collect data on very specific issues in an objective manner.
- Problem tree was a method of analysing problems to establish what is cause and effect. It helped in coming out with a tree or table having the core problems to be addressed at the centre with the roots as causes and the branches as effects.

These tools enabled the identification of the problems in the various sectors in each village. This was followed by a listing of the problems sector by sector at a workshop. The problems were analysed using the problem tree method. After this analysis, participants were again called upon to propose potentials within the communities and local solutions to the problems identified. Some of the solutions were at the reach of the villagers while others could only be resolved with external intervention.

The identified problems were ranked in decreasing order of pertinence using the pair-wise ranking technique. A plan was agreed on how to tackle the problems starting with the most desperate to the less desperate. This was incorporated in the report of each village as priority projects.

## **2.6. Council Urban Space Level**

The council institutional diagnosis was done concurrently with the collection of the baseline data. Data was collected from socio-professional groups, the council and the sectors using structured and semi-structured. The zoning of the urban space and GPS points was collected at this stage.

The urban space diagnosis data was validated on the 30<sup>th</sup> of August 2011 along side the baseline data at a workshop in the Benakuma Council Hall. This workshop brought together the council executive, service heads and the steering committee and other stakeholders. The first part of the workshop consisted in the facilitator presenting the problems identified in the various sectors. He went further to validate the problem tree method. After this validation, the participatory workshop proceeded with the breakup of participants into various groups for analysis of problems already identified from the various sectors. There was brainstorming in groups using the problem tree (core problem, causes and effects) and the identification of possible solutions to these problems. This was followed by restitution in plenary and validation sector by sector of the urban space diagnosis.

## **2.7. The Council Institution Diagnosis (CID)**

For the Council Institutional Diagnosis we created 2 sub teams for collection and analysis of data: one in charge of collecting data on Human resources and the assets of the council. The other sub team was in charge of collecting data on the budget and the management of relations in the council.

Primary data were collected using structured and semi-structured questionnaires administered to the council personnel and to targeted stakeholders. In addition secondary data was collected from documents in the council notably the Administrative Account, minutes of council sessions and the council budget. Data was also collected on the financial and human resources, management of relations and council patrimony.

SWOT analysis was used to assess the strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the council. This allowed the teams to establish the gaps between quantity and typology of the council resources. Information on the management of relationships was analysed and the main areas and activities needing reinforcement within the council identified.

Validation of the baseline data was done on the 30<sup>th</sup> of August 2011 at a workshop organised at the Benakuma Council Hall, bringing together the council executive, service heads and representatives, steering committee and municipal executive. The data was presented, debated followed by cross examination of various sections, necessary corrections and updates and validation.

## ***2.8. Consolidation of data mapping and diagnosis***

Data collected in the baseline study, council institutional diagnosis, the urban space diagnosis and the participatory village diagnosis were brought together and consolidated sector by sector for all the 28 sectors and transversal solutions identified at a workshop. At this stage, the problems were looked at from a bigger municipal picture and not from the point of view of the individual villages or sectors. The problems, solutions and then projects were prioritized taking into consideration council resources, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT).

A team from Benakuma Council steering committee and the LSO then went to the field to verify the projects identified in various localities. Data was verified and to additional data that might have been omitted in the course of the exercise updated. Particular attention was given to the youths and vulnerable population in the municipality. GPS data for the thematic maps was also updated.

The consolidated report of diagnosis was restituted one day before the planning workshop on 22 March 2012 at the Benakuma Council hall. The workshop brought together steering committee members, the council executive, sectorials, administrative, traditional and religious authorities, and village representatives. Participants used the occasion to prioritise the problems at council level through simple ranking. Furthermore identified projects were presented to sector heads for them to conform if sector norms were respected and also comments and corrections on the log frames.

## ***2.9. Planning Workshop, Resource Mobilization and Programming***

Office preparation involved an examination of all problems and solutions that were proposed at the diagnostic stages. We read all the diagnosis reports and identified the various projects selected per space and per sector. Projects were earlier validated at village meetings involving the Mayor, youths, the vulnerable population and the LSO. The final validation was at the restitution meeting on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2012 holding at the Benakuma Council hall. Finally the LSO team prepared planning tables and distributed to sector ministries for adjustmenst, comments, and corrections and for any omissions.

### **Planning**

The planning workshop brought together 14 sectorial, state devolved technical services, municipal services, NGOs, civil society, experts, elite and resource people of local development. This workshop took place at the Benakuma Council hall on 22<sup>th</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> March 2012. During this planning workshop, the planning tables were presented to sector heads and other stakeholders. The first day, participant worked on scrutinizing the log frames to assess the coherence of the sector strategy and activities. They went further to the costing of activities. Participants used the second day to elaborate the annual investment plan and the triennial plan. This was done using planning

tables for priority projects earmarked in the first three years. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> day participants finalized the triennial plan, the contract award plan and discussed the monitoring and evaluation strategies.

### **Mobilisation of Resources**

Resource mobilisation started with the launching workshop, whereby the LSO requested the council to prepare their various sources of income for project execution. This request was further reminded and emphasised throughout the process of the work. A formal request was presented to the Benakuma Council on the 14<sup>th</sup> March 2012 for clear indication of contents. The resource mobilisation was presented on 21<sup>st</sup> of March 2012 at a session of the Steering Committee, the Council Executive and the LSO. This session was facilitated by the Capacity Building Officer at PNDP North West Coordinating Unit. The presence of the Secretary General of the Council and the Municipal Treasurer was very instrumental for the exercise. Various sources of income and their application were identified. During the workshop, the sources that were not yet allocated were applied during the programming.

### **Programming**

Programming was done in a workshop organised at Benakuma Council hall from 22, 23 and 24 March 2012. Prior to this workshop there was planning of projects for the Council area and the presentation of council income sources. The programming workshop was attended by the Steering committee members, the Council Executive and the LSO. During this workshop criteria were established for selecting projects for the first year or the annual investment plan. Three sectors were given priority based on various ranking in the previous phase. They included basic education, water and health. Based on these criteria, projects were selected for the annual investment plan.

#### ***2.10. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism***

The implementation of the monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the Benakuma CDP was presented by the LSO during the programming workshop. The members validated that the LSO produce technical follow up sheets to follow up the execution of the CDP. These sheets were to specify the contents and periodicity of assessing the implementation. Furthermore it was agreed that the CDP shall be reviewed and updated each year.

## **Chapter 3. BRIEF PRESENTATION OF BENAKUMA MUNICIPALITY**

### ***3.1 Description of the Council area***

Benakuma Council was created in 1993 by Decree No. 93/321 of 25 November 1993 relating to the creation of Urban and Rural Councils in Cameroon. Found in Menchum Valley Sub-Division, this is one of the councils in Menchum Division in the North-West Region of Cameroon. The council went operational in 1996 covering a surface area of 1 050 sq. km representing some 20% of the total surface area of Menchum Division. According to the 2005 General Population and Housing Census, the population of Benakuma Council stands at 50 384 with a population density of 48 persons per square Km and a growth rate of 3% per year.

This population is widely dispersed in the valley owing, in part, to difficult terrain and also owing to the fact that several fast flowing rivers dissect the council in several places. Benakuma Council is made up of two main clans: Essimbi and Beba-Befang clans. Fulanis constitute an important ethnic group in the council and are dispersed on the hills where pastures are available. There are for the most part herds men who originated from the Adamawa plateaus and recently inhabited the area.

Benakuma municipality corresponds to the Menchum Valley Subdivision. The subdivision is located between latitude 6°10' and 6° 31' North of the equator and between longitude 9°10' and longitude 10°20' East of Greenwich. The council has borders to the north with Wum Central Subdivision, to the East with Bafut Subdivision, to the South-West with Akwaya Subdivision in the South West region of Cameroon, to the South with Njikwa Council and to the West with the Republic of Nigeria.

### **3.2. Constituent Villages**

For the purpose of this council development plan Benakuma municipality is divided into 30 villages and localities as in table 3.1 below. Eighty per cent of the population comes from 20 of the villages considered to be the most densely populated. The 8 sparsely populated villages include Benakuhu, Benefumu, Uchussi, Ifung, Ambo, Beneng, Ikake and Bejinge which make up 20% of the population.

**Table 3.1: Geographic Coordinates and Population of Constituent Villages**

Village	Geographic Coordinates			Population				
				Male	Female	Youths (< 16 yrs)	Children (< 5 yrs)	Total
	X (Est)	Y (Nord)	Z (m)					
Baworo	6.50928	9.7082	241	3920	4080	1880	1440	8000
Bajini	6.58382	9.7623	401	784	816	400	288	1600
Bahende	6.52875	9.7103	284	1151	1199	564	423	2350
Banum	6.58104	9.7588	597	794	827	390	292	1621
Ambo	6.67248	9.7655	222	539	561	264	198	1000
Ifung	6.71064	9.7652	199	490	510	240	180	1100
Uchusi	6.48734	9.728	300	1242	1293	609	457	2535
Bichulu	6.42718	9.7321	276	2677	2573	1313	945	5250
Ayenge	6.48923	9.7449	239	978	1122	528	396	2200
Bakere	6.43913	9.7512	281	1470	1530	840	540	3000
Bufi	6.4713	9.813	453	1470	1530	840	540	3000
Benade	6.47081	9.8235	492	3185	3715	1560	1170	6500
Benahundu	6.44547	9.8612	539	1223	1277	588	450	2500
Benagudi	6.4332	9.7793	349	3921	4079	1920	1440	8000
Benatidi	6.46857	9.7822	414	1959	2041	920	720	4000
Ikake	6.53297	9.9339	562	1583	1651	776	582	3234
Beneng	6.53596	9.8958	513	1666	1834	850	612	3500
Bejinge	6.48979	9.8784	591	1470	1530	840	540	3000
Benakuma	6.40501	9.9055	494	3914	3456	1843	1253	7370
Benange	6.42251	9.9057	493	1715	1785	875	630	3500
Benefumu	6.3865	9.892	569	735	765	375	270	1500
Benakuhu	6.38686	9.9028	770	1020	980	500	360	2000
Bosung	6.45466	9.9148	536	1323	1377	675	486	2700
Benabinge	6.3469	9.86212	448	3430	3570	1260	1645	7,000
Batomo	6.25516	9.8433	517	980	1020	360	470	2,000
Beba Fondom	6.24223	9.8768	1089	9800	10200	3600	4700	20,000
Okomanjang	6.28737	9.9145		1193	1147	421	550	2,340
Mukuru	6.33557	9.9545	610	3430	3570	1645	1260	7,000
Modelle	6.36319	9.95814	500	3430	3570	1645	1260	7,000
Befang	6.32461	10.00724	586	3280	4720	1880	1440	8,000

Source: 2011 Field Survey

The 2005 census presents population data that go as far as the subdivisions but does not present the data for villages. The population data above was obtained during the village diagnosis from the

participants in each village. There is a high probability that these population data will be subjective and unreliable. We have presented them here to be purely indicative and should not be quoted anywhere. Always refer to official sources when available.

On the contrary, table 3.2 presents official population data of Menchum Valley Subdivision in relation to that of Menchum Division.

**Table 3.2: Details of Rural and Urban Population**

	<b>Details</b>	<b>Menchum Valley</b>	<b>Wum Division</b>
1.	Total Population	50 235	161 998
2.	Male Urban Population	3 914	18 383
3.	Female Urban Population	3 456	19 021
4.	Total Urban Population	7 370	37 404
5.	Urbanization Rate	14.67%	23.09%
6.	Male Rural Population	21 022	59 065
7.	Female Rural Population	21 843	65 529
8.	Total Rural Population	42 865	124 594
9.	% Rural Population	85.33%	76.91%

**Source:** 2005 GPHC (General Population and Housing Census)

Of the 50 235 population of Menchum Valley Sub-Division about 49.63% is made up of males, 58% is made up of the age group 10-35 years. Benakuma council is predominantly a rural environment with 85.33% of the population living in the rural areas. The population of Benakuma has been projected to 55 910 in 2011, 60 046 in 2015 and 65 648 in 2020 based on the 2005 GPHC. The evolution of the rural population is estimated as follows: 47 798 in 2011, 51 237 in 2015 and 56 017 in 2020 according to the 2005 GPHC.

The sex structure of the population was be presented as follows:

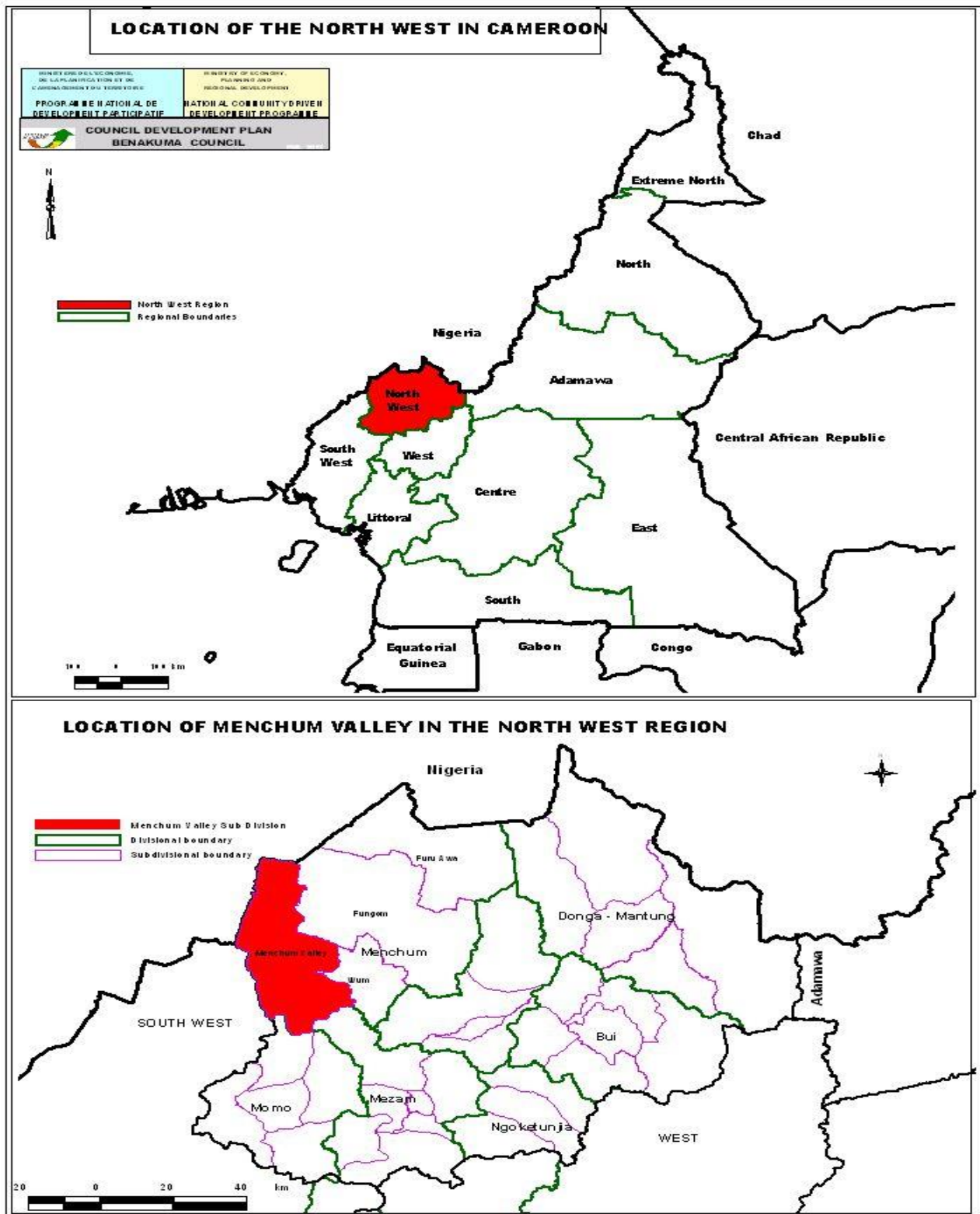
**Table 3.3: Population Sex Structure**

	<b>Total Population 2005</b>	<b>SEX</b>		<b>Sex Ratio</b>
		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
Benakuma	50 235	24 936	25 299	98.57%

**Source:** 2005 GPHC

There is a problem of rural exodus, it is estimated that at least 25% of the youthful population leave the area every year while just about 10% move in. The birth and death rates have been qualified as relatively high although no exact information is available.





**Figure 1: Location Map of Benakuma Council**

The main indigenous languages spoken by the people are Esimbi, Beba, Befang, Modelle, Oko manjang and Mukuru. There are other minority ethnic groups in the municipality and their languages are used by an important proportion of the population.

## Councillors

Table 3.4: Situation of councillors in the Benakuma Council area

Total	Men	Women
25	20	5

*Source: compile from survey data at Benakuma Council 2011*

All councillors are from the Cameroon Peoples' Democratic Movement Party (CPDM). 2 councillors of the current mandate, including a Mayor, have died leaving the council with 23 councillors. The council is headed by an elected Mayor and two deputies who are equally elected by the other councillors. A Secretary General, appointed by the government, assists them on technical matters.

### 3.3. Historical Profile

Menchum Valley Subdivision is made up of the Beba, Befang, Tikar and Essimbi ethnic groups. The historical origin of these indigenous people can be traced back to the Widikum tribe which for some yet unexplained reason (war is suggested) suffered from a massive migration of its people toward what is known as the Bamenda plateau. They were eight different waves of such migrations comprising the people of Ngemba, Meta, Moghamo, Nguru, Ngie, Beba, Befang and Essimbi.

Most of these groups did not reach the grassland areas because of the repeated attacks from the Tikari tribe which originated from the South East and extended their influence as far as the western edge of the plateau. However, before the coming of the Europeans, especially the Germans in 1907, only three of the groups listed above happened to be within the area known today as Menchum Valley Sub-Division. These are the Beba, the Befang and the Essimbi.

#### The Beba Clan

This clan upon migration from the Widikum area suffered series of attacks as they tried first to settle at Mezang and Mudek by the Meta people, then later by the Bafut people and the Aghem with which a truce was finally signed never to fight again. They now occupy the areas of Okomanjang, Batomo and Mudum I.

#### The Befang Clan

The Befang clan after migration from the Widikum area moved through Meta and settled at a place known as Baton which is just east of their present settlement. Here the clan broke up into four separate groups each with its own leader and migrated into Menchum Valley. These four groups make up the villages of Befang, Modelle, Okomanjang and Batomo.

#### The Essimbi Clan

The Essimbi clan, the dominant clan in the municipality, is also believed to have migrated from Widikum. One striking point in their history of migration is that they did not settle anywhere else other than in the territory they now occupy. Their first settlement was Benum now the Benakuma, and due to increase in size it expanded to occupy the present territory. Benakuma has remained the seat of their clan up to date.

These three clans make up the administrative unit known today as Menchum Valley Subdivision which corresponds to the Benakuma Council.

The pioneer mayor of the Benakuma Council was Fon Ayo Joseph Fang II (late) of Modelle. The Social Democratic Front (SDF) Party won the first Municipal Elections and was in power only for one term until June 2002 when the Cameroon Peoples' Democratic Movement (CPDM) party took over and has management the council to this date. Hon. Ihims Jacob Amie (of blessed memories, is considered one of the forefathers of the council) was elected mayor. Hon. Ihims Jacob's mandate ended in July 2007 following the last municipal elections when he was beaten at the polls by Mr. Ihimbru Lawrence Uku died in the course of his mandate and Mr. Bache John Uku was elected as mayor to complete the mandate.

### **Boundary Disputes in Benakuma**

Boundary disputes are common in Benakuma municipality. The latest of them being the musaka/Essimbi crisis which erupted at the beginning of 2011 sending shock waves across the country. This is because boundaries were not marked when the ethnic groups mentioned above arrived at their present settlements. Communities that made attempt to mark boundaries did so verbally with vague descriptions from generation to generation. This philosophy helped to minimize boundary disputes because any dispute arising, "libations" wine pouring was performed and it is believed that the ancestors will react to punish who ever claims the land fraudulently. It is important to note that this age-long land dispute resolution is still practised these days. The colonial masters on their arrival established the western system of governance to safeguard their interest. Boundaries were created that cut across ethnic groups, cultures and families using natural features like rivers. This has led to problems when carrying out demographic statistics, as population density distributions, land use are a function of the area of land mass involved. Hence Benakuma council is no exemption.

### **Inter-ethnic Conflicts**

The most recent is the Mussaka-Essimbi conflict. The Essimbi people are concentrated in Benakuma council while the Mussaka are concentrated in Akwaya council with another portion (an important factor) in Nigeria. From regional, divisional and council sources, this crisis started in

December 2010 originating from the homicide of a Mussaka man who hails from Nigeria and whose corps was found behind the house of an Essimbi man in a village in Akwaya council. The Essimbi people were then blamed for the killing. This led the Mussaka in Nigeria to capture and take to Nigeria the suspected authors of the crime and killed them. In addition, the Essimbis living in Akwaya council were chased from their houses by the Mussaka people.

The consequence of this conflict was the destruction of material by the Mussaka people in all villages inhabited by Essimbi people. The damage and losses caused by this conflict registered by the SDO's office in Menchum include:

- 250 houses destroyed and burnt down in 9 villages including Baworo, Ekoeme, Djo Hell, Maiyi, Bichulu, Buchu.
- Several classrooms in the primary schools of Maiyi, Uchussi and Bichulu destroyed.
- Material goods valued at several million francs destroyed, carried away or burnt.
- Plantations, crops harvested and farms destroyed or burnt.
- More than 5 000 people and families displaced.
- Diseases and famine.
- 19 people killed, and this number may even be higher according to the SDO of Menchum.
- Several unknown were wounded.
- Total paralysis of economic activities.
- Hindrance to movement of persons and goods between Cameroon and Nigeria. In fact, the shortest distance to go to Nigeria from Bamenda is through Baworo.

Villages that suffered destruction included: Bichulu, Bayi, Akokem, John Hult, Owara, Ayinabo, Baworo. Villages of refuge included Baworo, Ayenge, Benade, Buffi, Benatidi, Benakuma. Baworo was both a refuge and attack zone because the destruction of Baworo took place in May 2011 when this village had already received refugees.

The crisis zone is characterized by total inaccessibility of some villages and an acute lack of socio-economic infrastructure (schools, health units, roads, water points, electricity). The inhabitants are more tilted to neighbouring Nigeria. If this zone benefits from a number of investment projects by the Government of Cameroon the conflicts may reduce and patriotism may be reinforced.

### **Population mobility**

The rate of emigration in Benakuma Council area is considered to one of the highest in the region. Pushed out by lack of roads, difficult terrain and absence of basic amenities, many of its people move out to Bamenda, the regional capital, Douala and Yaounde in search of job opportunities.

### 3.4. Main potentials and resources of the Council

The following table presents the main potentials and resources of Benakuma municipality.

**Table 3.5: Analysis of the Physical Elements of Benakuma Council**

Physical Element	Characterization	Potentials	Constraints
1. Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Warm and moist, heavy rains.</li> <li>- Very high temperatures especially at Baworo, reaching 37° C between March and April</li> <li>- Hot days, cold nights</li> <li>- Two distinct seasons – rainy and dry.</li> <li>- 8 months of rainy season: March to Mid-November and 4 months of dry season.</li> <li>- High atmospheric humidity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of tropical rainforest</li> <li>- Favourable conditions for growth of Oil Palms.</li> <li>- Wide variety of Crops, both annual and perennials, tubers and cereals like rice in Ifung, Ambo, Benagudi, Ebiate</li> <li>- Favours the growth and maturity of crops.</li> <li>- Two crop seasons a year</li> <li>- Climate good for animal husbandry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Favourable breeding place for mosquitoes causing malaria fever making it the No.1 health challenge in the area.</li> <li>- Various plant diseases</li> <li>- High growth rate of weeds</li> <li>- 8 months of rains seriously hindering the transportation and marketing of produce due to the bad condition of the road during this period.</li> <li>- Torrential rains particularly in the plains and valleys leading to the destruction of crops and landslides at some points.</li> <li>- Thunder storms destroying and killing people and livestock</li> </ul>
2. Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Steep and rocky slopes on both sides of the valley</li> <li>- Deep gorges for water falls</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hills give natural, fascinating, attractive scenery, good for the extraction of stones for construction</li> <li>- hills suitable for rearing cattle</li> <li>- Suitable points to install antennas for wide coverage</li> <li>- Deep gorges produce water falls for electricity</li> <li>- Marshland good for market gardening</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Difficult topography for road construction</li> <li>- Difficulty in evacuation of farm produce</li> <li>- Inaccessibility to social infrastructure like schools and health centers, ...</li> <li>- Steep slopes make movements of people and materials difficult and causes accidents for people and animals</li> </ul>
3. Hydrology	<p>The main river here is R. Menchum with numerous fast running streams which all merge with Menchum giving a dendritic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High rainfall favourable for irrigation of plantations and rice production</li> <li>- Streams and rivers rich in fishes</li> <li>- The presence of water falls for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The swift running streams cannot be used for irrigation due to hilly nature of the surrounding landscape.</li> </ul>

	network. River menchum is the main tributary to KatsinaAla in Nigeria	touristic attraction and Hydro Electric Power generation. Such as Menchum fall, Ebriaku and Mbamba. There is equally a lake Benakuma which has abundant water for irrigation	<p>-There are frequently high tides during the rainy season especially in August and September which make movement difficult because of lack of bridges.</p> <p>-Lives sometimes are lost and crops get bad on farms due to flooding inaccessibility owing to the swift rivers and hilly surroundings.</p>
Soils	The soil type here is not uniform. There occur in patches. The soil in the Menchum valley are volcanic, sandy, clay loam soils with variation from Befang, through Mokuru, Modelle, Okomanjang, Benakuma, Benade to Ifung.	<p>- These very fertile soils favour the cultivation of a wide variety of crops ranging from food to cash crops as well as trees.</p> <p>- Ferralitic soil highly exploited by locals for molding of blocks for house construction and the production of high altitude crops (potatoes, yams, coffee, cocoa, rice)</p> <p>- Presence of humus and sandy soils favourable for the cultivation of rice, cocoa, bush mangoes, groundnuts, etc.</p>	<p>-Soil erosion poses a potential danger to the very fertile soil as a result of the hilly topography of the area, shifting cultivation, deforestation to create new farmlands. Farmers in this area do not use manure making the soil degrade fast and easily erodible.</p> <p>-The fertile soil and warm climate favors the growth of weeds increasing cost of farm labour.</p> <p>- Ferralitic soils poor in nutritive elements and thus less fertile</p>
Vegetation	This area was formerly a forest area with vast and extensive forest. Today due to deforestation we have pockets of forest in areas like Mukuru, Okomanjang andBaworo. We have extensive natural forests reserves in Ifung and Ambo. Generally the vegetation here is of the tropical grassland type. Common vegetation are spear grass, elephant stock and savannah	<p>-The existence of valuable tree species such as Moabi, Iroko, Sapelle, Mahogany, camwood, Ivinga and Ibinga.</p> <p>-Existence of trees having medicinal value e.g. Mehum, volcanga, etc.</p>	<p>-Poor farming method, population pressure demanding more farmlands, settlement patterns and building material have led to the disappearance of the forest.</p> <p>-Destruction of the forest has led to climate change with devastating effects, e.g. the long variations in season which occurred in 2009 greatly affected negatively the entire population.</p> <p>-The rate of growth of vegetation is very high making it difficult for farmers to carry out weed control on large surfaces.</p>

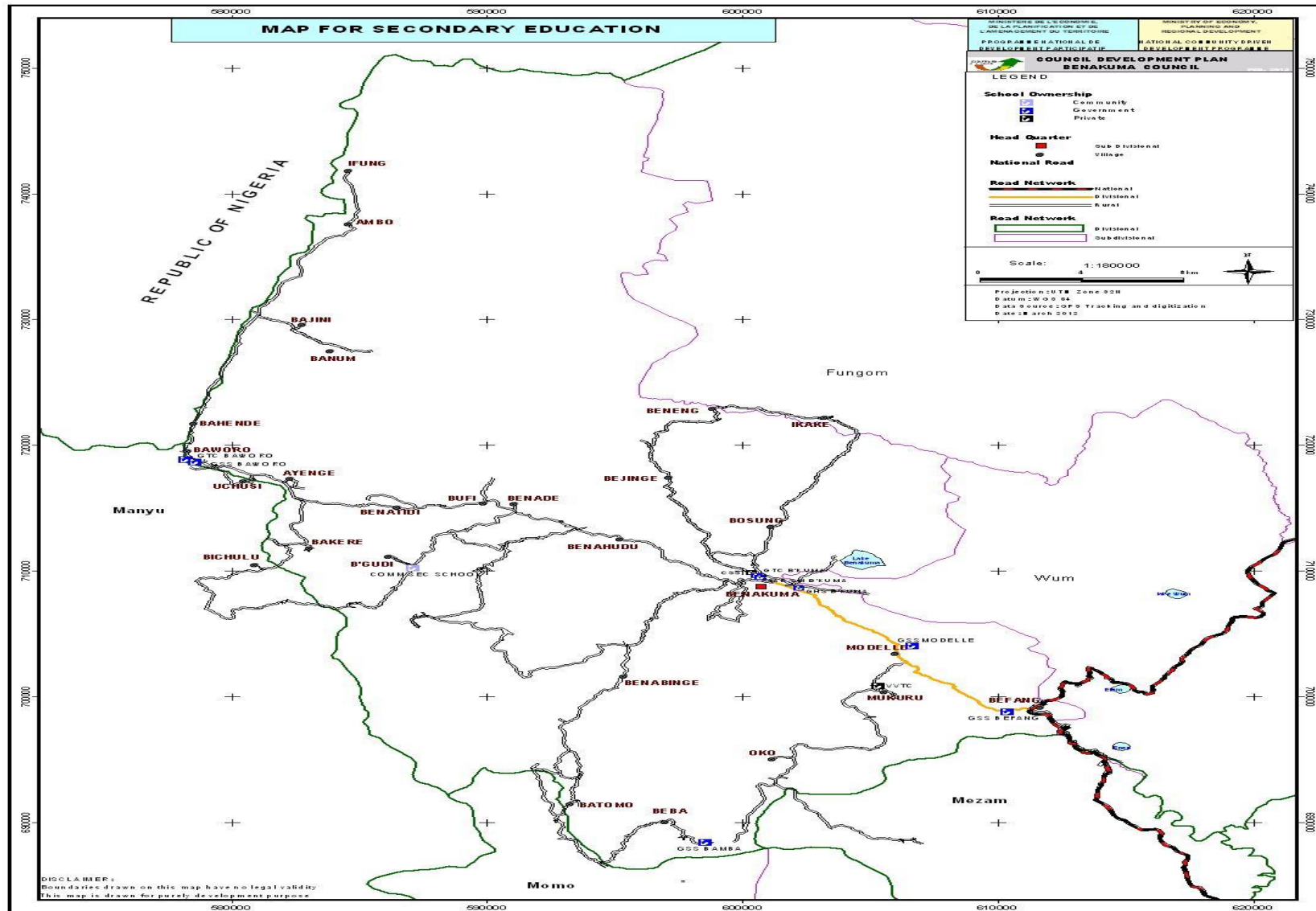
Animal life	This area having the tropical grassland climate is rich in animal species both wild and domestic. These animals range from herbivores, carnivores and omnivores.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existence of numerous species of wild animals like monkeys, antelopes, cane rats, Lizards, squirrel, snakes, etc.</li> <li>-Domestic animal like cattle, sheep, goat, pigs, dogs, poultry, etc.</li> <li>-All these help to augment the income of the indigenous population.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Poaching which is widely practiced is a threat to wild life and may lead to extinction.</li> <li>-Destruction of forest equally chases the wild animals away.</li> <li>-Stray animals cause destruction on crops which lead to farmer grazier conflict.</li> </ul>
Fishing	There is a dense network of rivers which merge with Menchum to give a dendritic network. There are unexploited and lucrative sites which can be developed for touristic purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-These rivers have numerous species of fish.</li> <li>-Hills, rivers, water falls, lakes, vast plains etc, could be harnessed for the development of the council.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Subsistence method of fishing is practiced which is a thread to regeneration</li> <li>-Inaccessibility to these areas limits fishing on an industrial scale.</li> </ul>
Mineral Resources	- Availability of stones, laterite, granites, sand, precious stones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Source of employment and income for the youths</li> <li>- Source of revenue for the council</li> <li>- Serve for the construction of houses for the well-being of the population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sites difficult to access because bad roads</li> <li>- Dangerous activity with high risk of accidents and pulmonary and eye diseases</li> <li>- Still rudimentary exploitation system.</li> </ul>

