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Peace – Work – Fatherland

MINISTRY OF TERRITORIAL
ADMINISTRATION and DECENTRALISATION

NORTH WEST REGION
DONGA-MANTUNG DIVISION
NKAMBE SUB-DIVISION
NKAMBE COUNCIL



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Paix – Travail - Patrie

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TERRITORIALE et de la DECENTRALISATION

REGION DU NORD OUEST
DEPARTEMENT de DONGA-MANTUNG
ARRONDISSEMENT DE NKAMBE
COMMUNE DE NKAMBE

NKAMBE COUNCIL

Council Development Plan (CDP)



REPORT

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AES SONEL	American Energy Supply
CAMGIS	Cameroon Geographic Information System
CAMTEL	Cameroon Telecommunications
CAMWATER	Cameroon Water
CIG	Common Initiative Group
CPDM	Cameroon Peoples Democratic Movement
DO	Divisional Officer
FEICOM	Fond d'Equipement Intercommunale
FSLC	First School Leaving Certificate
G.S.	Government School
G.S.S	Government Secondary School
GCE	General Certificate of Education
GES	Growth and Employment Strategy
HC	Health Centre
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IHC	Integrated Health Centre
LCC	London chamber of commerce
MINAS	Ministère des Affaires Sociale
MINATD	Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et de la Décentralisation
MINCOM	Ministère de la Communication
MINCULT	Ministère de la Culture
MINDAF	Ministère des Domaines et des Affaires Foncières
MINDUH	Ministère du Développement Urbain et de l'Habitat
MINEDUB	Ministère de l'Education de Base
MINEE	Ministère de l'Eau et de l'Energie
MINEF	Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts
MINEFI	Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances
MINEFOP	Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle
MINESEC	Ministère des Enseignements Secondaires
MINFOF	Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune
MINFOP	Ministère de la Fonction Publique
MINFOPRA	Ministère de la Fonction Publique et de la Réforme Administrative
MINIMDT	Ministère de l'Industries, des Mines et du Developpement Technologique
MINJEUN	Ministère de la Jeunesse
MINJUSTICE	Ministère de la Justice
MINPME	Ministère des Petite et Moyenne Entreprise
MINPROFF	Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme et de la Famille
MINSANTE	Ministère de la Santé
MINSEP	Ministère des Sports et de l'Education Physique
MINT	Ministère des Transports
MINTOUR	Ministère du Tourisme
MINTSS	Ministère du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale
MTN	Mobile Telephone Network
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PMI	Protection Maternelle et Infantile
PRO	Public Relation Officer
RDP	Rural Development Programme
SDO	Senior Divisional Officer
SNEC	Société Nationale des Eaux du Cameroun
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
T.F.	Titre Foncier

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE CDP

Through Vision 2035, the development vision of the government is to make Cameroon an emergent nation by 2035. As a key step to realising this vision, the government adopted the Growth and Employment Strategic Paper which aims at significantly improving the livelihood of the population by 2020. The laws on decentralization transfer powers to local councils to make them able to initiate, implement and follow up projects for their local development. The Nkambe Council Development Plan falls within this overall Government orientation to do grassroots planning and development. This involves the elaboration of strategic and operational plans, to be realized through the implementation of micro projects reflecting the needs of the local population. According to the Government convention, the National Community-Driven Development Programme (PNDP) facilitates the elaboration of a Council Development Plan (CDP) and the related activities.

The Local Support Organization (LSO), CAMGIS, was selected to accompany the Nkambe Council in the preparation of the Council Development Plan. The CDP process that resulted in this plan was participatory, with the various stakeholders making inputs into the process: the PNDP financed and coordinated the activities of the process; CAMGIS accompanied the Nkambe Council and provided the technical expertise for the preparation of the plan; the sector heads of the technical ministerial departments of Government in Nkambe or at the regional level gave their respective inputs regarding the sector strategies; and the Council, which was present and involved at all the stages of the process in various ways; and the population which was involved at all stages with the identification of needs, analysis of local solutions, or with the validation of results.

Nkambe Council today is the result of several transformations from colonial times to date: from divisional council, through the rural council, to the present council created when subdivisions were created in 1992 followed later in 1996 by the creation of five sub-divisional councils in Donga-Mantung Division. Nkambe was the headquarters of Nkambe Central Subdivision; but it was also the headquarters of Donga-Mantung Division. Headed by an elected mayor with deputy mayors, there are 41 councillors, many of them male, some female, and a few from vulnerable segments of the population. The council is one of 21 councils in the North West Region selected by the government of Cameroon in the second phase (2011) of the elaboration of a Council Development Plan (CDP).

In Nkambe, to realize the studies, the LSO followed the seven stages of the CDP process, namely: the preparation of the planning process by way of training, sensitization and education at the LSO office level and at council level with administrative, departmental sector heads, councillors and other officials, as well as traditional authorities; participatory diagnosis, which consisted of the involvement of stakeholders in data collection, analysis and identification of problems and solutions; planning, the preparation of a shared development vision and attendant actions, projects, and programmes, including the identification of the material, human and financial resources, needed for the realization within the time in Nkambe Council; resource mobilization from all sources, (e.g. PNDP, Council, FEICOM); programming, identifying priority projects according to available resources for the Annual Investment Plan and for the medium term in a Triennial Plan; implementation - the basic legal structures for implementing and monitoring of the CDP process through a Follow-up and Steering Committees were set up and installed to monitor and evaluate the activities at each stage.

The main problems of the people of the Council area, in descending order of importance, are in the areas of Basic Education; Secondary Education; Public Health; Water and Energy; Public Works; Environment and Nature Protection; Agriculture and Rural Development; Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry; Trade and Commerce; Transport; and Culture.

The strategies for overcoming these problems were identified and fall mainly into two categories: local or community solutions and external solutions. As solutions, the strategic plan handled the spatial planning of key infrastructure, land use planning and management of the Council space; while the operational plan for realising the micro project solutions were considered and looked at such issues as the CDP budget, planning of priority projects, annual investment and triennial plans, the environmental management framework and the main potential impacts.

Strategies for monitoring and evaluating the process were put in place to ensure that the CDP is implemented effectively, efficiently and sustainably to enable the target populations to harvest the fruits of planning when and how they should. The Steering Committee was initially set up by a Municipal Order to oversee the whole process at all levels. Sustainability was ensured through using eligibility criteria, including following the training process and availability, before being elected into the Follow-up Committee and, once elected, they continued to actively participate in the CDP process. After the approval and adoption of the plan in the Special Council Session extended to Sector Heads (COMES), the Follow-up Committee would assume the role of supervising the implementation of the micro projects in the CDP for the respective villages.

This report consists of two parts: the main CDP Report and the CDP Annexes.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context and justification

Nkambe council has over the years been carrying out planning to enable her achieve the mission of reaching out to her population. The various planning modules used have not been without their own shortcomings. In order to move forward the council has seized the opportunities provided for by the government and the current development strategies proposed by the Government of Cameroon and development agencies.

Through *Vision 2035*, the development vision of the government is to make Cameroon an emergent nation by 2035. As a key step to realising this vision, the government adopted the *Growth and Employment Strategic Paper* which aims at significantly improving the livelihood of the population by 2020.

The laws on decentralization transfer powers to local councils to make them able to initiate, implement and follow up projects for their local development. The Nkambe Council Development Plan falls within this overall Government orientation to do grassroots planning and development. This involves the elaboration of strategic and operational plans, to be realized through the implementation of micro projects reflecting the needs of the local population. According to the Government convention, the National Community-Driven Development Programme (PNDD) facilitates the elaboration of a Council Development Plan (CDP) and the related activities.

Councils are expected to initiate, implement and follow up their development through the Council Development Plan which is directly supervised by PNDD. This involves the elaboration of a 5 year strategic plan and a 1 year operational plan, to be realized through the implementation of micro projects reflecting the needs of the local population.

21 councils in the North West Region were selected by the government of Cameroon in the second phase (2011) of the elaboration of a Council Development Plan (CDP); the Nkambe Council is one of these councils selected for the elaboration of the plan for this phase. Within this context, CAMGIS was recruited as the Local Support organization (LSO) to accompany the Nkambe Council in its development planning process

So far, within the framework of council development planning process in the Nkambe Municipality, the following activities have been carried out: Process preparation, information collection (diagnosis at the council institutional, urban space and village levels) and consolidation of diagnostic data, restitution and validation of diagnosis results by the steering committee, Preparation of sector logical frameworks, and presentation to sector heads for validation, planning, resource mobilization and programming.

1.2 CDP objectives

1.2.1 The overall Objective

The overall objective of the process is to equip the Nkambe Council with a Council Development Plan (CDP), which is a development planning document, while transferring competences in planning and programming to the council, enabling the council to update its CDP, and to work out its Annual Investment Plans ; by knowing its potentials and constraints, identifying its problems and possible solutions, its financial sources and enabling her to continually have a vision for her planned activities.

1.2.2 Specific objectives

The specific objectives of the CDP process were to:

- Prepare the planning process by way of training, sensitization and education at the LSO office level, and at the council level with administrative, sector heads of department, councillors and other officials, as well as traditional authorities;
- Carry out participatory diagnosis consisting of the involvement of stakeholders in data collection, analysis and identification of problems and propose solutions;
- Do planning, to prepare a shared development vision with attendant actions, projects, and programmes, including the identification of the material, human and financial resources needed for the realization within a timeframe in Nkambe Council;
- Mobilise resources from all sources (e.g. PNDP, Council, FEICOM);
- Do programming - identify priority projects according to available resources for the Annual Investment Plan and for the medium term in a Triennial Plan;
- Create, set up and install the basic legal structures for implementing and monitoring the CDP process through a Steering Committee at council level and Follow-up Committee at village or community level; and
- Put in place a monitoring and evaluation strategy for the activities at each stage of the process.

1.3 Structure of the CDP report

This report consists of two parts:

- the main CDP Report; and
- The CDP Annexes.

1) The main CDP Report

The main CDP report has seven chapters.

- **Chapter one** is the introduction of the Council Development Plan (CDP). Here is presented the context and justification for the plan and the objectives to be met.
- **Chapter two** presents the methodology used to come out with the work. 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 analysis, 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 potential 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 results of diagnosis of the council area, 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 that, there is the spatial planning of the priority infrastructure projects for the Council area. 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. First there is the presentation of the CDP budget, followed by the Annual Investment Plan (AIP) of the priority sectors which was established based on the investment budget available for the first year. This is followed by the procurement 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 to 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.

2) The CDP Annexes.

The CDP annexes consist of:-

- Annex 1: Council Institutional Diagnosis
- Annex 2: Urban Space Diagnosis
- Annex 3: Baseline Data Report
- Annex 4: Project Forms
- Annex 5: Consolidation of Diagnosis
- Annex 6: Sheet of needs per village
- Annex 7: Analysis of Problems per village
- Annex 8: Programme of Work
- Annex 9: Municipal order creating the CDP's Steering Committee
- Annex 10: LSO Team

CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY

2.1 Preparatory process

The process was realized in three phases including: Process preparation; diagnoses at village, council institutional and urban levels; and analysis, and consolidation of diagnosis data.

2.1.1 Pedagogic and administrative preparations

The pedagogic preparations commenced with the training of the LSOs on the approach and the process of developing a CDP. Essential tools to be used in the process of data collection were presented by the PNDP-NWR. Emphases were given on the importance of collecting data on all the 28 sectors. Administrative preparations entailed getting into contact with local authorities to plan for the launching workshop for the CDP and to invite all the actors implicated in the processes.

2.1.2 Setting up a Steering committee at the council level

During the preparatory process, the Mayor signed a municipal order to put a steering committee in place; it shall follow up the CDP process till the end. The said committee was installed during the Launching of the CDP in Nkambe as seen in photo 2.1 below. The committee was composed of the following members.

- **Chairperson:** Mr Shey Edwin
- **Secretary:** Gwei Amos Budzi (CDO)
- **Members:**
- Mr Ngwani John – Councillor
- Mr Shey Edwin – Councillor
- Mr Chuye Julius Mbunkur - Councillor
- Mr Elias Bantar - Councillor
- Mme Alice Wafi - Councillor

2.1.3 Official launching of the Council Development planning process

The launching workshop took place on the 19th of July 2011 opened by the SDO for Donga-Mantung Division. The SDO in his launching speech emphasized on the importance of the workshop, and called on the population to collaborate and give CAMGIS the needed information so that a good plan would be produced and put in place.

During the workshop the following presentations were made:

- Presentation of the objectives and the expected results of the workshop were done by the LSO.
- Presentation and explanation of the meaning of the CDP to the participants in workshop was done by CAMGIS.
- A brief presentation of PNDP was done by PNDP-NWR.
- Presentation of the Growth and Employment Strategic Paper (GESP) was also done.
- Presentation of the Steering Committee set up under a municipal order and visaed by the SDO of Donga-Mantung Division.
- The LSO team made up of 8 Experts and 20 local facilitators.

The various steps in the planning process were also presented and explained to the participants by the LSO. The presentations were followed by discussions during which participants asked questions or expressed their preoccupations; they were clarified.

2.1.4 -Mobilization and sensitization workshop

A one-day mobilization and sensitization workshop was launched in Nkambe on the 22/07/2011 by the Senior Divisional Officer for Donga-Mantung Division. It was attended by all heads of service in the Division, and Sub-divisional heads of service of Nkambe Subdivision, elected authorities, traditional authorities and Ardos, representatives of NGOs, civil society representatives and elite of the subdivision resident outside the council area.

2.1.5 Restitution Workshop

A three-day restitution workshop started in Bamenda where all the LSO personnel involved in the CDP process were schooled on the processes and stages involved in the elaboration of a CDP. In Nkambe, after the launching workshop, a one day restitution workshop was carried out. The objective of the restitution was to explain in detail the processes of the CDP and the tools to be used during field work to the councillors, steering committee members, staff of the council, local facilitators and other interested parties. Emphasis during the workshop centred on the tools to be used during the field diagnosis such as:

- Mapping,
- Venn diagram,
- SSI questionnaires,
- Transect tool,
- Problem identification tables, and
- Local solutions and project prioritisation tables.

2.1.5 Collection of basic data including cartography

The basic data was collected and validated by the Council staff and the steering committee.

2.2 Collecting and analysis of information

There were two types of baseline data identified in the course of the diagnosis within the framework of the CDP project:

- Primary data, and
- Secondary data.

2.2.1 Primary Data

Primary data for the study were collected through the administration of SSI questionnaires, tools provided by the PNDP-NWR. Interviewees answered questions from all the 28 sectors. Information was also gotten from focus group discussions.

2.2.2 Secondary data

The baseline data collection exercise was participatory with the use of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methods and some PRA techniques to gather information from the field. These included: meetings, semi structured interviews, focus group discussions, participatory mapping, transect walk, pair-wise ranking, simple ranking, Venn diagram, waypoint collection using the global positioning system (GPS), triangulation of existing information, and problem analysis using problem trees. Brainstorming, interactive discussions, direct observation and site visits (walk about) were also used.

Information for the Nkambe CDP was collected at different levels:

2.2.3 Baseline data collection

All government services and relevant institutions in Nkambe Subdivision, and some Divisional delegations were visited to collect secondary data. This was done through the review of reports and existing documents on the socio-economic and environmental aspects of the Nkambe Council area. Primary data were also obtained through discussions with key staff of the various services using discussion guides and the socio economic and environmental form/SSI forms provided by PNDP.

2.2.4 Urban space diagnosis

The urban space consists of the urban area of Nkambe. This urban space consists of two zones: the urban and the peri-urban zones. The urban zone is made up of the present urbanised area. The peri-urban area is the zone soon to be urbanised with the present moves to relocate the municipal and administrative services.

Based on the common choice of the Nkambe Council, the Divisional Delegation of Urban Development and Housing and the workshop participants, the urban space for Nkambe was delimited to consist of the following areas:

- Nkambe Town (consisting of Binju, part of Moh, and Njema);
- Part of Binshua; and
- Part of Kungi.

For the moment, the urban space covers an approximate area of 1 899.05 hectares.

2.2.5 Council Institutional Diagnosis

The council institutional diagnosis exercise started with a meeting with the council executive during which the LSO presented a proposed time table for the exercise. Adjustments were made, the time table adopted and council staff were notified. Following the programme of work, meetings were held with staff of the various council services (Administration, Finance and Technical services) to gather information on the human resources, financial resources, council assets and management of relations. Heads of some services were also interviewed to collect information on their relation with the council. The information obtained was analyzed to come out with the strengths and weaknesses of the council per type of resource and its management. The main axes and activities for reinforcement were also identified.

Results of the council institutional diagnosis were restituted to the council executive, the steering committee and key council staff, discussed and validated.

2.2.6 Village Diagnosis

The actual process involved data collection and analysis in 52 communities of the council area as seen in Section 4.4 of this report.

Ten groups, made up of two facilitators each, went to the field. Each team spent at least three days per community during the village diagnosis.

On arrival in each village, the presence of the team and the importance of the exercise were made known to the village head (Chief) or his representative. This was the entry point into each village which was expected to be aware of the LSO's visit. The village head and his councillors facilitated the work of the local support organization (LSO) by organizing and mobilizing the population for proper participation in the exercise. At the village meeting, a working timetable was adopted for the execution of the work. The population of every

village meeting was adequately represented, respecting gender and minority groups. The local facilitators accompanied the team around the village to enable them to get all the necessary information needed for the diagnosis.

During the exercise, village meetings were held during which various problems were identified through participatory mapping, semi structured interviews. Some key resource persons were also identified and interviewed. Village walks were done and way points of important features in each village were collected using GPS.

The problems identified per sector in each village were prioritized and analyzed using the problem tree, to bring out the causes and effects. Tables of local solutions were elaborated and planning of local solutions done. Venn diagrams were drawn from which local follow-up committees were identified. In villages where no local follow-up committees were identified, they were put in place.

2.3 Consolidation of data, Mapping and diagnosis

The consolidated data is the synthesis by sector of diagnosis data realized in the villages. This activity involves:

- The establishing of reference situation by sector;
- Consolidating data by sector;
- Formulating the problems and identifying transversal solutions by sector;
- Consolidation of matrices of natural resources;
- Participatory maps of natural resources of the council;
- Elaboration of a project plan and the use and management of land in a sustainable manner;
- Collection of geo referenced data of identified resources; and
- Elaboration of existing maps and potentials (hydraulic, health, education, natural resources, electricity, transport, etc).

2.3.1 The results of consolidation report

The results, among others, include:

- Reference situation by sector;
- Problems reformulated and solutions identified by sector and by village;
- Transversal solutions identified by sector;
- Matrices diagnosis of natural resources consolidated;
- Participatory maps of natural resources of the council;
- Plan draft of the development of the council territory (utilization of land and infrastructure available);
- Global results of diagnosis available; and
- Consolidation sheet filled.

2.4 Planning workshop, resource mobilization and programming

2.4.1 Preparation of the planning workshop

The planning workshop held after the analysis of the problems from the various villages, the urban space and the Council as an institution. All concerned stakeholders in the CDP process, came together to examine and propose ideas for the logframes, triennial and annual investment programmes. Thus the drafts of the logframes were prepared and circulated to the sector heads.

2.4.2 Restitution of diagnosis /consolidation data

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

2.4.3 Planning

The planning workshop was organized at the Nkambe Community hall. The various actors and various stakeholders participated to plan the activities for the Council Development Plan after having received the summary of the problems identified within their sectors and their corresponding log frames. All the participants worked in groups and presented their observations, additions or subtractions in plenary for validation. This process resulted in the following products:- the strategic plan (logframes); the triennial plan, and the AIP to react on the proposal of activities.

2.4.4 Resource mobilization

The Council had to identify all sources of income for it to be able to programme projects and activities that could be executed. Thus sources like the CAC, FEICOM, RDP, PNDP etc came into focus. This was not an easy exercise as the sources that were projected from previous years turned out to be much smaller than expected and only confirmed in the operational year.

2.4.5 Programming

The objective here was to programme activities to be implemented according to the available resources within a time frame of one year. This had as product the annual investment plan. This document is updated yearly, from the triennial plan.

2.5 Implementation of participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanism

The implementation phase of the CDP commences as soon as the document has been validated and approved by the authorities concerned. The contract award plan is followed, so that the work execution and management of projects is realised . Fund raising for the next PIA is kept in view.

The monitoring and evaluation plan put together for the Council and village follow up committees ensured that the implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the Nkambe CDP and the village diagnosis reports were properly taken into account. Their roles and responsibilities were all spelt out to avoid conflicts.

2.5.1 The participation of PNDP, MINEPAT and the Steering Committees

The PNDP personnel, MINEPAT delegate and steering Committee members of the Nkambe Council were very dedicated in doing their work. They participated in all the activities of the process. They came unannounced and were able to follow up the activities fully, advising where necessary and guiding the process.

They took part in the restitution meetings and validated the documents.

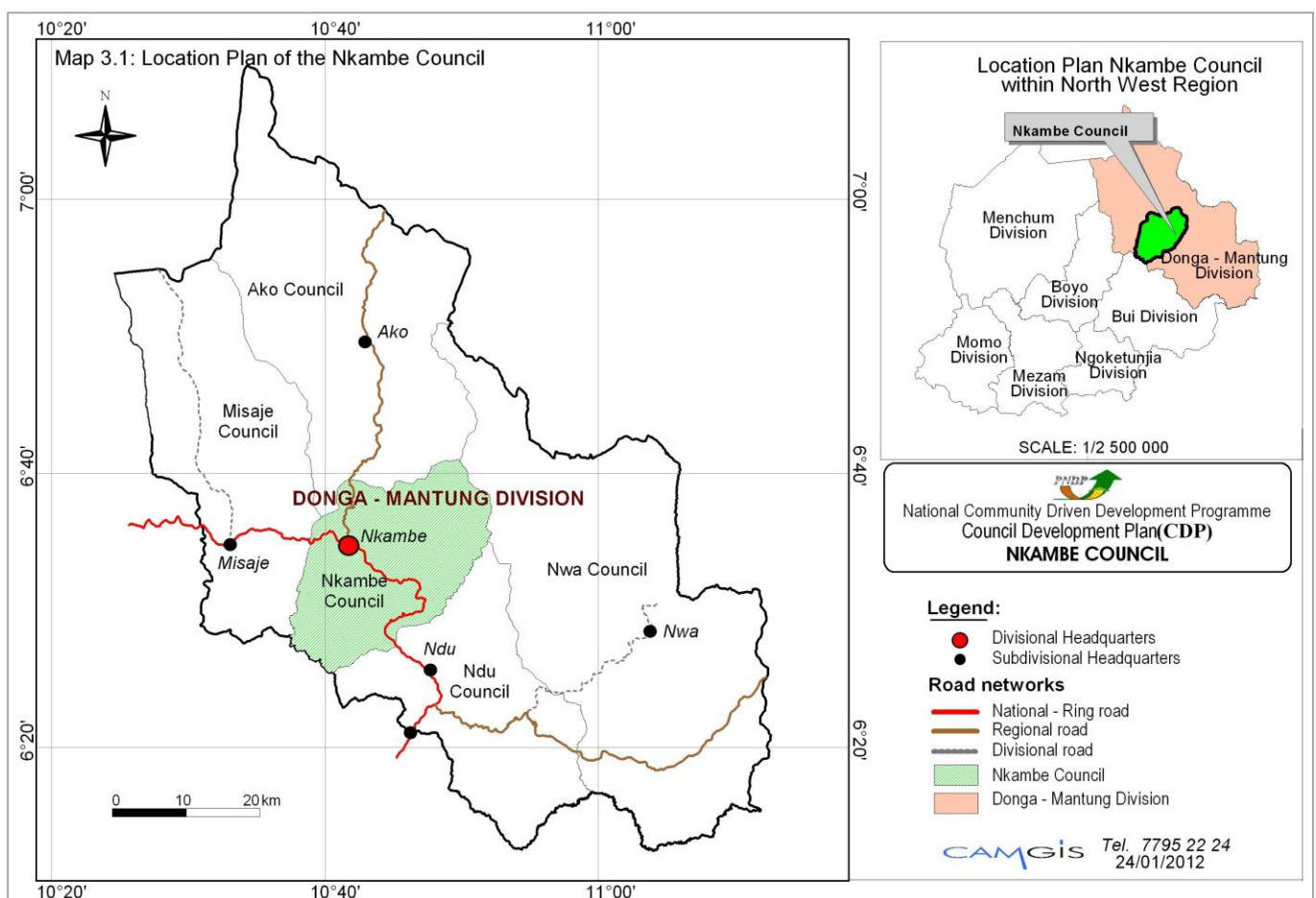
CHAPTER THREE: PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL AREA

3.1 Description of the Municipality

3.1.1 Location of Nkambe Council

Nkambe Central Subdivision, which also harbours Nkambe Council, is found in Donga-Mantung Division. It is bordered to the west by Misaje, to the north by Ako, to the North-East by Nwa Subdivision, to the south-east is Ndu Subdivision and to the southwest is Noni Subdivision. It has a surface area of **487.4 km²**. The Municipality is situated between latitudes 6° 00' and 6° 01.13' north of the equator and longitudes 10° 01.03' and 10° 01.45' east of the Greenwich meridian (*Map 3.1*).

Nkambe Council falls within the Nkambe Central Subdivision and is the divisional headquarters of Donga-Mantung Division. There are 5 subdivisions in the division, comprising Nwa, Ndu, Nkambe Central, Misaje and Ako.



3.1.2 The Council's History

Nkambe Division, as it used to be called, remains one of the oldest divisions in the North West Region - which used to be known as the grassfield region. Today one can say that Nkambe town in particular and the Council area in general is witnessing some expansion and growth.

The Nkambe Division was created by ordinance of the colonial era, emanating from Lagos in 1946 and went operational in 1948, including the Nkambe Divisional Council, which

covered the present day Donga-Mantung Division. The councils then were known as Native Authority councils.

3.1.3 Demography

3.1.3.1 Population distribution

The rate of growth in the urban area of the municipality is far greater than that of the villages. The urban area is a pull centre for various classes of people ranging from students, apprentices and workers of different institutions. Thus Nkambe town is a big agglomeration of population. Nkambe Central Subdivision has a population of about 171,478 inhabitants according to projections as of 2011, and with a population density of 351.8 persons per km². Table 3.1 shows the population distribution.

Table 3.1: Population figures of the council

ID	Village	Population 2011	ID	Village	Population 2011
1	Ardo Sali Ardorage	2320	27	Ngie	1198
2	Mbanka-Wat	1333	28	Ngotang-Binka	5200
3	Bih	4000	29	Ngwemeng-Binka	5190
4	Binjeng	2100	30	Njap	2750
5	Binju	7320	31	Njema	2100
6	Bomba-Binka	5200	32	Nkambe	27200
7	Boamoh-Binshua	5800	33	Ntfumbe/Ngotong	543
8	Bonchup	4488	34	Nwangri	3775
9	Camp-Ardo Usmanu	759	35	Saah	3610
10	Chup/Nгаа	2433	36	Mulah-Tabenken	3005
11	Kieku-Tabenken	5000	37	Tuku	4694
12	Konchep	2000	38	Wanti	466
13	Konya-Wat	97	39	Wat	1551
14	Kudu	2790	40	Bomanso	1641
15	Kungi	4600	41	Yamba	1750
16	Kup	1551	42	Mulah-Mbot	2000
17	Ardorate-Ndemsa	1100	43	Ntambru	3400
18	Mayo-Binka	3900	44	Remi	433
19	Mbaa	6550	45	Mamba	432
20	Mbarbih-Wat	2195	46	Kumanji-Binshua	6338
21	Mbikop-Mbot	2000	47	Mbaka-Binka	3900
22	Mbirboh	5000	48	Mbunti-Binka	2110
23	Mbejah	1150	49	Mbagaa (Dunje)	1950
24	Bongom	1900	50	Tfum-Tabenken	2041
25	Moh	3269	51	Ntermbang	2195
26	Nallah Mbot	1600	52	Ntali	1551

Source: Nkambe Council Communities 2011

3.1.3.2 Rural Population vs. urban population numbers

The rural milieus of the council contribute as feeders to the urban area, with the main drivers being occupational shift, lifestyle choices, linkages to other advanced milieus and a decline in soil fertility. Thus a lot of youths leave the suburbs to the town to pursue education or engage themselves in gainful jobs.