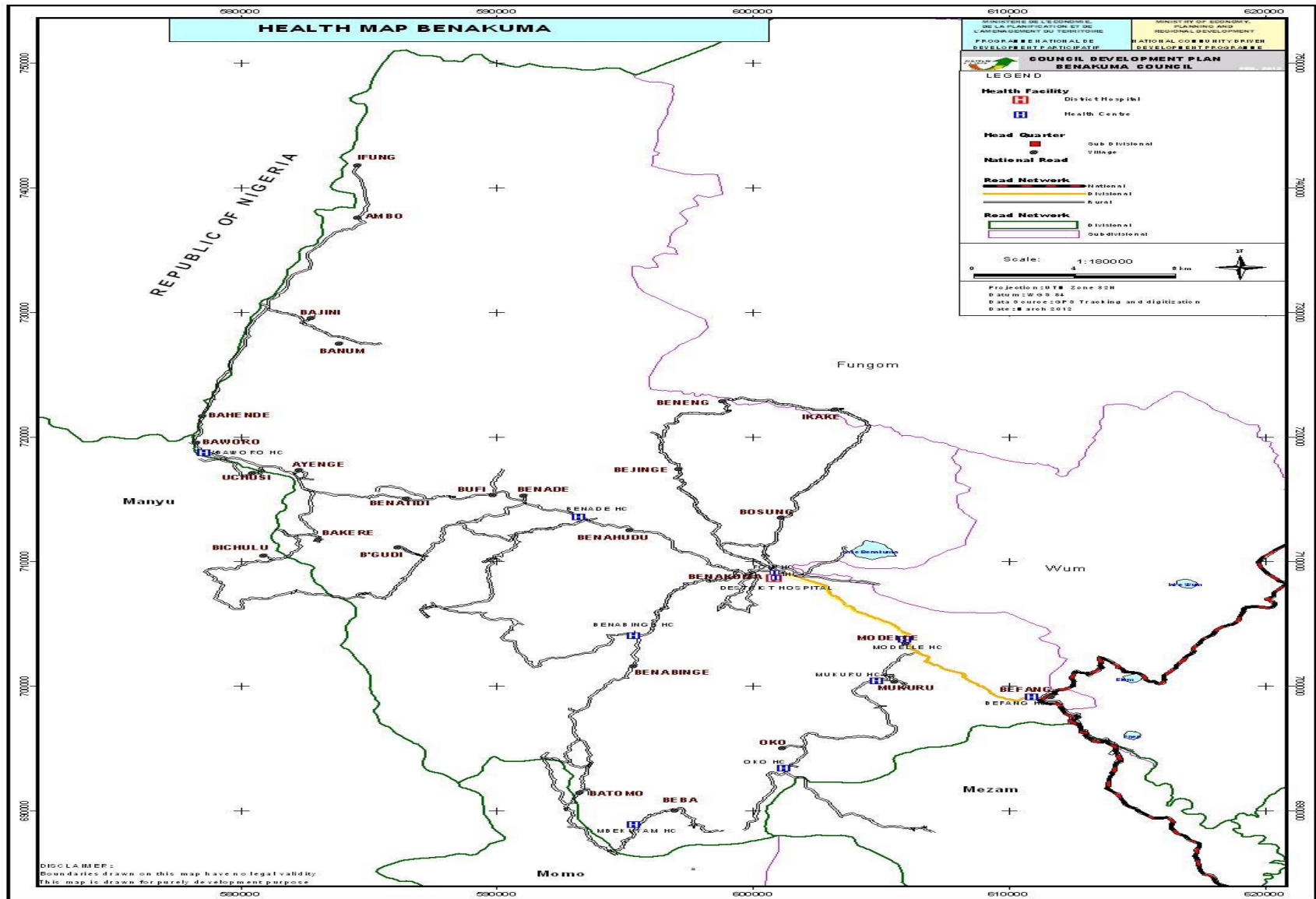


### **3.5. THEMATIC MAPS**

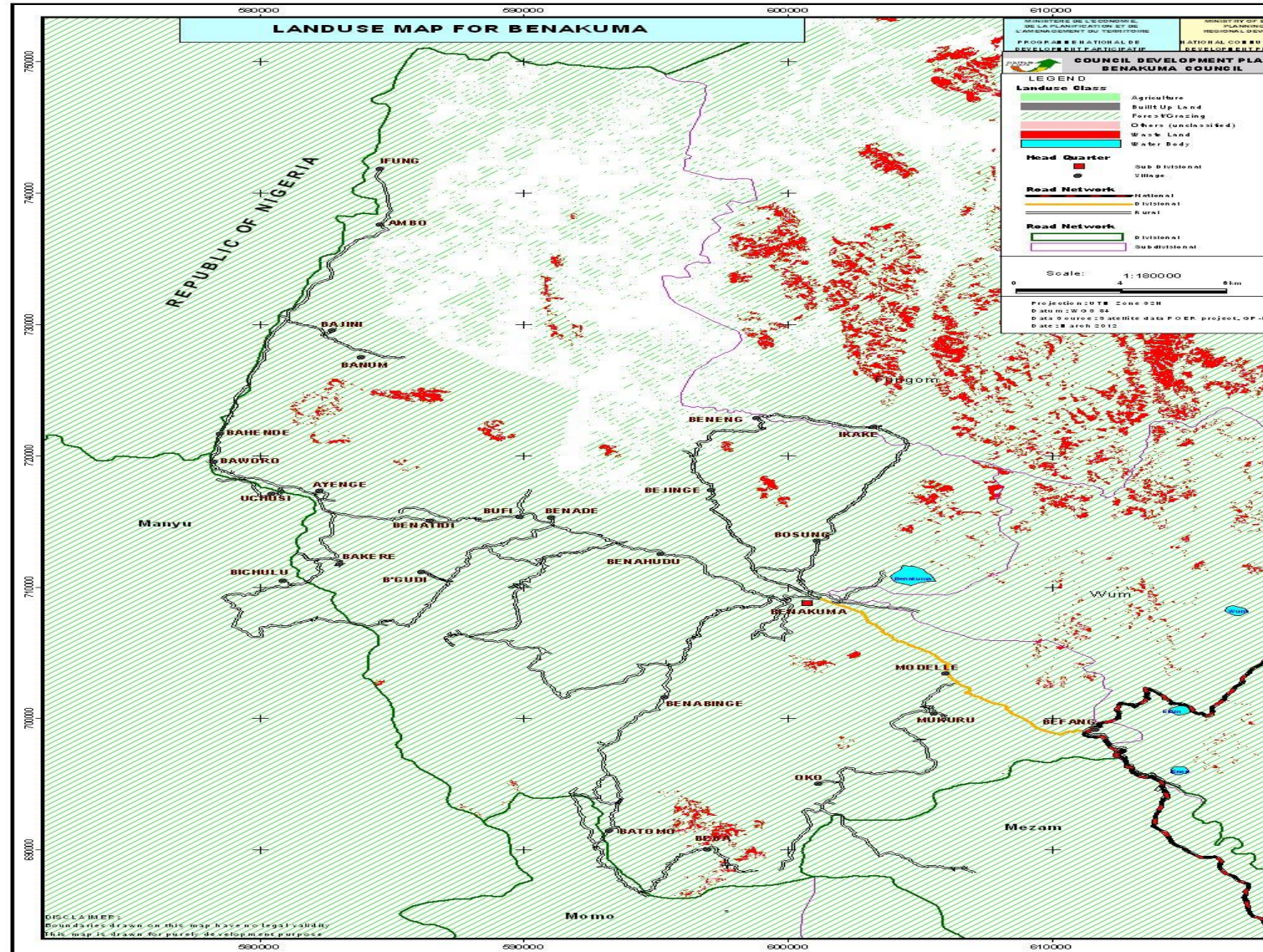
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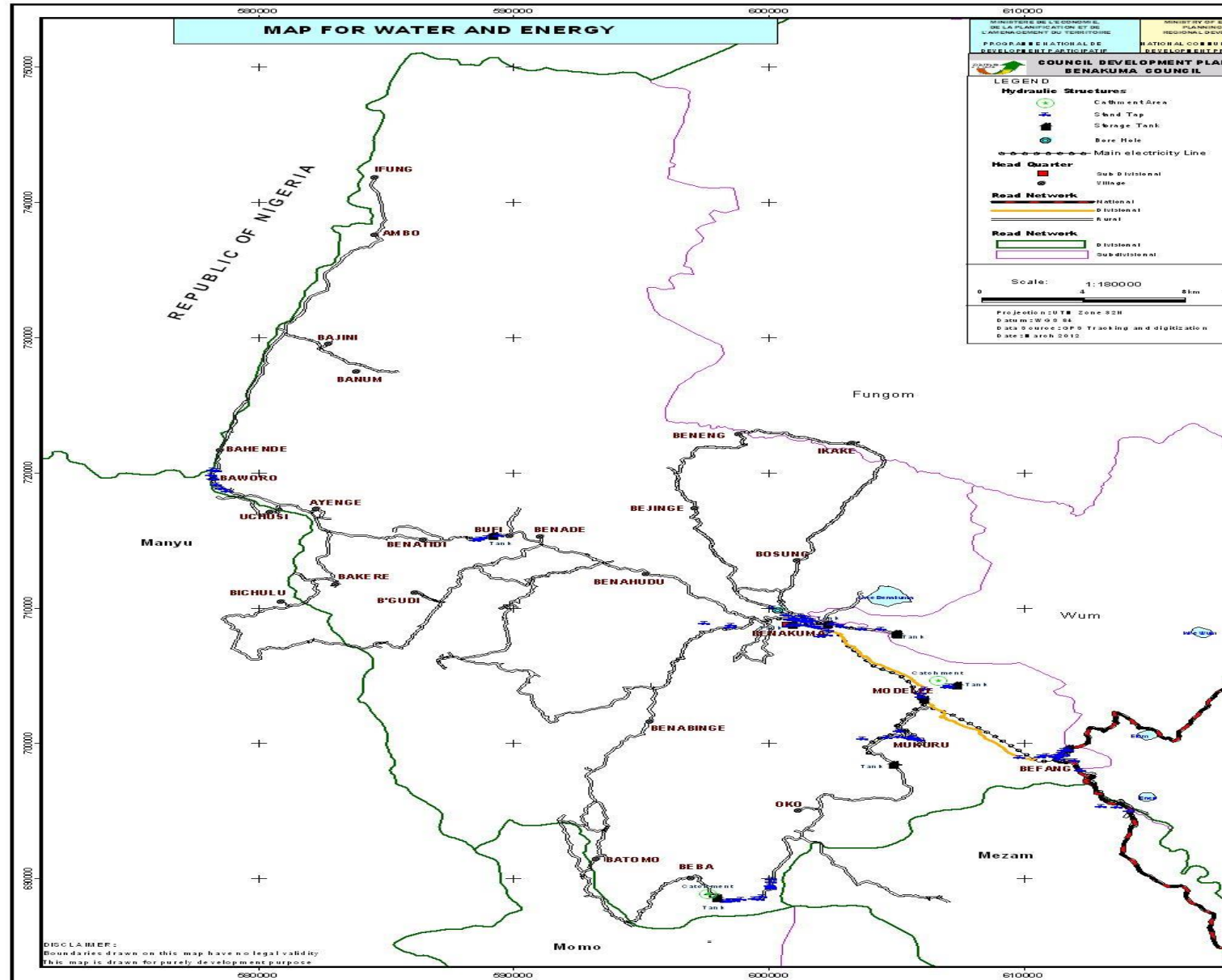




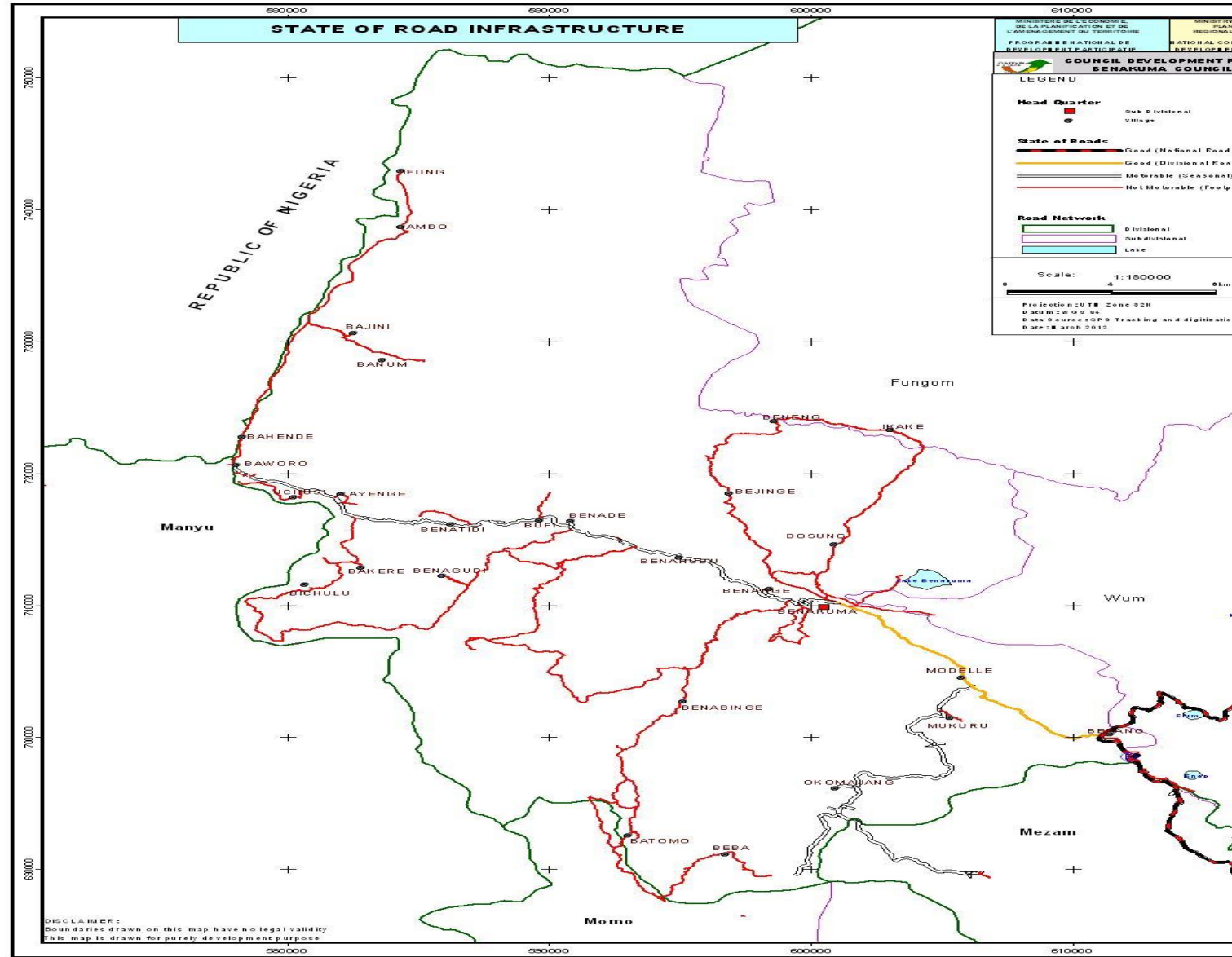














## CHAPTER 4. SUMMARY OF DIAGNOSIS RESULTS

### 4.1 Consolidation of Diagnosis information and Needs Identified per sector

#### 4.1.1 Basic Education

Data table for needs at the level of Basic Education

Table 4.1: Basic Education Diagnoses and Needs

SCHOOLS	Village	Status	Enrolment and Needs			Classrooms, equipment et needs				
		(i)	Enrolmnt	Teachers	Needs in Teachers	Class rooms	Benches	Class room Rehabilitation	Construction	Needs in benches
GS BENAKUMA	<b>Benakuma</b>	PUB	650	9	3	9	136	4	2	189
GBPS BENAKUMA	<b>Benakuma</b>	PUB	90	2	2	0	0	0	6	45
GS BAWORO	<b>baworo</b>	PUB	450	4	4	2	5	2	6	240
GS VIKURU	<b>Benakuma</b>	PUB	251	3	2	2	15	2	6	110.5
GS BENAKUHU	<b>Benakuhu</b>	PUB	65	1	2	0	0	0	6	32.5
GS BOSUNG	<b>Bosung</b>	PUB	350	6	2	4	82	3	2	93
GS BENABINGE	<b>Benabinge</b>	PUB	446	5	3	5	135	2	4	88
GS AKREMESSE	<b>Benabinge</b>	PUB	130	2	2	0	0	0	6	65
GS EBOU	<b>Benabinge</b>	PUB	235	3	2	2	0	2	6	117.5
GS EJINDE	<b>Benabinge</b>	PUB	125	2	2	1	0	1	6	62.5
GS BAJINI	<b>bajini</b>	PUB	170	4	3	2	1	2	6	85
GS BADU	<b>bajini</b>	PUB	80	1	2	0	0	0	6	40

GS BAHENDE	<b>bahende</b>	PUB	370	3	4	0	0	0	6	180
GS BANUM	<b>banum</b>	PUB	177	2	3	2	0	2	6	88.5
GS AMBO	<b>ambo</b>	PUB	207	6	2	5	35	3	1	68.5
GS IFUNG	<b>ifung</b>	PUB	119	2	2	0	30	0	6	29.5
GS LOWER UCHUSI	<b>uchusi</b>	PUB	158	3	3	0	0	0	6	79
GS UPPER UCHUSI	<b>uchusi</b>	PUB	180	4	2	0	0	0	6	90
GS BICHULU	<b>bichulu</b>	PUB	250	4	2	2	15	2	2	110
GS MAYI	<b>bichulu</b>	PUB	202	2	2	0	0	0	6	101
GS ETHIOPHYL	<b>bichulu</b>	PUB	240	3	2	2	0	2	6	120
GS AYENGE	<b>ayenge</b>	PUB	357	3	3	1	2	2	6	176.5
GS BAKERE	<b>bakere</b>	PUB	270	5	2	2	0	2	6	135
GS BUFI	<b>bufi</b>	PUB	151	4	2	4	25	4	2	50.5
GS HILLTOP	<b>bufi</b>	PUB	165	3	3	2	0	2	6	82.5
GS BENADE	<b>benade</b>	PUB	201	5	2	7	94	3	2	6.5
GS BARRI	<b>benade</b>	PUB	398	6	2	4	20	2	4	179
GS OZEME	<b>benade</b>	PUB	364	4	3	2	0	2	6	157
GS IKURU	<b>benade</b>	PUB	165	3	3	2	0	2	6	85
GS BENAUNDU	<b>Benahundu</b>	PUB	181	3	2	2	0	2	6	91
GS EBERE UGO	<b>Benahundu</b>	PUB	160	5	2	5	82	0	2	45
GS BENAGUDI	<b>Benagudi</b>	PUB	440	5	3	6	126	2	2	94
GS EZEME	<b>Benagudi</b>	PUB	318	3	3	2	0	2	4	156
GS KITUNDU	<b>Benagudi</b>	PUB	162	2	2	2	0	2	6	81
GS BEFANG	<b>Befang</b>	PUB	452	5	3	8	150	2	0	76
GS EBIETIE	<b>Befang</b>	PUB	110	3	0	2	0	0	6	55
GS MODELLE	<b>Modelle</b>	PUB	151	4	2	6	125	2	2	30
GS BOUDONG	<b>Modelle</b>	PUB	130	3	0	0	0	0	6	65

GS BATOMO	<b>Batomo</b>	PUB	216	3	2	2	35	2	4	73
GS BUCHENG	<b>Batomo</b>	PUB	323	4	3	2	0	2	6	161.5
GSD AGBALA	<b>Batomo</b>	PUB	257	4	2	3	15	3	6	113.5
GS AGAH	<b>Beba Fondom</b>	PUB	194	2	2	2	35	2	4	62
GS FOMBE	<b>Beba Fondom</b>	PUB	204	4	2	2	25	0	4	77
GS SHISONG	<b>Beba Fondom</b>	PUB	182	3	3	2	0	2	2	91
GS MUKURU	<b>Mukuru</b>	PUB	234	4	2	5	135	2	2	45
GS BENANGE	<b>Benange</b>	PUB	293	8	2	2	30	1	2	116.5
GS BENATIDI	<b>Benatidi</b>	PUB	186	5	3	2	6	2	4	87
GS IKAKE	<b>Ikake</b>	PUB	201	3	2	4	100	0	2	30
GS BENENG	<b>Beneng</b>	PUB	151	6	3	1	0	1	6	75.5
GS BEJINGE	<b>Bejinge</b>	PUB	148	5	2	0	0	0	6	74
GS OKOMANJANG	<b>Okomanjang</b>	PUB	217	4	2	3	35	2	2	73.5
GS SHOKA	<b>Beba Fondom</b>	PUB	173	3	0	2	25	1	4	62
GS MUALA	<b>Beba Fondom</b>	pub	280	3	3	2	0	2	6	140
GS KEKEKEMU	<b>Bejinge</b>	PUB	115	2	2	1	0	1	6	57.5
Gov't Nursery Schools										
GNS BAWORO	<b>baworo</b>	PUB	28	1	1	0	0	0	2	60
GNS BENAKUMA	<b>Benakuma</b>	PUB	31	3	2	0	65	0	2	30
GNS BEFANG	<b>Befang</b>	PUB	30	2	2	2	25	2	2	30
PRIVATE CONFESSIONAL Baptist, Pres,Cathlic,full gospel										
FGM SCHOOL	<b>baworo</b>	PRI	80	2	0	1	12	0	2	26

Baworo										
CBMPS B'KUMA	<b>Benange</b>	PRI	120	8	0	6	40	0	0	20
CBC BEFANG	<b>Befang</b>	PRI	145	5	0	4	56	2	2	22
PS BENAKUMA	<b>Benakuma</b>	PRI	135	3	2	4	35	4	0	32.5
PS BEFANG	<b>Befang</b>	PRI	85	4	0	2	25	0	2	20
PS MODELLE	<b>Modelle</b>	PRI	115	4	0	1	30	1	1	29
CS MUKURU	<b>Mukuru</b>	PRI	95	3	0	1	0	0	2	47
CS OKO	<b>Okomanjang</b>	PRI	113	2	0	1	0	0	2	57
CS MBEKUNYAM	<b>Beba Fondom</b>	PRI	215	5	0	5	50	0	0	58
CS BAMBAMBA	<b>Beba Fondom</b>	PRI	180	5	0	3	50	0	0	40
CS EBIE TIE	<b>Befang</b>	PRI	98	4	0	2	30	0	2	18
CS MODELLE	<b>Modelle</b>	PRI	80	2	0	0	0	0	2	40
CS BENAKUMA	<b>Benakuma</b>	PRI	120	5	0	7	180	0	0	0
CS BAFU	<b>Benabinge</b>	PRI	204	4	0	45	0	0	0	102
Unauthorised Schools										
Comm School IKAKE	<b>Ikake</b>	PRI	120	1	1	0	0	0	2	60
COMM SCHOOL UKUAYI	<b>Benagudi</b>	PRI	81	1	2	0	0	0	2	41
<i>SECONDARY SCHOOLS</i>										
GHS BENAKUMA	<b>Benakuma</b>	PUB	847	25	25	12	313	0	4	110.5
GSS BAWORO	<b>baworo</b>	PUB	206	11	7	4	104	0	4	60
GSS BAMBAMBA	<b>Beba Fondom</b>	PUB	69	5	5	0	60	0	5	30
GSS BEFANG	<b>Befang</b>	PUB	178	8	5	0	0	0	4	89
GSS MODELLE	<b>Modelle</b>	PUB	129	8	5	2	60	0	4	60
GTC BENAKUMA	<b>Benakuma</b>	PUB	392	17	5	6	209	0	4	75
GTC BAWORO	<b>baworo</b>	PUB	167	10	6	6	200	2	4	60

GTC Befang	<b>Befang</b>									
SAR/SM B'KUMA	<b>Benakuma</b>	PUB	50	11	0	4	50	0	2	30
PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOL										
CBC BIBLE COLLEGE	<b>Benakuma</b>	PRI	25	2	0	2	15	0	0	0
VVTC MUKURU	<b>Mukuru</b>	PRI	35	4	0	0	10	0	4	15
CSS BENAGUDI	<b>Benagudi</b>	PRI	40	5	5	0	0	0	2	20
TOTAL			<b>15967</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>3002</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>5986.5</b>

Source: 2011 Field Data collection

#### 4.1.2 Health

The health sector is characterised by 1 District Area, Health Areas and Health units with the following elements characterising it as seen in the table below

**Table 4.2: Needs of Health Units within the Municipality**

Village	Pop (a)	Status	Personnel Needs				Infrastructures needs		Equipement needs				Hopital	IHC	Others
			Dr.	IDE	IB	AS	Rehabilitation	New building	Bed	Labo	Maternity	others			
			(ii)				(ii)		(ii)						
Baworo	8000	INT	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	O	O	0	0	0	0
Bajini	1600	O	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	N	0	0	1	0
Bahende	2350	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Banum	1621	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Ambo	1000	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Ifung	1100	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Uchusi	2535	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Bichulu	5250	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Ayenge	2200	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Bakere	3000	O	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	N	0	0	1	0
Bufi	3000	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Benade	6500	INT	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Benahundu	2500	O	0	0	0		0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Benagudi	8000	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	1	0
Benatidi	4000	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Ikake	3234	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0

Beneng	3500	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Bejinge	3000	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Benakuma	7370	INT/ HOP	0	0	1	0	1	2	10	O	O	0	0	0	0
Benange	3500	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Benefumu	1500	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Benakuhi	2000	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	1	0
Bosung	2700	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Benabinge	7,000	INT	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Batomo	2,000	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Beba	20,000	INT	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Oko	2,340	HC	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Mukuru	7,000	HC	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Modelle	7,000	INT	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
Befang	8,000	INT	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	N	N	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	

**Source:** 2011 Field data Collection

The district health service has one medical doctor while the district hospital and the health units have a total of 22 personnel. There is one medical doctor for a population of more than 50 235 and 2 290 inhabitants per health personnel. The ten most common diseases in the health district are ranked as follows:

Health personnel are largely insufficient for the Council area. There are only 4 medical Doctors and 39 nurses. The required personnel are 34 nurses, 4 Lab technicians and 2 reproductive health nurses.

#### **4.1.3 Water Supply**

*The situation of water in the Benakuma Council area is as follows;*

**Table 4.3:** Potable water supply in the Benakuma council area in 2003

Village	Pop (a)	Operation of existing water points							New needs in water points			
		Type of water point	state	usage	If bad, why?	Sufficient Quantity?	Water Quality	Management & repairs	Bore hole	Well	Source	Others
		(i)	(ii)	(iii)		(Y/N)	(iv)	(v)				
Baworo	8000	ADE	E	AS	Dried up	N	C	EN/RE	N	N	O	27 water points
Bajini	1600	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	6 water points
Bahende	2350	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	8 water points
Banum	1621	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	7 water points
Ambo	1000	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	4 water points
Ifung	1100	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	5 water points
Uchusi	2535	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	9 water points
Bichulu	5250	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	17 water points
Ayenge	2200	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	8 water points
Bakere	3000	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	10 water points
Bufi	3000	ADE	R	EX	QTY INSUFI	N	C	EN	N	N	O	10 water points
Benade	6500	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	22 water points
Benahundu	2500	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	9 water points
Benagudi	8000	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	27 water points
Benatidi	4000	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	14 water points
Ikake	3234	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	11 water points
Beneng	3500	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	12 water points
Bejinge	3000	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	10 water points
Benakuma	7370	ADE	R	EX	Dried up	N	C	EN/RE	N	N	O	24 water points
Benange	3500	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	12 water points
Benefumu	1500	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	5 water points



Benakuhu	2000	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	7 water points
Bosung	2700	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	8 water points
Benabinge	7,000	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	24 water points
Batomo	2,000	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	7 water points
Beba Fondom	20,000	ADE	R	EX	QTY INSUFI	N	C	EN/RE	N	N	O	67 water points
Okomanjang	2,340	O	O	O	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	8 water points
Mukuru	7,000	ADE	R	AS	Dried up	NN	C	EN/RE	N	N	O	24 water points
Modelle	7,000	ADE	R	EX	Dried up	N	C	RE	N	N	N	24 water points
Befang	8,000	ADE	R	EX	O	N	C	EN/RE	N	N	N	27 water points
<b>TOTAL</b>									<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Delegation of MINMEE WUM.

#### 4.1.4: Vulnerable Population

The following table presents the categories, number, needs of vulnerable population.