3.1.3.3 Migration Pattern

The original Nkambe people left Northern Cameroon in the 16th century and moved southwards due to constant raids by Usman Dan Fodio in his attempts to convert people to Islam; they also moved due to water crisis. Under a group known as the Tikars, they left North Cameroon and settled first in the Ntem Valley. Later, they moved to Kimi and further moved southward to a place known as Mbirboh in Mbot Village - a place within the council area, thus forming the Wimbum tribe.

The quest for power, land, water and a need for purification led to their spreading throughout the municipality in three clans - Tang, Warr and Wiya. The different villages within the council area can thus trace their origin to one of these three clans.

However, today movements within the municipality have been influenced by factors other than the above mentioned.

Generally, the pattern of migration in most parts of Cameroon is rural - urban. Nkambe town has developed into a small urban area with several educational, administrative, financial and private institutions constituting a pull factor. The presence of a growing civil service and private entrepreneurs has provided avenues for employment, thus pulling people into the area. In the recent past, the location of the military unit has also helped to pull people from other regions to Nkambe.

3.1.3.4 Sociology

3.1.3.4.1 Ethnic Groups

Nkambe Municipality comprises people who are of one ethnic group - the Tikari tribe. They all form a tribe known as the **Wimbum**. The tribe makes 94.50% of the population of the Council area. The Wimbums fall mainly in three clans as seen in Table 3.4 below.

Table 3.2: Classification of chiefdoms according to clans

Clans	Chiefdoms
Tang clan	Tabenken; Kup; Binka; Bih;
Wiya clan	Konchep
Warr clan	Nkambe; Binshua; Kungi; Mbot; Wat; Chup; Nwangri; Mbaa; Saah; Njap, Bongom and Binjeng

Source: CAMGIS field surveys 2012

The municipality, however, hosts people from other tribes such as the Moslems, Hausas, Fulanis, and a diverse people from various parts of the country.

3.1.3.4.2 Conflicts

The main conflicts existing in the area are farmer/grazer problems, boundary and chieftaincy problems. The consequences of these conflicts are that they retard development and progress in the villages.

Farmer/grazer problems are rampant and in most villages. Some of the conflicts in some villages have led to full-scale destructions. Some persons were even described as very bad persons due to the destruction caused by their cattle on crops. With the intervention of MBOSCUDA and other NGO's as conflict mediators, some of the problems are being handled with care.

3.1.3.4.3 Chiefdoms/villages

The main chiefdoms of Nkambe Council are Kungi, Konchep, Binshua, Bih, Saah, Wat, Nwangri, Mbaa, Kup, Chup, Bongom, Mbot Village, Tabenken, Njap, Binka, and Binjeng. Several villages and localities are attached to them. The full list is found in the Annex.

3.1.3.4.4 Social Stratification

These are social organizations or structures to facilitate the living together of the people and to uphold their societal values. As such two types of strata can be identified in Nkambe, the traditional and the political or government administrative structure.

The traditional structure consists of a system of living together or managing the indigenes as inherited from generations; this flow from the clans down to the village set up. The traditional administration with the Wimbums has quite some similarities but for the appellations of *fai* and *shufai – fai kuh* in Mbot and *fai* in Bih/Saah, while it is absent in Binka. There is also the *Ngiri* whose position does not feature same in all the village hierarchy.

3.1.3.4.5 Religion

The inhabitants are of diverse religious backgrounds that can be broadly categorized into 3 groups – Christians, Muslims and Traditionalists. Various religious denominations have been involved in development through the establishment of schools and health institutions and in some cases have negotiated for the construction of roads, bridges and water points or supplies in some of the villages. The different religious bodies found within the council area are Christianity (Baptist, Catholic, Presbyterian, Apostolic, Full Gospel, Pentecostal); Muslim; and Traditional.

3.1.3.4.6 Cultural Heritage

The Wimbum people have a lot to exhibit about themselves that has been handed down from their fore parents. Aspects of Wimbum culture include the arts (craft work - bamboo work, weaving, embroidery and knitting, pottery); dress, housing, festivals, food, courtship and marriages, birth rites, divorce, death rites, widowhood, and the situation of the woman.

3.1.3.4.7 The Vulnerable Fulani Community

3.1.3.4.7.1 The Fulani People

The *Fulani* are a group of West African pastoralists. They move over vast areas and come across many cultures and are known by different names. In Cameroon they are called Fulani by the Hausa. The word *Fulbe* which is another name was first used by the German writers to refer to the Fulani.

The Fulani of Nkambe Council, and the North West Region in general, are a part of this migrant ethnic population, having common occupational and biogenetic characteristics: light-skinned with curly hair, pointed nose, thin lips, and slender stature.

The Fulani are endogamous as well as polygamous. Celibacy is uncommon among the Fulani, who marry in their twenties. Divorce is also rare. As a result of polygamy and early marriages, the Fulani have high fertility. Despite high infant mortality, the population of the Fulani is growing fast, although slower than the national average. Household size is about six, with a near balanced sex-ratio. Age distribution is base-heavy, with children dominating. The Fulani are governed by a political structure consisting of the ethnic group, the clan, the lineage, the family, and the *Ruga*. Leadership among the Fulani is less aristocratic. The family is a herd-owning unit, united by common territory and occupation. Their herding system, described in the section that follows, involves frequent pastoral movement.

3.1.3.4.7.2 Fulani economic activities

Nkambe ranks amongst the highest producers of various livestock species. Thus the population of livestock in the municipality is quite appreciable. This appreciable situation is however compounded by the existence of farmer/grazer conflicts which are quite high in the Council area.

Cattle rearing is the most organized animal production activity within this group. Cattle (cows) are said to have been linked to them through birth. Most cattle owners are the Bororos who live in the grazing areas with their cattle and move to the transhumance zones (Ako, Misaje, Mayo Binka, Ntamburu, Nkanchi) in the dry season in search of fresh grass. The figures for transhumance were not specifically got. The approximate surface area of grazing land is 41 217 ha on which some 1201 grazers managed more than 50 000 of cattle population of the main cattle producing villages of the municipality for the period 2011.

It is important to note that the Fulani communities are actively involved in agriculture as the cattle waste is used as manure to improve crop production both quantitatively and qualitatively. They have often been suppliers of corn to the local population. It is also important to note that this group is also involved in other socio-economic activities.

3.1.3.4.8 Presentation of socio-economic milieu

3.1.3.4.8.1 Agriculture

Subsistence agriculture has been the mainstay of the population over the years. About 98% of the population of Nkambe municipality practise agriculture. Crops cultivated are corn, beans, cocoyams, yams, etc. the dry season farming starts in October and covers a period of about three months. Mostly legumes are cultivated – beans, vegetable, Irish potatoes.

The agricultural sector of this area is plagued with a number of problems. These involve: soil infertility, bush burning which creep into farm-lands, stray animals that destroy crops, lack of farm inputs and equipment, inadequate farmland, lack of farm-to-market roads, inadequate market for products, etc.

3.1.3.4.8.2 Livestock

Nkambe Council has a wide potential for grazing, with vast land of savanna vegetation. Nkambe ranks amongst the highest producers of various livestock species. Thus the population of livestock in the municipality is quite appreciable. This appreciable situation is however compounded by the existence of farmer/grazer conflicts which are many in the Council area.

The Fulanis and natives carry out livestock keeping. Transhumance is mainly to the Ako and Misaje Subdivisions due to inadequate transhumance sites in the municipality.

Traditional livestock keeping is widely practised by all producers. The need to promote improved livestock keeping is a potential that needs to be exploited by the grazers.

3.1.3.4.8.3 Forest and Fauna

Pockets of montane and submontane forests abound in the subdivision. They occupy some plains, slopes and riverbanks. None of the forests have been protected. The Njising - a site comprising a small stand of submontane and montane forest mostly between 1800m and 2200m of altitude, descends to Tabenken village at 1600m, is the largest in the region. Their unprotected status gives room for heavy exploitation for timber, fuel wood, agriculture and medicinal purposes. However, some of the forests remain in tact because some are sacred forests; hence conserved traditionally as village shrines. Details of the area of these forests are found in the annex of this report.

In these forests, the afrotropical highland biome species of birds like Bannerman's Turaco, Western Green Tinker bird, Yellow-spotted Barbet, Cameroon Greenbul, Yellow breasted Boubou, African hill babbler, Green Longtail, Fernando Po Oliveback, Bannerman's weaver, etc, are well represented.

The flora of this region is typically montane type with eminent species such as Croton macrostachyus, podocarpus, latifolius, polycias fluva, Albizia gummifera, Schefflera abyssinica, Mahogany, Enthandrophragm, cylindrium, Piptadeniostrium Africana, Canariumschiven and Prunus africana. Some economic species of plants are found in some of the forests like kolanut and eucalyptus.

Among the fauna species we have reptiles of various types, monkeys, hedgehogs and antelopes.

3.1.3.4.8.4 Commerce

Trading in this area follows the conventional approach of exchanging what the population produces like beans, corn, potatoes, plantains and bananas, with what they do not produce and are in need of, for example, mats, groundnuts, egusi, palm oil, clay pots and kernel. As such they trade with their immediate neighbours, who are the other villages in Nkambe area and beyond.

The trading across the borders is done on a low scale because it is mostly by head loading, though it can be increased since they are nearer Nigeria and there are seasonal roads that link the two areas.

3.1.3.4.8.5 Banking and Micro-finance institutions

Banking and credit union activities in the municipality remain very unsatisfactory. The reasons for this situation are not very clear considering that there are appreciable economic activities going on in the Council area. The financial sector is an area that will need a lot of research for improvement.

3.1.3.4.8.6 Local development actors

3.1.3.4.8.6.1 Collective projects

The population of the Council area, most especially at the level of the villages, collaborates massively in realising development projects within their village jurisdiction. The villagers come together under the name of their development association in order to realize these projects. The main objective of a majority of these projects is to enhance the development of

their various villages. Main domains include: social infrastructural constructions, water supply projects, and road maintenance projects. In these projects, committees are put in place to ensure the management and the proper functioning of the various activities highlighted.

3.1.3.4.8.6.2 Village Development Association - VDA

The Government, the Council, Religious Institutions and Village Development and Cultural Associations undertake development activities in the Council area.

The activities by each institution are expounded upon in appropriate sections of the report. Nkambe Council villages are very much involved in self help activities. These are carried out under the auspices of the various VDCA's created and run by the villagers and their elite.

3.1.3.4.8.7 Informal Sector

This sector is vast and contributes to the economy of the Council area. Youths, adults, post primary school leavers and dropouts from schools who cannot continue their education, dominate this sector. Their activities include loading and offloading in motor parks, sand quarrying, stone digging for construction works and mud brick production.

3.1.3.4.8.8 Infrastructure and social services

3.1.3.4.8.8.1 Administrative services

Nkambe Council is found in the Nkambe Central Subdivision in Donga Mantung Division. The Council is lucky to benefit from divisional delegations of Ministerial services and also has Subdivisional delegations for the Subdivision. The problem of personnel is quite acute, considering that staffs go on retirement with no replacement and the creation of new services has resulted in the redistribution of scarce personnel to the expanded services. Most Divisional Delegations are reduced to offices of two or three persons, making work extremely difficult.

3.1.3.4.8.8.2 Education

Looking at the school infrastructure of the municipality, one can conclude that there is more still to be done. Some schools operate in borrowed structures, some in rented structures, yet a majority of the constructed structures have semi-permanent or temporary structures with limited classrooms. However, most of the secondary schools have permanent structures compared to basic education infrastructure. The table below illustrates a broad picture of the situation of school buildings in the area. In addition to school structures that need to be constructed in most of the schools, other structures like halls and toilets are equally needed.

A needs assessment of the classroom situation also proves that all of the institutions have classroom needs like benches, tables, chairs, buckets, cups, textbooks, blackboards, bookshelves, stapling machines, first aid boxes, sports complexes, and teaching aids, especially for basic education. The summary reports on the nursery and primary schools within the council are as seen in the tables 3.10 and 3.3 below:

Table 3.3: Summary of Nursery and Primary Schools in Nkambe Council

N°	Agency	No of Schools	Nursery			Primary		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Government	47	301	298	599	6,723	6,457	13,180

2	Government Practising	3	22	17	39	536	514	1,050
3	Baptist	7	42	34	76	684	636	1,320
4	Catholic	13	140	139	279	848	872	1,720
5	Islamic	3	0	0	0	125	91	216
6	Presbyterian	5	0	0	0	336	354	690
7	Lay Private	1	24	20	44	48	48	96
	Total	79	529	508	1,037	9,300	8,972	18,272

Source: CAMGIS January 2012

Table 3.4: Summary of Enrolment Statistics of Nursery and Primary Schools in Nkambe Council

SN	Agency	Nursery Schools (N°)	N° of Unauthorized Nursery Schools	Primary Schools (N°)	N° of Unauthorized Primary Schools	Total
1	Government	13	0	47	0	60
2	Government Practising	1	0	3	0	4
3	Baptist	1	1	7	0	9
4	Catholic	4	1	13	0	18
5	Islamic	0	0	3	1	4
6	Presbyterian	0	3	5	2	10
7	Lay Private	1	1	1	1	4
8	Community	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	20	7	79	4	110

Source: CAMGIS field surveys 2012

Note: Detailed analysis is as in *section 4.1* of this report.