Table 4.4: Situation of Vulnerable Population

Village	EFFECTIFS/COUCHES VULNERABLES										EQUIPEMENT NEEDS					BESOINS EN APPUIS DIVERS				
	Physical Handicapped	Deaf	Blind	Orphans	Very Sick	Widows	Aged	Bororo	HIV/AIDS Patients	Others	Wheel Chairs	Béquilles	Eye Glasses	Cannettes	Others	Psychosocial Comfort	First Aid	Scholarships	Subvention for income generating activities	Others
Baworo	0	12	6	250	0	65	35	200	5	17	0	2	0	6	0	1	105	250	65	0
Bajini	10	8	8	20	0	10	23	0	-	5	10	5	0	8	0	1	33	20	20	0
Bahende	9	26	10	131	-	1	41	15	-	0	9	3	0	10	0	1	42	131	10	0
Banum	6	12	8	102	-	18	31	15	-	21	6	2	0	8	0	1	49	102	24	0
Ambo	5	5	7	17	0	10	0	0	-	5	5	2	0	7	0	1	10	17	15	0
Ifung	0	2	2	16	-	0	4	0	-	12	0	0	0	2	0	1	21	16	0	0

Uchusi	0	15	10	60	-	25	10	0	-	28	0	0	0	10	0	1	35	60	25	0
Bichulu	40	9	10	300	-	46	15	0	-	90	40	10	0	10	0	1	61	300	86	0
Ayenge	1	15	15	120	-	30	0	50	-	6	1	0	0	15	0	1	30	120	31	0
Bakere	2	8	2	270	-	12	19	0	-	7	2	0	0	2	0	1	31	270	14	0
Bufi	10	56	29	53	-	71	100	40	-	83	10	2	0	29	0	1	171	53	81	0
Benade	80	14	25	200	-	86	25	20	-	99	80	25	0	25	0	1	111	200	166	0
Benahun du	2	20	12	150	-	20	57	0	-	30	2	0	0	12	0	1	77	150	22	0
Benagudi	8	32	12	112	-	32	55	0	-	27	8	2	0	12	0	1	87	112	40	0
Benatidi	5	24	10	110	-	31	50	0	-	16	5	1	0	10	0	1	81	110	36	0
Ikake	7	20	6	112	-	20	45	15	-	7	7	2	0	6	0	1	65	112	27	0
Beneng	7	10	28	69	-	35	48	7	-	50	7	3	0	28	0	1	83	69	42	0
Bejinge	4	9	5	80	-	11	45	15	-	26	4	1	0	5	0	1	56	80	15	0
Benakum a	50	26	14	300	-	4	200	100	50	0	50	20	0	14	0	1	254	300	54	0
Benange	40	66	25	200	-	20	400	0	-	116	40	12	0	25	0	1	420	200	60	0
Benefum u	3	14	4	80	-	19	20	0	-	10	3	0	0	4	0	1	39	80	21	0
Benakuh u	5	18	8	96	-	12	29	0	-	12	5	0	0	8	0	1	41	96	17	0
Bosung	7	16	5	200	-	17	60	0	-	60	7	2	0	5	0	1	77	200	24	0
Benabing e	35	20	16	247	200	24	245	0	100	20	35	10	0	16	0	1	369	247	69	0
Batomo	33	10	14	145	50	25	50	0	40	10	33	12	0	14	0	1	115	145	58	0
Beba	67	25	23	400	367	30	500	245	200	11	67	24	0	23	0	1	730	400	97	0
Okomanj ang	39	8	17	170	60	17	59	100	45	12	39	12	0	17	0	1	121	170	56	0
Mukuru	30	15	13	245	290	25	245	134	110	16	30	11	0	13	0	1	380	245	55	0
Modelle	34	12	14	340	230	20	245	240	114	13	34	8	0	14	0	1	379	340	54	0
Befang	33	18	15	300	250	16	280	100	120	0	33	20	0	15	0	1	416	300	49	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>4895</b>	<b>1447</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>2936</b>		<b>784</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4489</b>	<b>4895</b>	<b>1333</b>	<b>/</b>

Source: 2011 Field Survey

#### 4.1.5: Road Infrastructure

Table 4.5 shows the situation of road infrastructure in Benakuma council.

**Table 4.5: Road Infrastructure in Benakuma council**

Itinéraire	Pop (a)	REHABILITATION			POINTS CRITIQUES							
		Longueur de route à réhabiliter	Nature des travaux	Coordonnées caractéristiques	Nature	Travaux à effectuer	Coordonnées caractéristiques		Longueur de la route à ouvrir			
		(en km)		X	Y		X	Y				
<b>Befang-baworo</b>	40000	46	R	6.32416	10.0094	P	MAINTENANCE	6.38856	9.93918			
				6.36319	9.95814							
				6.32198	10.0064					CULVERT	6.49931	9.71522
				6.35624	9.96189					CULVERT	6.49772	9.71859
				6.44547	9.86117					CULVERT	6.49749	9.72294
				6.47081	9.82346					CULVERT	6.49498	9.72631
				6.4713	9.81296					CULVERT	6.49368	9.72833
				6.46857	9.7822							
				6.43913	9.75124							
				6.48923	9.7449							
				6.50928	9.70823							
<b>Modelle-bamba</b>	15000	15	R	6.36319	9.95814	P	DRAINAGE	6.35528	9.95782			
				6.33557	9.95456					DRAINAGE	6.30321	9.95372
				6.28737	9.91448					DRAINAGE	6.29501	9.94688
				6.23535	9.90507					MAINTENANCE	6.24396	9.90548
				6.22738	9.892					MAINTENANCE	6.26779	9.91314
<b>OKO-FOMBE</b>	5000	5	R	6.28737	9.91448	P						
				6.2444	9.93212							
<b>B'KUMA-B'BINGE</b>	10000	15	R	6.32198	10.0064	D	CULVERT	6.41496	9.90022			

				6.3469	9.86212		CULVERT	6.41101	9.89656	
							CULVERT	6.40905	9.8947	
							CULVERT	6.40906	9.89243	
							CULVERT	6.40853	9.88968	
<b>BENADE-B'GUDI</b>	12000	15	R	6.47081	9.82346	D	DRAINAGE	6.45267	9.80761	
				6.4332	9.77926		BRIDGE	6.45175	9.80179	
							BRIDGE	6.45198	9.80131	
							BRIDGE	6.45009	9.79992	
<b>AYENGE-BENATIDI</b>	8000	16	R	6.48923	9.7449	D	CULVERT	6.46966	9.74836	
				6.43913	9.75124		CULVERT	6.47232	9.74873	
				6.42601	9.73274					
<b>BAWORO-IFUNG</b>	12000	35	R	6.50928	9.70823	D	CULVERT	6.54404	9.71428	
							CULVERT	6.54404	9.71428	
							CULVERT	6.53877	9.7127	
							CULVERT	6.51136	9.70708	
							CULVERT	6.49931	9.71522	
<b>OKO-BATOMO</b>			O	6.2884	9.92125					8KM
<b>B'KUMA-VIKURU-B'KUHU-B'FUMU</b>			O	6.41432	9.9151					12KM
<b>B'KUMA-BOSUNG</b>			O	6.41432	9.91508					5KM
<b>BOSUNG-IKAKE-BENENG</b>			O	6.45466	9.91475					15 KM
<b>BAMBA-MBEKUNYAM</b>	10000		O	6.22738	9.892					10 KM

Source: 2011 Field Survey

#### 4.2 Main Problems Identified per Sector

Problems were identified in the various sector of the council area. The analysis and proposed solutions are presented in the table below as follows:

**Table 4.6: Problems and solutions per sector in the Benakuma Council area**

Sectors	Core Problem	Causes		Effects		Solutions
		Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
Health	Poor Health Care delivery services and Sanitation in Benakuma municipality.	Poor Hygiene	Lack of knowledge	Increase in disease prevalence	Low Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitisation on health issues</li> <li>• Apply for support for equipment and infrastructures</li> <li>• Provide drugs at low cost</li> </ul>
		Lack of Qualified Staff	Limited means to employ.		Increase death rate	
		Malnutrition	Poor diet intake		Morbidity	
		Inadequate Infrastructure	Limited government budget	Overcrowded health centers	Poor patient care.	
		Inadequate Equipment	Poor equipment.	Health complications	Preventable deaths	
		Shortage of appropriate drugs	Bad roads	Inappropriate treatment	Persistence and resistance of some diseases.	
		Social Affairs	Lack of support to marginalised and vulnerable population	Marginalisation of some classes	Poverty	
Inadequate Education	Low Self Esteem				Less productive	
Lack of Information on rights and obligations	No access to education.			Rejection	Aggressiveness	
Cultural barriers and practices	Discrimination				Crime and drugs	
Agriculture	Low Production in the main crops like coffee, Collocasia, Groundnuts, Cocoa and Cassava.	Lack of improved Seed varieties	No subsidies	Insufficient seeds	Small farms and small harvest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply for creation of agricultural post</li> <li>• creation of farm to market roads</li> </ul>
		Poor farm to market roads	Community's inability to create	Difficulty in transporting harvest	Crop loss and small farm sizes.	
		Lack of trained personnel		Less industrial inputs		

		Poor farming techniques	Level education of	Low income	Low standard of living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Capacity building</li> <li>•Apply for trained personnel</li> <li>•Organised training sessions</li> <li>•Creation of cooperatives, CIGs and sales points</li> </ul>
			Land tenure	Small farm sizes	Activity is mostly subsistence	
		Low farm inputs	Inaccessibility	Low yield	Low sales	
			Natural manure not well used	Low yield	Low sales	
		Poor tools		Small farm sizes	Mostly subsistence	
Forestry and Wild Life	Disappearance and Reduction in Forest Products	Deforestation	Ignorance	Land Degradation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Afforestation</li> <li>•Creation of forest units</li> </ul>
		Over exploitation	Ignorance	Environmental Imbalance	Extinction of species	
		Illegal hunting	Cultural Practices	Loss of wildlife	Low income	
		Poor farming practices	Ignorance	Forest disappearance	Appearance of micro climates	
Telecommunication	More than 90% of the population of Benakuma council not sufficiently informed.	Lack of transmitters	No Public announcements channels	No message treatment mechanism	No means to call to action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Apply for telecommunication antennae</li> <li>•Installation of suggestion and feedback boxes.</li> <li>•Information boards at various locations accessible to the population</li> </ul>
		Lack of information channels	poor Road network	No vehicle for information	Actions taken late	
			No radio and television coverage	Opportunities not known	Many opportunities missed	
			No website and internet connections	People are cut off	Spirit of integration lacking.	
		Poor feedback mechanism	poor Road network	No knowledge on whether news reaches the people.	Cooperation is difficult.	
			Inadequate notice boards	People not informed	Many disenfranchised	
			No suggestion boxes	Frustration from inability to air views	Poor participation	
Land Tenure	Procedures for legal land	Conflict of right	Some are disinherited	Poor planning in land usage	Land use not maximized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Definition of rights</li> </ul>

	ownership are difficult.	Inadequate information	no legal ownership established	Land can't be used as collateral	Loans not obtained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education and sensitisation</li> <li>• Compressed procedure for documents</li> </ul>
		Population growth	Quarrel over land	Illegal acquisition of land	Land conflicts	
					Inter-tribal wars	
Administration and security.	Insufficient security and slow delivery of services	Absence of courts	Gov't procedures	Criminals take advantage	Some cases persist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of more police post</li> <li>• Organisation of regular coordination meetings</li> <li>Apply for a justice court in the Council area</li> </ul>
		No Public Security Police post.	Gov't policy	All crimes not punished	Criminals hardened.	
		Ignorance in justice procedures	Law not sufficiently published	Crimes in ignorance	Avoidable cases in court.	
Secondary Education	Poor results.	Few teachers	Low salaries	Poor education.	Low grades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction and suitable equipment of technical colleges</li> <li>• Provide adequate accommodation</li> <li>• Extension of water and electricity to schools</li> <li>• Offer didactic materials to schools</li> <li>• Equipping of lab.</li> </ul>
			Few trained teachers	Lack of skilled manpower	Few teachers overburdened.	
		Non conducive environment	Absence of Electricity/water	Some subjects(computer sc.) cannot be done	Some change their desired subjects	
			Inadequate infrastructures	Overcrowded classrooms	Cheating at exams.	
			Inadequate equipment	Practicals not done	Poor mastery of some science subjects.	
Inadequate school materials	Less government support	Poor lessons delivered	Syllabus not covered.			
Basic Education	Low rate of scholarization and Poor results in Public Exams	Poor Staff	Few trained teachers	Poor work condition for teachers.	Job is not enjoyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply for trained teachers</li> <li>• Purchase of didactic materials</li> <li>• Construction of</li> </ul>
			Inadequately trained	Lessons not effective	children fail at public exams.	
		Non conducive environment	Lack of amenities	Learning is dull	Education not admired	

		Inadequate Infrastructure	Insufficient funds	Overcrowded classrooms	Class control is difficult.	classrooms and offices • Increase number of desk/tables in school • Create playgrounds
		Inadequate Equipment	Shortage of funds	Some subjects not covered	Children lacking in untreated areas.	
		Lack of leisure facilities	No attention to leisure	Games are enjoyed.	Children are gloomy.	
Environment	Environmental Degradation and bad effects of climate change	Erosion	Bush fire	Destruction of habitat	Loss of biodiversity	• Tree planting • Eradication of eucalyptus in precarious environment • Sensitization on waste disposals • Plant improved pasture
			Soil burning	Air pollution	Climate change	
		Unfriendly species are planted in the Bafut-ngemba forest	Limited access to good tree species	Loss of ground water	The growth of other tree species is hampered	
		Deforestation in: Bali-Ngemba, Mbei and Baba II forests	Demand for farmland.	Global warming.		
		Poor waste disposal in the Benakuma urban space.	No knowledge	Breeding of insects	Sickness.	
		Overgrazing	Poor quality pasture	Exposure of top soil	Soil infertility.	
Commerce	Under development of Commercial Activities	Poor road network	Few buyers	low prices	Less profit	• Opening of roads to encourage buyers • Training of youths • Construction of market stalls • Construction of storage structures
		Poor motivation	Lack of exposure	Few business initiatives	Loss of capital	
		Lack of knowledge	Absence of appropriate government services	Unemployment and Idleness	Waste of manpower	
		Poor start-up initiatives	Lack of initial training and capital	High rate of rural exodus	Loss of able hands	
Water	Absence and/or Inadequate supply of water	Absence of good quality potable water	Limited source of water for extension	Widespread lack of water.	Long distance to fetch water rivers and streams.	• Extension of water supply • Catchment protection • Rehabilitation of storage tanks
			few stand pipes	Over crowding at taps	Resort to poor sources.	
			Farming and other human activities around	Drop in water table. Low supply of water	Small volumes.	



			catchment area			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planting of water friendly trees around catchments</li> </ul>
		Poor quality water supply	No treatment Contamination by animals	Consumption of polluted water	Prevalence of diseases.	
Public Works	Absence of roads especially roads linking the Villages and Benakuma central	Absence of opened roads	Poor council resources	High cost of transport and increased risk of accident.	Deaths in accidents, Movement is discouraged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of bridges and culverts</li> </ul>
		Unconstructed bridges	Poor circulation	Low commercial activities	Low level of economic activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of roads leading to villages</li> </ul>
		Narrow roads	Unscrupulous contractors	Increased risk of accident.	Deaths on roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of the existing roads</li> </ul>
Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Husbandary	Low production	Limited knowledge	No trainings	Activity remains small scale	Low profit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply for livestock technicians</li> <li>• Pasture improvement</li> <li>• Construction of animal fences</li> <li>• Introduction of better crossbreeds.</li> </ul>
		Inadequate staff	Activity is not well monitored	Less quality nutritional intake	The animals are unhealthy.	
		Overgrazing	Poor pasture	No pasture in adverse season.	Demand for transhumance	
		Inappropriate species	No access to better species	Low productivity	Low income from livestock.	
Energy	Inadequate energy supply	-Electricity is not extended to a majority of the villages -Inadequate supply of petrol and kerosene	Local generation of power not encouraged. Bad roads hinder transportation of petrol products	Some business cannot operate. Poor communication -limited processing	Unemployment. Limited access to needed services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply for extension of electricity</li> <li>• Look for bigger capacity functional units</li> <li>• Encourage local production of power.</li> </ul>

Women Empowerment and the Family	No good knowledge on opportunities and women's rights.	No women empowerment center. Less educated Less organised Less informed	Women ministry not fully penetrating the village. Only few women are taking the initiative to organise and inform others	Few functional women's group Less involvement in economic activities. Help that comes only to functional groups is missed.	Poverty among women. Talents not exploited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilisation and sensitisation of women</li> <li>• Capacity building / training</li> <li>• Creation of women empowerment centers.</li> <li>• Creation of more women's CIGs</li> </ul>
Youth Affairs	The expansion of youth economic and social activities is limited	-No youth centers -Poor development of small enterprises -Never accessed government support programmes.	Inadequate ministerial funds Lack of capital. Procedure for government support is not known.	Information on youth opportunities and career orientation does not reach the youths. Delinquency Unemployment among youths.	-the youths are dormant. -youths waste their time in bad activities High dependency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide funds for creation of animation centres</li> <li>• Facilitate procedures for granting support</li> <li>• Encourage entrepreneurship among youths</li> </ul>
Sports	Poor development in Sporting activities	-Limited sports infrastructures -Absence of training centres -Insufficient sponsorship of youth competitions	Insufficient means to create playgrounds and sports complexes. Few persons donate for sports festivals.	-sporting events are few and poorly organised. -community elite have little interest in sports.	The community is not lively enough. Youths do not like to spend holidays in the Council area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of infrastructure</li> <li>• Creation of training centres</li> <li>• Organisation of competition</li> <li>• Galvanise the elite to donate for sports events</li> </ul>

Transport	High cost of transportation	Limited transportation facilities -Increase cost of fuel	bad and risky roads -fluctuation in fuel prices	Retard in development -transportation of building material is difficult.	Community is not exposed to new things. Most people prefer to construct outside.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Digging more road</li> <li>•Road maintenance</li> <li>•Discount on fuel for rural transporters</li> </ul>
Employment & Vocational Training	High rate of unemployment	-few job opportunities - limited skills	No big industries of factories. Very few professional training centres	Low income jobs -rural exodus -low standard	Poor condition of live. Inability to pay for basic services. Reduction in youthful population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Apply for creation of vocational centres</li> <li>•Mobilisation and capacity building of youths</li> <li>•Revamp the defunct WADA palm estate.</li> </ul>
Small And Medium Size Enterprises	Lack of promotion to SMEs and Handicrafts	-Limited arts and craft works. -Lack of support to craft men. -Lack of markets for craftworks.	-Poor development of enterprise spirit -Lack of willing funders.	-Absence of SMEs -Loss of jobs and sources of livelihoods	This makes the Benakuma council area to remain at subsistence level	- Organisation of capacity building seminars, Creation and promotion of small and medium size enterprises, Facilitate access to loans.
Mines And Industrial Development	Unexplored sub soil for mineral resources	Limited finance. Lack of initiative in innovation. Limitation in quarry and sand exploitation.	Few financial institutions No interest in innovation Lack of tools for exploitation.	-industrial activities cannot expand -retard in industrialization -exploitation of quarry and sand remains small scale	-increased unemployment Development is at a slow pace. Little income from quarry and sand pits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Creation good conditions for financial institutions.</li> <li>•Organise capacity building for few operating</li> </ul>

						entrepreneurs
Social Security	Social security services are limited to only a minute portion of the population	Serious administrative attention is not given to the services	Government policy	Many are not registered for pension pay and underprivileged (orphans, widows, differently able) are not sufficiently catered for.	These people feel excluded. They can't sufficiently afford for clothing, housing and education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitization on need for social insurance.</li> <li>• Review of policies on how to help the disadvantaged.</li> </ul>
Research and Innovation	Research results do not reach the population and lack of improved seed varieties	-Poor collaboration between council and research structures. -Available research results are not utilised	Planting of poor quality seeds Ignorance of innovative farming and storage techniques	-Limited knowledge - agriculture and livestock is still at the primitive stage -plantations are not opened.	Stagnation of economic activities Some are dropping from farming to take up other jobs. High post harvest losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of a local research center.</li> <li>• Identification of research domains</li> <li>• Apply research results</li> <li>• Allocate land for agricultural experimental farms.</li> <li>• Initiation of local research</li> </ul>
Tourism	Poor management of touristic sites like lake Benakuma.	Limited finances to improve existing touristic sites Limited interest in tourism.	Financial allocation is not made for development of sites No knowledge on the value of the site.	-touristic sites are not fully valorised. -only few tourists know and visit some of the sites.	-less attractive to tourist -community misses out on income from this sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocation of funds for development of sites</li> <li>• Development of promotion program</li> <li>• Identification and publicity of sites</li> </ul>

Culture	Insufficient cultural halls -cultural diversity is not fully enjoyed.	-some halls are not completed -inadequate funds -culture is not advertised abroad	Communities have so many development priorities The ministry is far from the people	-some social events are not organised the people do not take part in national cultural and entertainment events.	Social satisfaction is not complete. The people feel excluded from mainstream national life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Help for the construction and completion of community halls</li> <li>•Bring the service of culture closer to the people</li> </ul>
Housing and Urban Planning	Inappropriate construction	-Non- respect of norms -poor quality houses	Administration is not strict on applying town plan -building material is expensive.	Delivery of basic services like water and electricity to homes is made complex. -most persons live in undesirable homes	High cost of providing basic services. Poor conditions of living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Plan construction of houses following established town plan</li> <li>•Hence forth, demolish houses that do not respect norms</li> </ul>

**Source: 2011 Field survey**

The priority projects per village are presented in Table the following below.

**Table 4.7: Table of Priority Project per Village in the 8 Key Social Sectors**

Village	Sector	Micro-Projet	Costs Estimates
MUKURU	Water	Rehabilitation of the Mukuru water supply system	5 million
	Electricity	Extension of 4 km from Modelle to Mukuru	4 million
	Health	Equip Mukuru Health center with 5 beds, one microscope and one delivery bed	6 million
	Basic education	0Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Mukuru including 1 toilette of 3 compartments and water supply	21 millions
	Public works	Bridge over the Menchum River	30 Million
		Construction of Mukuru – Okomanjang Road	120 Million
	Secondary Education	0Construction of 1 block of 02 Classrooms at GSS Mukuru including 1 toilette of 3 compartments and water supply	21 Million
	Transport	Construction of the Mukuru Motor Park	3 Million
	Commerce	Construction of 5 market sheds at the Mukuru Market	2 Million
	Culture	Construction of a Multipurpose Hall in Mukuru	15 Million
		Construction of Mukuru Chief’s Palace	5 Million
Environnent	Plant Environmental- and water Friendly Trees in Mukuru Village	2 Million	
2. AMBO	Water	Construction of the Village Water scheme	15 million
	Health	Construction of Ambo Health center	50 million
	Public works	Bridge over the Menfen River	25 Million
	Basic education	0Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Ambo including 1 toilette of 3 compartments and water supply	21 Millions
	Secondary Education	Create/construct 0Construction of 1 block of 02 Classrooms at GSS Ambo	21 Million
	Commerce	Construction of market sheds in Ambo Market	3 Million
	Culture	Construction of a Multipurpose Hall in Ambo Town	15 Million
	Transport	Construction of the Ambo Motor Park	3 Million
	Environnent	Plant Environmental- and water Friendly Trees in Mukuru Village	2 Million
3. AYENGE	Basic education	0Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms in GS ayenge including toilettes and water system	21 millions
	Secondary Education	Creation /construction of Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GSS Ayenge	21 million
	Water	Construction of Water Scheme in Ayenge Village	20 million
	Electricity	Extension of electricity to Ayenge Village	10 million
	Health	Construction of Ayenge Health center	50 million
	Public works	Construction of Ayenge – Batene Road	15 Million
		Construction of Ayenge – Mahembe Road	10 Million
		Construction of Ayenge – Palace Road	15 Million
		Construction of Bridges at Baturu, Mokpe, Asongo Wayene	30 Million
		Construction of road from Ayenge to GSS Baworo	25 Million
	Commerce	Construct 5 market sheds in Ayenge Market	2 Million
	Culture	Construction of a Multipurpose Community Hall	15 Million
		Cnstruction of Ayenge Chief’s Palace	5 Million
Transport	Construct Ayenge Motor Park	3 Million	
Environnent	Creation of Forest Reserve in Ayenge	2 Million	
Health	Construction of Bajini Health center	50 million	
Basic	02 blocks of 2 classrooms at GS Bajini with toilette and	39 millions	

4. BAJINI	education	water scheme	
	Secondary education	Creation /construction of a GSS at Bajini (Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms)	21 Million
	Water	Construction of Bajini Water Scheme	20 million
	Electricity	Extension of Electricity from Benakuma to Bajini	50 million
	Public works	Construction of Bridges at Ayebade, Asongo Natene, Bofa Stream, Kumba Stream, Banumu Stream, Equibotor Stream, Badu Stream.	15 Million
		Construction of Bajini-Badu and Bajini-Baworo Roads	25 Million
	Transport	Construct Bajini Motor Park	2 Million
	Commerce	Construct of 5 sheds in the Badu Market	3 Million
	Culture	Construction of a Community Hall and Chief's Palace	15 Million
	Environnment	Planting of environmental and water friendly trees in Bajini village	2 Million
5. BAKERE	Basic education	Construction of Construction of 1 blocks of 2 classrooms at GS Bakere complete with toilettes and water schemes	21 millions
	Secondary Education	Creation and Construction of GSS Bakere	21 Million
	Water	Construction of Bakere Water Scheme	25 million
	Electricity	Extension of electricity from Benakuma to Bakere	15 million
	Public works	Construction of roads : Bakere – Baworo, Bakere – GS Benagudi, Bakere – Bichulu, Bakere – Mayi, Bakere - Ukuari	50 Million
		Construction of Bridges : Orgend – Urieyenge, Akishi – Baworo, Igbimbi – Baworo, Bakere – Bichulu – Manyimi	40 Million
	Health	Construction of Bakere Health center	50 million
	Commerce	Creation and construction of 5 sheds in the Bakere Market	2 Million
	Culture	Construction of a Community hall and Bakere Chief's Palace	15 Million
	Transport	Construct of Bakere Motor Park	4 Million
Environnment	Planting of Environmentally friendly trees in Bakere village	2 Million	
6. BANUM	Basic education	Construction of Construction of 1 block of 2 classroos at GS Banum with toilette and water scheme	21 millions
		Creation/Construction of Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at Nursery School	21 Million
	Health	Construction and Equipment of Banum Health Centre	50 million
	Public works	Construction of Roads : Banum – Baworo (15Km), Banum – Benade (30 Km),	25 Million
		Construction of Bridges : Mogpe, Moti, Kihu, Agebade	30 Million
	Commerce	Construction of Banum Market	2 Million
	Culture	Construction of Community Hall and Chief's palace	15 Million
	Water	Construction of Water Scheme in Banum	20 Million
	Electricity	Extension of electricity from Benakuma to Banum	10 Million
	Transport	Construct of the Banum Motor Park	3 Million
Environnment	Planting of trees and creation of waste management unit in Banum	2 Million	
	Water	Construction of a water scheme for Baworo	20 Million

7. BAWORO	Electricity	Extension of Electricity from Benakuma to Baworo	10 million
		Harness the Aongowareng Waterfall to generate electricity	50 Million
	Basic education	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Baworo with toilettes and water scheme	21 Millions
	Secondary Education	Construction of 0Construction of 1 block of 02 Classrooms at GSS Baworo with toilettes and water scheme	21 Million
	Health	Equipment of Baworo Health center with a microscope, 5 patient beds and 1 delivery bed	6 million
	Culture	Construction of Baworo Community hall and Baworo Chief's Palace	15 Million
	Commerce	Construct 25 sheds in Baworo Market	5 Million
	Environnent	Creation of Forest and Wildlife Reserve at Batende and Planting of nature frielndly trees in the forest and in Baworo town.	3 Million
	Transport	Construction of the Baworo Motor Park	3 Million
Construction of the Baworo River Port		20 Million	
Public works	Construction of a Bridge over the Menfen River	20 Million	
8. BENADE	Public works	Construction of Roads : Ozem – Bari – Embritini, Bari – Obeigi, Obeigi – Batende, Otenge – Bapwapwe, Bapwapwe – Ikuru, Ozem – Omah, Ozem – Bohembe, Bohambe – Otenge.	50 Million
	Basic education	Construction of Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Ozem with water and toilettes	21 Millions
		Construction of Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Ikuru with water and toilettes	21 Millions
		Construction of Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Bari with water scheme and toilette\	21 Millions
	Secondary Education	Creation/construction of Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms GSS Benade complete with water and toilettes	21 Million
	Culture	Construction of a Community hall and Chief's palace in Benade.	15 Million
	Water	Construction of complete water scheme in Benade	25 million
	Electricity	Extension of electricity from Benakuma to Benade	5 million
	Commerce	Construction of 5 sheds in Benade Market	2 Million
	Health	Equipment of Benade Health center with 1 microscope, 5 patient beds and 1 delivery bed	6 million
	Transport	Construction of Benade Motor Park	2 Million
Environnent	Reaforestation of Benade village	2 Million	
9.BENAGUDI	Public works	Construction of Roads : Benade – Adade, Adede – Bichulu, GS Benagudi – Mudi (Palace), Bate – Ezemme, Benagudi - Benakuma	25 Million
		Construction of Bridges : Mosingi, Manyimi linking Mudu and GS Benagudi, Across River Bakere	30 Million
	Health	Construction of Benagudi Health Center	50 million
	Basic education	Construction of 0Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Ezeme with water scheme and toilette	21 Millions
		Construction of 0Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Kitundu with toilette and water scheme	21 Millions
		Construction of 0Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at Benagudi Nursery school with water and toilettes	21 millions



	Secondary education	Creation/ construction of GSS Benagudi (Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms plus water scheme and toilette)	21 million
	Water	Construction of Bengudi water scheme	25 million
	Electricity	Extension of Electricity from Benakuma to Benagudi	10 million
	Transport	Construction of Benagudi Motor Park	2 Million
	Commerce	Construction of 5 market sheds at Benagudi Market	2 Million
	Culture	Construction of Benagudi Community Hall	15 Million
	Environnement	Rehabilitate the forest patches in Benagudi village	2 Million
10.BENAHUNDU	Public works	Bridge over the Menchum River linking Benahundu, Uchuacho and Eteh	25 Million
		Construct the Benhundu – Benakuma and Benahundu – Uchuacho Roads	15 million
	Water	Construction of Benahundu water scheme	25 million
	Electricity	Extension of Electricity from Benakuma to Benahundu	5 million
	Basic education	Construction of Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Benahundu including water scheme and toilettes	21 Millions
	Health	Construct road linking Benahundu to the Benakuma Hospital	5 Million
	Culture	Construction of Benahundu Community Hall and Palace	15 Million
	Commerce	Create and Construct 5 sheds at the Benahundu Market	2 Million
	Transport	Construction of road from Benahundu to Benakuma	10 Million
	Environnement	Planting of environmentally friendly trees in Benahundu village	2 Million
11.BENAKUHU	Public works	Construction of Bridges over Menchum, Mugara – ghe and Atuago in Benakuhu	10 Million
		Construction of Roads : Benahuhu – Benakuma, Benakuhu - Benafumu	15 million
	Health	Road linking Benakuhu to Benakuma	2 Million
	Basic education	Construction of Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Benakuhu including water scheme and toilettes	21 Millions
	Water	Construction of Benakuhu water scheme	10 million
	Electricity	Extension of electricity to from Benakuma to Benakuhu	5 million
	Transport	Opening up access roads from benakuma to Benakuhu	1 Million
	Commerce	Creation of Benakuhu Mini-Market with 5 sheds	1 Million
	Culture	Construction of Community hall and Chief’s Palace	15 Million
Environnement	Plant environmental tree/reserve the omoe forests	2 Million	
12.BENAKUMA	Water	Construction/rehabilitation and extension of existing water scheme in Benakuma	20 million
	Electricity	Extension of Electricity to all quarters in Benakuma and render the electricity in benakuma operational	5 million
	Health	Construction of Hospital Wards in Benakuma Hospital	10 million
		Equipment of the Benakuma District Hospital with 2 wards, 1 microscope 1 delivery bed and 5 patient beds	10 million
	Basic education	Construction of Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Vikuru with water scheme and toilette	21 Millions
	Public works	Construction of roads : Benakuma Urban to Vikuru, Vikuru to Benakuhu and Vikuru to Benafumu	20 Million
	Secondary Education	Construction of a Science laboratory in GHS Benakum	10 Million
		Construction 3 workshops for GTC Benakuma	10 Million
Transport	Construction of Benakuma Motor Park	5 Million	

	Commerce	Construction of 20 sheds in the Benakuma Market	10 Million
	Culture	Construction of the Vikuru Chief's palace	5 Million
	Environnement	Plant trees in Benakuma urban	2 Million
		Createion of a waste disposal zone in Benakuma	1 Million
		Rehabilitate the forest patches in Vikuru	1 Million
13.BENANGE	Water	Construction of a Water scheme in Benange	15 million
	Electricity	Extension of electricity from Benakuma to Benange	2 million
	Basic education	Construction of Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Benange including water and toilette	21 Millions
	Public works	Construction of a Bridge over Menchum to link Bete and Eber, another bridge at Mufughe.	25 Million
		Construction of Roads : Vikuru Palace to Benakuma, Bete to Bosung, Benakuma to Mufughe, Etago to Benabinge.	25 million
	Transport	Construction of the Benange Motor Park	1 Million
	Commerce	Construction of 5 sheds at the Mini-Food market in Benange	1 Million
	Culture	Construction of a Community hall and Chief's Palace	15 Million
Environnement	Conservation of the Benange forest	1 Million	
14.BENATIDI	Basic Education	Construction of Construction of 1 block of 2 classroos at GS Benatidi including water scheme and toilette	21 Millions
	Secondary Education	Creation and construction of GSS Benatidi including Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms with water scheme and toilette	21 Million
	Health	Construction of Benatidi Health center	50 million
	Public works	Construction of Bridges : Aghenge – Mosingy, Bosingy - Bakpere	20 Million
		Construction of Roads : Benade – Bosingy – Ekpese, Bakpere – Benagudi	25 million
	Water	Construction of Water Benatidi catchment	20 million
	Electricity	Extension of electricity from Benakuma to Benatidi	10 million
	Transport	Construction of Benatidi Motor Park	2 Million
	Commerce	Construction of 5 sheds in the Benatidi Market	1 Million
	Culture	Construction of the Community Hall and Palace at Benatidi	15 Million
Environnement	Plant environmental trees in benatidi village	2 Million	
15.BENEFUMU	Public works	Construction of Bridges : Menchum bridge and over Otu-Owo and Bamaobo	25 Million
		Construction of Roads : Benefumu – Benakuma, Benefumu – Benakuhu, Benefumu - Benakuma	25 million
	Water	Construction of Water scheme in Benefumu	25 million
	Electricity	Extension of electricity from Benakuma to Benefumu	5 million
	Health	Construction of Benefumu Health Center	50 million
	Basic education	Construction of Construction of 1 block of 2 classroos at GS Benefumu with water scheme and toilette	21 Millions
	Secondary Education	Construction of a road to link Benakuma town to GSS Benakuma	5 Million
	Transport	Construction of Benfumu Motor Park	1 Million
	Commerce	Construction of 5 sheds at the Benefumu Mini - Market	1 Million
	Culture	Construction of a Community Hall and Chief's Palace	15 Million
Environnement	Conservation of the Omue forest	2 Million	
Public works	Construction of the Benakuma – Beneng Road	5 Million	
	Completion of Bridge linking Waishi and Kimbambe	10 Million	
	Health	Construction of Beneng Health center	50 million

16.BENENG	Basic education	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Beneg	21 Millions
	Water	Construction of Beneng water catchment	15 million
	Electricity	Extension of electricity tfrom Benakuma to Beneng	5 million
	Commerce	Construction of 5 sheds at the Beneg Market	1 Million
	Culture	Construction of Community hall and Chief's Palace at Beneng	15 Million
	Transport	Construction of the Beneng Motor Park	1 Million
	Environnment	Planting of trees in Beneng village	2 Million
17.BICHULU	Water	Construction of Bichulu Water scheme	15 million
	Electricity	Extension of electricity from Benakuma to Bichulu	10 million
	Health	Construct of the Bichulu Health center	50 million
	Basic education	Construction of 1block of 2 classrooms each at GS Bichulu, GS Mayi, GS Ethiophy complete with water and toilettes	63 millions
	Public works	Construction of Bridges : Mokere, Mogbe, Mokomo, Manyimi	25 Million
		Roads : Bichulu – benakuma, Mayi – Benakuma, Ethiophy – Baworo, Bichulu – Bajuru, Bichulu – Ayenabor, Bichulu – Uchusi	50 million
	Transport	Construction of Bichulu Motor Park	1 Million
	Commerce	Construction of 5 sheds at the Bichulu Mini - Market	1 Million
	Culture	Construction of a Community Hall and Chief's Palace at Bichulu	15 Million
	Environnment	Planting of trees and aforestation in Bichulu village	1 Million
18.BOSUNG	Water	Construction of Water Catchment in Bosung	25 million
	Electricity	Extension of electricity from Benakuma to Bosung	2 million
	Basic education	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Bosung	21 Millions
	Public works	Construction of Bridges over Mufuge, Bufi, Boku and culverts at Osungu - wewu	25 Million
		Construction of Roads : Bosung – Benakuma, Odeng–Ikake	10 million
	Transport	Construction of the Bosung Motor Park	1 Million
	Commerce	Construction of 5 sheds at the Bosung Market	1 Million
	Culture	Construction of the Bosung Community Hall and Fon's palace	10 million
Environment	Plant tres in the Bosung Centre Quarter	1 million	
19.BUFI	Basic education	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms each at GS Bufi and GS Hill Top	42 Millions
	Secondary Education	Creation/construction of GSS Bufi starting with 1 block of 2 classrooms with water and toilettes	21 000 000
	Health	Construction of Bufi Health center	50 million
	Public works	Construction of roads: Bufi – Benakuma, Bufi – Baworo, Fon's Palace Road, Hill Top – Bufi road, Batende Road	15 Million
	Culture	Construction of a Community Hall in Bufi and Bufi Chief's Palace	15 Million
	Water	Extension of water scheme to Mattene, Hill Top, Burungo, Chief's Palace and Mutundu	5 million
	Electricity	Extension of electricity from Benakuma to Bufi	10 million
	Commerce	Construction of 5 sheds at the Bufi Market	1 Million
	Environnment	Planting of trees	1 Million
	Transport	Construction of the Bufi Motor Park	2 Million
	Health	Construction of Ifung Health center	50 million

20.IFUNG	Basic education	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Ifung	21 Millions
	Water	Construction of water catchment at Ifung	15 million
	Electricity	Extension of electricity from Baworo to Ifung	10 million
	Public works	Bridge over the Menchum and Ifung Rivers	50 Million
	Transport	Construction of Ifung Motor Park	1 Million
	Commerce	Construction of 5 sheds at the Ifung Market	1 Million
	Culture	Construction of Community hall and Chief's palace in Ifung	15 Million
	Environnement	Planting of trees and conservation of the Ifung forest	2 Million
21.BAHENDE	Public works	Construction of Bridges: Asongwage, Asongu – Asamonowane, Asongu – Egum, Asongu – Wagesu, River Bahende	25 Million
		Construction of Roads : Bahende – Baworo, Bahende – Bajini, Bahende – Taraba State (Nigeria)	30 million
	Basic education	Construction of 1 blocks of 2 classrooms at GS Bahende	21 Millions
	Culture	Construction of Community Hall and Chief's Palace	21 Million
	Water	Construction of water scheme at Bahende	15 million
	Electricity	Extension of electricity to Bahende	10 million
	Health	Construction of Bahende Health center	50 million
	Commerce	Construction of 5 sheds at Bahende Market	1 Million
	Transport	Construction of Bahende Motor Park	1 Million
Environnement	Reafforestation of forests in Bahende	1 Million	
22. IKAKE	Public works	Construction of Bridges : River Beneg linking Benejange to central quarters, Over River Kufung linking Central quarters and Kabene-Utini	25 Million
		Construction of Roads : Ikake – Beneng, Ikake - Benakuma	25 million
	Health	Construction of Ikake Health Centre	50 million
	Basic education	Construction of Administrative Block in GS Ikake	10 millions
	Water	Construction of water scheme in Ikake	15 million
	Electricity	Extension of Electricity to Ikake	10 million
	Transport	Construction of Ikake Motor Park	1 Million
	Commerce	Creation and Construction of Ikake Market	1 Million
	Culture	Community Hall and Meseum in Ikake	10 Million
Environnement	Planting of trees and reafforestation in Ikake	1 Million	
23. UCHUSI	Basic education	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Upper Uchusi	21 Millions
		Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Lower Uchusi	21 Millions
	Secondary education	Creation/construction of a secondary school with Construction of 1 block of 2 classroom	21 million
	Water	Construction of Water scheme for uchusi	15 million
	energy	Extension of electricity to Uchusi	10 million
	health	Creation and construction of a health centre in Uchusi	50 million
	Public works	Construction of 6 Bridges on various rivers in Uchusi	50 Million
		Roads : Uchusi – Baworo, Lower Uchusis – mayi, Uchusis – Bichulu	25 million
	Transport	Construction of River Port at Uchusi	20 Million
Commerce	Construction of 5 sheds in Uchusi Market	1 Million	

	Culture	Construction of a Community hall and Chief's palace in Uchusi	10 Million
	Environnement	Creation of forest reserve in Uchusi	1 Million
	Water	Construction of water scheme in Uchusi	15 million
	Electricity	Extension of electricity to Uchusi	5 million
24. BATOMO	Health	Construction of Batomo Health center	50 million
	Basic education	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Batomo and GS Bucheng	21 Millions
	Public works	Construction of Bridges : River Batomo, River Bakere	25 Million
		Construction and maintainance of the Batomo – Mbamba road	15 million
	Secondary Education	Construction of 1 block of 02 Classrooms each at GS Batomo,GS bucheng,GS Agbal complete with water and toilettes	63 Million
	Transport	Construction of Batomo Motor Park	1 Million
	Commerce	Construction of Batomo Market	1 Million
	Culture	Construction of a Multipurpose Community Hall in Batomo	1 Million
	Environnement	Planting of trees in Batomo village	1 Million
	Water	Construction of water system in Batomo	15 million
	Electricity	Extension of electricity to Batomo	5 million
25. BEBA FONDOM	Health	Equipment of Batomo Health center (1 microscope, 5 patient beds, 1 delivery bed)	6 million
	Basic education	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms each at GS Fombe, GS Agah, GS Mbekunyam, GS Muala	84 Millions
	Public works	Construction of Bridges over the following rivers: River Mekro, River Mama, river Nkindi, River Kimbu.	40 Million
		Construction of the following roads: Muala – Ntadieboh-Lower Mbekunyam – Upper Mbekunyam – Sohka to Mbamba, road linking lower Mbamba to Upper Mbamba	25 million
	Secondary Education	Construction of 1 block of 2 Classrooms at GSS Mbamba	21 Million
	Transport	Construct Motor Parks at Mbamba, Fombe, Ntadieboh	3 Million
	Commerce	Construct Markets at Mbamba, Fombe and Ntadieboh	3 Million
	Culture	Construction of Community hall at Fubong and the Palace at Fushien	15 Million
	Environnement	Planting of trees and creation of Forestry Post	2 Million
	Water	Rehabilitation of the Beba Water scheme	15 million
Electricity	Extension of electricity to Beba	5 million	
26. BENABINGE	Health	Equipment of Benabinge Health center	6 million
	Basic education	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms ech at GS Ebu, GS Akremesse, GS Benabinge	21 Millions
	Public works Transport	Construction of the Benabinge to Benakuma Road	10 Million
		Construction of Benabinge Motor Park	1 Million
	Commerce	Construction of Benabinge Market	1 Million
	Culture	Construction of a Multipurpose Hall in Benabinge	15 Million
	Environnement	Planting of trees in Benabinge	2 Million
	Water	Rehabilitation of the Benabinge water system	10 million
	Electricity	Extension of electricity to Benabinge	2 million
	Health	Equipment of Modelle Health center	50 million
	Basic education	Supply of school equipment to GS Modelle	2 millions

27. MODELLE	Public works	Construction of Bridge across River Menchum	25 Million
	Secondary Education	Construction of 1 block of 2 Classrooms at GSS Modelle	21 Million
	Transport Commerce	Construct Modelle Motor Park	1 Million
		Construction of Modelle Market	1 Million
	Culture	Multipurpose Hall in Modelle	15 Million
	Environnement	Plant trees in Modelle	1 Million
	Water	Rehabilitation and extension of Modelle water system	5 million
Electricity	Extension of electricity to the other 2 quarters in Modelle	2 million	
28. BEFANG	Health	Equip Befang Health center with a microscope, 5 beds and a delivery bed	6 million
	Basic education	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms each at GS Ebiate and GS Osugu	21 Millions
	Public works	Construction of Roads: Ebiatie to Nzem, Eko, Ngi-Ekuh Madzeme to Oko-owong, Construction of bridges across rivers Madzeme, Menchum, Edong, Mayeh, Mafon	10 Million
	Secondary Education	Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms each at G.S.S and G.T.C Befang	21 Million
	Transport Commerce	Construction of Befang Motor Park	1 Million
		Rehabilitate the Befang Market	1 Million
	Culture	Construct a multipurpose cultural hall at Fubong and palace at Fushien quarters	15 Million
	Environnement	Plant trees in Befang village	1 Million
Water	Rehabilitate the Befang water scheme	10 million	
29. OKOMANJANG	Health	Equipment of the Okomanjang Health center with a microscope, a delivery bed and 5 patient beds	6 million
	Basic education	-Rehabilitate 5 existing classrooms, construct and equip 1 classroom for G.S Okomanjang -Construct and equip H/M's office	21 millions
	Public works	Construct the Okomanjang – Batomo road (20 Km) Open the farm-to-market roads: Ebiefang – Banakil-Oloul. Ebiefang – Ibom- Oloul -Bridge across Aba-ah linking Ebiefang to Banakil	120 Million
	Secondary Education	Construction of 1 blocks of 02 Classrooms at GSS Okomanjang	21 Million
	Transport	Construction of the Okomanjang Motor Park	1 Million
	Commerce	Construct 5 sheds at okomanjang Market	1 Million
	Culture	Build a Multipurpose Hall in Okomanjang	15 Million
	Environnement	Plant trees in Okomanjang village	1 Million
	Public works	Construct roads to Benakuma and Baworo	150 Million
	MINEBASE	Construct 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Okomanjang	21 Millions
30. BEJINGE	Health	Creation/Construction of Bejinge Health center	50 million
	water	Construction of Bejinge water scheme	20 million
	Electricity	Extension of electricity to Bejinge	5 million
	Secondary Education	Creation/construction of a secondary school	21 Million
	Transport	Construction of Bejinge Motor Park	1 Million
	Commerce	Construction of 5 sheds at Bejinge Market	1 Million
	Culture	Construction of Community Hall and Chief's Palace	15 Million
	Environnement	Plant environmental and water friendly trees in village	1 Million

Source: 2011 Field survey



### 4.3 Synthesis on Vulnerables Population

The Mbororos and the Fulanis constitute an important ethnic group in the council and are dispersed on the slopes of hills where pastures are available. There are for the most part herdsmen who originated from the Adamawa plateaus and who recently inhabited the area. Table 4.3 presents the synthesis of the situation of vulnerable populations in Benakuma council.

**Table 4.8: Synthesis of Vulnerable Population in Benakuma Municipality**

Village/Locality	Category of Vulnerability	Number of Vulnerable Persons	Problems/Constraints	Opportunities/Potentials	Local Solutions
1. AMBO	Crippled	5	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	7	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	5	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	0	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leproc	5	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	17	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	0	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, regognition
	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Wlling/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
2.AYENGE	Crippled	1	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	15	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	15	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	0	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leproc	6	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	120	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	50	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, regognition

3.BAHENDE	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Wlling/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
	Crippled	9	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	10	Lack of sensitive sticks	Wllingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	26	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	41	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprocy	0	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	131	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	15	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, regognition
4.BAJINI	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Wlling/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
	Crippled	10	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	8	Lack of sensitive sticks	Wllingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	8	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	23	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprocy	5	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	20	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	0	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, regognition
5.BAKERE	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Wlling/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
	Crippled	2	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	2	Lack of sensitive sticks	Wllingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	8	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	19	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care

	Mental/Epileptic/Leprosy	7	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	270	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	0	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, recognition
	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Willing/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
6.BANUM	Crippled	6	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	8	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	12	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	31	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprosy	21	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	102	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	15	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, recognition
	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Willing/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
7.BAWORO	Crippled	0	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	6	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	12	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	35	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprosy	17	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	250	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	200	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, recognition
	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Willing/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
8.BEJINGE	Crippled	4	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft

					center
	Blind	5	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	9	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	45	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprosy	26	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	80	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	15	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, recognition
	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Willing/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
9.BENADE	Crippled	80	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	25	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	14	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	25	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprosy	99	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	200	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	20	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, recognition
	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Willing/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
10.BENAGUDI	Crippled	8	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	12	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	32	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	55	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprosy	27	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs

	Orphans	112	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	0	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, regognition
	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Wlling/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
11.BENAHUNDU	Crippled	2	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	12	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	20	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	57	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leproc	30	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	150	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	0	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, regognition
	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Wlling/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
12.BENAKUHU	Crippled	5	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	8	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	18	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	29	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leproc	12	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	96	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	0	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, regognition
	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Wlling/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
13.BENAKUMA	Crippled	50	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	14	Lack of sensitive sticks	Wllingness to	Assist with equipment

				learn/redeploy	
	Dump/Deaf	26	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	200	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprosy	30	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	300	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	100	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, recognition
	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Willing/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
14.BENANGE	Crippled	40	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	25	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	66	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	400	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprosy	116	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	200	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	0	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, recognition
	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Willing/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
15.BENATIDI	Crippled	5	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	10	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	24	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	50	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprosy	16	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	110	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration

	Mbororos	0	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, regognition
	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Willing/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
16.BENAFUMU	Crippled	3	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	4	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	14	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	20	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprocy	10	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	80	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	0	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, regognition
	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Willing/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
17.BENENG	Crippled	7	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	28	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	10	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	48	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprocy	50	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	69	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	0	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, regognition
	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Willing/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
18.BICHULU	Crippled	40	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	10	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	9	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration



	Aged persons	15	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprosy	90	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	300	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	0	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, recognition
	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Willing/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
19.BOSUNG	Crippled	7	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	5	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	16	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	60	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprosy	60	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	200	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	0	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, recognition
	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Willing/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
20.BUFI	Crippled	10	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	29	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	56	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	100	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprosy	83	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	53	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	40	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, recognition

21.IFUNG	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Wlling/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
	Crippled	0	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	2	Lack of sensitive sticks	Wllingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	2	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	4	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprocy	12	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	16	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	0	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, regognition
22.IKAKE	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Wlling/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
	Crippled	7	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	6	Lack of sensitive sticks	Wllingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	20	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	45	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprocy	7	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	112	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	15	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, regognition
23.UCHUSI	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Wlling/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
	Crippled	0	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	10	Lack of sensitive sticks	Wllingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	15	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	10	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care

	Mental/Epileptic/Leprosy	28	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	60	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	0	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, recognition
	Very Sick	0	Lack of care	Willing/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
24.BATOMO	Crippled	33	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	14	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	10	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	50	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprosy	10	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	145	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	0	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, recognition
	Very Sick	5	Lack of care	Willing/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
25.BEBA	Crippled	67	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	23	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	25	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	150	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprosy	11	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	200	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	245	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, recognition
	Very Sick	9	Lack of care	Willing/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
26.BEFANG	Crippled	33	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft

					center
	Blind	15	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	18	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	280	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprosy	0	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	300	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	100	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, recognition
	Very Sick	12	Lack of care	Willing/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
27.BENABINGE	Crippled	35	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	16	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	20	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	245	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprosy	20	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	247	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	0	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, recognition
	Very Sick	12	Lack of care	Willing/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
28.MODELLE	Crippled	34	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	14	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	12	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	245	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leprosy	13	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs

	Orphans	340	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	240	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, regognition
	Very Sick	10	Lack of care	Wlling/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
29.OKOMANJANG	Crippled	39	Movement difficulties	Have families	Provide handicraft center
	Blind	17	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
	Dump/Deaf	8	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
	Aged persons	59	Isolation, Lack of care, support	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
	Mental/Epileptic/Leproc	12	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
	Orphans	170	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
	Mbororos	100	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, regognition
	Very Sick	6	Lack of care	Wlling/caring family	Need drugs, care, food
	30.MUKURU	Crippled	30	Movement difficulties	Have families
Blind		13	Lack of sensitive sticks	Willingness to learn/redeploy	Assist with equipment
Dump/Deaf		15	Lack of companion	Energetic, physically fit	Social integration
Aged persons		245	Isolation, Lack of care	Ability to regroup	Drugs,food,shelter,care
Mental/Epileptic/Leproc		16	Stigmatization, lack of drugs	Physically fit	Provide regular drugs
Orphans		245	Lack of support/shelter/food	Young/energetic/obedient	Education, social integration
Mbororos		134	Lack of veterinary services	Available grazing land/cattle	Need education, regognition
Very Sick		9	Lack of care	Wlling/caring family	Need drugs, care, food

Source: 2011 Field survey

## CHAPTER 5. STRATEGIC PLANNING

### 5.1 Visions and objectives of the CDP

The objective of this development plan for Benakuma council is to address a number of development challenges to enable it be in line with the shared development vision of Cameroon in 2035, the Growth and Employment strategy and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The council subscribes to the vision of the country in 2035 of becoming an emerging country by 2035. Precisely, the 2035 vision states: “*Cameroon, an emerging and democratic country united in diversity*”. This vision of becoming an emerging and democratic country united in diversity concerns four (04) general objectives including:

**Table 5.1: General Objectives of the 2035 Vision of Cameroon**

S/N	GENERAL OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
1.	Reducing Poverty to a Socially Acceptable Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make the population an effective development factor</li> <li>• Increase investment in infrastructure and production sectors</li> <li>• Reduce the gap between the rich and the poor by improving redistribution systems</li> <li>• Improve supply and guarantee access for all to quality healthcare</li> <li>• Improve safety and social security</li> <li>• Increase supply, quality and adequacy of training</li> <li>• Promote generation of decent positions</li> </ul>
2.	Becoming a Middle-Income Country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase economic productivity</li> <li>• Intensify silvo, agro-pastoral and fish farming activities as well as mining exploitations, etc.</li> <li>• Maintain macroeconomic stability</li> <li>• Encourage mutation and the professionalization of services</li> <li>• Encourage, popularize and upgrade research results</li> </ul>

3.	Becoming a newly Industrialized Country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify investment in infrastructure and productive sectors</li> <li>• Develop a sound, competitive and diversified manufacturing sector that can transform the structure of external trade (exports and imports)</li> <li>• Collect savings, finance growth and development</li> <li>• Modify the pattern of foreign trade and gain new markets</li> <li>• Integrate itself in the international financial arena and improve banking intermediation</li> </ul>
4.	Reinforcing National Unity and Consolidating Democracy by Promoting the ideals of Peace, Freedom, Justice, Social Progress and National Solidarity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen national solidarity</li> <li>• Consolidate the state, guarantor of the general interest</li> <li>• Promote the rule of law and the credibility of the justice system</li> <li>• Ensure greater community participation</li> <li>• Consolidate social freedoms (expression, association, etc.)</li> <li>• Reinforce the safety of persons and property</li> <li>• Enhance decentralization and local development</li> </ul>

**Source:** Growth and Employment Strategy, Reference framework for Government Action for the period 2010/2020

With this vision, Cameroon is asserting its desire to see the incidence of poverty drop below 1/10 by 2035. The reduction of poverty would lead to improved access to healthcare, education, training services, and basic infrastructure, including water supply, roads, and electricity. On its path to growth, Cameroon must pass through the status of a middle-income country, requiring a remarkable growth rate over a long period. It will be necessary to lay emphasis on immediate assets (agriculture, mining extraction, etc.) while ensuring an equitable distribution of income. Cameroon has adopted a bold position in its 2035 vision. The country is determined in meeting all development challenges from diverse origins. The Growth and Employment Strategy covers the first ten (10) years of the long-term vision and centres on:

- Acceleration of growth
- Generation of formal positions and
- Poverty alleviation

### **Objectives of Benakuma CDP**

These objectives will guide the council to carry out in a coherent and consistent manner the development of the municipality through a process that will systematically identify the problems



and potentials of the municipality by sector. These objectives of the CDP for Benakuma Council include:

- Establish a reference situation for the municipality
- Assist in the promotion and development of natural potentialities and local economies;
- Help organize the council's institutional context ;
- Put in place an environmental management, control and promotion instrument;
- Participate in the search, development and promotion of partnership
- Help plan resource mobilization, programming, implementation, and monitoring of proposed local solutions especially in the following areas :
  - ✓ Improvement on Roads in the municipality;
  - ✓ Extension of the water supply network;
  - ✓ Electrification- Rural electrification;
  - ✓ Improvement in school, health and other social infrastructure;
  - ✓ Reduction in the prevalence of popular diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Typhoid and Tuberculosis;
  - ✓ Development of Markets and motor parks;
- Assist in promoting the economic empowerment of women, youths and the Mbororos;
- Help in reducing the incidence of child labour and child trafficking;
- Improve the managerial and leadership skills of development actor;
- Assist in initiating a sustainable funding strategy to implement the council developed plan.

## 5.2 Logical framework by sector (including Marginalized population)

The logical framework of the 28 sectors is presented as follows;

Table5.2: Logical Framework Basic Education

Sectorial Strategy of MINISTRY OF BASIC EDUCATION Ensuring quality basic education for all.		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 academic accessibility and performance within the benakuma Council area	80% of basic educational institutions are accessible with required structures, equipment and quality staff level in the Council area	FSLC results Sequence results sheets Inspector's report	Resources are adequately mobilized Political, social and economic stability	Resources mobilisation strategy put in place. No strikes, wars and inflations	Normal activity of the population
Specific objectives	Recruitment of sufficient trained staff	All schools in benakuma have more than 80% of the required trained staff by 2035	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports	Adequate finances for recruitment available	80% of the budget for recruitment available	Bank receipts Mayor's report
	Provision of adequate infrastructure	80% of the needed classrooms are constructed by 2035	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports	Finances for the construction available	80% of the budget for construction available	Bank receipts Mayor's report
	Supply of adequate didactic materials	95% of the required didactic materials in each school is supplied at the beginning of the academic year	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports	Disbursement for didactic materials made	80% of the budget disbursed	Bank receipts Mayor's report
Results	132 trained staff needed are recruited and posted in Some schools	recruited staff effectively teaching by 2035	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports	Unemployed trained staff are available	Number recruited and posted	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports
	266 classrooms needed are constructed in some schools in benakuma by 2035	80% of the needed classrooms are constructed by 2035	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports	Adequate resources are mobilised	Number of classrooms constructed	Field observations Annual reports

<b>Activities:</b> 1.1 Apply for recruitment of 132 trained staff for some schools in Santa by the government 2.1 Feasibility studies on the construction of classrooms 2.2 Construction of 266 classrooms 2.3 Supply of 5727 benches	<b>Estimates</b> 1.000.000 20.000.000 5.000.000 2.500.000.000
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*Table 5.3: Logical Framework Public Works*

<b>STRATEGY:</b> Improving road infrastructure provision by initially stressing the rehabilitation and maintenance of existing road networks and then their extension and development (both tarred, highway and service roads)		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification</b>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve on the state of the roads infrastructure in benakuma by 2035.	70% of the entire road network in benakuma are graded by 2035	Field observations Public works departmental reports	Financial and technical resources are available	At least 70% of resources are mobilized by 2035	Reports of resource mobilisation
Specific objectives	Ensure regular road maintenance	80% of roads are in good state by 2035	Field observation Reports	Adequate collaboration within communities for road maintenance.	At least 50% of the communities have started collaboration by 2035	Reports of community labour in each village.
	Extend the road network	Number of new roads constructed by 2035	Number of trips made per village	Environmental stability	At least 90% of the environment is suitable	Field observation Field reports
Results	Road maintenance is regular	151km of roads are maintained within the council area by 2035	Number of trips/day Field observation and reports	Financial and technical support is available	At least 90% of the resources are available by 2035	Report of resource mobilisation
	Road network is extended by 2035	At least 200km of road is added to the network by 2035	Field observation and reports	Environmental stability	Population willing to sacrifice land for road network extension	Reports
<b>Activities:</b>					<b>Estimates</b>	
1.1 Grading of 151km of roads					256.700.000	
1.2 Purchase of basic road maintenance equipment(diggers, spades, wheel barrows)					5.000.000	
1.3 Opening farm to market roads(200km)					340.000.000	

Table 5.4: Logical Framework Secondary Education

Sectorial Strategy of MINISTRY OF SECONDARY EDUCATION: Provide quality secondary 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
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve secondary education infrastructures for academic performance within the Council area	80% success recorded at the secondary educational level in all schools within the Council area	GCE board results Progress report from schools	Socio-political and economic stability	No strike actions, wars and conflicts	Normal activity of the population
Specific objectives	Recruitment of sufficient trained staff	All schools have more than 80% of the trained staff required by 2035	Secondary education annual reports	Adequate recruitment finances available	80% of the recruitment budget available	Divisional delegate Report.
	Provision of adequate infrastructure	80% of the needed classrooms are constructed by 2035	Annual reports for secondary education	Finances for the construction activities available	80% of the construction budget available	Divisional delegate Report.
	Supply of adequate didactic materials	90% of the required didactic materials in each schools is supplied at the beginning of every academic year	School reports	Disbursement for didactic materials made	80% of the budget disbursed	Divisional delegate Report.
Results	The number of trained staff needed are recruited and posted in all secondary schools	All schools have more than 80% of the trained staff required by 2035	Secondary education annual reports	Adequate recruitment finances available	80% of the recruitment budget available	Divisional delegate Report.
	37 classrooms needed are constructed in schools under benakuma Council area by 2035	90% of the needed classrooms are constructed by 2035	Annual reports for secondary education	Finances for the construction activities available	80% of the construction budget available	Divisional delegate Report.
	All schools are supplied with the needed amount of stationeries	90% of the required didactic materials in each schools is supplied at the beginning of every academic year	School reports	Disbursement for didactic materials made	80% of the budget disbursed	Divisional delegate Report.
<b>Activities:</b>					<b>Estimates</b>	
1.1 Apply for recruitment of 63 trained staff.					1.000.000	
2.2 Construction of 37 classrooms					592.000.000	
2.3 Construction of 405 benches					4.050.000	
3.1 Provision of adequate chalk, text books and school registers at the beginning of every academic year					6.000.000	