3.1.3.4.8.8.3 Health

Operating in the municipality are one district hospital, one medicalised health centre, three integrated health centres, 2 health posts and 5 private health centres, with a total of 122 beds; five public pro-pharmacies and a few private patent medicine stores.

3.1.3.4.8.8.4 Sports Infrastructure and Recreational Facilities

In the area of infrastructure, the sporting facilities in the municipality such as football fields are mainly found in school premises. One stadium exists in Nkambe town. Sports fields of various educational establishments in the area are used for outdoor games like football, handball, volleyball and basketball. On the other hand, indoor games like ludo, draft, cards, snakes and ladder are practised in some homes.

Video and TV halls are some of the recreational centres that this area has, as private business persons have installed satellite dishes to show films or relay matches such as the CAN/World cup games or other football tournaments in Europe, etc.

3.1.3.4.8.8.5 Hotel Catering Infrastructure

Hotel and catering facilities in Nkambe Council area are rather mediocre. In addition to the problems that the council has, hotel infrastructure is an outstanding one as it is the window to any visitors to the area.

3.1.3.4.8.8.6 Tourism

Tourism in Nkambe Municipality is yet to be developed. There exist a number of touristic potentials in the various villages and comprise sites as seen in table 3.13 below:

3.1.3.4.8.9 Technical Infrastructure

3.1.3.4.8.9.1 Water Supply

Generally, potable water supply in the municipality is inadequate. Some water supply systems exist in some villages in the Council area. A few quarters have some water points while other villages still fetch water from nearby streams. In many villages of the municipality, the devastating effects of eucalyptus on the water resources are to blame.

3.1.3.4.8.9.2 Communication

1) Telecommunication

CAMTEL, MTN, and ORANGE provide telecommunications services in the council area. A few CAMTEL lines are found in Nkambe while the other enterprises are received in various degrees in the villages. The network is not received fully in all the villages within the Council area. The population complained of the high cost and recommended that the network coverage should be brought closer to the people.

2) Postal Services

There is a post office in Nkambe. The distribution of mails is still carried out principally by the informal medium. The main postal services have not been very reliable and as such people have resorted to other means – either by hand mail or by transport agency mail services through Guarantee Express, or Amour Mezam Express. Most of the villages do not have any postal agencies.

3) Access to Print Media

The Council area is quite accessible to print media. The main problem expressed is that of the inability to purchase the papers. Unfortunately, these are no longer systematically available as vendors don't find this to be profitable, even as a sideline.

So far the Council does not have any newspaper of its own in which it can inform the people of her activities. This is an area in which the Council could develop something.

4) Access to Radio and Television

The reception of radio and television signals has increased recently due to the acquisition of satellite dishes by individuals and business persons. However, the main national services are not received regularly.

3.1.3.4.8.9.3 Electricity

AES-SONEL provides electricity to three main villages in the municipality - Binka, Binshua and Nkambe and partly to Upper Mbot. The rural electrification recently connected some of the villages of Mbur-Warr, Njab, and Tabenken to the national grid.

The main problem of electricity in the council area is that of rampant power failure and the accompanying disasters that the fluctuations cause.

3.1.3.4.8.9.4 Hygiene and Sanitation

Sanitation – Environmental sanitation in the municipality leaves much to be desired. The surroundings around markets especially are littered with plastic papers. Stray animals also contribute to poor sanitation in many of the villages.

Toilets – About 80% of the population use pit latrines, which according to description the slabs are made of wood with walls made of sticks and/or palm fronds and in most cases without roofs.

A. Waste management

The disposal of waste within the Council area poses problems especially around the urban area of Nkambe. This is because of the large population around here, leading to the production of large quantities of waste; there is poor management of the waste due to the absence of active management committees. For this reason, there is waste dumping around every home or sometimes food wastes are taken to the farms as manure. These dumping grounds serve as good breeding grounds for mosquitoes; reason for the high rate of malaria in the council area. Even around the Nkambe Market waste from the market and outside builds up into a hillock. (See the Photo 3.2 of the Annex.)

The hygiene and sanitation department of the Council functions well by ensuring cleanliness and community works in the town, holds statutory meetings, advises on and supports environmental activities in the council (afforestation, watershed protection), and carries out clean-up campaigns.

It is noticed within the Council area that the level of hygiene and sanitation is, however, reducing as time goes by because the number of trash cans has become few compared to the fast growing population. Formal training and knowledge of hygiene, sanitation and environmental management amongst committee members is very lacking. This deficiency is aggravated by the absence of relevant in-service training for the committee members.

B. Drainage

Structures exist in Nkambe and some villages, unfortunately, some of the gutters are blocked because some people dump their refuse into them or because of lack of maintenance. The population needs to be sensitized on the importance of these drainage structures and sanctions slammed down on those violating the orders.

3.1.3.4.8.9.5 Transport

While transport is actually a means to an end for the population, it is undoubtedly one of the most expensive development interventions available, yet some areas are yet to be accessed by road.

Various forms of transport means are in use both internally and externally. These include going on foot, by vehicle, motorcycle, and on horseback.

1) Road Networks

Contrary to what we have in towns and cities, earth roads are typical of the Council area. Apart from short stretches of bitumen on roads along Nkambe town and Mbot, all other roads are unpaved, usually very dusty in the dry season and muddy in the rainy season. The roads can be classed as national, divisional, rural, and footpaths.

Accessibility in this area is no major problem. Vehicles cannot access only Konchep and Bibja. At least motorable roads link all other villages to the divisional headquarter - Nkambe.

3.2 Historical Profile

The Nkambe Division, as the then administrative unit, has undergone six splits, each distinguishing a different era in its administrative life.

1. *The first split occurred in 1958 when clan councils were formed, made up of the Warr Council with headquarters in Mbot; the Tang Council with headquarters in Talla; the Wiya Council with headquarters in Ndu; the Mbo council with headquarters in Ngou; the Yamba Council with Mfe as headquarters; the Mbembe Council with headquarters at Ako.*
2. *The second split saw the creation, in 1963, of councils in Nwa, Mbiyeh, Akweto and Warr.*
3. *The third phase came in 1967 with the merger between the Warr Council and the Mbiyeh Council to form the Wimbum Council, Mbembe/Misaje Council at Akweto; Mfumte/Yamba and Mbo formed the Nwa Council.*
4. *The fourth phase occurred in 1992 and was effective in 1996 with the creation of the Subdivisions with accompanying councils of Nwa, Ndu, Nkambe Central, Misaje and Ako.*
5. *Nkambe Rural Council then replaced the Nkambe Divisional Council, which continually had its headquarters in Nkambe. During all these periods, the councils were headed by Chairmen, with all executive powers bestowed on the Executive Secretaries. Then came the turn of Municipal Administrators who were mainly Divisional Officers.*
6. *This era was then followed by the nomenclature of Nkambe rural council and then the Nkambe Council, with Mayors as the heads of the councils.*

3.3 Main Potentials and Resources of the Council

3.3.1 Potentials and constraints of human and socio-economic milieu

The potentials and constraints of the socio economic milieu are as described in the Table 3.5 below.

Table 3.5: Potentials and constraints of the socio-economic milieu

Socio-economic sectors	Potential	Problems/ Constraints
Population and demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large population of about 64,000 people (Census 2005) from a wide range of ethnic groups both national and international; - Large socio-professional representation; more than 100 builders, carpenters, electricians, teachers of both primary and secondary, army officers, soldiers; - Engineers, technicians in agriculture, public works, doctors, other skilled and unskilled persons; - 36 CIGs which are self-employed to diversify their actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid population growth rate,
Sociological plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cohesive social stratification - facilitate the living together of the people and to uphold their societal values, - The traditional structure consists of a system of living together or managing the indigenes as inherited from generations and this flows from the clans down to the village set up, - Hospitable nature of the inhabitants of the council area, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmer/grazer conflict
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutions of learning (education) 73 government schools, 13 catholic, - 5 Presbyterian, 7 Baptist, 3 Islamic and 1 lay private 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Untrained teachers in schools; - Lack of furniture and equipment - insufficient post primary

Socio-economic sectors	Potential	Problems/ Constraints
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> school, as well - 6 government secondary schools, 2 government technical schools and - 2 private secondary schools; there exists one professional medical school; - Numerous professional institutions - High number of university graduates, specialized in different areas, - Educated professionals, i.e. engineers, educationists, medical professionals, lawyers, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> institutions; - Exodus to schools in Nigeria; - Gaps exist in the provision of both primary and secondary schools
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numerous public and private health centres : 17 health institutions ranging from the District hospital (DH) to the integrated health centres; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gap exists in the provision - Inadequate accommodation - Poorly furnished and equipped; - Limited capacity in terms of personnel and facilities; - Extremely large catchment areas
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social integration of different religious institutions (Christians, Muslims and traditional) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The influence of dogma
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of all categories of housing (high, medium and low densities), - Availability of local building materials for housing construction, - Availability of buildable land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unplanned house construction patterns both in urban space and villages - Poor quality of housing - Inadequate housing for the poor. - Many houses are not connected to basic utilities; - Inaccessibility of occupied sites; - Poorly drained sites;
Diverse and well organized local development and economic actors	<p><u><i>Diverse and well organized local development and economic actors:</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘Achaba’ Union (Commercial Motorcycle Drivers) - ‘Buyam Sellam’ Union - Donga Mantung Association of Trade-practitioners (DOMATRA) - Hairdressers’ Union - Mbor Abi Family Meeting - Shoe-Mending/Making Association - Tailors’ Union - Traders’ Union - Numerous community based organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack adequate funds, - Insufficient advertising and promotion of business ventures in the municipality. - Inadequate coverage of water and electricity in villages
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Varied crop production patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil erosion - Farmer/grazer conflicts
Sylviculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agro-forestry promotion organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permanent farming systems not well practised
Commerce and industrial development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter village markets/ collection points - Available land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of transportation - Poor farm to market roads - High taxes - Climate conditions
Animal husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A wide variety of cattle species and ruminants (cattle, pigs, poultry, sheep/goats, fishponds, rabbits, guinea pigs etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change effect - Hilly terrain and insufficient grazing land
Infrastructural plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy supply AES-SONEL high tension network; - Communication: fixed mobile telephone network such as CAMTEL, Orange, and MTN; - Community market offers potential for the business people; - Good ring road network can transform the Council area and environs; - Micro-finance institutions: creation of such institutions will definitely have a significant influence on the business orientations of the council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absent or limited provision of energy supply, - Poor telephone communication coverage - Poor state of road networks - Limited and equipped public and community facilities

Socio-economic sectors	Potential	Problems/ Constraints
	area.	
Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By way of location, the Council area is on the Adamawa plateau, hence providing possibilities of effective drainage, - Numerous stream regimes providing outlets for man made drains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Un-constructed natural drainage; - Absence of road drainage channels and structures; - Poorly drained private and individual premises; - Absence of a coherent hierarchy of drainage networks
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available waterfalls for the production of hydro electricity, - Regular sunshine for solar energy exploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dependence on AES-SONEL source of energy supply: electricity; - Limited capacity of electricity supply; - High cost of connection to electricity supply; - Frequent cuts in electricity supply; - High cost of domestic gas; - Over dependence on firewood which exerts pressure on the environment.
Craftsmanship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available local materials like the palm, plantain leaves, and eucalyptus - Diversified handicraft skills 	-Insufficient market opportunities
Finance Services (Bank, transport)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diverse cooperative micro finance services and transport services available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited service deliveries and outreach - Insufficient classical banking institution

Source: CAMGIS field surveys 2012

3.3.2 Touristic potentials

In the area of tourism, the potentials are enormous and are summarised in the table below.

Table 3.6: Touristic potentials

Types	Touristic potentials
Waterfalls	Found on Chuachua, Binju - Nkambe, Saah, Lukah and Kukah Waterfall at Binshua
Shrines	Mfunge in Bih, Forest shrine in Mbaa, Lake shrine in Konchep
The 'Ndapngong	Shrine exists in almost all the villges
Caves at Ntanru	Saah; Njiribfu – Bih; Njinglah and Nnjiki; Mbe- Wuuh; Mor
Ancient monuments	Sinkeng in Saah
Picturesque landscape	Stones and stony hills, cliffs, undulating hills and bisected valleys in almost all the villages
Artifacts	Carved masks, the Nfuh houses, etc
Natural forests	Kopfu, Njising; Njikop; Tombi; Mbaseng; Njiku; Kwakwa, etc
Lakes at Setfu	Konchep
The Palaces	Especially the Mbaa palace