Table 5.5: Logical Framework Higher Education

<b>STRATEGY: A University Education With A Professional Focus.</b>		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification</b>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve enrollment in the higher educational sector within benakuma council area.	At least 60 % of A Level holders are enrolled in higher education within benakuma Council area by 2035	Higher education enrollment reports and registration lists	There is a good pass at A Level	Increase in percentage pass in the next three years	GCE Board A/L results
Specific objectives	Create awareness, sensitize and educate the population on the importance of higher education	At least 80 % of the population of benakuma Council area are aware, sensitized and educated on the importance of higher education by 2035	Sensitisation meeting reports and attendants lists	A campaign team is put in place	Number of campaign teams in higher education increased	Meeting reports and photographs
	Encourage students to pursue educational specialities in existing institutions of the health, agriculture and other specialities of interest	The number of students in these specialities of interest to the council is increased by 30% by 2035	Council report	A follow up committee is put in place at council level	Regular periodic meeting are held	Council report and minutes of meetings
Results	Population informed sensitised and educated on the importance of higher education	At least 80 % of the population of benakuma Council area are aware, sensitized and educated on the importance of higher education by 2035	Meeting reports and attendants lists	A campaign team is put in place	Number of campaign teams in higher education increased	Meeting reports and photographs
	More students undertake studies in specialities that will enable the council area to grow	The number of students in these specialities of interest to the council is increased by 30% by 2035	Council report	A follow up committee is put in place at council level	Regular periodic meeting are held	Council report and minutes of meetings

Activities:	Estimates
1.1 Information through various communication channel	1.000.000
1.2 Evaluation and monitoring the state of awareness sensitisation and education	1.000.000
2.1 Offer scholarships to students in higher education.	6.000.000
2.2 Offer holiday jobs to students.	5.000.000

Table 5.6: Logical Framework Water

STRATEGY:increase the rate of access to drinking water.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	SOV
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Adequate good quality water is supplied within benakuma Council area by 2035	All communities have good quality water supply	Council reports Field observation	There is sufficient resources for water supply.	Increase in state budget	Mayor's report
Specific objectives	Extension of water supply in the community	Adequate water is available to all inhabitants by 2035	Council reports Field observation	All villages are served with potable water	Number of water supply schemes in place	Mayor's report
	To ensure sustainability of water supply to the communities	All water sources are adequately protected for quality water supply by 2035	Council reports Field observation	Adequate collaboration from the community	90 % of community members have been sensitised on sustainability.	Campaign records
Results	Adequate quality water is supplied to 25 villages in benakuma.	Number of villages with water supply. Water supply is adequate	Council reports Field observation	Resources are adequately mobilised	Resource mobilisation strategy in place	Number of water schemes effectively used. Delegate's report
	Water sources are protected to ensure continuous flow throughout the year	Quality of water is assured	Council reports Field observation	Adequate collaboration from the community	Strategy put in place for catchment protection.	Regular flow of water
<b>Activities:</b>					<b>Estimates</b>	
1.1 Rehabilitate and extension of benakuma water supply scheme					30.000.000	
1.2 Rehabilitation and extension of water from catchment to bangwe mogwe and all area of mukuru(25km)					15.000.000	
1.3 Extension of modelle community water line to GS Modelle Boudong GSS,PALACE(30KM)					10.000.000	
1.4 Rehabilitation of water supply points to supply Baworo village from city compound to Kitu in Bahende					15.000.000	
1.5 Construction of a water supply system in Ambo and extend to Ifung					30.000.000	

1.6 Construction of a water supply system in Bichulu village	20.000.000
1.7 Construction of water supply systems in Benade,Benahundu,Bakere, Benatidi,Okomanjang.	35.000.000
1.8 Construction of water schemes in Beneng, Ikake, Bejinge, Benakuhu, Benafumu, Fombe, Aghal, Muala, Mbekuyam, Sohka.	150.000.000
1.9 Extend the Befang water project to all quqrtrs(20km)	10.000.000
1.10 Construction of catchment in Benabinge and extension to Akremesse,Ebou,Bafou,Ejinde	20.000.000
1.11 Construction of catchment at Ezeme and extension to Kitundu.	20.000.000
1.12 Maintenance of water catchment and tank in Bufi.	45.000.000
1.13 Construction of water scheme in hilltop Bufi and Extension of water to Ayenge	20.000.000
1.14 Construction of water catchment in Uchusi and extend to lower Uchusi and Ekokem.	20.000.000
1.15 Build catchment at Banum and extend to Banum 1, and Bajini.	20.000.000
1.16 Construction of Batomo catchment and extension of water to Bucheng and Agbal.	10.000.000

Source:

Table 5.7: Logical Framework Energy

STRATEGY: increase access to modern energy facilities and contribute to poverty alleviation in rural areas		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	SOV
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve energy supply in benakuma Council area by 2035	70 % of the entire Council area have access to electricity	AES network coverage maps	Favourable government policy	Disbursement of needed financial resources	AES REPORT
Specific objectives	Extension of electric power lines to neighbourhoods of all the villages	High voltage connections stepped down and extended to all villages within benakuma Council area by 2035	Field observation	Financial and human resources available	70 % of resources are disbursed	AES REPORT
	Provision of electricity to homes and quarters by 2035	60 % of quarters in all villages in benakuma have electricity supply	Field observation and AES network coverage maps	Financial and human resources available	70 % of resources are disbursed	Bank receipts And field observations
Results	All neighbourhoods in the villages are supplied with electricity by 2035	All villagers have electric power lines by 2035	Field observation and AES reports	Favourable government policy	70 % of resources are disbursed	Bank receipts



	Neighbourhoods and Homes have access to electricity by 2035	More than 60 % of homes in all villages use electricity by 2035	Field observation and AES reports	Collaboration with the local population	Homes subscribed for electricity extension	Subscription list
<b>Activities:</b>					<b>Estimates</b>	
1.1 Extension of electricity from customs to Benakuma town covering D.O's office, Organg, Market, council, to Benange.					50.000.000	
1.2 Extension of electricity from Benakuma to Baworo					120.000.000	
1.3 Study and develop energy from the Bamba fall to serve Bamba Shisong, Fombe and Aghal					300.000.000	
1.4 Installation of a 3-phase step down transformer to serve hospital, health centre and old council office quarter.					150.000.000	
1.5 Extension of electricity to all quarters of Mukuru					40.000.000	
1.6 Extension of electricity to all the quarters of Modelle					30.000.000	
1.7 Extension of electricity to Ifung and Ambo(70km from Benakuma)					240.000.000	
1.8 Extension of electricity to Benagudi(25km) passing through Benahundu, Benade, Benatidi.					60.000.000	
1.9 Extension of lines to all quarters in Batomo passing through Okomanjang(35km)					120.000.000	
1.10 Extension of electricity to Bosung, Ikake, Beneng, Bejinge(45km)					155.000.000	
1.11 Extension of electricity to Beba Fandom and to Sohka(30km)					115.000.000	
1.12 Extension of electricity line to all quarters of Befang(15km)					13.000.000	
1.13 Extension of electricity line from Benakuma to Benabinge-15km (5 quarters)					84.000.000	
1.14 Extension of electricity line from: Benakuma to Bichulu passing through Bakere.					60.000.000	

Source:

Table 5.8: Logical Framework Post & Telecommunication

<b>STRATEGY:</b> Stepping up land line tele – density to 45% and mobile tele density to 65%, increase the flow of data transfer to 3800 MB/S		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification</b>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve upon telecommunication channels within benakuma Council area by 2035	70 % of the entire Council area has telecommunication network coverage	Post/telecommunication reports Field observation	Favourable political and economic environment	Political/economic stability	Normal activity of the population
Specific objectives	Increase telephone network coverage and facilities	80% of villages under benakuma Council area have a good telephone coverage	Post/telecommunication reports Field observation	Collaboration with telecommunication companies	80 % of the resources needed are provided	Field observation Post & telecommunication reports and contract documents

	Improve telecommunication signals	80 % of all villages under benakuma Council area have good radio and television signals 80 % of each villages under benakuma have good telephone coverage	Post/telecommunication reports Field observation	Collaboration with telecommunication companies	80 % of the resources needed are provided	Field observation Post & telecommunication reports and contract documents
Results	Telephone and communication network coverage increased by 2035	Telecom equipments installed by 2035	Field observation	Equipments installed successful	90 % of the installed equipments are functioning properly	available network.
	At least 1 post office is set up in benakuma.	90 % of villages use it services as bank.	Field observation	Post office effectively constructed	Services rendered by post.	Reports and field observation
<b>Activities:</b>					<b>Estimates</b>	
1.1 Installation of an antenna to improve communication in baworo area.					30.000.000	
1.2 Installation of antenna to improve communication in the beba zone					30.000.000	
1.3 Installation of an antenna to improve communication in benagudi zone					30.000.000	

Table 5.9:: Logical Framework Employment and Vocational Training

<b>STRATEGY:</b> Promote decent jobs to youths through capacity building in acquiring the required skills		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification</b>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve on the number of qualified personnel within BENAKUMA Council area by 2035	80 % of the personnel in BENAKUMA are up to standards required for jobs	Personnel lists	Sufficient training provided	Available training institutions	Enrolments in training institutions
Specific objectives	Ensure the creation of vocational training centres within benakuma Council area	The number of vocational training institutions within the Council area are doubled by 2035	Reports from the delegation of MINEFOP	Favourable government policy	Creation decisions	Regional delegation reports
	Promote the employment of trained personnel	80 % of personnel within the Santa Council area are trained	Personnel lists	Favourable government policy	Recruitment of personnel	Recruitment lists

Results	New Vocational training institutions are created within benakuma area and SAR/SM renovated	At least 70% of the training institutions in benakuma are newly created by 2035	Reports from the delegation of MINEFOP	Favorable government and donor partners	70% of the resources required are put in place	Bank receipts Staff registers
	Employed personnel within the Council area are trained	70% of the staff within the Council area are qualified	Personnel registers	Favourable government policy	80% of the required personnel are recruited	Recruitment lists
<b>Activities:</b>					<b>Estimates</b>	
1.1 Equipment and renovation of SAR/SM BENAKUMA.					10.000.000	
1.2 Creation of SAR/SM at BEBA					21.000.000	
1.3 Creation of SAR/SM at Bajini					21.500.000	
1.4 Creation and construction of a SAR/SM at benabinge					21.000.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 5.10: Logical Framework Youth Affairs

STRATEGY: A well-trained youth exalting merit and country's expertise		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	Reduce youth unemployment and enhance participation in development within benakuma Council area	60% of qualified youth are employed	Employment lists of organizations	Stable socio political and economic environment	Normal daily activities of the population	Field observations
Specific objectives	Prepare the youths for the job market	Number of advertised job opportunities	Field observation Bill boards	Good government policies	Number of advertised jobs	Bill boards Field observation
	Create an enabling environment for youths' accommodation into society activities	Increase in number of enterprises and organizations within the Council area	Field observation	Favourable socio political environment	Normal daily activities of the population	Field observation
Results	Youths have acquired the necessary skills and are applying them in various jobs	All job opportunities are publicly advertised	Bill boards	Government and donor policies	Recruitment decisions	Recruitment lists

	Procedures are simplified and made known for creating enterprises and organisations	Employment possibilities announced	Field observation	Favourable socio political environment	Normal daily activities	Field observations
<b>Activities:</b>					<b>Estimates</b>	
1.1	Grant assistant for youth training programs in the Council area				10.000.000	
1.2	Creation/construction of youth and animation centre at Benakuma				18.000.000	
2.1	Education and sensitisation of youth on program of self employment such as PAJER-U PIFMAS and the national youth council				1.000.000	

Table 5.11: Logical Framework Commerce

<b>STRATEGY:</b> A prosperous economy endowed with efficient infrastructure		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification</b>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve commercial activities in benakuma Council area	Sellers gain good profits from their sales	Market lists	Enough buyers	Good readily bought by the buyers	Field observations Market masters
Specific objectives	Optimise profit margins of local producers	90% of the sellers are aware of the prevailing market prices	Market masters	Collaboration with the local population	Degree of unity in markets	Field observation
	Ensure quality preservation during storage	Price list established for goods sold in the markets	Market masters	Collaboration between buyers and sellers	Level of compromise on both parties	Field observation
Results	Profits are optimised	90% of the sellers sell their goods at the required market prices	Market masters Field observation	Collaboration with the local sellers	90% of the sellers sell at a unanimous price	Field observation Market master
	Products are stored for the required period before marketing	Price lists established for 90% of the goods sold in the markets	Market masters Field observation	Buyers and sellers collaborate	Smooth market system	Field observations Market masters

<b>Activities:</b>	<b>Estimates</b>
2.1 Construction of Benakuma market (50 sheds)	15.000.000
2.2 Construction of 50 sheds at befang market .	10.000.000
2.3 Construction of Baworo market (50 sheds)	20.000.000
2.4 Construction of Okomanjang Market with 50 sheds	5.000.000
2.5 Construction of a market in Badu	2.000.000
2.6 Construction of a market at Modelle	2.000.000
2.7 creation construction of a Cattle market at Befang	2.000.000
2.8 Construction of a Market in Bakere/Ayenge	2.000.000
2.9 Construction of a market at Benade	2.000.000
2.10 construction of a ware house in Benakuma market	5.000.000

*Table 5.12: Logical Framework Administration and Decentralisation*

<b>STRATEGY:</b> A decentralised Administration at the level of development		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification</b>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision:	To ensure resourceful and qualified staff for work in a convenient environment	70% of the personnel are ready, willing and able to perform described duties by 2035	Field observations and result of council from periodic reports	Expertise is gotten from LSO and/or elsewhere	A volunteer is present	Field observation
Specific objectives	To prepare and update organisational charts, job description and human resource policy	100% of the job is done	The complete document is available	Expertise is gotten from LSO and/or elsewhere The document is in accordance with the state law	A volunteer is present Comparison with the state law	Field observation
	To improve working condition to ensure efficient and effective output	All the policy and procedure are in place and implemented and the staff is competent by 2035 The necessary infrastructures	Documentation is available Work is completed to standard	Expertise is gotten from LSO or elsewhere The document is in	Field observation such as management /staff meetings	Field observations Minutes of meetings

		are put in place by 2035	List of council patrimony (assets)	accordance with the state law Management is competent		
To improve the effectiveness of senior staff by promoting dialogue between junior and senior staff	Increase in regular meetings between staff by 50% by 2035	Documentation	All Staff view these meetings as valuable and worthwhile	At least 80% of staff are in favour of these meetings	Minutes of meetings Surveys	
To strengthen the financial situation in the council	Increase in revenue collection by 25% by 2035	Administrative account of the council	Improve collection mechanism New revenue sources are identified	80% of revenue collection procedures are clearly earmarked. Revenue is increase by at least 15%	Budget and administrative accounts	
To have a transparent policy on the procurement of goods and services	All goods and services procured are in accordance with the norms by 2035	Documentation	Willingness of the council executive	Policy of the council executive	Policy document	
To empower the executive leadership of the council	All Executives of the council have got the necessary capacity for manage of collective patrimony by 2035	Type and quality of training received	Willingness of the council executive	Policy of the council executive	Policy document	
To increase accountability and capacity of councillors to deliver effective service to citizens	All councillors have the necessary skills for the running of their constituency and effectively implementing it by 2035	Type and quality of training received	Willingness and ability of the councillor exist	90% of councillors have expressed interest	Minutes of meetings Surveys	
To improve the functioning of institutions	Clear terms of reference for the functioning of each institution in place and are effectively implemented by the year 2035	Institutional procedure manuals Attendance sheets	Willingness, availability and ability of head of institutions	All the heads of institutions spend 95% of working time at their job sites	Attendance sheet	
To promote cohesion of administrative procedures	A well defined and coherent administrative procedure put in place by the year 2035	Procedure manual in place	Ability of head of institutions to implement the procedures	Atleast 80% of the procedures are respected	Evaluation reports	
To improve communication in the Council area	At least 80% of the population receives communication signals by the year 2035	Public Opinion	Availability of funds	A community radio in place	Council reports	
Redress existing conflicts at village level	All the village conflicts redressed.	Reports at the Divisional officer's office	Village heads are comprehensive	All inter village conflicts are resolved	Reports from territorial administration	

Results	Prepared and updated organisational charts, job description and human resource policy put in place	100% of the job is done	The complete document is available	Expertise is gotten from LSO or elsewhere The document is in accordance with the state law	A volunteer is present Comparison with the state law	Field observation
	Working condition improved and efficient & effective output realized	All the policy and procedure are in place and implemented and the staff is competent by 2035	Documentation is available Work is completed to standard	Expertise is gotten from LSO or elsewhere The document is in accordance with the state law Management is competent	Field observation such as management /staff meetings	Field observations Minutes of meetings
	Effectiveness of senior staff improved	Increase in regular meetings between staff by 50% by 2035	Documentation	All Staff view these meetings as valuable and worthwhile	At least 80% of staff are in favour of these meetings	Minutes of meetings Surveys
	Financial situation in the council strengthened	Increase in revenue collection by 25% by 2035	Administrative account of the council	Improve collection mechanism New revenue sources are identified	80% of revenue collection procedures are clearly earmarked. Revenue is increase by at least 15%	Budget and administrative accounts
	Transparent policy on the procurement of goods and services put in place	All goods and services procured are in accordance with the norms by 2035	Documentation	Willingness of the council executive	Policy of the council executive	Policy document
	The executive leadership of the council is empowered	All Executives of the council have got the necessary capacity for manage of collective patrimony by 2035	Type and quality of training received	Willingness of the council executive	Policy of the council executive	Policy document
	Accountability and capacity of councillors to deliver effective service to citizens increased	All councillors have the necessary skills for the running of their constituency and effectively implementing it by 2035	Type and quality of training received	Willingness and ability of the councillor exist	90% of councillors have expressed interest	Minutes of meetings Surveys
	The functioning of institutions improved	Clear terms of reference for the functioning of each institution in place and are effectively implemented by the year 2035	Institutional procedure manuals Attendance sheets	Willingness, availability and ability of head of institutions	All the heads of institutions spend 95% of working time at their job sites	Attendance sheet
	Cohesion of administrative procedures improved	A well defined and coherent	Procedure manual in	Ability of head of	Atleast 80% of the	Evaluation reports



		administrative procedure put in place by the year 2035	place	institutions to implement the procedures	procedures are respected	
	Communication in the Council area improved	At least 80% of the population receives communication signals by the year 2035	Public Opinion	Availability of funds	A community radio in place	Council reports
	Existing conflicts at village level and at tribal level redressed	Inter tribal conflict redressed. All the village conflicts redressed.	Reports at the divisional officer's office	Village/tribal heads are comprehensive	All inter village conflicts are resolved	Reports from territorial administration
1.1 Elaboration of recruitment policy and procedures 1.2 Prepare organisational chart and job descriptions 2.1 Define salary scale and advancement criteria 2.2 Prepare policies on behaviour & discipline, terms & conditions of employment, sickness & absence, sanction and reward, disability, health & safety, HIV/AIDS, appointment of women 5.1 Reinforce the revenue collection 5.2 Computerization of the financial system 5.3 Identify and exploit other additional resources 6.1 Design, deliver and evaluate leadership training for council executive 9.1 Set up of a communication unit (community radio) 9.2 Installation of notice boards and suggestion boxes in communities 9.5 Create and regularly update a website for the council 9.7 Creation of information/resource centre in the council 11.1 Form a commission to resolve chieftaincy and land conflict 11.4 Create twinning relationship with other councils					1.000.000 200.000 1.000.000 1.000.000 2.000.000 600.000 1.000.000 1.000.000 1.000.000 2.000.000 2.000.000 500.000 300.000 3.000.000 900.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 5.13: Logical Framework Sports and Physical Education

<b>STRATEGY:</b> Encourage the construction of sports facilities for mass sports		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification</b>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Vision, Goal, Global Objective,	Promote competitiveness in the domain of sports in benakuma council area.	Regular organization of sport competitions in main sport domains	Sports delegation of representatives	Necessary financial and human resources	Purchase of sports equipments and the availability of officials	Delegation of sports

Council vision		within benakuma by 2035		available		
Specific objectives	Creation of 4 sport centres in the Council area(benakuma,baworo,befang,beba)	70% of major domains of sport are represented in the Council area	Sports delegation reports	Favourable government policy	Disbursement of necessary financial and material resources for the creation of the centers	Bank receipts
	Regular organisation of sport competitions	80% of villages in benakuma actively participate in sports competitions by 2035	Field observation Sport reports	Local socio political stability	Active participation in competitions	Field reports and observation
	Award of trophies and motivations to competitors	Trophies for competitions are available	Field reports	Financial resources available	70% of the trophies needed for the competitions are bought	Bank and purchase receipts
Results	4 Sports centres are created in benakuma Council area by 2035(benakuma,baworo,beba,befang)	Participants actively participate in sports competitions	Field reports	Financial resources available	80% of the resources needed are disbursed	Bank receipts
	Sports competitions/championship are regularly organised	80% of villages in benakuma actively participate in sports competitions by 2035	Field observation Sport reports	Local socio political stability	Active participation in competitions	Field reports and observation
	Trophies and motivation are awarded to competitors	90% of winners in sports competitions are awarded trophies at the end of each competition	Field reports	Financial resources available	80% of the trophies needed for the competitions are bought	Bank and purchase receipts
<b>Activities:</b> 1.1 Feasibility studies for the creation of sport centres 1.2 Construction of 4 sport centres and sports units					<b>Estimates</b> 1.000.000 10.000.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 5.14: Logical Framework Social Affairs

<b>STRATEGY:</b> Promotion and protection of vulnerable and disable population in society		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification</b>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Promote Social cohesion amongst all actors	Vulnerable population is adequately fitted into the benakuma Council area by 2035	MINAS report	Engagement o f the sector	Project initiated by the sector	MINAS report
Specific objectives	Collect information on the Vulnerable people in the society	All vulnerable people in the Council area are identified and needs identified by 2035	MINAS report	Engagement o f the sector	Inventory list Project initiated by the sector	MINAS report
	Promote the establishment of the vulnerable population	At least 60% of the requirements of the vulnerable population are met by 2035	Field observation MINAS report	Favourable government policy	Disbursement of necessary financial and material resources for the creation of facilities	MINAS report
Results	Adequate information is available of the vulnerable in the Benakuma Council area by 2035	Vulnerable population is adequately fitted into the benakuma Council area by 2035	MINAS report	Engagement o f the sector	Project initiated by the sector	MINAS report
	Vulnerable population is established	All vulnerable people in the Council area are identified and needs identified by 2035	MINAS report	Engagement o f the sector	Inventory list Project initiated by the sector	MINAS report
<b>Activities:</b> 1.1 Identify and make inventory of actors 2.3 Rehabilitation of over 15,000 displaced person in Bichulu, Uchusi, and Baworo 2.4 Construction of a social centre in Benakuma town 2.5 Construction of a handicaped centre in Benakuma					<b>Estimates</b> 1.000.000 60.000.000 12.000.000 20.000.000	

Table 5.15: Logical Framework Women Empowerment and the Family

<b>STRATEGY:</b> Promotion and protection of women’s rights. Economic empowerment of a woman. Promotion and protection of a girl child.		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification</b>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	To enhance women initiatives towards development	60% of women have acquired new skills and undertaking profitable ventures for the household	Reports	Available market to consumers	Percentage of items sold in the market	Reports
Specific objectives	Ensuring economic empowerment of the woman and girl child	Number of centres created, number of trained women and girls	Reports, observation	Decentralised credits are allocated and transferred or the council commits a budget allocation for construction	Amount put into service	Reports Observation,
	Ensuring promotion and protection of women’s rights	Number of female leaders	reports, observation	Facilities are put in place	Number of defaulters sanctioned	reports, observation
Results	Women and the girl child are economically empowered	Number of centres created, number of trained women and girls	Reports, observation	Decentralised credits are allocated and transferred or the council commits a budget allocation for construction	Amount put into service	Reports Observation,
	Women’s rights are known and they are socially protected	Number of female leaders	reports, observation	Facilities are put in place	Number of defaulters sanctioned	reports, observation
<b>Activities:</b>					<b>Estimates</b>	
1.1 Creation, building and equipping of Women centre at Benakuma					10.000.000	
1.2 Creation, building and equipping of Women centre at Beba					10.000.000	
1.3 Creation, building and equipping of Women centre at Baworo					10.000.000	
1.4 Creation, building and equipping of Women centre at Befang					10.000.000	
1.5 Creation, construction and equipment of the Sub Divisional Delegation MINPROFF in Benakuma					25.000.000	

Table 5.16: Logical Framework Environment and Protection of Nature

Strategy :Environmental sustainability to avoid climate change.		Indicator by level of strategy and source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Council Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve land restoration	90% of degraded lands in benakuma are restored by 2035	Field observation Environmental reports	collaboration with local populations	Active participation in activities	Attendance lists, Field observations
Specific Objectives	Rehabilitation of degraded land	80% of degraded land are rehabilitated	Field observation	Availability of resources	the resources put in place	Bank receipts
	Prevention of land degradation	Potential environmental risk zones are protected from degradation	Environmental reports	collaboration with the local population	90% of the population carryout environmentally Friendly activities	field observations
Results	Degraded land are rehabilitated	80% of previously degraded lands are in used as before degradation	Field observations	Mobilization of financial and materials resources	70% of resources needed are available	Bank receipts Equipment lists
	The environment is protected from degradation	Environmental friendly trees planted and operation greenmilieu	Field observation	Local collaboration	Environmentally clean activities	field observations
<b>Activities :</b>					<b>Estimates</b>	
1.1 Execution of rehabilitation work (training in sustainable livestock and agriculture production techniques					10.000.000	
1.3 Tree planting in risky and degraded zones					75.000.000	
2.1 Installation of trash cans in strategic locations					9.000.000	
2.3 Institute and monitoring of periodic clean up campaigns					3.000.000	
2.5 Sensitisation of Environmental Impact Assessment of major projects in the Council area					6.000.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.17: Logical Framework Housing and Urban Development

<b>STRATEGY:</b> Creating an integrated national economic space in a bit to control urban development and make urban centres production and consumption hubs to boost the industrial sector		<b>Indicator by level of strategy and source of verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification</b>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Council Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve the planning of constructions	80% of constructions are planned	Town planning reports	collaboration with the population	80% of the population respect regulations	Reports Field observation
Specific Objectives	Promote the construction of houses with legal plans and documents	60% of houses possess legal permits and documents	Town planning reports	Collaboration with local population	80% of the population obtain legal construction documents	Town planning Home identification documents
	Promote given activities in allocated portion of the Council area	80% of activities are carried out in allocated places	Town planning Field observations.	Collaboration with local population	80% of the population comply with construction regulations	Field observation. Town planning
Results	Constructed houses possess legal documents and building plans	Building plans and permits are issued to all newly constructed houses	Town planning	Follow up committee put in place	Field supervision activities	Reports
	Activities are carried out in appropriate and allocated sites.	80% of activities are carried out in allocated places	Town planning Field observation	Collaboration with local population	80% of the population comply with construction patterns.	Field observation

Activities	Estimates
2.1 Creation of a public cemetery in Benakuma town.	7.500.000
2.2 Develop a refuse disposal point in benakuma market	8.000.000
2.3 Drawing up of a council master plan for land use	15.000.000
2.4 Rehabilitation of 20km of street in the urban space in Benakuma	34.000.000

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 5.18: Logical Framework State Property and Land Tenure

STRATEGY: Lifting land constraints to facilitate infrastructure development and improving business climate		Indicator by level of strategy and source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Council Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Create awareness on land acquisition procedures	90% of the population are aware of the procedures of land acquisition	Reports	Population fully informed on procedures of land acquisition.	Number of sensitisation campaign organised	Delegation of state property.
Specific Objectives	Improve the knowledge of population on land acquisition procedures	90% of the population acquired land legally	Land tenure reports	Collaboration with local	Application for land documents	Land and survey reports
	Facilitation of land certificate acquisition	80% of the population easily acquire land certificate	Land tenure reports	Government policy is favourable.	Creation of a land survey unit in benakuma	Creation decisions
Results	Land acquisition procedures mastered by the benakuma population	90% of the population master and acquire land legally	Reports	Collaboration with local population	Application for land documents	Land and survey reports
	Land certificates easily acquired	All new buildings are tied by land certificate	Land/survey reports	Government policy	Creation of a land survey unit	Creation decisions

		in Santa
<b>Activities</b>		<b>Estimates</b>
1.1 Sensitisation on land use and activities in the Council area		1.500.000
2.1 Creation of a survey office in Benakuma		1.500.000
2.2 Setting up committee to follow up land acquisition procedures		500.000

Source : Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 5.19: Logical Framework Industries, Mines & Technological Development

<b>STRATEGY:</b> Improve performance based on a large indigenous technology, diversify activities forming a network of intense internal exchange, stiff competition related to spatial intensity of sectors		<b>Indicator by level of strategy and source of verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification</b>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Council Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve on the development of activities in this section within Benakuma Council area	Industrial activities and mining within the Council area doubled by 2035	Delegation reports	Financial, material and human resources available	60% the necessary resources are provided on time	Personnel lists Bank receipts Material lists
Specific Objectives	Promote quarrying & mining activities for road works, construction of houses in the Council area and exporting by 2035	Quarrying activities within the Council area is increased by 20% by 2035 New mining sites are discovered by 2035	reports Field observations	New mining sites discovered	Number of sites newly discovered and exploited	Reports Field observation
	Promote the establishment of industries and follow up the security & safety of workers in industries	The level of industrialisation doubled within benakuma Council area by 2035	Field observation Records	Favourable socio-political and economic environment.	Normal activity of citizens	Field observation
	Promote new inventions and encourage people to be more creative	30% of inventors will be encouraged by 2035	Field observation Records	Effective support from the government and	Support offered	Field observation Reports



				council		
Results	The level of mining within the Council area increased by 2035.	Quarrying and mining is increased by 20% by 2035.	Field observation Activity reports	Financial, material and human resources available	60% the necessary resources are provided on time	Personnel lists Bank receipts Material lists
	Industries established in the Council area and security & safety is ensured in them by 2035	The number of people in the Council area employed in industries doubles by 2035	Workers' lists	Favourable socio-political and economic environment.	Normal activity of citizens	Reports
	Efforts to promote inventions are made	Number of inventors and inventions increased by 2035	Field observation Records	Willingness of individuals to work	Number of persons adopting new initiatives	Field observation Reports
<b>Activities</b>					<b>Estimates</b>	
1.2 Planning on the unexploited sites					5.000.000	
1.3 Tender for exploitation of mines and quarrying sites					500.000	
2.2 Setting up of small transformation units.					1.000.000	
2.3 Exploitation of raw materials into industrialisation					12.000.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 5.20: Logical Framework Scientific Research and Innovation