Source: CAMGIS January 2012

3.3.3 Potentials and Constraints of the Biophysical Milieu

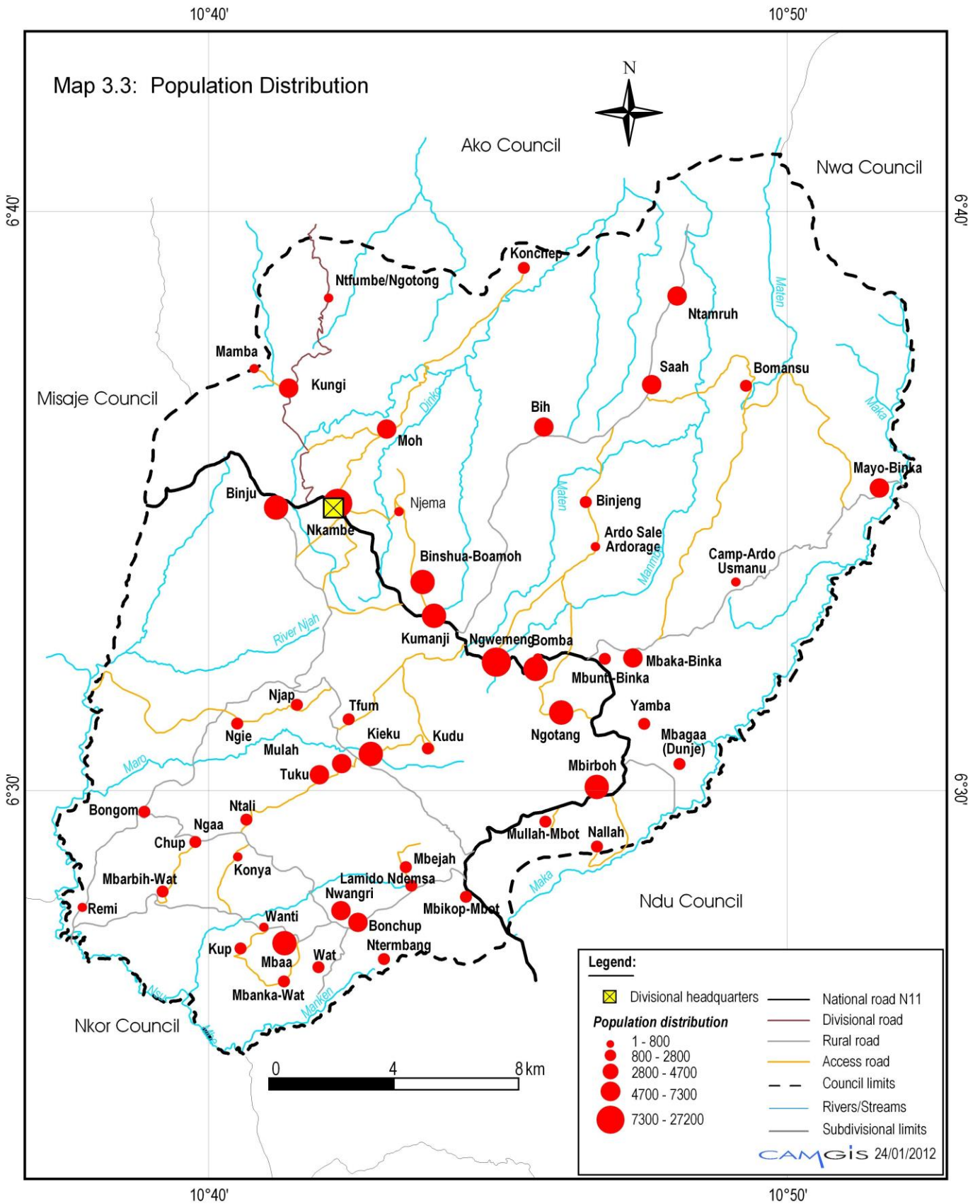
The biophysical milieu of the Nkambe Council offers a number of potentials and constraints as can be seen in the table below.

Table 3.7: Potentials and constraints of the biophysical milieu

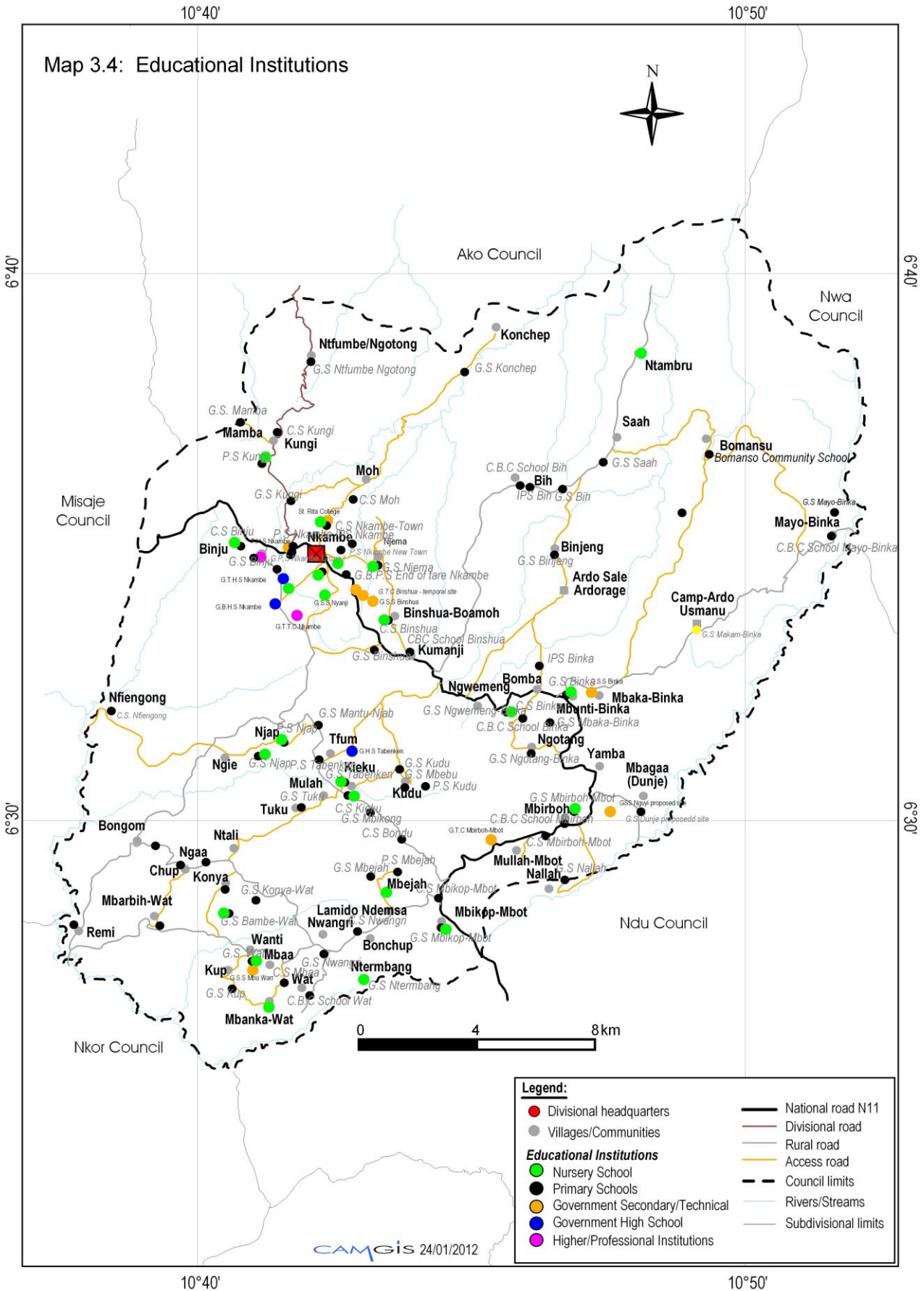
Biophysical element	Assets	Potentials	Constraints
Relief <i>(Altitude 1690m-1780m)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The urban space is relatively flat, - The Northern (Kungi) Southern flank (Tabenken and Njab) and Western (Misaje Council) have steep slopes facilitating drainage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High relief - potential eco-tourism sector, - Relative flatness offers good buildable land (urban space) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steep relief is a constraint in the expansion of the urban space, - Difficult accessibility for the urban farming.
Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available buildable land, - Laterite soil for road construction - Sandy loam in the highlands area, - Humus in the lowland, - Clayey soils in the wetlands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contain black quarries and laterite pits used for construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Much wetlands found within the urban space,
Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cold tropical climate <p><i>Temperature range:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lowland areas 12°C-27°C - High altitude 12°C-27°C <p>The rainfall is usually high in the area and varies between 1300mm to 1900mm per annum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has a dry and a rainy season - The lowland areas have a warm climate - Rainy seasons are generally warm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leaching of soils - Heavy rainfall.
Hydrography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A network of rivers and streams criss-cross the villages of the council, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main source of water supply for domestic use in the urban space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High water pollution within the urban space; - Unsustainable management of water resources.
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Savannah - Eucalyptus trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eucalyptus trees used: - Construction, - Electricity poles for fuel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change - Biodiversity loss - Unsustainable management of wetlands,
Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harvesting of medicinal plants and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uncontrolled bush fires;

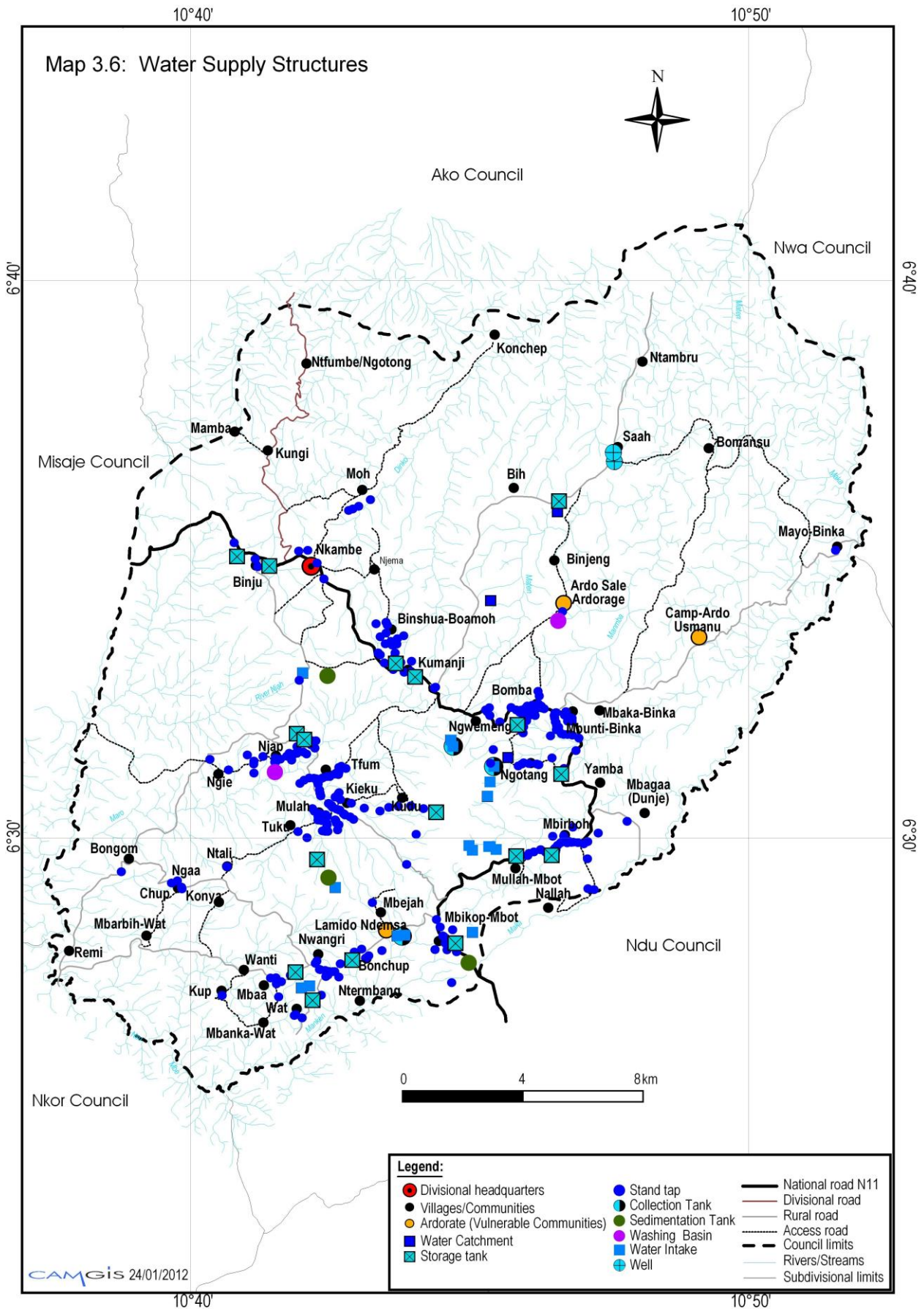
Biophysical element	Assets	Potentials	Constraints
		food items, - Hunting, - Sanctuary for animals/birds, - Natural forest exist providing a high biodiversity - Could be used for touristic sites - Could be used for research	- Illegal harvesting of fuel wood (deforestation) ; - Bush fire burning down trees due to farming and hunting activities - Farming by population and using bush fire as a means of clearing - Deforestation for fire wood and building materials - Non respect of administrative and traditional instruments by exploiters

Map 3.3: Population Distribution

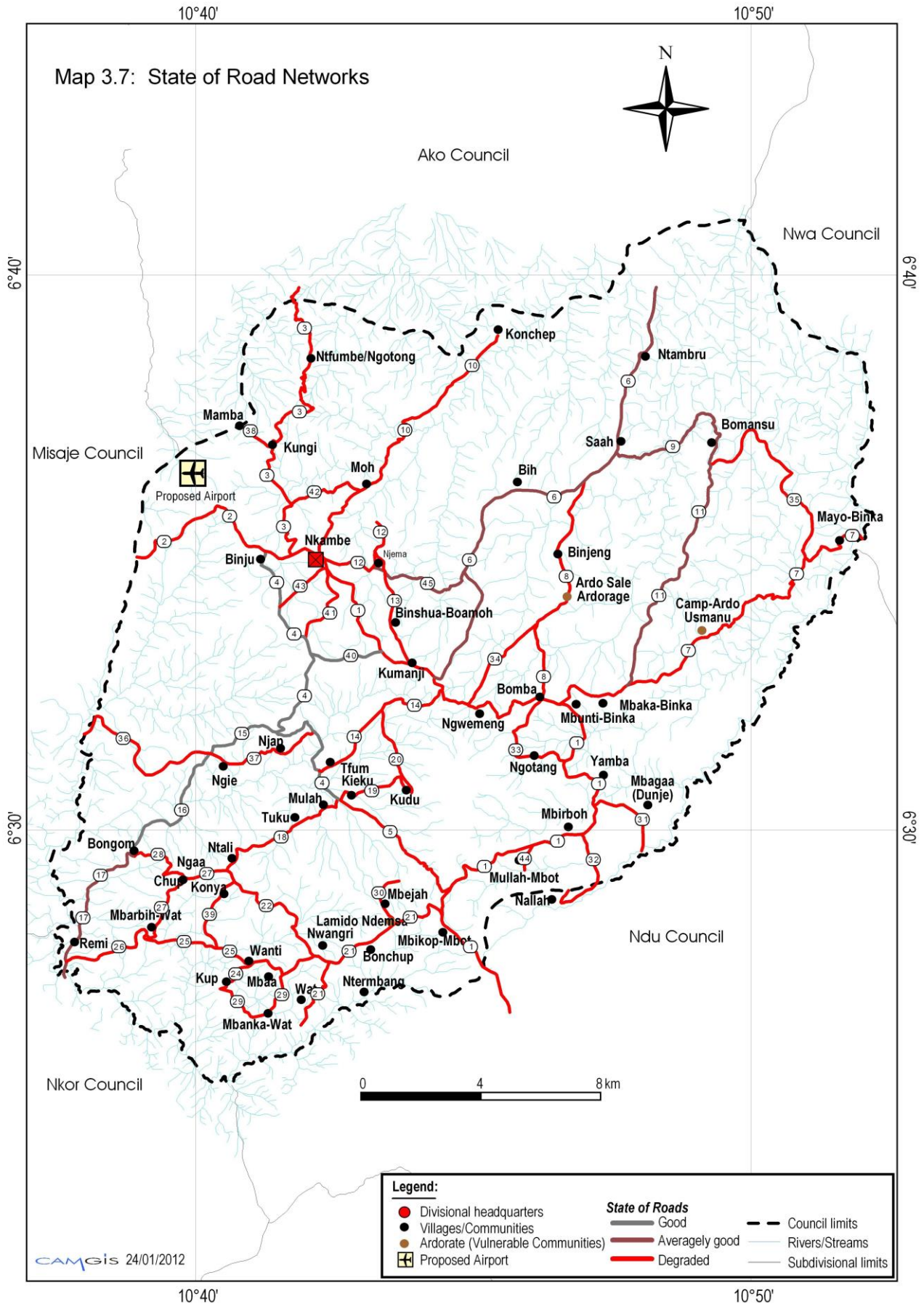


Map 3.4: Educational Institutions

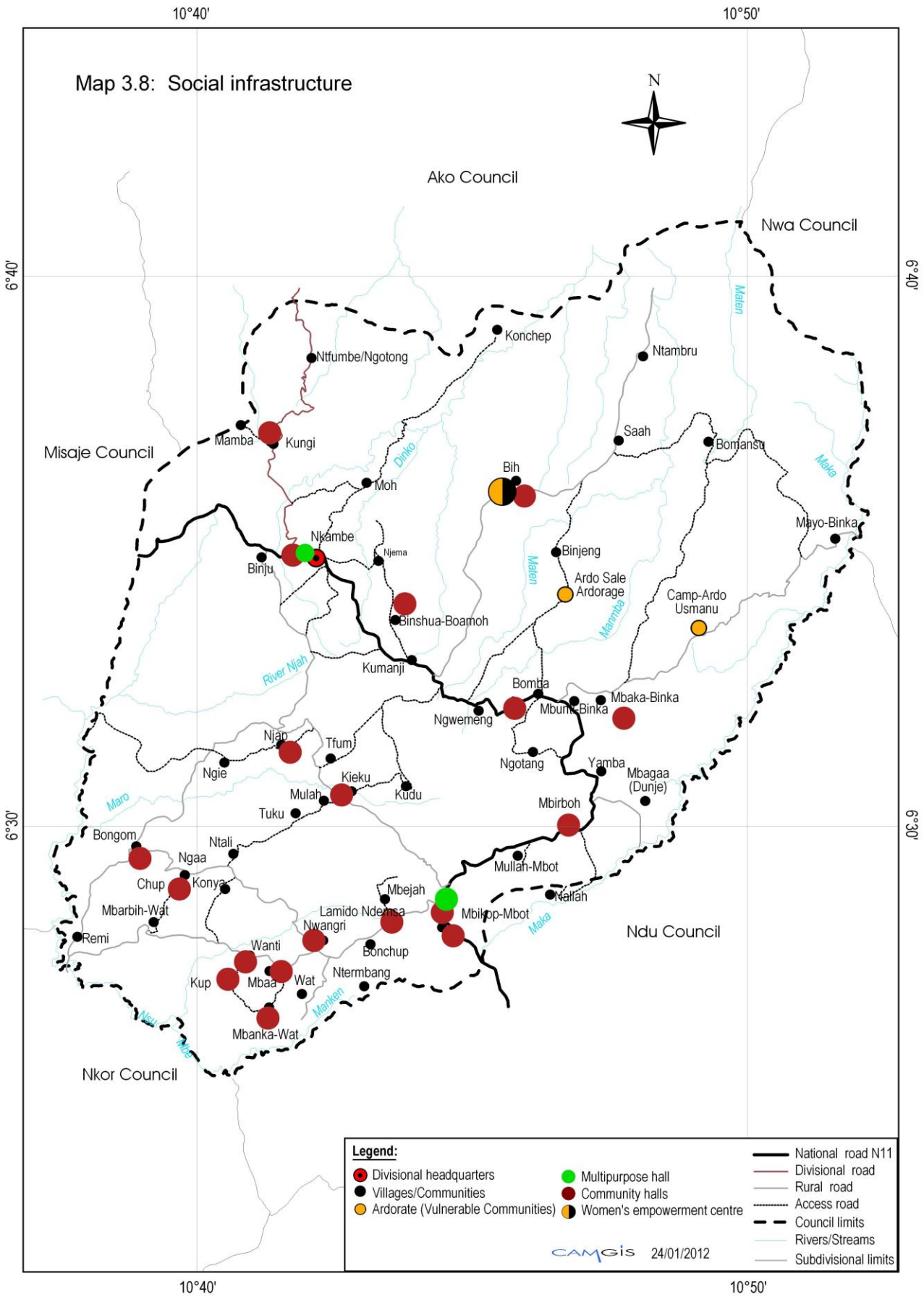


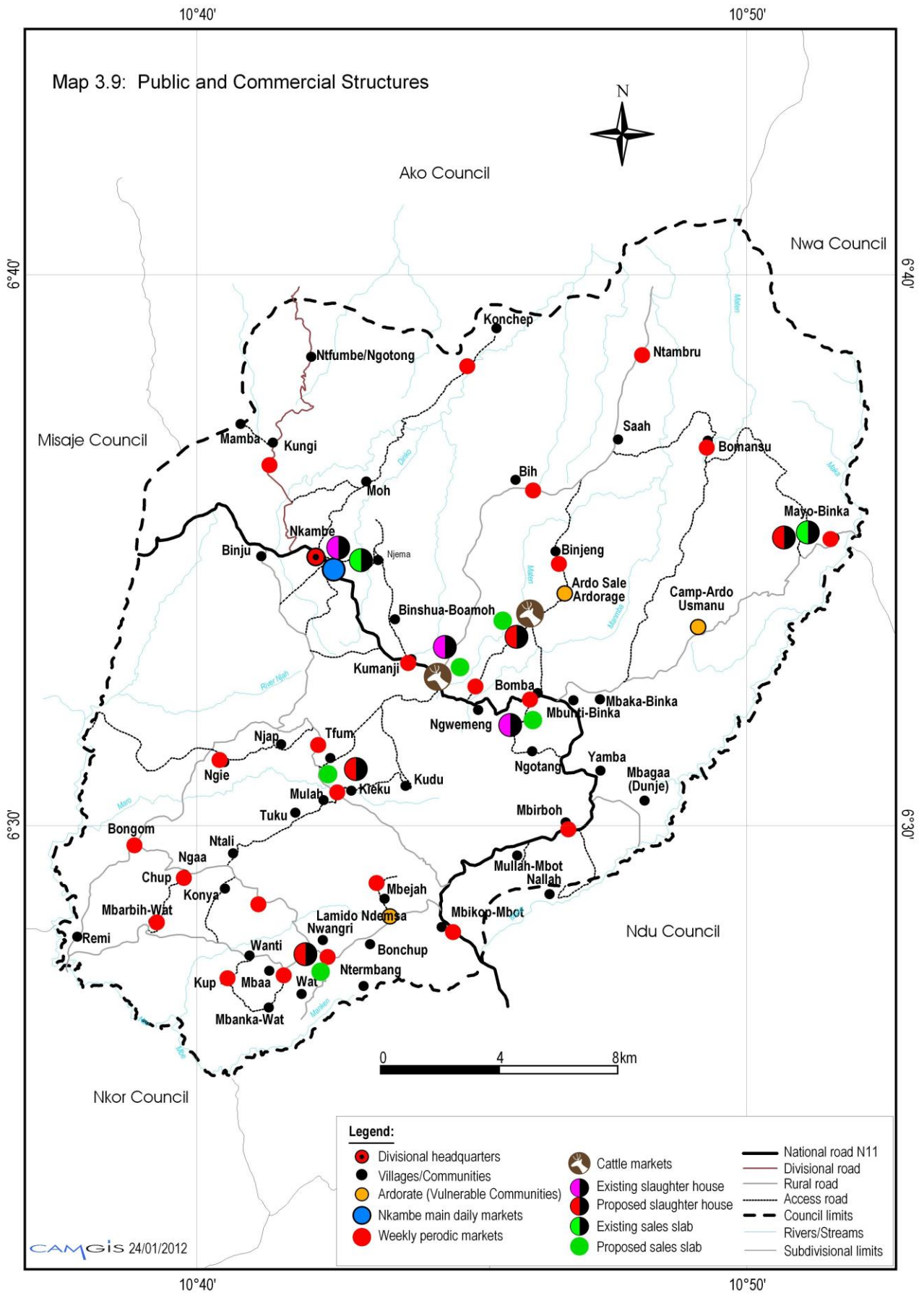


Map 3.7: State of Road Networks

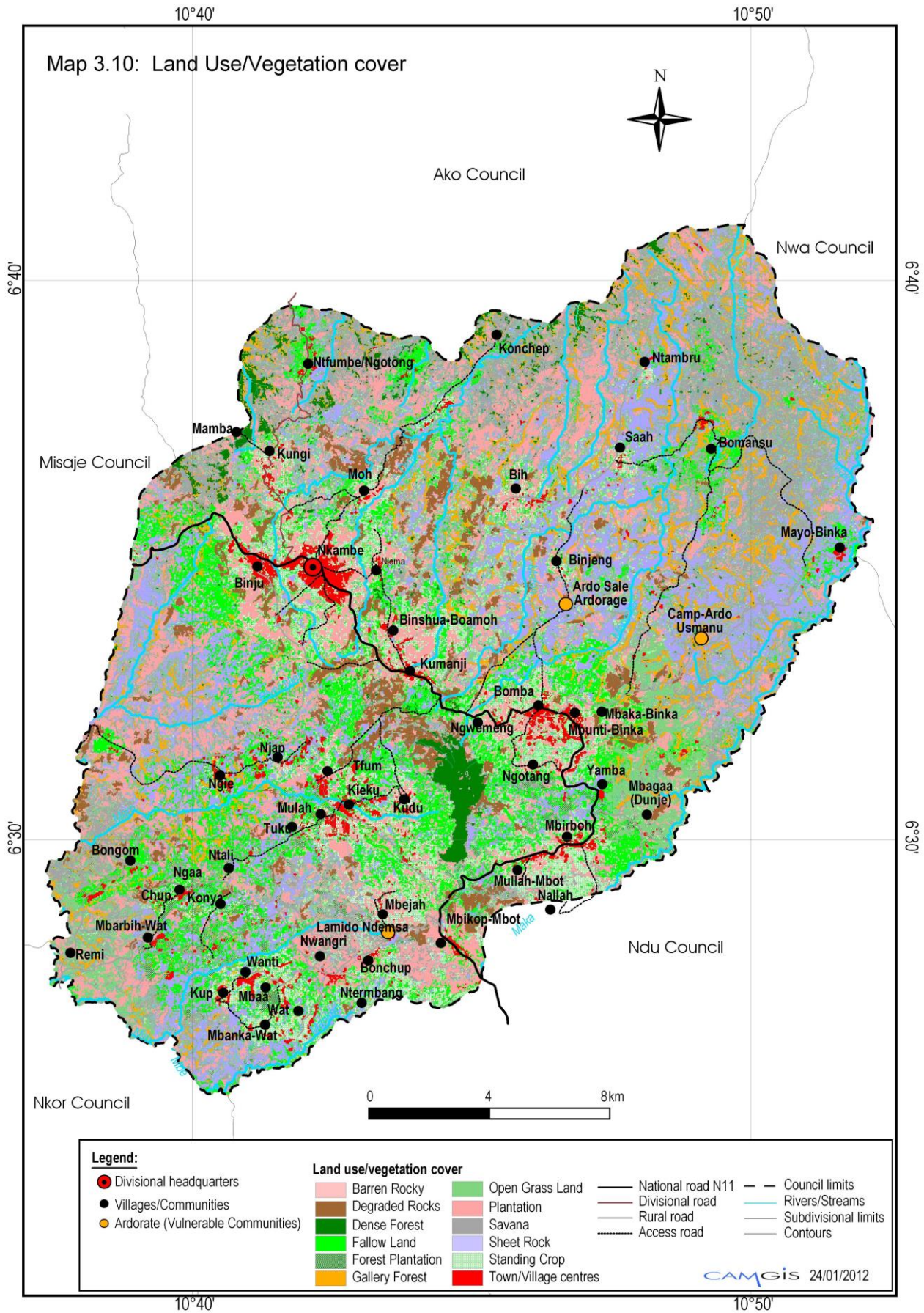


Map 3.8: Social infrastructure





Map 3.10: Land Use/Vegetation cover



CHAPTER FOUR: SUMMARY OF DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS

4.1 Consolidation of Diagnosis Information

4.1.1 Administrative services

Table 4.1: Administrative services

N°	Service	N°	Service
1	Senior Divisional Office	24	Divisional Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development
2	Subdivisional Office		
3	Assistant Subdivisional Office	25	MINEPAT
4	Council Office	26	Divisional Delegation of Forestry and Wildlife - DDFOF
5	Divisional Delegation of Public Works	27	Divisional Delegation of Secondary Education
6	Divisional Del of Labour and Social Security	28	Divisional Delegation. of Social Affairs - MINAS
7	Post Office	29	Divisional Delegation of Industry, Mines and Technological Development
8	Compagnie de Gendarmerie Nkambe	30	AES-SONEL
9	Peleton Mobile 904 Nkambe	31	Health Centre Tabenken
10	Brigade Territoriale Nkambe	32	Agricultural Post Tabenken
11	Divisional Centre of Taxes	33	Nkambe District Hospital
12	Principal Prison	34	Wat Civil Status Office
13	Public Security	35	Wat Agricultural Post
14	Telecommunications	36	District Hospital
15	Technical School of Agriculture	37	Nkambe Urban
16	Divisional Delegation of Transport	38	Presbyterian Health Centre
17	Divisional Delegation of Surveys	39	District Health Service
18	Divisional Delegation of MINEPIA	40	Jang PNH
19	Divisional Delegation of Urban Development. and Housing	41	Tabenken Catholic
20	Divisional Delegation of Energy and Water	42	WOHEMS Mbuwarr
21	Divisional Delegation of Commerce	43	CAMWATER
22	Sports and Physical Education	44	Women's Empowerment and the Family
23	Divisional Delegation of Environment and Nature Protection	45	Youth