<b>STRATEGY:</b> Animation, coordination and control of scientific research activities all over the national territory in order to promote the socio-cultural and economic development of the population. Valorisation, extension and exploitation of research in constant liaison with all sectors on the national economy and concerned ministerial departments		Indicator by level of strategy and source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Council Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve on discoveries and innovations for development	The level of development as result of discoveries, increased by 60%	Scientific research reports	Institutes in place	At least a research institute established in the locality	Creation orders
Specific objectives	Increase the level of research	At least research institute created	Reports Field	Favourable government	Creation orders	Records

			observation	policy		
	Encourages population to participate in local research	At least 60% of local research findings are subsidized.	Reports / records	Government policy	Disbursement of reward funds	Bank receipts
Results	Level of research encouraged Research demonstration farms in modelle and befang put into effective use.	Active research carried out in the Council area by 2035	Research reports	Stable socio political and economic environment	Normal day to day activities	Field observation
	Local research encouraged	60% of local research work is subsidize	Reports	Government policy	Distribution of reward funds	Bank receipts
<b>Activities :</b>					<b>Estimates</b>	
1. Renovation of Befang and Modelle research demonstration farms					25.000.000	
1.1 Identification of potential scientific research and innovation needs					1.000.000	
1.2 Institute a bureau for data collection and innovation at the level of the council and make it functional					20.000.000	
1.3 Recruit 2 research relay officers					1.500.000	
1.4 Training of 2 research relay officers by the Regional Delegation of Scientific Research & Innovation					2.000.000	
1.5 Purchase of 1 motor bike for research officers					3.000.000	
2.1 sensitise population to use research results					3.000.000	
2.2 Get implicated in organisation of local exposition shows for research work					9.000.000	
2.3 Reward of substantial research works and innovations					9.000.000	
2.4 Dissemination of knowledge and adaptable research results					1.500.000	
2.5 Valorising existing indigenous knowledge					1.500.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 5.21: Logical Framework Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicraft

<b>STRATEGY:</b> To promote small and medium sized enterprises, social economy and handicraft within the framework of strengthening the competitiveness of small and medium sized enterprises , social economy and handicraft.		<b>Indicator by level of strategy and source of verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification</b>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Council Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve on the level of and consolidation of activities within the Council area by 2035	80% of activities in the domain are identified and controlled.	Reports	Collaboration with local population	Attendance at workshops	Attendance sheets
Specific objectives	Creation of awareness and promote social economy and handicraft in all 30 villages by 2035	80% of small operation are sensitized on the activities	Reports Workshop attendance	Collaboration with individuals of the sector	Attendance and participation	Attendance sheet.
	Support small and medium sized enterprises	Create at least 2 small and medium sized enterprises by 2035 in benakuma Council area	Reports	Collaboration with individuals of the sector	Attendance and participation	Attendance sheet.
Results	Awareness created	80% of small operators are informed and increase their production	Reports Level of production	Collaboration with individuals of the sector	Attendance and participation	Attendance sheet.
	Small and medium sized enterprise are established	Existence of at least 2 transformation plants in the Council area by 2035.	Field observation Report	Collaboration with individuals of the sector	Attendance and participation	Attendance sheet.
<b>Activities :</b> 1.3 Award of prizes to the best craft and innovative work within the Council area 2.1 Feasibility studies on the existing enterprises 2.2 Setting up a cassava transformation unit at Baworo 2.3 Establishment of a groundnut transformation unit in Benakuma 2.4 Establishment of a cassava product transformation plant in Benakuma 2.5 establishment of an orchard in Baworo 2.6 Establishment of a cocoa transformation plant in Benabinge					<b>Estimates</b> 5.000.000 60.000.000 20.000.000 60.000.000 300.000.000 500.000.000 7.000.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 5.22: Logical Framework Tourism

<b>STRATEGY:</b> Review and strengthen the institutional mechanism of tourist promotion taking into account the power of local and regional authorities in the area as provided by the law		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification</b>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Promote tourism in the Council area	Adequate tourism potentials are increased by 30% by 2035	Visitors book Activity minutes	Touristic sites are appealing to visitors	Number of visitors Activity minutes	Visitors book
Specific objectives	Increase knowledge of Tourism potential	At least 70% of tourists have prior knowledge on the potentials	Visitors book Activity minutes	Touristic sites are appealing to visitors	Number of visitors Activity minutes	Visitors book
	Develop tourism infrastructures	At least 70% of tourism infrastructures are improved by 2035	Visitors book Activity minutes	Touristic sites are appealing to visitors	Number of visitors Activity minutes	Visitors book
Results	Adequate information is available on tourism activities in the Council area	At least 70% of tourists have prior knowledge on the potentials	Visitors book Activity minutes	Touristic sites are appealing to visitors	Number of visitors Activity minutes	Visitors book
	Tourism infrastructures are developed	At least 70% of tourism infrastructures are improved by 2035	Visitors book Activity minutes	Touristic sites are appealing to visitors	Number of visitors Activity minutes	Visitors book
<b>Activities:</b>					<b>Estimates</b>	
1.1 Identification and Collection of tourism data of the Council area and documenting tourism information					<b>10.000.000</b>	
1.2 Development of touristic sites(1,lake, 3 caves, 1 river port, 3 mountain sites, 1 crater, 2 hotels)					600.000.000	
1.3 Publishing(brochures, tourism maps, etc) and dissemination of information using various media					5.000.000	
2.1 Regular inspection of tourist infrastructures					5.000.000	
2.2 Creation of museums in benakuma					40.000.000	
2.3 Construction of an Office for the sub delegation of tourism					50.000.000	
2.4 Creation of a museum in Beba					40.000.000	
3.1 creation of a commission to promote tourism and touristic activities					10.000.000	

Table 5.23: Logical Framework Transport

<b>STRATEGY:</b> Give priority a multifaceted approach in order to build a low cost integrated powerful transport system, covering the entire nation and effectively open to neighbouring countries		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification</b>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve on transport accessibility within Benakuma Council area	70% of the entire Council area have easy transportation by 2035	Regional Delegation of Transport reports Field observation	Favorable socio economic environment Political stability	Population carryout activities normally	Field observation
Specific objectives	Facilitate rural transportation	people and goods are easily transported in all the villages within benakuma by 2035	Field observation	Adaptability of transportation facilities	Transport vehicles and bikes ply 80% of the entire Council area	Reports Field observation
	Improve on road network	80% of the rural roads are graded	Field reports Public works reports	Financial resources available	70% of the contract funds disbursed	Bank receipts
Results	Rural transportation facilitated	80% of the villages are freely circulated 70% of rural roads are graded	Field reports	Adaptability of transportation facilities	Transport vehicles and bikes ply 80% of the entire Council area	Reports Field observation
	Road network improved and accessible during all seasons	60% of the roads are motorable	Field reports Field observation	Financial resources available	70% of the finances disbursed	Bank receipt
<b>Activities:</b>					<b>Estimates</b>	
1.1 Opening of roads to all the villages to facilitates transportation of goods and persons.					800.500.000	
1.2 Construction of a new Motor park Benakuma					100.000.000	
1.3 Organisation of transport system in benakuma.					3.000.000	
1.4 Construction of Baworo Motor Park.					100.000.000	
1.5 Formation and organisation of public transporters union.					400.000	
2.1 Organise community work for road maintenance					5.000.000	

2.2 Creation of road management committees in the villages	1.000.000
2.3 Construction and equipment of a meteorological station in benakuma	5.000.000

*Table 5.24: Logical Framework Culture*

<b>STRATEGY:</b> An attractive Cameroonian culture united in diversity, and assertive at the international level		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification</b>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Uphold values and norms of benakuma community	At least 70% of the cultural values and norms of benakuma people are re-established by 2035	Cultural manifestation	Collaboration with the local population	At least 80 % of the population is collaborating	MINCULT Report Local Cultural meeting report
Specific objectives	Re-establish missing values and norms in the communities	70% of values and norms are re-established by 2035	Documentaries Write ups	Collaboration with the local population	At least 80 % of the population is collaborating	MINCULT Report Local Cultural meeting report
	Review laws and values that have no bases	70% hindrances to the wellbeing of individuals are identified and eliminated by 2035	Cultural manifestation	Collaboration with the local population	At least 80 % of the population is collaborating	MINCULT Report Local Cultural meeting report
	Coordinate cultural activities of the Council area	A structure is set up by 2035	reports	Collaboration with the local population	At least 80 % of the population is collaborating	MINCULT Report Local Cultural meeting report
Results	Values and norms are re-established	70% of values and norms are re-established by 2035	Documentaries Write ups	Collaboration with the local population	At least 80 % of the population is collaborating	MINCULT Report Local Cultural meeting report
	Negative laws within culture are eliminated	70% hindrances to the wellbeing of individuals are identified and eliminated by 2035	Cultural manifestation	Collaboration with the local population	At least 80 % of the population is collaborating	MINCULT Report Local Cultural meeting report
	Cultural activities are	A structure is set up by 2035	reports	Collaboration with	At least 80 % of the	MINCULT Report

	coordinated			the local population	population collaborating	is	Local Cultural meeting report
<b>Activities:</b>					<b>Estimates</b>		
1.1 Recollection of values and norms (knowing our rights, the origin, duties, obligations, the meaning of names, etc.)					2.000.000		
1.2 Capitalisation of values and norms in documents					5.000.000		
2.1 Setting up and functioning of a commission to examine community laws and ethics					2.000.000		
3.2 creation of a cultural centre in Benakuma					15.000.000		
3.4 Construction of a museum in Benagudi, Benakuma, Beba, Befang, and Modelle.					25.000.000		
3.5 Construction of the palaces of Beba, Batomo; Benakuma, Benade, Bufi, Baworo, Benagudi, Modelle, Mukuru, Benahundu, okomajang, Benabinge, ikake, Befang, Benatidi and Benange.					25.000.000		
3.7 Rehabilitation of the cooperative hall in Benakuma					5 000 000		

*Table 5.25: Logical Framework Public Health*

<b>STRATEGY:</b> Access to quality health services and basic drugs		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification</b>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve health care facilities and services within Benakuma Council area	70% of the population have access to health care services and facilities by 2035	Consultation registers	No natural disaster	Number of people carrying out their normal activities	People actively going to work
Specific objectives	Recruit more trained health personnel	At least 7 medical doctors 27 nurses, 11 reproductive nurses and 10 Laboratory Technicians are recruited in government institutions by 2035	District Medical office report	Adequate collaboration with the Ministry	Number of meetings with Ministry and content of discussion	Meeting reports
	Improve infrastructures in existing health units within Santa Council area	At least 4 health units are constructed by 2035 New structures are added to existing structures by 2035	District Medical office report	Adequate collaboration with the Ministry	Number of meetings with Ministry and content of discussion	Meeting reports

	Create more health centres and upgrade existing health units	Number of new health units created and upgrading of existing ones by 2035	District Medical office report	Adequate collaboration with the Ministry	Number of meetings with Ministry and content of discussion	Meeting reports
	Provide medical equipments	Quantity and quality of material supplied to health units by 2035	Material available at various health units	Government and donor willingness	Number of equipment supplied	Equipment list of various health units
Results	Trained health personnel are recruited	70% of the health units have 75% of trained personnel required	Health district staff list	Trained unemployed medical personnel are available	Number recruited and posted	District medical annual reports
	New health units infrastructures are available	At least 4 health units are constructed by 2035 New structures are added to existing structures by 2035	District Medical office report	Adequate collaboration with the Ministry	Number of meetings with Ministry and content of discussion	Meeting reports
	4 Health centres are created in the Santa Council area	Health centres increased by 4 health units and 2 health centres upgraded to medicalised health centres by 2035	Annual report from the district hospital	Adequate resources are mobilised	Number of integrated health centres constructed	Annual reports
	15 Refrigerators and 155 beds provided	Quantity and quality of material supplied to health units by 2035	Material available at various health units	Government and donor policy	No conditionality in government and donor policy	Policy document
<b>Activities:</b>					<b>Estimates</b>	
2.3 Construction of an administrative and emergency service in the District Hospital Benakuma					1.000.000	
2.4 Construction of 1 theatre at the District Hospital Benakuma					2.000.000	
2.5 Construction of 1 X-Ray department at the District Hospital Benakuma					40.000.000	
2.8 Construct of 1 Doctor's residence at the District Hospital Benakuma					30.000.000	
2.9 Construct of 1 Nurse residence at the District Hospital Benakuma					5.000.000	
2.10 Construction of 2 wards (men and women) at the District Hospital Benakuma					10.000.000	
4.1 Equip 9 health units (Baworo, Benade, Benabinge, Benakuma, Modelle, Befang, Mukuru, Beba and Okomajang) with refrigerators					45 000.000	

Source:



5.26: Logical Framework Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries

<b>STRATEGY: Promoting The Development Of Short Cycle Species,-Facilitate And Encourage The Creation Of Medium And Large Scale Ranches To Practice Intensive Livestock Breeding.</b>		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification</b>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve livestock and fishery production	20% increase in livestock production by 2035	MINEPIA sub divisional delegation reports	Ability of the local population to adopt innovations	Number of people who apply the techniques by 2035	Annual reports from livestock
Specific objectives	Improve livestock production techniques	75% of the breeders change from traditional to modern production techniques by 2035	MINEPIA sub divisional delegation reports	Adequate collaboration of the local population	Number of people collaborating	Attendance sheets
	Ensure pasture improvement	30% of grazing land is improved by 2035	Sub divisional delegation annual reports Field observations	Absence of Natural disasters	Normal grazing activities	Field observation
	Reduce animal diseases	80% of livestock are disease free by 2035	MINEPIA sub divisional delegation reports	Favourable government policy	Number of healthy animals	MINEPIA sub divisional delegation reports
	Provision of trained animal technicians	10 additional trained animal technicians are posted to serve the villages within Benakuma Council area by 2035	MINEPIA sub divisional delegation reports	Financial stability	Number of animal technicians recruited	Recruitment list
Results	Livestock production techniques improved	75% of breeders change from local to modern	MINEPIA sub divisional delegation	Collaboration of the local population	Number of participants	Attendance sheets and minutes

		production techniques by 2035	reports			
	Grazing land improved	30% of grazing lands are cultivated with improved pastures by 2035	Field observations MINEPIA sub divisional delegation reports	Favourable climate	Abundant healthy pastures	Field observations
	Animal species are healthy	80% of the animal species are healthy by 2035	Veterinary statistics	No outbreak of diseases	Number of healthy animals	Annual veterinary reports
	Trained animal technicians are recruited and posted	10 additional animal technicians are recruited and posted in all the villages by 2035	Recruitment lists	Financial stability	Number of animal technicians recruited and posted	Recruitment list
<b>Activities:</b>					<b>Estimates</b>	
1.1 Creation and construction of the sub divisional delegation					2.000.000	
1.2 Monitor and evaluate activities					1.500.000	
1.3 Construction of a Zoo-technical and veterinary centre in Benakuma					30.000.000	
1.4 Develop fish farming and production in the following rivers;Menchum, Bakere, Kufung, Bayimi.					1.500.000	
3.1 Construction of 2 cattle dips and drinking troughs at Befang and fombe					1.000.000	
3.2 Construction of 2 cattle dips and drinking troughs at Batende and beneng					1.500.000	
3.3 Construction of crush at the grazing zone in Befang					12.500.000	
3.4 Construction of a cattle market at Befang					1.500.000	

5.27: Logical Framework Agriculture and Rural Development

<b>STRATEGY:</b> Modernisation and mechanisation in agricultural production		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; source of verification</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification</b>	
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve farm production	Total farm production of major crops doubled by 2035	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	Global natural disaster	No disasters	Continuous farming
Specific objectives	Provide a conducive environment for improved production	Agricultural technicians available for technical assistance in all villages by 2035	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	Financial stability	When agricultural technicians are recruited	Recruitment decision
	Provide improved input materials	when 90 % of the farmers have about 70 % of improved seeds and fertilizers	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	Availability of extension services	90 % of farmers are provided with inputs	Distribution list and annual reports
	Improve the use of compost manure	When 90 % of farmers increase the use of compost manure from 20 % to 70 %	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	Availability of extension services	90 % of farmers are provided with inputs	Distribution list and annual reports
	Develop techniques to control pests and diseases	90 % of farmers will witness a decline by 90 % of crops infected by pest and disease	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	Availability of extension services	90 % of farmers master the techniques of pest and disease control	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports
Results	Support structures and personnel are available	75% of the required technicians are posted to the various villages under Benakuma Council area by 2015	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	Financial resources available	70% of the required staff are recruited	Recruitment list
	Farmers are equipped with improved seeds and fertilizers	80% of the seeds cultivated by farmers are improved	Field observations	Adoption by farmers	More than 60% of farmers embrace the use of improved seeds	Farmer registration lists
	Individual farmers increase the use of compost manure	60% of farmers adopt the use of compost manure	Field observation	Farmer collaboration	More than 60% actually use organic manure	Field observation
	Various techniques to control pests and diseases are developed and mastered by the farmers	Pests and epidemics are reduced to less than 20% present prevalence rate	Field observation MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	Farmer collaboration	80% of farmers actually employ pest control techniques	Field observation

<b>Activities:</b>	<b>Estimates</b>
1.1 Creation, construction and equipment of an agricultural posts each in the 30 villages of the council area	30.000.000
1.2 Construction of the delegation of agriculture in Benakuma	1.000.000
1.3 Creation of a multipurpose Agricultural training centre in Benakuma	1.000.000
2.1 provision of 80 tons of improved seeds to maize farmers during the first year	27.000.000
2.2 provision of 150 tons of improved groundnut seeds to farmers during the first year	60.000.000
2.3 Provision of 200 tons of improved cocoa seeds to farmers during the first year	20.000.000
2.5 Provision of 5 tons of rice seeds to rice farmers during the first year	2.050.000

### 5.28: Logical Framework Forestry and Wildlife

STRATEGY: The Development Of Forestry And Wildlife Resources		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 forest resources within Benakuma Council area	Forest resources are increased by 25% by 2035	Annual report from sub divisional delegation of forestry	Proper collaboration with the local population	Number of turn outs in meetings	Attendance sheets and minutes
Specific objectives	To prevent illegal hunting in the forest	90% of poachers have acquired hunting formalities by 2035	Annual report from sub divisional delegation of forestry	Proper collaboration with the local population	Number of turnouts in meetings	Attendance lists
	Prevent over exploitation of timber and non timber forest products	90% of timber and non timber products are exploited within the norms of the regulation by 2035	Field observations Annual report from sub divisional delegation of forestry	Proper collaboration with the local population	Number of turnouts in meetings	Attendance lists
	Promote rational management of natural resources	90% of activities practised in the forest are sustainable by 2035	Annual report from sub divisional delegation of forestry	Proper collaboration with the local population	Number of turnouts in meetings	Attendance lists
Results	Hunting is regulated	90% of the threatened wildlife species like the Bannerman's Turaco and chimpanzee are protected	Annual report from sub divisional delegation of forestry Hunting permits	Permits are issued in accordance with the regulations	Number of permits issued	MINFOF permit register
	Timber and non timber forest products are	90% of hunters have permits and respect the norms in place	Sector's annual reports	-Permits are issued in accordance with the regulations	Number of permits	MINFOF permit register

	harvested following regulations			-decentralised authorities have total power to implement laws		
	Forest activities are sustainably managed	Forest land areas are increased by 10% by 2015 Inventory and reforestation of menchum valley forest with 10.000 trees	Annual report from sub divisional delegation of forestry	Proper collaboration from the local population	Number of turnouts in meetings	Attendance lists in Minutes
<b>Activities:</b>					<b>Estimates</b>	
1.1 Implementation of the regulatory measures (Purchase of 03 Motor Bikes and employment of 03 Forestry Technicians)					30.000.000	
2.1 Sensitisation of exploiters of timber & NTFP					1.500.000	
2.2 Issue of exploitation permits					6.000.000	
2.3 Implementation of regulatory rules (use of same equipment and personnel as in 1.3 above)					30.000.000	
2.4 Education and sensitisation on					3.000.000	
2.5 3.1Sensitisation on forest management					50.000.000	
3.2 Implementation of a regulatory mechanism (Regeneration and creation of forest units)					3.000.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 5.29: Logical Framework Labour and Social Security

STRATEGY: Consolidate Achievement and Extend Social Security Coverage		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 conditions of workers and pensioners within Benakuma Council area by 2035	90 % of workers and pensioners in benakuma receive appropriate treatment by 2035	Labour and social security reports	Good labour/social policies implementations and follow up	Improved working conditions	Quarterly reports from the social security services
Specific objectives	Facilitate the payment procedures of pension dues in Benakuma Council area by 2035	90 % of pensioners in benakuma receive their dues immediately after work carrier	Pensioners' pay slips Labour and social security pay registers	Payment procedures and contracts are strictly followed	When pensioners receive their dues	Pay slips
	Promote the regular payments of workers' salaries in Benakuma Council area	95 % of workers in Benakuma are regularly paid at the end of every month	Workers' pay slips Workers' unions	Financial and economic stability	High purchasing power	Market receipts and records Investment receipts

	Creation of a social security centre in Benakuma by 2035 and workers' education	All workers and pensioners are directly paid in Benakuma by 2035	Pensioners and workers' payslips Workers' unions	Good sector strategy	Creation of centres at council level	Field observation Official investment gazette
	Ensure a clear specification of teams of contract and protection of workers and its implementation in Benakuma by 2035	95% of workers are notified before layoff All workers are protected by Industrial act	Workers' union records	Good sector policies	Implementation of texts	Periodic reports
	Ensure hygienic and safety conditions of workers	80% of workers work in good, hygienic and protective conditions	Field Observations, Health report, Office report	Collaboration for healthy working conditions of workers	Meeting between workers and employers	Periodic reports
Results	Pensioners in Benakuma receive their dues the first month after retirement	90% of retired workers receive their dues the first month after termination	Pensioners association in Santa	Payment procedure policies are implemented	Level of implementation	Periodic reports
	Workers salaries are regularly paid in Benakuma by 2035	All salary dues are paid at the end of every month	Pay slips Payment records of employers	Stable economic environment	High purchasing power	Market records
	Social security centre office created in Benakuma by 2035 and workers well trained	Workers and pensioners are paid their dues directly in Benakuma	Social security office Pay slips	Sector policies	Creation of a social security office at the council level	Field observation Official investment gazette
	Terms of contract of workers and employers in Benakuma are clearly specified and implemented	95% of workers get notified on time before layoff	Workers' union	Sector policies	Implementation of texts	Periodic reports
	Good and conducive working conditions for workers	80% of workers work in good, hygienic and protective conditions	Field Observations, Health report, Office report	Collaboration for healthy working conditions of workers	Meeting between workers and employers	Periodic reports
<b>Activities:</b> 1.1 Organisation and creation of a system in Benakuma to follow up pensioners' files 1.2 Setting up a policy for the payment of workers' salaries in Benakuma 1.3 Monitoring of the payment system 2.1 Application for the creation of a social security centre					<b>Estimates</b> 2.000.000 1.000.000 1.500.000 50.000.000	

Source:

Table 5.30: Logical Frame: Communication

<b>STRATEGY:</b> Creation of Telecentres, extension of TV, radio signals and tele-density and other means of communication: mails and mobile phones		<b>Indicator by level of strategy &amp; Source of Verification:</b>		<b>ASSUMPTIONS:</b>	<b>Indicators of Assumptions and sources of verification:</b>	
<b>LEVEL</b>	<b>FORMULATION</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>SOURCE OF VERIFICATION</b>		<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>SOURCE OF VERIFICATION</b>
GLOBAL VISION:	Extension of TV, radio signals, tele-density and other means of communication in Benakuma by 2035	Number of communication organs	Divisional delegation of communication	There is an increase in means of communication	increase in people using radio and TV	Divisional delegation of communication TV and Radio users
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: 1	Extension of TV and radio relay signal by at least 1 relay station	Number of communities served with radio and TV signals	Divisional delegation of communication	Available funds for communication sector.	Percentage increase in investment budget for communication -Council budget allocated to communication	-Divisional delegation of communication -Mayors report
Result 1	At least 1 relay station has been constructed	Number of relay station	Divisional delegation of communication	Administration follow up activities in the sector	Number of visit to relay station	Divisional delegation of communication
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: 2	Increase access to information by constructing and equipping a community radio to serve the council area	Number of communities served	Mayor's report -	Available funds for construction of radio	Council budget allocated for communication	Mayor's report
Result 2	1 community radio is constructed in Benakuma.	Number of people with radio sets	Mayors report	Population serve with radio service	Number people tuning to community radio Area network coverage	Station managers annual report -Mayors report
Activities					Estimates:	
1.1 Feasibility studies on relay signals					3.000.000	
1.2 creation and construction of a community radio in Benakuma					40.000.000	

### ***5.3. Spatial Planning of Priority Infrastructures***

The spatial planning of infrastructure development in the municipality has taken into consideration the most urgent needs of the population which include education, health, water and road infrastructure. An examination of the challenges, constraints, perspectives and the needs expressed in the 8 key social sectors confirms the fact education, health and road infrastructure constitute the most desperate needs of the population of the Benakuma municipality.



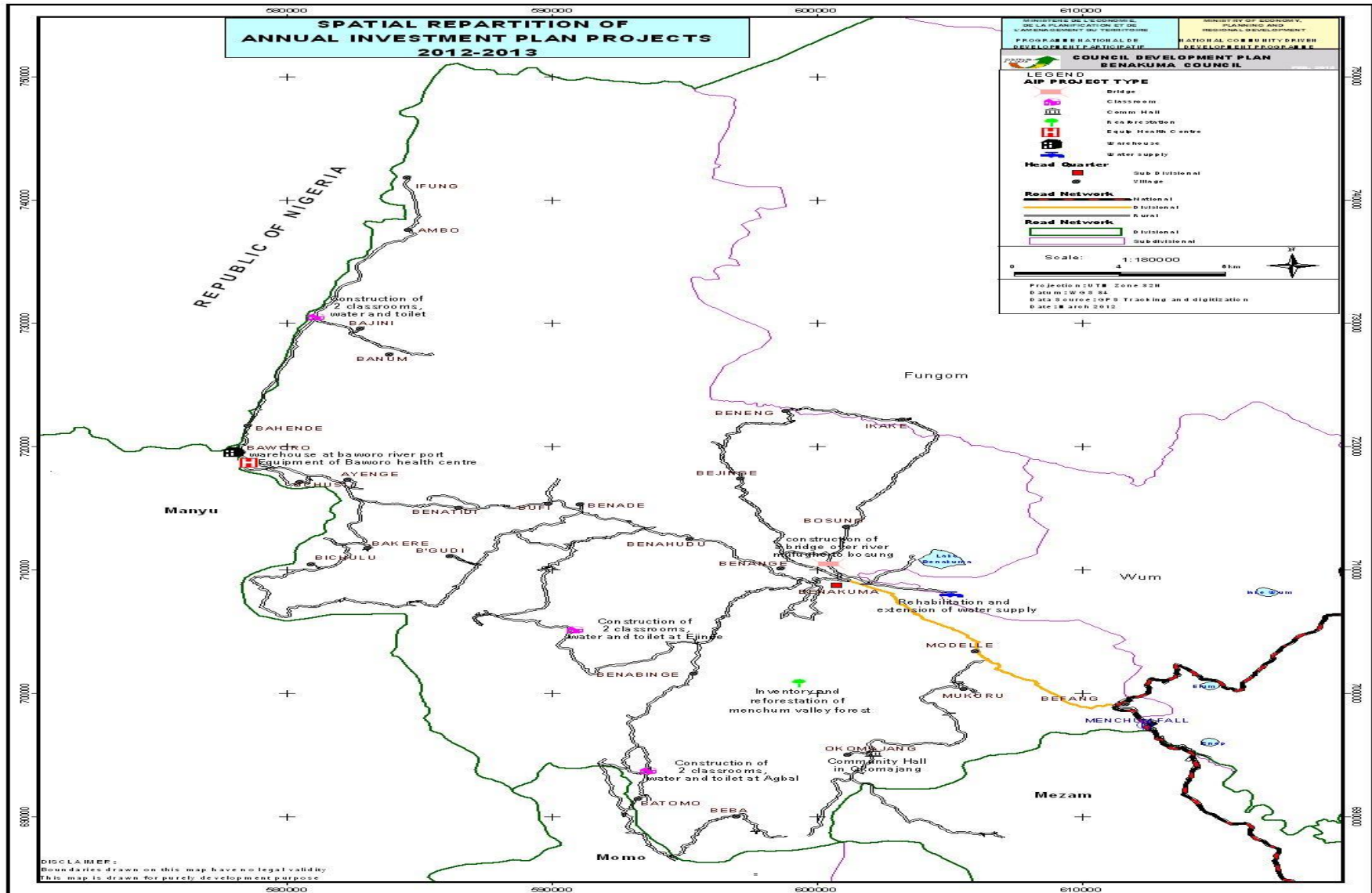


Figure 2: Spatial Map of Annual Investment Projectas in Benakuma Municipality 2012-2013

In the existing situation, the council is inadequately supplied in the key basic social infrastructures and the distribution of the present infrastructure is very uneven. As would be expected, schools in the urban space have a relatively better standard than those in the rural space. As one moves out to the rural space of the Council area, the standards are very poor. This is the case in communities like Ifung, Bakere, Bucheng, Muala, Kitundu, Akremesse, Ejende, Bafu, Benakuhu, Hill Top Bufi, Ozem, Mayi. In some cases, schools have been created and there is no single classroom to show for the existence. Such schools are either in an accommodation offered by a benefactor or in a make shif structure in the market. With regard to Secondary Education, the major challenge is to recruit sufficient teachers especially in the science section. These colleges are also short in infrastructure and basic equipment.

Table 5.31: Priority Projects in Basic and Secondary Education

S/N	Project Description	Project Location	Total Cost	Financing
<b>Priority School Projects in 2012 Financial YEear</b>				
1.	Construction and equipment of 1 block of 2 classrooms at G.S. Bajini	Bajini Village	16 000 000	PNDP, Beneficiary Contribution
2.	Extension of water supply from Bajini Hill to G.S. Bajini	G.S. Bajini	3 000 000	PNDP, Beneficiary Contribution
3.	Construction of a 3-compartment Toilette at G.S. Bajini	G.S. Bajini	2 000 000	PNDP, Beneficiary Contribution
4.	Construction and equipment of 1 block of 2 classrooms at G.S. Agbal	Agbal Village	16 000 000	PNDP, Beneficiary Contribution
5.	Construction of water supply system by gravity for G.S. Agbal	G.S. Agbal	3 000 000	PNDP, Beneficiary Contribution
6.	Construction of a 3-compartment Toilette at G.S. Bajini	G.S. Agbal	2 000 000	PNDP, Beneficiary Contribution
7.	Construction and equipment of 1 block of 2 classrooms at G.S.	Ejende Village	16 000 000	PNDP, Beneficiary Contribution

	Ejende			
8.	Construction of water supply system by gravity in G.S. Ejende	G.S. Ejende	3 000 000	PNDP, Beneficiary Contribution
9.	Construction of a 3-compartment Toilette at G.S. Ejende	G.S. Ejende	2 000 000	PNDP, Beneficiary Contribution
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>69 000 000</b>	
<b>Priority School Projects in 2013 Financial Year</b>				
1.	Construction of a block of 2 classrooms, water scheme and toilette at G.S. Buondong		18 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
2.	Construction of a block of 2 classrooms, water scheme and toilette at G.S. Benatidi	Benatidi	21 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
3.	Construction and equipment of a Science Block at GHS Benakuma	Benakuma City	30 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>69 000 000</b>	
<b>Priority School Projects in 2014 Financial Year</b>				
1.	Construction of a block of 2 classrooms, water scheme and toilette at G.S. Kitundu	Benagudi	21 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
2.	Construction of a block of 2 classrooms, water scheme and toilette at G.S. Bufi Valley	Bufi	21 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
3.	Construction of a block of 2 classrooms, water scheme and toilette at GTC Befang	Befang	21 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>63 000 000</b>	

Source: 2011 Field data collection

For road infrastructures, priority is given to roads in the Benakuma Urban Space, roads leading into the 30 villages and roads leading to major farmlands (farm-to-market roads)

Table 5.32: Priority road infrastructures and Bridges

S/N	Project Description	Project Location	Total Cost	Financing
<b>Priority Road Projects in 2012 Financial Year</b>				
1.	Construction of a bridge on River Mufughe		20 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
2.	Acquisition of road maintenance Equipment	Benakuma Urban Space	2 200 000	Council Internal Resources
<b>Priority Road Projects in 2013 Financial Year</b>				
1.	Construction of the road from Okomanjang to Batomo (20 Km)	Okomanjang Batomo	120 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
2.	Construction of Bridge linking Benakuma market to G.S. Benakuma	Benakuma	15 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
3.	Opening and Rehabilitation of roads in Benakuma urban town	Benakuma	15 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
<b>Priority Road Projects in 2014 financial year</b>				
1.	Construction of a hanging bridge at Benahundu	Benahundu	5 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>155 000 000</b>	

Source: 2011 Field data collection

1. Priority water projects are spread throughout the entire Council area. They include extension of water supply lines in Benakuma town, construction of water supply system in Bichulu village, the rehabilitation and extension of water supply in Mukuru and water schemes in certain government operated schools.