Source: CAMGIS field surveys 2012

4.1.2 Basic Education

Table 4.2: Summary of schools and enrolments by service provider in Nkambe

N°	Agency	No of Schools	Nursery			Primary		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Government	47	301	298	599	6,723	6,457	13,180
2	Government Practising	3	22	17	39	536	514	1,050
3	Baptist	7	42	34	76	684	636	1,320
4	Catholic	13	140	139	279	848	872	1,720
5	Islamic	3	0	0	0	125	91	216
6	Presbyterian	5	0	0	0	336	354	690
7	Lay Private	1	24	20	44	48	48	96
	Total	79	529	508	1,037	9,300	8,972	18,272

Source: CAMGIS field surveys 2012

Table 4.3 Nursery and Primary Schools (enrolment, staffing and equipment needs)

ID	Institutions	Enrolment and Needs			Classrooms, equipment and needs					Rehabilitation Needs							
		Students	Teachers	Teacher Needs	Number of Classrooms Blocks	Benches/Desk	Rehabilitation of Classroom	Construction	Needs in Benches	Water Point	Needs Water Point	latrines	Needs latrines	Waste Cans	Needs Waste Cans	Tree Planting	Fence
Government Primary Schools																	
1	G.N.S Njap	60	7	7	0	0	0	7	16	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1
2	G.N.S Kungi	37	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	1
3	G.N.S Ntermbang	67	2	8	0	0	0	7	10	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1
4	GNS Njire	24	2	8	0	0	0	7	9	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	1
5	G.N.S Mbirboh-Mbot	75	2	8	0	0	0	7	12	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
6	G.N.S Mbikop-Mbot	41	2	8	0	3	0	7	6	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1
7	G.N.S Mbanka-Wat	46	0	0	0	2	0	7	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1
8	G.N.S Bambe-Wat	14	1	1	0	2	0	7	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1
9	G.N.S Binka	51	2	8	0	11	0	7	13	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1
10	G.N.S Ngwemeng-Binka	49	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1
11	G.N.S Wat	97	2	8	0	0	0	7	10	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1
12	G.P.N.S Nkambe	39	3	7	2	80	2	5	17	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	1
13	G.N.S Njap	60	1	1	0	0	0	7	16	0	2	0	2	0	4	1	1
14	G.N.S Njema	26	1	1	0	6	0	7	6	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	1
15	G.B.N.S Nkambe	84	1	1	2	0	2	5	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	1
16	EP Francophone Binju	224	7	7	1	0	1	6	60	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	1
17	G.S Binju	311	7	7	0	0	0	7	149	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
18	G.B.P.S End of tare Nkambe	396	11	0	2	0	2	5	230	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
19	G.S Konya-Wat	266	4	6	0	0	0	7	21	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
20	G.S Bongom	376	5	5	1	17	1	6	37	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
21	G.S Chup	325	6	4	1	0	1	6	149	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
22	G.S Mbarbih-Wat	370	5	5	0	23	0	7	78	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
23	G.S Njap	391	7	7	2	0	2	5	160	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
24	G.S Mantu-Njab	227	5	5	2	0	2	5	93	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
25	G.S Tuku	395	6	4	1	6	1	6	77	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
26	G.S Mbebu	269	5	5	1	0	1	6	43	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
27	G.S Ntermbang	442	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
28	G.S Mbikong-Tabenken	200	5	5	0	3	0	7	24	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
29	G.S Mbejah-Tabenken	270	5	5	1	0	1	6	20	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
30	G.S Kudu-Tabenken	155	6	4	0	25	0	7	25	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
31	G.S Nallah	189	6	4	1	0	1	6	108	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
32	G.S Mbirboh-Mbot	566	13	0	1	0	1	6	89	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
33	G.S Mbikop-Mbot	204	7	7	1	0	1	6	3	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0

34	G.S Binjeng	201	4	6	1	12	1	6	36	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
35	G.S Saah	348	5	5	0	50	0	7	92	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
36	G.S Bih	274	7	7	2	0	2	5	148	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
37	G.S Konchep	310	5	5	1	0	1	6	120	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
38	G.S Bambe-Wat	28	4	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
39	G.S Ntali-Chup	269	3	7	0	0	0	7	12	0	2	0	2	0	4	1	0
40	G.S Remi	232	4	6	0	0	0	7	70	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
41	G.S Makam-Binka	259	5	5	0	18	0	7	35	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
42	G.S Ntfumbe Ngotong	248	5	5	1	0	1	6	1	0	2	0	2	0	4	1	0
43	G.S. Mamba	195	3	7	0	0	0	7	10	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
44	G.S Bomansu	254	5	5	0	30	0	7	17	0	2	0	2	0	4	1	0
45	G.S Mayo-Binka	240	5	5	1	8	1	6	49	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
46	G.S Mbaka-Binka	177	6	4	1	10	1	6	18	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
47	G.S Binka	501	11	0	2	0	2	5	67	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
48	G.S Ngwemeng-Binka	407	7	7	0	2	0	7	167	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
49	G.S Ngotang-Binka	150	5	5	1	0	1	6	32	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
50	G.S Wat	401	7	7	0	0	0	7	91	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
51	G.S Ntambru	97	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	1	0
52	G.S Kup	262	5	5	1	0	1	6	33	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
53	G.S Nwangri	334	5	5	0	0	0	7	85	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
54	G.P.S Nkambe Group I	504	9	1	0	102	0	7	144	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
55	G.P.S Nkambe Group II	170	7	7	1	136	1	6	230	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
56	G.S Njema	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	26	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
57	G.S Binshua	386	7	7	2	7	2	5	143	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
58	G.S Tabenken	333	0	0	7	7	0	7	154	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
59	G.S Kungi	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	106	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
60	G.S Dunje proposedd site	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
Catholic Schools																	
61	CNS Binju	65	2	8	1	80	1	6	3	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1
62	C.N.S Tabenken	59	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1
63	C.N.S Binshua	77	2	8	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1
64	C.N.S Nkambe	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
65	C.K.N.S Nkambe	80	2	8	0	0	0	7	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
66	C.S Binju	166	6	4	0	4	0	7	62	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
67	C.S Mbikop-Mbot	78	5	5	0	0	0	7	3	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
68	C.S Mbirboh-Mbot	84	4	6	0	0	0	7	30	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
69	C.S Bondu-Tabenken	87	4	6	0	0	0	7	2	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
70	C.S Kieku-Tabenken	219	6	4	0	0	0	7	3	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
71	C.S Nfiengong	124	2	8	0	0	0	7	23	0	2	0	2	0	4	1	0
72	C.S Nwangri	334	4	6	0	0	0	7	8	1	1	0	2	0	4	1	0
73	C.S Mbaa	141	4	6	0	0	0	7	47	1	1	0	2	0	4	1	0

74	C.S Nkambe-Town	189	7	7	3	0	2	5	142	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
75	C.S Binka	85	3	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
76	C.S Binshua	183	3	7	1	4	1	6	22	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
77	C.S Moh	141	5	5	6	10	0	7	24	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
78	C.S Kungi	106	4	6	5	0	1	6	90	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
Presbyterian Schools																	
79	P.S Nkambe New Town	194	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	1
80	P.S Nkambe	306	0	0	0	63	0	7	6	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	1
81	P.S Tabenken	197	0	0	0	0	0	7	98	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	1
82	P.S Kudu-Tabenken	63	4	6	0	25	0	7	25	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	1
83	P.S Mbejah-Tabenken	29	3	7	0	0	0	7	150	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	1
84	P.S Njap	101	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	1
85	P.S Kungi	0	3	7	0	2	0	7	30	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	1
Baptist Schools																	
86	C.B.C N.S Nkambe	76	0	0										0	1	1	1
87	C.B.C School Nkambe	323	7	7	0	5	0	7	65	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
88	C.B.C School Bih	150	4	6	0	0	0	7	27	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
89	C.B.C School Mbirboh	182	6	4	0	0	0	7	56	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
90	C.B.C School Wat	139	0	0	0	5	0	7	29	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
91	C.B.C School Mayo-Binka	153	0	0	0	4	0	7	17	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
92	C.B.C School Binka	215	0	0	0	6	0	7	57	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
93	C.B.C School Konya-Wat	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
94	CBC School Binshua	158	5	5	1	0	1	6	74	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	0
Private Schools																	
95	Savanah Bilingual Nursery School	44	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	1
96	Savanah Bilingual Primary School	96	8	8	0	0	0	7	57	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
97	Bomanso Community School	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	0
Islamic Schools																	
98	IPS Binka	53	0	0	0	0	0	7	20	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	1
98	IPS Bih	85	3	7	0	0	0	7	50	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	1
100	IPS Nkambe	78	5	5	1	0	1	6	174	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	1
GRAND TOTAL		17,786	373	428	65	772	40	653	4,767	34	164	87	111	0	343	100	33

Source: CAMGIS field surveys 2012

Table 4.4 Nursery and Primary Schools (Needs of New Facilities)

ID	Institutions	Enrollment and Staffing		Needs of New Facilities/Equipments																				
		Students	Teachers	No of Computer	Needs of Computer	Gas Cooker	Needs Gas Cooker	Photo copiers	Needs Photo copiers	Sewing Machine	Needs Sewing Machine	Needs Generator	Generator	Football Field	Handball Field	Basketball Field	Volleyball Field	Teacher table	Table - Desk	Cup board	Chalk Board	Drinking pails	Balls	Jersey sets
Government Primary Schools																								
1	G.N.S Njap	60	7	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	80	7	5	8	2	3
2	G.N.S Kungi	37	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	70	8	6	8	2	3
3	G.N.S Ntermbang	67	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	7	90	8	6	10	4	3
4	GNS Njire	24	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	70	8	6	8	4	3
5	G.N.S Mbirboh-Mbot	75	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	90	8	6	8	3	3
6	G.N.S Mbikop-Mbot	41	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	7	70	8	7	8	2	3
7	G.N.S Mbanka-Wat	46	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	7	70	8	6	8	3	3
8	G.N.S Bambe-Wat	14	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	60	8	7	10	4	3
9	G.N.S Binka	51	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	70	8	6	8	2	3
10	G.N.S Ngwemeng-Binka	49	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	7	70	8	7	10	4	3
11	G.N.S Wat	97	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	100	7	6	9	4	3
12	G.P.N.S Nkambe	39	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	30	6	4	8	4	2
13	G.N.S Njap	60	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	80	7	5	8	2	3
14	G.N.S Njema	26	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	7	30	8	6	8	4	3
15	G.B.N.S Nkambe	84	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	100	7	6	6	3	3
16	EP Francophone Binju	224	7	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	170	6	2	9	3	2
17	G.S Binju	311	7	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	200	8	2	5	3	1
18	G.B.P.S End of tare Nkambe	396	11	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	250	8	8	10	4	3
19	G.S Konya-Wat	266	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	190	8	2	7	4	2
20	G.S Bongom	376	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	250	7	3	1	3	2
21	G.S Chup	325	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	250	7	1	8	2	2
22	G.S Mbarbih-Wat	370	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	250	4	6	3	2	2
23	G.S Njap	391	7	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	250	4	1	4	2	1
24	G.S Mantu-Njab	227	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	170	8	1	3	3	2
25	G.S Tuku	395	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	170	7	2	6	3	1
26	G.S Mbebu	269	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	170	8	4	10	4	2
27	G.S Ntermbang	442	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	300	8	8	10	4	3
28	G.S Mbikong-Tabenken	200	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	150	8	4	8	4	3
29	G.S Mbejah-Tabenken	270	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	200	8	1	4	2	2
30	G.S Kudu-Tabenken	155	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	100	7	3	6	3	2
31	G.S Nallah	189	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	170	7	1	7	2	3
32	G.S Mbirboh-Mbot	566	13	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	300	5	1	5	2	2
33	G.S Mbikop-Mbot	204	7	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	170	8	8	10	4	1
34	G.S Binjeng	201	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	170	1	1	6	6	2