**Table 5.33: Priority water projects**

S/N	Project Description	Project Location	Total Cost	Financing
<b>Priority Water Projects in 2012 financial year</b>				
1.	Rehabilitation and extension of water supply in benakuma town	Benkuma city	30 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
2.	Construction of water scheme in Bichulu village	Bichulu village	30 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
3.	Rehabilitation and extension of water supply in Mukuru village	Mukuru village	16 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>76 000 000</b>	
<b>Priority Water Projects in 2013 financial year</b>				
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Priority Water Projects in 2014 financial year</b>				
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: 2011 Field data collection

Table 5.34: Priority projects in Health

S/N	Project Description	Project Location	Total Cost	Financing
<b>Priority Water Projects in 2012 financial year</b>				
1.	Equipment of Baworo health center with 1 microscope, 1 delivery bed and 5 patient beds	Baworo	6 000 000	PNDP
<b>Priority Water Projects in 2013 financial year</b>				
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Priority Water Projects in 2014 financial year</b>				
1.	Construction of Benabinge Health Center	Benabinge Village	50 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal

				Resources
2.	Creation and construction of new health centers at Ifung, Benagudi and Batomo	Ifung, Benagudi and Batomo	150 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
3.	Equipment of Benakuma Hospital with 1 ecography machine and 1 X-Ray Machine	Benakuma	75 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>281 000 000</b>	

Source: 2011 Field data collection

**Table 5.35: Other Priority Projects**

S/N	Project Description	Project Location	Total Cost	Financing
<b>Other Priority Projects in 2012 financial year</b>				
1.	Construction of Community hall at Okomanjang village	Okomanjang	15 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
2.	Organization of Annual Agric Show and Farmers' Festival	Benakuma municipality	5 000 000	Council Internal Resources
3.	Construction of Warehouse at Baworo River Port	Baworo	20 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
4.	Inventory and reforestation of Menchum Valley Community Forest		10 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
<b>Other Priority Projects in 2013 financial year</b>				
	Support to Vulnerable Population	Benakuma	5 000 000	Council Internal Resources
	Organization of Annual Agric Show and Farmers' Festival	Benakuma municipality	5 000 000	Council Internal Resources
<b>Other Priority Projects in 2014 financial year</b>				

	Construction of a Community Radio in Benakuma Municipality	Benakuma	40 000 000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>70 000 000</b>	

**Source: 2011 Field data collection**

#### ***5.4 Management of urban space***

Urban development and planning is a continuous process involving administrators, investors, developers, and of course the local inhabitants. In managing the Benakuma urban space, the following elements come into play, the built-up area and settlement, forest, agriculture (Farming and grazing), grassland, water bodies and other features. The urban space also forms the core of commercial activities in the municipality. Famous infrastructures include the main market, Motor Park, churches and institutions of learning. These infrastructures are widespread in the urban space with no specific plan on land use.

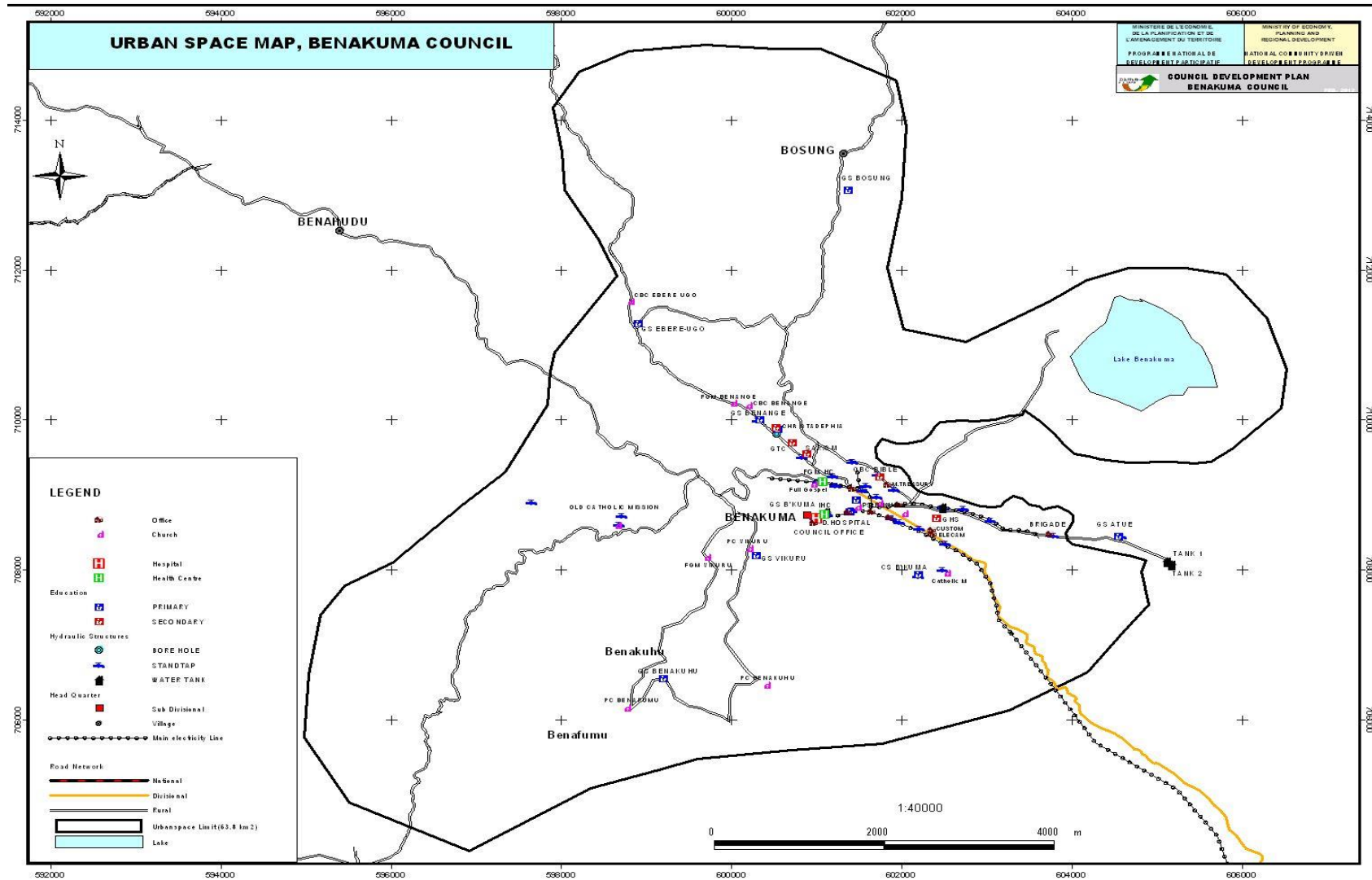


Figure 3: Urban Space Map of Benakuma Municipality



### 5.5 Land use plan and management of the council space

Spatial distribution of land use/land cover information and its changes in the municipality is desirable for development planning, management and monitoring of programs at local, regional and national level. This information does not only provide a better understanding of land utilisation aspects but also play a vital role in the formulation of policies and programs require for developmental planning. For ensuring sustainable development, it is necessary to monitor ongoing changes in land use/ land cover pattern for over a period of time.

The land use/ landcover for the Benakuma Council area are made up of 653 km<sup>2</sup>. This land is characteristically grassfield with patches of natural forests. Waste land also makes up an important percentage of the total land. Water bodies are abundant.

The landuse/ Landcover of the Council area is presented in the following table:

*Table 5.36: Landuse/ Land cover of the Benakuma Council area*

S.No	Class	Sub Class
1	Built up Land	Town Settlement
2		Village settlement
3	Agricultural land	Crop land
4		Fallow land
5		Plantation
6	Forest	montane forest
7		Sub montane forest
8		Community forest
11	Grass Land	Savannah
12		Woodland savanna
13	Others	Open land
14		barren Rocky
35		Sheet rocks
16		Degraded rocks
17		Swampy bush land
18		Marshy/ Swampy Land
19	Water bodies	Rivers/ Streams



The natural resources of the Council area, their location, usage, potential, user, management, tendency and problem/constraint are represented in table 34 below

Table 5.37: Consolidated Natural Resources and their Management

S/N	Natural resources	Location	Utilization / utilization	Problems	Potentials	Nature of exploitation	Management
1	<b>Forest</b>	Agebade, Baworo Hiil, Batende Hill	Local community for building, fuel wood, raw material for craftwork	-Inaccessibility -Bush fire -Poor farming methods	-Zone for hunting -Zone for collection NTFP. -Available timber species (Iroko, mahogany, sappele, etc).	Fairly exploitation	Limited control from Traditional council
2	<b>Rivers and streams</b>	River Bakere, Agebade, River Bakere, R. Baworo, Twin River, Ibioyu River, Asongonagene, Ukebotu, Badu Bajini, Manyimi, Bakere, Madzo, Batomo,	Local community. Used for domestic purposes.	-Lack of bridges. -Lack of equipment. -Inaccessibility	-Fishes, sand, stones	Under exploited	No management
3	<b>River sand</b>	River Bakere, Agebade, River Bakere, R. Baworo, Twin River, Ibioyu River, Asongonagene, Ukebotu, Badu Bajini, Manyimi, Bakere, Madzo, Batomo,	Local community for construction	-Inaccessibility -Lack of external market	-Used for building. -Can be commercialise	Under exploited	No management
4	<b>Stones</b>	Badu, Bajini, Batende,	Locally exploited for construction	-Inaccessibility	-Can be commercialised	Under exploited	No management



5	<b>Land</b>	Abundant	Locally for cultivation, settlement	-Boundary disputes. -Infertility	-Fertile soil -Diverse crops that do well	Fairly exploited	Traditional council and chief
6	<b>NTFP</b>	Batende, Baworo, Bakere, Noype, City Hills, Benakuma, Agebade	Local community For consumption and commercialised	-Inaccessibility -Bush fire -Limited market	-Huge economic potential for the community	Fairly exploited	No management.
7.	<b>Diamond</b>	Mt. Ethiophy	Unexploited	-Site Inaccessible	-Huge economic potential. -Source of employment	Unexploited	No control or management in place
8.	<b>Petroleum</b>	Eti-Kimbambe	Unexploited	- Site inaccessible	-Huge economic potential. -Source of employment	Unexploited	Limited control by traditional council

Table 5.38: Matrices' for Analyzing Land use Zoning: Problems, constraint, strength and potential

Zones	Charactristics	Actual use	Potentials	Constraints/problems	Accessibility and control
Zone for mixed cropping	Clayish soil – Ferralitic soil	Maize ,beans, rice, oil palms, groundnuts, Coffee, tubers vegetable, fruits	Cattle pasture reserves Open field	Reduced fertility, Soil erosion ; Presence of locusts and caterpillars and other leaves eaters; Existence of farmer/ grazer conflicts ; Flooding in certain zones Heavily leached	Inheritance; Tenancy
Pasture zone	Vegetation (trees, shrubs, grass)	Livestock (cattle, small ruminants), asses, horses)	Zone pending official Decision There is the presence of flora and shrubs within the savannahs areas.	Reduction of grazing land; Intrusion into cattle paths; Bush fires Farmer/Grazier conflict	Administration
Forest areas	Savannah shrubs	Zones for fuel wood exploitation, fishing, harvesting of medicinal plants (barks, roots ; Small scale hunting	Forest reserves ; Harvesting of medicinal plants and food items, small scale hunting	Uncontrolled bush fires; Illegal harvesting of fuel wood (deforestation) ; Bush fire burning down trees due to farming and hunting activities Farming by population and using bush fire as a means of clearing	Limited control by administration and traditional authorities
Water bodies/ Rivers	Water	Cattle drinking points Construction of houses; Domestic use; Fishing and Agriculture	Drinking and agricultural production	pollution Destruction of river banks Drying off of water leading to a drop in level of water level Population cutting down surrounding trees thus rendering the waterfall surroundings bear	Free access Limited control by Administration

Protected areas	Natural Forest	Sacred forest Water catchment sites Hunting Forest exploitation	Natural forest exist providing a high biodiversity Could be used for touristic sites Could be used for research Customary right offers local inhabitants to reap benefits Sponge or water reservoir for the communities	Threatened by farming and quest for more land for settlement Urbanisation is a great threat to the wildlife Some wildlife are threat to human	MINFOF Community Forest Management Institutions Traditional Authorities
Mineral resources	Laterite, Gravel and Stone Quarry	Road construction Construction of houses	Employ many youths Source of council revenue Exploited by inhabitants for their welfare and construction of houses	Could destabilise the environment Bring many unscrupulous people to the community for exploitation Poor access to the site Dangerous activity with possibility of causing some health hazards	Traditional Authorities and the council

## CHAPTER 6. OPERATIONAL PLANNING

### 6.1 Resource Mobilisation

To be effective and remembered by the electorate, the Mayor and his councillors need to make an inventory of the development projects that would improve on the land use, health, wealth and prosperity of his electorate and prioritize the realization of the projects. Secondly the Mayor needs to prepare a calendar on how to realize these projects in the course of his or her mandate.

The development of a calendar prompts the municipal executives to think of planning. Developing a plan of action should therefore be primordial in the activities of elected officials; if they have to execute their mission well and leave behind a good balance sheet and a legacy they wish to be remembered with.

This mobilisation of resources was aimed at:

- Impelling authorities and populations to mobilise resources for the realisation of projects especially those appearing in the Annual Investment Plan (AIP);
- Identifying and valorising the various funding sources at council level;
- Reinforcing the capabilities of communities as regards the search for funding and fund raising strategies.

The mobilisation had to do with the elaboration of a real partnership between the various actors, in order to create the basis for a good collaboration in the implementation of the plan.

The different sources of council income which could be available for investments for the year 2012 budgetary year include funds from the following partners and areas:

**Table 6.1: Resource Mobilization in Benakuma Council 2012**

SOURCE	AMOUNT
Local Collections (18 000 000 x 40%)	7 200 000
FEICOM (Council Additional Taxes (ACT)) : 150 000 000 x 40%	60 000 000
PNDP : 118 525 377 – 30 250 000	88 275 377
<b>Sub-Total : Resources Not Yet Allocated</b>	<b>155 475 377</b>

	African Development Bank (ADB)	32 800 000
	FEICOM Projects	48 000 000
	Public Investment Budget (PIB)	57 500 000
	<b>Sub-Total : Resources Already Allocated</b>	<b>138 300 000</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>294 275 377</b>
	Beneficiary Contribution : PNDP projects	5 350 000

### **6.2 Triennial planning of priority projects (including Marginalised population)**

During the workshop and for the purposes of planning the priority projects, the Benakuma council area was divided into three (03) zones as follows:

Table 6.2: Planning Zones in Benakuma Municipality

S/N	Zone	Constituent villages	No. of Villages	Remarks
1.	Baworo Area	Baworo, Ambo, Bajini, Bakere, Banum, Bichulu, Bufi, Ifung, Uchusi, Bosung, Bahende, Ayenge	12	
2.	Benakuma Area	Benakuma, Bejinge, Benakuhu, Benabinge, Benade, Benagudi, Benahundu, Benafumu, Benange, Benatidi, Beneng, Ikake	12	
3.	Beba-Befang	Batomo, Beba, Befang, Okomanjang, Mukuru, Modelle,	06	



PNDP beneficiary contributions were put up on a chart, discussed and validated as follows:

Table 6.3: Beneficiary Contributions

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Micro Project</b>	<b>Beneficiary Contribution (%)</b>
1.	Construction of Classrooms	10
2.	Construction of Health Infrastructure	10
3.	Water Projects	5
4.	Potable water projects	5
5.	Market Infrastructure	15
6.	Motor parks	15
7.	Roads	10
8.	School Manuals	0
9.	Drugs and Health Kits	0

**Table 6.4: The Triennial Plan for 2012-2014 in Benakuma Municipality**

Project ( or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Actors Involved	Year			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		12	13	14	Human	Material	Financial	
<b>Education</b>												
Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Bajini	Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S Bajini.	Feseability studies of Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	Site for construction is selected Contract is awarded Field visit by the contractor.	2 classrooms are constructed in G.S Bajini, Reception ceremony at the campus.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP	x			Technicians Labourers Carpenters Bricklayers.	Cement Zinc Stones Sand planks	16,000,000	-PNDP -Community contribution. -Council budget
Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Agbal	Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S Agbal	Feseability studies of Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	Site for construction is selected Contract is awarded Field visit by the contractor.	2 classrooms are constructed in G.S Agbal, Reception ceremony at the campus.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP	x			Technicians Labourers Carpenters Bricklayers.	Cement Zinc Stones Sand planks	16,000,000	-PNDP -Community contribution. -Council budget
Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Ejende	Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S Ejende.	Feseability studies of Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	Site for construction is selected Contract is awarded Field visit by the contractor.	2 classrooms are constructed in G.S Ejende, Reception ceremony at the campus.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP	x			Technicians Labourers Carpenters Bricklayers.	Cement Zinc Stones Sand planks	16,000,000	-PNDP -Community contribution. -Council budget
Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms and water points and toilettes at GS Buondong	Construction of 2 classrooms, water points and toilettes at G.S Buondong	Feseability studies of Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	Site for construction is selected Contract is awarded Field visit by the contractor.	2 classrooms are constructed in G.S Buondong, Reception ceremony at the campus.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP		x		Technicians Labourers Carpenters Bricklayers.	Cement Zinc Stones Sand planks	18,000,000	-Community contribution. -Council budget
Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms and water points and toilettes at GS Benatidi	Construction of 2 classrooms, water points and toilettes at G.S Benatidi	Feseability studies of Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	Site for construction is selected Contract is awarded Field visit by the contractor.	2 classrooms are constructed in G.S Benatidi, Reception ceremony at the campus.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP		x		Technicians Labourers Carpenters Bricklayers.	Cement Zinc Stones Sand planks	21,000,000	-Community contribution. -Council budget

Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms and water points and toilettes at GS Kitundu	Construction of 2 classrooms, water points and toilettes at G.S Kitundu	Feseability studies of Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	Site for construction is selected. Contract is awarded. Field visit by the contractor.	2 classrooms are constructed in G.S Kitundu, Reception ceremony at the campus.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP			x	Technicians Labourers Carpenters Bricklayers.	Cement Zinc Stones Sand planks	21,000,000	-Community contribution. -Council budget
Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms and water points and toilettes at GS Bufi Valley	Construction of 2 classrooms, water points and toilettes at G.S Bufi Valley	Feseability studies of Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	Site for construction is selected. Contract is awarded. Field visit by the contractor.	2 classrooms are constructed in G.S Bufi Valley, Reception ceremony at the campus.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP			x	Technicians Labourers Carpenters Bricklayers.	Cement Zinc Stones Sand planks	21,000,000	-Community contribution. -Council budget
Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms and water points and toilettes at GTC Befang	Construction of 2 classrooms, water points and toilettes at GTC Befang	Feseability studies of Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	Site for construction is selected. Contract is awarded. Field visit by the contractor.	2 classrooms are constructed in GTC Befang, Reception ceremony at the campus.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP			x	Technicians Labourers Carpenters Bricklayers.	Cement Zinc Stones Sand planks	21,000,000	-Community contribution. -Council budget
Construction and equipment of science block at GHS Benakuma	Construction and equipment of science block at GHS Benakuma	Feseability studies of Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	Site for construction is selected. Contract is awarded. Field visit by the contractor.	Science block constructed and equipped at GHS Benakuma, Reception ceremony at the campus.	CFC MINESEC MINEPAT SDO PNDP			x	Technicians Labourers Carpenters Bricklayers.	Cement Zinc Stones Sand planks	18,000,000	-PNDP -Community contribution. -Council budget
Construction of 1 toilet of 3 compartments in GS Bajini	1 toilet of 3 compartments is constructed in GS Bajini	Construction of a toilet of 3 compartments	Constructed toilet	Toilet completed	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP			x	Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	2 000 000	-PNDP -Community contribution. -Council budget
Construction of 1 toilet of 3 compartments in GS Agbal	1 toilet of 3 compartments is constructed in GS Agbal	Construction of a toilet of 3 compartments	Constructed toilet	Toilet completed	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP			x	Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	2 000 000	-PNDP -Community contribution. -Council budget
Construction of 1 toilet of 3 compartments in GS Ejende	1 toilet of 3 compartments is constructed in GS Ejende	Construction of a toilet of 3 compartments	Constructed toilet	Toilet completed	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP			x	Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	2 000 000	-PNDP -Community contribution. -Council budget

Construction of a school water scheme in GS Bajini	A water scheme is constructed at GS Bajini	Construction of a water scheme at GS bajini	Constructed water scheme	Water scheme completed	CFC, MINEE MINEPAT SDO PNDP	x		Builders. Plumbers Unskilled labourers.	Stones Planks Sand Cement concrete	3 000 000	-PNDP -Community contribution. -Council budget
Construction of a school water scheme in GS Agbal	A water scheme is constructed at GS Agbal	Construction of a water scheme at GS Agbal	Constructed water scheme	Water scheme completed	CFC, MINEE MINEPAT SDO PNDP	x		Builders. Plumbers Unskilled labourers.	Stones Planks Sand Cement concrete	3 000 000	-PNDP -Community contribution. -Council budget
Construction of a school water scheme in GS Ejende	A water scheme is constructed at GS Ejende	Construction of a water scheme at GS Ejende	Constructed water scheme	Water scheme completed	CFC, MINEE MINEPAT SDO PNDP	x		Builders. Plumbers Unskilled labourers.	Stones Planks Sand Cement concrete	3 000 000	-PNDP -Community contribution. -Council budget
<b>Sub total</b>										<b>303,900,000</b>	
<b>Public Works</b>											
Rehabilitation of 30km of roads in Benakuma city.	The main roads in Benakuma town are rehabilitated	Feseability studies Mobilisation of community support. Requitment of a contractor.	30km of roads rehabilitated within the urban space.	-main street from 3 corners to DO's Office (4km) -Old council office to 3 corners(600m) -Ubuhe to katchundu through the new catholic mission (see list of all 23 streets attached)	CFC MINTP MINEPAT SDO MAYOR	x		Terrestrial Surveyors Engineers Technicians	-Buldozer - Compactor Grader Front-end loader	15,000,000	-CAC -PIB.
Construction of the Osungu-Waishi Bridge	The Osungu-Waishi Bridge is constructed	Feseability studies Mobilisation of community support. Requitment of a contractor.	Osungu-Waishi Bridge is constructed within the Benakuma urban space	Osungu-Waishi Bridge completed	CFC MINTP MINEPAT SDO MAYOR	x		Builders. Plumbers Unskilled labourers.	Stones Planks Sand Cement concrete	10 000 000	-Community contribution. -Council budget
Acquisition of small equipment for road maintenance	Small equipment are acquired for road maintenance	Acquisition of small equipment for road maintenance	Small equipment are acquired for road maintenance	Equipment acquired	CFC	x				2 200 000	Council budget
Construction of a bridge on the river Mufughe	A bridge is constructed over the river Mufughe	Feseability studies Mobilisation of community support. Requitment of a contractor.	A Bridge is constructed over river Mufughe	River Mufughe bridge completed	CFC MINTP MINEPAT SDO MAYOR	x		Builders. Plumbers Unskilled labourers.	Stones Planks Sand Cement concrete	20 000 000	-CAC -PIB -Council budget

Construction of a bridge linking Benakuma market to GS Benakuma	A bridge is constructed to link Benakuma market to GS Benakuma	Feseability studies Mobilisation of community support. Reqrutment of a contractor.	The bridge linking Benakuma market to GS Benakuma is constructed within the Benakuma urban space	Bridge liking Benakuma market and GS Benakuma is completed	CFC MINTP MINEPAT SDO MAYOR		x			Builders. Plumbers Unskilled labourers.	Stones Planks Sand Cement concrete	15 000 000	-CAC -PIB -Council budget
Construction of a road from Okomanjang to Batomo (120 Km)	A road is constructed from Okomanjang to Batomo (120 Km)	Feseability studies Mobilisation of community support. Reqrutment of a contractor.	The Okomanjang to Batomo road (120 Km) is constructed within the Benakuma municipality	Okomanjang to Batomo road completed	CFC MINTP MINEPAT SDO MAYOR			x		Builders. Plumbers Unskilled labourers.	Stones Planks Sand Cement concrete	120 000 000	-CAC -PIB -Council budget
Construction of a hanging bridge at Benahundu	A hanging bridge is constructed at Benahundu	Feseability studies Mobilisation of community support. Reqrutment of a contractor.	The Benahundu hanging bridge is constructed within the Benakuma municipality	Benahundu hanging bridge is completed	CFC MINTP MINEPAT SDO MAYOR			x		Builders. Plumbers Unskilled labourers.	Stones Planks Sand Cement concrete	5 000 000	-CAC -PIB -Council budget
<b>Sub total</b>												<b>45,500,000</b>	

## CULTURE

Construction of a Community hall at Okomanjang village	A community hall is constructed at Okomanjang village	Feseability studies Mobilisation of community support. Reqrutment of a contractor.	The Okomanjang to Batomo community hall is constructed within the Benakuma municipality	Okomanjang community hall completed	CFC MINCULT MINEPAT SDO MAYOR		x			Builders. Plumbers Unskilled labourers.	Stones Planks Sand Cement concrete	15 000 000	-CAC -PIB -Council budget

## Agriculture

Organization of annual agric show and farmers' festival	Annual Agric show and farmers' festival are organized around November 2012 each year	Purchase of prizes and preparation of logistics for the agric show and farmers' festival	Prizes are acquired and logistical arrangements made for the agric show and farmers' festival	Prizes available and logistical arrangements in order	MINADER MINEPIA SDO MAYOR CFC		x	x	x			15,000,000	Council Budget
<b>Sub total</b>												<b>15 000 000</b>	

## WATER AND ENERGY.

Project ( or Micro Project)	Expected Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Actors Involved	Year			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		12	13	14	Human	Material	Financial	
Rehabilitation of Water Catchment and Extension of water supply to Benakuma City	Water catchment is rehabilitated and water supply extended to Benakuma town	Contract award process. Award of contract for construction of catchment and extension of the water supply to Benakuma town	Call for tender file Contractor selected	Publication of tender Signed contract. Rate of realisation Water flowing from 150 new stand taps	CFC MINE E VFC	x			Engineers Community labour	Sand Stones Cement Rods. concrete	30 000 000	-PNDP -Community contribution. -Council budget.
Construction of Water Scheme in Bichulu Village	Water scheme is constructed in Bichulu village	Contract award process Award of contract for construction of water scheme in Bichulu village	Call for tender file Contractor selected Water scheme is constructed in Bichulu village	Publication of tender Signed contract Rate of realisation Water flowing from new stand taps	CFC MINE E VFC		x		Engineers Community labour	Sand Stones Cement Rods. concrete	30,000,000	Community Contribution, Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
Rehabilitation of Water Catchment and Extension of water supply in Mukuru Village	Award of contract for construction of catchment and extension in Mukuru village	Contract award process	Call for tender Contract selected Catchment is constructed and Water is extended to at least 15 stand taps in Mukuru Village	Signed contract	CFC MINE E VFC		x		Engineers Community labour	Sand Stones Cement Rods. concrete	16 000 000	Community Contribution, Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
<b>Sub total</b>											<b>76 000 000</b>	

Project ( or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Actors Involved	Year			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		12	13	14	Human	Material	Financial	
<b>HEALTH</b>												
Equipment of Baworo Integrated Health Center with 1 microscope, 1 delivery bed and 5 patients' beds	Equipment of Baworo IHC with 1 microscope, 1 delivery bed and 5 patients' beds	Award of contract for the supply of 1 microscope, 1 delivery bed and 5 patients' beds to Baworo IHC	Call for tender Contract selected 1 microscope, 1 delivery bed and 5 patients' beds supplied to Baworo IHC	1 microscope, 1 delivery bed and 5 patients' beds to Baworo IHC	CFC MINSANTE MINEPAT SDO PNDP	x					6,000,000	PNDP
Equipment of Benakuma Hospital with 1 ecography machine and 1 X-Ray Machine	Equipment of Benakuma Hospital with 1 ecography machine and 1 X-Ray Machine	Award of contract for the supply of 1 ecography machine and 1 X-Ray Machine to Benakuma Hospital	Call for tender Contract selected 1 ecography machine and 1 X-Ray Machine to Benakuma Hospital	1 ecography machine and 1 X-Ray Machine to Benakuma Hospital	CFC MINSANTE MINEPAT SDO PNDP			x			75,000,000	-PIB -CAC -Council budget
Construction of the Benabinge Health Center	Construction of Health Center in Benabinge Village	Feseability studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	Site for construction is selected Contract is awarded Field visit by the contractor.	Health center is constructed at Benabinge, Reception ceremony at the IHC.	CFC MINSANTE MINEPAT SDO			x	Technicians Labourers Carpenters Bricklayers.	Cement Zinc Stones Sand planks	50,000,000	-PIB -Community contribution. -Council budget
Creation and Construction of the Ifung Health Center	Creation and Construction of Health Center in Ifung Village	Feseability studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	Site for construction is selected Contract is awarded Field visit by the contractor.	Health center is constructed at Ifung, Reception ceremony at the IHC.	CFC MINSANTE MINEPAT SDO			x	Technicians Labourers Carpenters Bricklayers.	Cement Zinc Stones Sand planks	50,000,000	-PIB -Community contribution. -Council budget
Creation and Construction of the Benagudi Health Center	Creation and Construction of Health Center in Benagudi Village	Feseability studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	Site for construction is selected Contract is awarded Field visit by the contractor.	Health center is constructed at Benagudi, Reception ceremony at the IHC.	CFC MINSANTE MINEPAT SDO			x	Technicians Labourers Carpenters Bricklayers.	Cement Zinc Stones Sand planks	50,000,000	-PIB -Community contribution. -Council budget
Creation and Construction of the Batomo Health Center	Creation and Construction of Health Center in Batomo Village	Feseability studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	Site for construction is selected Contract is awarded Field visit by the contractor.	Health center is constructed at Batomo, Reception ceremony at the IHC.	CFC MINSANTE MINEPAT SDO			x	Technicians Labourers Carpenters Bricklayers.	Cement Zinc Stones Sand planks	50,000,000	-PIB -Community contribution. -Council budget

<b>TRANSPORT</b>												
Project ( or Micro Project)	Expected Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Actors Involved	Year			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		12	13	14	Human	Material	Financial	
Construction of Warehouse at Baworo River Port	Warehouse is constructed at Baworo river port	Contract award process Award of contract for construction of warehouse at Baworo river port	Call for tender file Contractor selected Warehouse is constructed at Baworo river port	Publication of tender Signed contract Rate of realisation Traders goods kept in safe custody at Baworo river port and council increases revenue	CFC MINTRAN SPORT MAYOR SDO MINEPAT	x			Engineers Community labour	Sand Stones Cement Rods. concrete	20,000,000	Community Contribution , Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
<b>Sub total</b>											<b>20 000 000</b>	
<b>Forestry and Wild Life</b>												
Inventory and Reafforestation of the Menchum Valley Community Forest	10 000 trees planted in the Menchum Valley Community forest	Selection of tree species Form a work team Planning with MINEP Community mobilisation	Calendar of activity is agreed. Trees are acquired.	Tree nurseries are stationed at the council office.	MINEP CFC VFC	x			Tree farmers. Environmentalists.	Digging tools. Vehicles for movement.	10,000,000	Apply for funding.



COMMUNICATION												
Project ( or Micro Project)	Expected Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Actors Involved	Year			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		12	13	14	Human	Material	Financial	
Construction of a Community Radio in Benakuma Municipality	Community Radio goes operational in Benakuma municipality	Contract award process Award of contract for construction of community radio	Call for tender file Contractor selected Community radio is constructed in Benakuma municipality	Publication of tender Signed contract Rate of realisation Inhabitants of Benakuma municipality start listening to local information	CFC MINCOM MAYOR SDO MINEPAT			x	Engineers	Specialized equipment	40,000,000	Additional Council Taxes, PIB and Council Internal Resources
<b>Sub total</b>											<b>40 000 000</b>	

### **6.3 The Annual Investment Plan.**

The Council Annual Investment Plan (AIP) is a document that presents the council's plan of work to be realized, when and how much is allocated to each aspect or project for that fiscal year. For the Benakumacouncil the AIP has an investment plan of priority projects and an operational plan for the vulnerable population

#### **6.3.1 Annual Investment Plan of priority projects.**

The AIP of priority projects is present in 10 sectors as shown in table 36 below;

Table 6.5: The annual investment plan (AIP) of priority projects

Project (or Micro Project)	Expected Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Actors Involved	Schedule in quarters of a year				Resources				Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		1	2	3	4	Human	Material	Financial		
												PNDP	Beneficiary	
<b>Basic Education</b>														
Construction of 01 Block of 02 Classrooms at GS Bajini	02 primary school classrooms are constructed in GS Bajini	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tender Board CFC		x							-Council budget
		Award of contract for construction of building	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEPAT		x							-Council budget
		Execution of the Contract	2 Classrooms in G.S. Bajini are constructed	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		x	x	x			14.400.000	1.600.000	-PNDP -Community contribution
		Reception of classrooms building	Available new classrooms	Keys of the building	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP				x					
Construction of a 3-compartment toilette at GS Bajini	Toilets are constructed in GS Bajini	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board		x							-Council budget
		Award of contract for construction of toilet	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEPAT		x							-Council budget
		Execution of the Contract	Toilets are constructed in GS Bajini	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		x	x	x			1 800 000	200 000	-PNDP
		Reception of toilets	Available new toilets	Keys of the building	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP				x					
Extension of water supply from Bajini hill to GS Bajini	Water is extended to GS Bajini	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board		x							-Council budget
		Award of contract for extension of water scheme	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEE		x							-Council budget
		Execution of the Contract	Water is extended to GS Bajini	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor			x	x			2 850 000	150.000	-PNDP -Community contribution



Ejende		Execution of the Contract	2 Classrooms in G.S. Ejende are constructed	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		x	x	x			14.400.000	1.600.000	-PNDP -Community contribution
		Reception of classrooms building	Available new classrooms	Keys of the building	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP					x				
Construction of a 3-compartment toilette at GS Ejende	Toilets are constructed in GS Ejende	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board									-Council budget
		Award of contract for construction of toilet	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEPAT									-Council budget
		Execution of the Contract	Toilets are constructed in GS Ejende	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		x	x	x			1 800 000	200 000	-PNDP
		Reception of toilets	Available new toilets	Keys of the building	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP					x				
Construction of water supply at GS Ejende	Water is extended to GS Ejende	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board		x							-Council budget
		Award of contract for extension of water scheme	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEE		x							-Council budget
		Execution of the Contract	Water scheme is constructed in GS Ejende	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor				x	x		2 850 000	150.000	-PNDP -Community contribution
		Reception of water project	New stand taps available	Water flowing from new stand taps	MINEE MINEPAT PNDP					x				
<b>Water</b>														
Construction of Water Catchments, Storage Tanks and Extension of water to neighbourhoods in the Benakuma city	1. Water is extended to at least 150 stand taps in Benakuma town	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board		x							-Council budget
		Award of contract for extension of Benakuma water scheme	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEE		x							-Council budget
		Execution of the Contract	Water is extended to at least 150 stand taps in Benakuma town	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor				x	x		28.500.000	1.500.000	-PNDP -Community contribution

<b>Public Health</b>													
Equipment of the Baworo Integrated health Center (IHC) with 1 microscope, 1 delivery bed and 5 patient beds	1.One microscope, one delivery bed and 5 patient beds supplied to Baworo IHC	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board							-Council budget	
		Award of contract for supply of 1 microscope, 1 delivery bed and 5 patient beds to Baworo IHC	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEPAT							-Council budget	
		Execution of the Contract	1 microscope, 1 delivery bed and 5 patient beds supplied to Baworo IHC	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		x	x	x		6 000 000	-PNDP	
		Reception of 1 microscope, 1 delivery bed and 5 patient beds to Baworo IHC	Available and new: 1 microscope, 1 delivery bed and 5 patient beds in Baworo IHC	Ownership documents	DMO Nurse I/C MINEPAT MINSANTE				x			-Council budget	
<b>Public Works</b>													
Acquisition of small equipment for road maintenance	Small equipment are acquired for road maintenance	Acquisition of small equipment for road maintenance	Small equipment are acquired for road maintenance	Equipment acquired	CFC		x	x	x			2.200.000	PIB
Construction of a bridge on the river Mufughe	A bridge is constructed over the river Mufughe	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board								-Council budget
		Award of contract for construction of bridge over the river Mufughe	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC MAYOR DD MINEPAT DD MINTP								-Council budget
		Execution of the Contract	Bridge is constructed over the river Mufughe	Rate of realisation	CFC MAYOR DD MINEPAT DD MINTP		x	x	x		20.000.000	-Council Budget	

<b>TRANSPORT</b>													
Construction of a warehouse at Baworo river port	A warehouse is constructed at the Baworo river port	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board							-Council budget	
		Award of contract for Construction of a warehouse at Baworo river port	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC MAYOR DD MINEPAT DD MINTRANSPORT SDO							-Council budget	
		Execution of the Contract	Warehouse is constructed at the Baworo river port	Rate of realisation	CFC MAYOR DD MINEPAT DD MINTRANSPORT SDO		x	x	x			20.000.000	-Council Budget
<b>Culture</b>													
Construction of a Community Hall in Okomanjang	A Community Hall is constructed in Okomanjang	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board							-Council budget	
		Award of contract for construction of a community hall	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEPAT MINCULT							-Council budget	
		Execution of the Contract	Community Hall is constructed in Okomanjang	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		x	x	x			15.000.000	-PIB
		Reception of the community hall	Available new community hall	Keys of the toilets	MINCULT MINEPAT CFC				x				-Council budget

Project ( or Micro Project)	Expected Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Actors Involved	Schedule in quarters of a year				Resources				Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		1	2	3	4	Human	Material	Financial		
												PNDP	Beneficiary	
<b>AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>														
Organization of Annual Agric show and Farmers' Festival	Annual Agric show and farmers' festival is organized in November 2012	Purchase of prizes and preparation of logistics for the agric show and farmers' festival	Prizes are acquired and logistical arrangements made for the agric show and farmers' festival	Prizes available and logistical arrangements in order	MINADER MINEPIA SDO MAYOR CFC				x				5.000.000	-Council budget
<b>FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE</b>														
Inventory and planting of 10 000 trees in the Menchum Valley Community forest	An inventory of the Menchum Valley Community forest is made and 10 000 trees planted	Reafforestation of the menchum Valley Community Forest	The menchum Community Forest is reafforested	10 000 trees planted in the Menchum Valley Community Forest	The Mayor CFC CDO			x	x	x			10.000.000	Apply for Funding

### 6.3.2 Operational Plan for Vulnerable Population

The Benakumacouncil has the Mbororo community living in communities separate from mainsream communities and often lacking basic necessities. This plan considered some basic necessities for them in Njong, Mbei and Mesaw.

Table 6.6: Operational plan for the Vulnerable population in Benakuma Council

Project ( or Micro Project)	Expected Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Actors Involved	Schedule in quarters of a year				Resources				Sources of Finance		
			Product	Indicator		1	2	3	4	Human	Material	Financial				
												PNDP	Beneficiary			
<b>Water</b>																
Rehabilitation of Catchment and extension of Benakuma water supply to Haussa Quarters in Benakuma City	Benakuma Water catchment is rehabilitaed and water extended to the haussa quarters	Contract award process	Water is flowing in stand taps in Haussa quarters	Water flowing from new and all taps	MINEE MINEPAT PNDP				x						-Council budget	
		Award of contract for construction of catchment and extension to Fulani Quarter.	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board		x									-Council budget
		Execution of the Contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEE		x					4 750 000	250 000			-Council budget
		Reception of water Project	Catchment is rehabilitated and Water is extended to at least 5 stand taps in haussa Quarter.	Rate realisation of	CFC Contractor			x	x							
<b>Grand Total</b>											<b>4 750 000</b>	<b>250 000</b>				



## 6.4 Socio-environmental management framework of the triennial investment plan of the Benakumacouncil

### Simplified Environmental Management Framework of the Triennial Plan of the Benakuma Council

Simplified environmental management framework of the Triennial investment Plan of the Benakuma Council consists of:

- The main potential impacts and Mitigation measures ;
- The Socio- environmental management plan.

#### 6.4.1 Main Potential impacts and Mitigation measures

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

**Table 6.7: Potential Socio- environmental impacts and Mitigation Measures**

<b>Micro project types contained in the Triennial Plan including site (localization) of the project</b>	<b>Potential socio-environmental impacts</b>	<b>Social-environmental mitigation measures</b>
<b><u>Micro projects dealing with the construction or rehabilitation of basic community infrastructure</u></b>	- Risks related to the acquisition of lands for the localization of the micro project	- Sensitize and inform the affected persons on the necessity of the site and the choice criteria. - Obtain Land donation attestation signed by the village chief and the proprietor of the site
-Construction of class rooms in GS Bajini, GS Agbal, GS Ajende, GS Buondong, GS Benatidi, GS Kitundu, GS Bufi, GTC Befang	- Conflicts related to the choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for site use	- Inform the affected persons ; - Census (Count the persons) / affected homes and evaluate their property. - Compensate affected persons in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms or clauses.
-Construction of latrines in GS Bajini, GS Agbal, GS Ajende, GS Buondong, GS Benatidi, GS Kitundu, GS Bufi	- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work.	- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish use rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
-Construction of 1 community hall in Okomanjang village	- Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	- Systematically avoid setting up works in sensitive zones such as ; swampy areas, sacred zones, rivers, parks and protected areas, used zones, mountain sides etc ;
-Construction 4 health centers in Benabinge, Ifung, Benagudi and Batomo		

<p>Villages</p> <p>-Construction and equipment of a Science Block at GHS Benakuma</p> <p>-Construction of Community Radio in Benakuma</p> <p>-Construction of 7 water points in GS Bajini, GS Agbal, GS Ajende, GS Benatidi, GS Kitundu, GS Bufi and GTC Befang</p> <p>-Construction of warehouse at Baworo River Port</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Erosion due to the use of borrowed pit or zones/ gravel quarry or sand and /or the excavation of the Project site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Restore the borrowed zones while respecting the natural sloping nature of the land.</li> <li>- Re-afforestation in the affected zones ;</li> <li>- Planting of grass (vegetative cover) in the affected zones ;</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impacts related to pollution due to waste oil from vehicles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use adapted engines and change filters regularly ;</li> <li>- Put in place engine oil reception tanks and get them returned to specialized enterprises.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and circulation of machines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Respect the project site security rules and regulations (wearing of masks, boots,)</li> <li>- Watering the works with water from a permanent water source.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Re-afforestation around the works.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The increase in the prevalence rate of STD/HIV/AIDS, and eventually on poaching</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs and HIV/AIDS, and on poaching through bill boards and meetings</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accident risks related to diverse movements and works</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Respect the distance between the road and the site.</li> <li>- Put project site sign boards;</li> <li>- Observe basic security rules (putting on the appropriate uniforms, speed limitation, etc.)</li> <li>- Ensure site security</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The increase of revenue within the micro project zone.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competition and transparency;</li> <li>- Favour the recruitment of the local population for mobilized labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques (HIMO). ;</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pollutions related to waste generated during the works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid depositing waste matter within the river channel ( at least keep 100m distance from the river)</li> <li>- - Deposit within the old borrowed zones</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impacts related to solid waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preview garbage cans for the evacuation of solid wastes</li> </ul>

	generated as a result of work.	which will be taken to be emptied ;
	-Impacts related to domestic wastes. (Used water, excreta, etc.)	-Preview a good drainage system especially for used water
	-Improvement in the access to basic services.	-Train the management committee on key issues including, maintenance and the management of works -Preview a water point to improve on the utilization of the work.
	-Floods and water stagnation risks around the work.	-Preview a simplified network for the purification of rain water, including its evacuation.
<b><u>Hydraulic projects/ Water Supply Projects</u></b>	<b>Potential Socio-environmental impacts</b>	<b>Socio-environmental mitigation measures</b>
-Rehabilitation and extension of water supply in Benakuma town	-Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization.	-Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria. -Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site.
-Construction of water scheme in Bichulu village	-Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of site.	-Inform affected persons; -Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property. -Compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms
-Construction and extension of water in Mukuru village	-Conflicts related to the use, and the non durability or fragility of the work	-Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish use rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms.
-Construction of 7 water points in GS Bajini, GS Agbal, GS Ajende, GS Benatidi, GS Kitundu, GS Bufi and GTC Befang	-Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	-Systematically avoid to localize or set up works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, River channels, protected parks, used zones, mountain sides, flanks of mountains, etc.
	-Pollution of water points either by phytosanitary products or latrines	-Forbid farming with phytosanitary products around the immediate borders of the site (maintain a distance of at least 300 metres)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintain latrines at least 50 m from the water point</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use adapted machines/ change filters</li> <li>- Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots)</li> <li>- Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Re-forestation beyond the works or come to a consensus as to a site to carry out the re-forestation exercise.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS and eventually on poaching.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accident risk emanating from the works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Put sign boards at the site;</li> <li>- Observe basic security rules (wearing the appropriate uniforms, speed limitation, etc.)</li> <li>- Ensure security at the site</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The increase of revenue within the micro-project zone.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Favour the recruitment of local labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques( HIMO)</li> <li>- Recruitment to be done on the basis of competency and transparency</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channels ( at least 100m distance from the river )</li> <li>- Deposit in old borrowed zones.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Floods and standing water risks around the works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Render secure water points by building a fence around; Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Perturbation of water quality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regular physico-chemical water treatment.</li> </ul>

<b><u>Interconnecting projects</u></b>	<b>Potential socio-environmental impacts</b>	<b>Socio-environmental Mitigation Measures</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintenance of 4 access roads in Benakuma Town</li> <li>- Construction of road from Okomanjang to Batomo (20 Km)</li> <li>- Construction of bridge over River Mufughe</li> <li>- Construction of bridge linking Benakuma market to GS Benakuma</li> <li>- Construction of Hanging bridge at Benahundu</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of electricity network from the Rain Gate to GTC Benakuma</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria.</li> <li>- Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of the site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property.</li> <li>- Compensate those affected in conformity with the involuntary displaced and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Putting in place a Micro Project ( MP) management committee including women and establish usage rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Systematically avoid to localize works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, water courses, protected parks, used zones, &amp; mountains sides, etc.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use adapted machines</li> <li>- Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots)</li> <li>- Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Re-afforestation around the works</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings.</li> <li>- Put bill boards for prevention.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accident risks related to works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Put site sign boards;</li> <li>- Observe basic security rules (the wearing of the</li> </ul>

		appropriate uniforms, speed limits, etc.)
	- The increase of revenues within the micro-project zone.	- The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competence and transparency ; - Favour the recruitment of local labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques (HIMO);
	- Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works	- Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel ( at least 100m distance from the river ) - Deposit the biodegradable part within old borrowed zones.
	- Floods and standing water risks around the works.	- Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
	- Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water around the work.	- Render secure water points by building a fence around; Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones
	- Risks of persons, and birds being electrocuted or fire hazards.	- Organize sensitization sessions for the direct beneficiary population. - Put in place protection boards right through the site line. - Install fire proofs around the works;
	- Noise or sound pollution by the noise generated by a functioning generator.	- Buying of generators endowed with anti-noise mechanisms ; - Secure the generator within a site equipped to that effect; - Avoid installing a generator in the midst of or near habitation or public services
<b><u>Natural Resource Management Projects</u></b>	<b><u>Potential socio-environmental impacts</u></b>	<b><u>Socio-environmental Mitigation measures</u></b>
- Exploitation of a quarry site at Modelle village - Exploitation of sand in the Menchum River - Control of erosion in all the	- Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization  - Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of the site.	- Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria. - Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site.  - Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property.

villages in Menchum Valley - Control of soil fertility rate in all the villages - Reforestation of the Menchum Valley Community Forest - Protection and conservation of water catchment site at Befang, Modelle, Benakuma, baworo bufi, bamba and mukuru villages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensate those affected in conformity with the involuntary displaced and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish usage rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms</li> </ul>
	Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Systematically avoid to localize works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, water courses, protected parks, used zones, &amp; mountains sides, etc.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use adapted machines</li> <li>- Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots)</li> <li>- Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Re-forestation around the works</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings.</li> <li>- Put bill boards for prevention.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accident risks related to works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Put site sign boards;</li> <li>- Observe basic security rules (the wearing of the appropriate uniforms, speed limits, etc.)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The increase of revenues within the micro-project zone.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competence and transparency ;</li> <li>- Favour the recruitment of local labour to be mobilized as well as labour intensive techniques (HIMO).;</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impacts related to waste matter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel ( at least 100m distance from the river )</li> </ul>	

	generated during the works	- Deposit the biodegradable part within old borrowed zones.
	- Floods and standing water risks around the works.	- Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
	- Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water around the work.	- Render secure water points by building a fence around; Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones
	- Noise or sound pollution by the noise generated by a functioning generator.	- Buying of generators endowed with anti-noise mechanisms ; - Secure the generator within a site equipped to that effect; - Avoid installing a generator in the midst of or near habitation or public services



#### 6.4.2. 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 6.8 : Simplified Socio – Environmental Plan

Environmental measures	Tasks	Actors to be put in place	Period	Follow up Actors	Cost	Observations
Recruitment of a Council Development officer/ Task or duty as a member of the steering Committee of the CDP		Council (Council Tender board)	2011 (March-May)	Municipal councilors ; PNDP	PM (Contract Award, Tender)	
Training of Council Development officer on environment issues and on the social and environmental management framework of the PNDP	Prepare the terms of Reference (ToR)	PNDP	2011-2012	Delegation MINEP ; Delegation MINAS ; PNDP ; Council	Incorporated into PNDP budget	
Use of socio –environmental Screening form for micro projects (during feasibility studies)		Consultant in-charge of feasibility studies for micro-projects	2011-2014	Delegation MINEP ; Delegation MINAS ; PNDP ; Municipal councilors; Council Development officer	PM (Contract Award, Tender)	Related cost should be included in the micro project conception cost.
Training of COMES (Council sessions extended to sector		PNDP, Council	2011-2012	Delegation MINEP ;	Incorporated into the PNDP	

ministries) on safeguards policies and on social and environmental aspects to be taken into consideration				Delegation MINAS ;	budget	
Provision to carry out simplified environmental impact studies	-Prepare the ToR ; - Make sure ToR is approved; - Recruit a consultant ; - Carry out the studies	PNDP, Council (municipal councilors)	2011-2014	Delegation MINEP ; Delegation MINAS ; PNDP; Council Development officer ; Municipal councilors	It cost at least 7millionsFCFA for a simplified study, and around 8 to 10 million FCFA for detailed study	In case of resettlement, the cost is to be borne by the Mayor.
Provision to compensate displaced persons		Council/ municipal councilors		-Council -MINDAF -MINAS	To be evaluated	The cost is to be borne by the Mayor
Follow up on the social and environmental management plan, the contractors ( entrepreneur) and also the environmental measures of projects retained	- Extraction of environmental measures of the MPs - Elaborate a follow up plan of the measures	Council Development officer/ Steering committee of the CDP	During Work execution 2011-2014	Delegation MINEP; MINAS; PND ; Municipal Councilors	Integrated within the council budget	
Respect of environmental clauses contained in the tender document and the micro project environmental measures.	-Include the clauses in the Tender document ; - Put operational the clause	-Council, PNDP  -Entrepreneurs or contractors		Delegation MINEP ; Council development officer ; Municipal Councilors	PM,( contract award - Integrated in the Micro-project cost)	

### 6.5 Contract Award Plan

The contract award plan of projects in the triennial investment plan which will be executed in the first year 2012 is as follows

Table 6.9: Contract Award for Benakuma

<b>COUNTRY: Republic of Cameroon</b>					-	-	-	<b>CONTRACT AWARD SCHEDULE</b>				
<b>PROJECT: National Community Driven Development Program</b>												
<b>Project</b>	<b>Elaboration of Request Financing</b>		<b>Elaboration of the Project Convention</b>		<b>Actors Involved</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Selection Method</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Preparation of Tender Documents</b>		<b>Call for Proposals</b>	
	<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>					<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>
Construction of 01 Block of 02 Classrooms at GS Bajini	02-5-12	30-5-12	1-6-12	7-6-12	CFC MINEDU B MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call for Tender	16,000,000	10-6-12	14-6-12	20-6-12	9-7-12
Construction of a 3-compartment toilette at GS Bajini	02-5-12	30-5-12	1-6-12	7-6-12	CFC MINEDU B MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call for Tender	3,000,000	10-6-12	14-6-12	20-6-12	9-7-12
Extension of water supply from Bajini hill to GS Bajini	02-5-12	30-5-12	1-6-12	7-6-12	CFC MINEDU B MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call for Tender	2,000,000	10-6-12	14-6-12	20-6-12	9-7-12
Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Agbal	02-5-12	30-5-12	1-6-12	7-6-12	CFC MINEDU B MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call for Tender	16,000,000	10-6-12	14-6-12	20-6-12	9-7-12
Construction of a 3-compartment toilette at GS Agbal	02-5-12	30-5-12	1-6-12	7-6-12	CFC MINEE MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call for Tender	3,000,000	10-6-12	14-6-12	20-6-12	9-7-12
Construction of water supply scheme by gravity at GS Agbal	02-5-12	30-5-12	1-6-12	7-6-12	CFC MINEE MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call for Tender	2,000,000	10-6-12	14-6-12	20-6-12	9-7-12
Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at GS Ejende	02-5-12	30-5-12	1-6-12	7-6-12	CFC MINEDU B MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call for Tender	16,000,000	10-6-12	14-6-12	20-6-12	9-7-12

Construction of a 3-compartment toilette at GS Ejende	02-5-12	30-5-12	1-6-12	7-6-12	CFC MINEE MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call for Tender	3,000,000	10-6-12	14-6-12	20-6-12	9-7-12
Construction of water supply scheme by gravity at GS Ejende	02-5-12	30-5-12	1-6-12	7-6-12	CFC MINEE MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call for Tender	2,000,000	10-6-12	14-6-12	20-6-12	9-7-12
Construction of Water Catchments, Storage Tanks and Extension of water to neighbour hoods in the Benakuma city	02-5-12	30-5-12	1-6-12	35-3-12	CFC MINEE MINEPAT	LSO, Contractor, Mayor	Call for Tender	30,000,000	10-6-12	14-6-12	20-6-12	9-7-12
Equipment of the Baworo Integrated health Center (IHC) with 1 microscope, 1 delivery bed and 5 patient beds	02-5-12	30-5-12	1-6-12	35-3-12	CFC MINEE MINEPAT	LSO, PNDP Contractor VDA	Call for Tender	6,000,000	10-6-12	14-6-12	20-6-12	9-7-12
Acquisition of small equipment for road maintenance	02-5-12	30-5-12	1-6-12	35-3-12	CFC	LSO Mayor	Call for Tender	2,200,000	10-6-12	14-6-12	20-6-12	9-7-12
Construction of a bridge on the river Mufughe	02-5-12	30-5-12	1-6-12	35-3-12	CFC MINTP MINEPAT	LSO PNDP VDA President contractor	Call for Tender	10,000,000	10-6-12	14-6-12	20-6-12	9-7-12
Construction of a warehouse at Baworo river port	02-5-12	30-5-12	1-6-12	35-3-12	CFC MINTRA NS MINEPAT	LSO, Contractor PNDP VDA	Call for Tender	20,000,000	10-6-12	14-6-12	20-6-12	9-7-12
Construction of a Community Hall in Okomanjang	02-5-12	30-5-12	1-6-12	35-3-12	CFC MINEPAT MINCULT	LSO, Contractor PNDP VDA	Call for Tender	15000,000	10-6-12	14-6-12	20-6-12	9-7-12
Organization of Annual Agric show and Farmers' Festival	02-5-12	30-5-12	1-6-12	35-3-12	CFC	LSO, Mayor	Call for Tender	5 000 000	10-6-12	14-6-12	20-6-12	9-7-12
Inventory and planting of 10 000 trees in the Menchum Valley Community forest	02-5-12	30-5-12	1-6-12	35-3-12	CFC MINFOF	LSO, Mayor,	Call for Tender	10 000,000	10-6-12	14-6-12	20-6-12	9-7-12

## **Chapter 7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM**

### ***7.1 Composition, allocation of Steering Committee of the CDP***

The steering committee for the Benakuma CDP was appointed by a municipal order. This committee is made up of councilors. The committee has participated actively and has overseen all activities of the CDP from its elaboration to the execution phase. It is the organ that ensured that this CDP was completed and that it was of good quality.

### ***7.2 Indicators for monitoring and evaluation (compared to AIP and sectorial policies)***

Indicator for monitoring and evaluating the annual investment plan are clearly stated in the logical framework of this CDP. The indicators are set to synchronize with the sectorial policy of the various sectors. These are the indicators that will be used to monitor the success of the CDP and the projects and activities to be executed by comparing what is done to what was expected to be realised.

### ***7.3 Follow up plan, tools and monitoring frequency***

The follow up plan shall consist of field visits to appraise realized and on-going activities. During these visits, various reports and minutes of the village follow-up committees and the steering committee will be taken. The village follow-up committees will be doing the follow up at the level of villages where projects are executed, whereas the steering committee is doing the general follow up at municipal level. The LSO will supervise their work on a monthly basis, to ensure the plan is properly implemented. The essence of the follow-up put in place is to;

- Ensure that activities were realised according to schedule ;
- Detect dysfunctions and correct them;
- Permit a better appropriation of beneficiaries;
- Regularly collect data.

### ***7.4 Review mechanism of the CDP and preparation of the AIP***

The steering committee shall meet every month to assess execution of the previous month and plan for the coming month. This process will go on for the entire year and at the end of the year, the

steering Committee, the Council executive, Sectorial Heads and other identified stakeholders will meet to assess the last AIP and validate a new one for the coming year.

### ***7.5 Information plan and communication on the implementation of the CDP***

Upon completion and approval of the CDP, a date to communicate the CDP will be agreed between the LSO, the Mayor, PNDP and the DO. The Secretary of the steering committee convenes meetings every month for the assessment and adoption of a new plan for the month. The convening note is sent to each and every member of the commission and pasted on the notice board of the council, at least one week before the date of the said meeting. The implementation of the CDP will be assessed through regular monthly and quarterly meetings.

During the participatory monitoring, information relating to the execution of the elaborated plan will be collected. Such activities are divided as follows:

- The putting in place of a monitoring document conceived by local stakeholders in collaboration with the LSO team. The said document will be appended to the agreements and contracts signed within the framework of the execution of various projects. It will include among others indicators accepted by all the parties involved, the schedule and monitoring stakeholders;
- Adoption and dissemination of the monitoring document;
- Collection and analysis of data collected in the field.

Evaluation gives a picture of the projects executed at a given moment of its execution process. Evaluation will take place at the end of the action which will permit the observation of short-term consequences and the ex-post evaluation which will take place well after the end of the action and concerns medium and long term effects (impacts).

## ***7.6. Conclusion and recommendations***

The CDP process for the Benakuma Council area has been a success thanks to the collaboration of various stakeholders involved in the process right from the day of its launching. The elaboration of this document took into account the socioeconomic situation and other development aspects of the Council area hence finding means and ways to improve them for the wellbeing of the population. It is in this connection that various diagnoses were conducted at different levels (CID, urban space and Village) in a participatory manner and through a SWOT analysis with the target population and communities whose outcome revealed a number of setbacks to the development of the Council area. After a pair wise ranking of all the micro projects identified it was revealed that sectors such as water, roads, education and health were the top-most priorities of the population in the entire council area. Considering the realistic nature of the problems identified and the position and responsibility to be shouldered by the Council within the framework of the current decentralisation process in Cameroon, it would be necessary for this council to mobilise substantial resources to provide and/or satisfy these basic needs of the population. This CDP is a property of the council and needs to be implemented with stringent measures and the hope is that all living forces in the Council area would contribute (financially, materially...) for its achievement.

However, in order to overcome these setbacks it is therefore recommended to undertake the following action:

- Strengthen the mobilisation and fund raising strategy of the council
- Build the capacity of personnel in various components and departments of the council and why not increase the staff strength with more qualified staff.
- Build the capacity of committee members or councillors in charge of the implementation and management of those committees: example: road management committee, water management committees, hygiene and sanitation...
- Build the capacity of council executive in the proper management of the affairs of the council; Flexibility, Transparency and accountability should be ensured.
- Build the capacity of various follow up committees charged with implementation of this CDP at all level (council and villages/communities).