35	G.S Saah	348	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	170	1	3	4	3	2
36	G.S Bih	274	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	170	8	1	7	2	2
37	G.S Konchep	310	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	210	6	2	6	3	1
38	G.S Bambe-Wat	28	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	7	70	8	8	6	2	2
39	G.S Ntali-Chup	269	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	200	8	5	10	3	3
40	G.S Remi	232	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	200	8	4	4	3	2
41	G.S Makam-Binka	259	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	200	8	8	10	4	3
42	G.S Ntufumbe Ngotong	248	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	200	8	8	10	4	3
43	G.S Mamba	195	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	170	8	5	7	2	3
44	G.S Bomansu	254	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	170	8	3	8	4	3
45	G.S Mayo-Binka	240	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	170	8	1	4	3	2
46	G.S Mbaka-Binka	177	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	170	7	3	6	2	2
47	G.S Binka	501	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	300	1	1	9	2	1
48	G.S Ngwemeng-Binka	407	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	250	8	1	3	2	1
49	G.S Ngotang-Binka	150	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	170	8	2	7	2	1
50	G.S Wat	401	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	250	6	1	6	4	2
51	G.S Ntambru	97	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	100	8	8	10	4	3
52	G.S Kup	262	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	200	5	4	6	2	1
53	G.S Nwangri	334	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	250	7	1	4	3	1
54	G.P.S Nkambe Group I	504	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	250	5	1	10	4	3
55	G.P.S Nkambe Group II	170	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	30	7	1	6	4	1
56	G.S Njema	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	30	8	4	7	3	1
57	G.S Binshua	386	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	250	7	1	5	3	2
58	G.S Tabenken	333	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	250	5	1	6	3	1
59	G.S Kungi	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	6	1	6	3	1
60	G.S Dunje proposedd site	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	30	8	8	10	4	3
Catholic Schools																									
61	CNS Binju	65	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1		30	8	8	10	4	3
62	C.N.S Tabenken	59	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	70	8	8	10	4	3
63	C.N.S Binshua	77	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	100	8	8	10	4	3
64	C.N.S Nkambe	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	30	8	8	10	4	3
65	C.K.N.S Nkambe	80	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	100	8	8	10	4	3
66	C.S Binju	166	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	170	6	1	8	2	2
67	C.S Mbikop-Mbot	78	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	100	8	8	10	4	3
68	C.S Mbirboh-Mbot	84	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	100	7	1	8	3	2
69	C.S Bondu-Tabenken	87	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	100	7	3	10	3	3
70	C.S Kieku-Tabenken	219	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	150	8	8	10	4	3
71	C.S Nfiengong	124	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	7	100	8	4	9	4	3
72	C.S Nwangri	334	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	250	7	4	10	4	3
73	C.S Mbaa	141	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	170	7	1	8	3	2
74	C.S Nkambe-Town	189	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	200	7	1	4	2	1
75	C.S Binka	85	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	100	8	8	10	4	3

76	C.S Binshua	183	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	100	6	1	10	2	1
77	C.S Moh	141	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	100	5	1	5	2	1
78	C.S Kungi	106	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	100	7	1	9	2	2
Presbyterian Schools																								
79	P.S Nkambe New Town	194	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	170	8	8	10	4	3
80	P.S Nkambe	306	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	170	8	8	10	4	3
81	P.S Tabenken	197	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	170	6	1	4	2	1
82	P.S Kudu-Tabenken	63	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	60	7	3	6	3	2
83	P.S Mbejah-Tabenken	29	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	7	70	1	7	1	3	1
84	P.S Njap	101	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	100	8	8	10	4	3
85	P.S Kungi	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	30	8	5	8	3	3
Baptist Schools																								
86	C.B.C N.S Nkambe	76	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	100					3	
87	C.B.C School Nkambe	323	7	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	200	6	2	8	4	3
88	C.B.C School Bih	150	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	150	5	2	8	3	2
89	C.B.C School Mbirboh	182	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	150	6	2	7	3	2
90	C.B.C School Wat	139	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	150	7	8	8	3	2
91	C.B.C School Mayo-Binka	153	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	7	150	7	4	8	3	2
92	C.B.C School Binka	215	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	150	4	2	6	3	2
93	C.B.C School Konya-Wat	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	30	8	8	10	4	3
94	CBC School Binshua	158	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	150	4	7	8	3	2
Private Schools																								
95	Savanah Bilingual Nursery School	44	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	100	8	8	10	4	3
96	Savanah Bilingual Primary School	96	8	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	100	8	2	6	2	1
97	Bomanso Community School	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	30	8	8	10	4	3
Islamic Schools																								
98	IPS Binka	53	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	80	8	5	10	4	3
98	IPS Bih	85	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	100	8	2	10	4	2
100	IPS Nkambe	78	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	100	8	2	4	2	1
GRND TOTAL		###	373	0	200	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	477	###	##	418	747	##	226

Source: CAMGIS field surveys 2012

4.1.3 Secondary Education

Table 4.5: Existing Secondary general and Technical Education (enrolment, staff, and Equipment and rehabilitation Needs)

ID	Institutions	Status of School	Enrollment and Needs			Classrooms, equipment and needs						Rehabilitation Needs				
			Students	Teachers	Teacher Needs	Number of Classrooms	Benches	Rehabilitation of Classroom	Construction	Needs in Benches	Workshops/Labs	Existing Water Point	Needs Water Point	Existing latrines	Latrines	Waste Cans

1	G.S.S Binka	Public	376	0	3	1	0	2	0	50	2	0	1	1	2	3
2	G.S.S Binshua	Public	325	0	3	1	0	2	3	50	2	1	0	1	1	3
3	G.T.C Binshua - temporal site	Public	370	0	3	0	0	3	5	60	0	0	2	1	1	3
4	G.T.C Mbirboh-Mbot	Public	274	0	3	2	0	1			2	0	1	1	1	3
5	G.B.H.S Nkambe	Public	177	0	3	1	0	1	5	90	3	0	1	1	3	3
6	G.T.H.S Nkambe	Public	501	0	3	2	0	2	2	60	3	1	0	1	1	3
7	P.H.S Nkambe	Public	407	0	3	0	0	3	6	60	0	1	0	1	3	3
8	G.T.T.C Nkambe	Public	150	0	3	1	0	2	5	100	0	1	0	1	3	3
9	G.H.S Tabenken	Public	417	0	3	0	0	3	4	60	0	1	0	1	1	3
10	St. Rita Technical and Commercial College	Private	262	0	3	1	0	1	5	110	0	1	0	1	3	3
11	Technical School of Agriculture	Public	298	0	3	0	0	2	5	60	0	1	0	1	3	3
12	G.S.S Nyanji	Public	527	0	3	0	102	6	7	60	2	1	0	1	3	3
13	Mayor Binka	Public	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Konchep	Public	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL		4084	0	36	9	102	28	47	760	14	8	5	12	25	36

Source: CAMGIS field surveys 2012

Table 4.6: Existing Secondary general and Technical Education (New Facilities Needs)

ID	Institutions	No of Computer	Gas Cooker	Photo copiers	Sewing Machine	Generator	Football Field	Handball Field	Basketball Field	Volleyball Field	GHS	GSS	GTHS	GTC
1	G.S.S Binka	10	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	G.S.S Binshua	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
3	G.T.C Binshua - temporal site	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
4	G.T.C Mbirboh-Mbot	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
5	G.B.H.S Nkambe	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
6	G.T.H.S Nkambe	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
7	P.H.S Nkambe	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
8	G.T.T.C Nkambe	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
9	G.H.S Tabenken	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
10	St. Rita Technical and Commercial College	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

11	Technical School of Agriculture	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
12	G.S.S Nyanji	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
13	Mayor Binka	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
14	Konchep	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
TOTAL		32	11	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	0	2	0	1

Source: CAMGIS field surveys 2012

4.1.4 Health

Table 4.7: Health Care Facilities (2010)

Community	Population served	Hospital Number	Health Centre Number	PMI	Health Post	Pharmacy Number	Laboratory	Nursing Home	Beds Number	Doctors Number	Nurses Number
Nkambe	20,000	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	75	2	28
Binshua	5,072	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Saah	1,345	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	0	2
Wat	5,900	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	0	1
Moh	1,212	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	0	0
Mbot	6,018	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	0	3
Mbirboh	0	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	0	0
Tabenken	10,100	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	77	0	12
Njap - Ngie	3,422	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	0	0
Binka	11,159	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	0	1
Mayo-Binka	0	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	0	0
TOTAL		1	8	1	6	1	1	1			

Source: CAMGIS field surveys 2011

4.1.5 Water Supply

Table 4.8: Drinking Water Supply

Locality	Name of water Project	Population	Targeted population	Number of households connected	Nominal capacity (l per sec)	Level of output (l per sec)	Number of stand taps	Number of taps to be repaired	Number of taps abandoned
Nkambe town	CAMWATER	6 000	10 000	950	1320 m ³ /day	55m ³ /hr	/	/	/

Njimoh	Water point	2500	11 500	80	3 l/s	/	/	/	/
Nsakup	Water point	4000	2500	250	2,5 l/s	/	/	/	/
Mangub	Water point	2500	2000	150	3,0 l/s	/	/	/	/
Binju	Water point	4500	3000	350	1,5 l/s	/	/	/	/
Moh	Water Supply	3000	2000	200	2,5 l/s	/	5	Nil	Nil
Kungi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Konchep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Binshua	Binshua Water Project	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bih									
Saah	Saah Water Project	2500		/	/	/	1	1	/
Wat	Wat Water Supply	5000	15000	15			31	8	7
Nwangri									
Mbaa	MBAA	1125	1125	360	4	3	11	5	2
Kup	Kup Water Project		2 000	15			01	05 (to be connected)	/1
Chup	Lenchu Water Project	6 000	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Mbot	Lower Mbot water project	About 10 000	About 15 000	16	/	/	37	7	1
Tabenken	Tabenken water management committee	20 000	22 000	43	/	/	89	8	5
Njap	Njap Water Project						30	3	1
Binka	Binka Water supply	18000	20000	58	15.5l/s	10	45	4	Nil

Source: CAMGIS field surveys 2012, Remarks: NA: Not available

4.1.6 Public works

Table 4.9: Roads within the Council area

Road ID	Designation	Class Code	Road Length (km)	Rights of way			Road Surface	Remarks
				Roadway				
				Width (m)	Structure	Physical State		
1	N11 Limit Ndu Council – Nkambe Town	National road	29.1	15	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
2	N11 Nkambe Town – limit Misaje Council	National road	8	15	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
3	Divisional road Nkambe – Ntfume 2	Divisional road	13	10	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
4	Binju Junction – Tabeken Squares	Rural road	12.2	10	Good	Good	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
5	Tabeken Squares – Upper Mbot	Rural road	5.2	10	Bad	Bad	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
6	Binshua-Bih-Saah- Ntamburu	Rural road	17.9	10	Averagely good	Averagely good	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons

7	Binka – Mayo Binka	Rural road	14.6	15	Averagely good	Averagely good	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
8	Binka – Ardo Sali – Binjeng - Saah	Rural road	8.3	5	Averagely good	Averagely good	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
9	Saah - Bomansu	Access road	5.9	5	Averagely good	Averagely good	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
10	Nkambe – Moh - Konchep	Access road	10.8	5	Bad	Bad	Earth road	Not accessible in the rainy season
11	Junction Camp - Bomansu	Access road	8.7	5	Averagely good	Averagely good	Earth road	Not accessible in the rainy season
12	Nkambe - Njema	Access road	3.6	5	Averagely good	Averagely good	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
13	Binshua - Njema	Access road	4.2	5	Averagely good	Averagely good	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
14	Binshua – Tfum - Tabenken	Access road	5.7	5	Bad	Bad	Earth road	Not accessible in the rainy season
15	Nkambe - Ngie	Rural road	2.7	10	Good	Good	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
16	Ngie - Bongom	Rural road	5	10	Good	Good	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
17	Bongom – Remi – limit Nkor Council	Rural road	5.4	10	Averagely good	Averagely good	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
18	Tabenken Squares – Tuku - Nga	Access road	4.9	5	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Not accessible in the rainy season
19	Tabenken – Kieku - Kudu	Access road	3.2	5	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Not accessible in the rainy season
20	Kudu – Binshua/Tfum road	Access road	7.4	5	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Not accessible in the rainy season
21	Mbot Palace – Wat Market	Rural road	3	10	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
22	Ngwangri - Nga	Rural road	5.5	10	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
23	Ngwangri - Wanti	Rural road	1.4	10	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
24	Wanti - Kup	Rural road	1.5	10	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
25	Wanti - Mbarbih	Rural road	4	10	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
26	Mbarbih – limit Nkor Council	Rural road	3.5	10	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
27	Nga - Mbarbih	Access road	4.2	5	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
28	Chup - Bongom	Rural road	2.7	10	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
29	Ngwangri – Mbu Warr – Mbaa- Mbanka	Access road	4.8	5	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
30	Junction Mbot Wat road - Mbejah	Access road	2.1	5	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
31	Yamba – Dunje – limit Ndu Council	Rural road	2.9	10	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
32	Mbirboh - Mullah	Access road	3.6	5	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Not accessible in the rainy season
33	N11 – Ngotang – Bomba (Binka)	Access road	4.3	5	Averagely good	Averagely good	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons

34	Ngemeng – Cattle Market – Ardo Sali	Access road	3.7	5	Degraded	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
35	Bomansu – Mayo Binka	Access road	7.8	5	Degraded	Degraded	Earth road	Not accessible in the rainy season
36	Ngie - Nfiengong	Access road	6.2	5	Degraded	Degraded	Earth road	Not accessible in the rainy season
37	Njab Market - Ngie	Access road	4.1	5	Averagely good	Averagely good	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
38	Kungi - Mamba	Access road	1.4	5	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Not accessible in all the season
39	Nga – Konya – Kindref (Wat)	Access road	2.8	5	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
40	GS Binshua Junction-Binju/Tabeken Rd	Access road	2.5	10	Good	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
41	Nkambe Town-Junction-Binju/Tabeken Rd	Access road	3.1	5	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
42	Moh - Kungi	Access road	2.7	5	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
43	Nkambe Town – GBHS Nkambe	Access road	2	8	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
44	Mbirboh - Mulah	Access road	1	5	Bad	Degraded	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons
45	Njema - Bih	Rural road	3.9	5	Bad	Averagely good	Earth road	Accessible in all seasons

Source: CAMGIS field surveys 2012

4.1.7 Synthesis on vulnerable populations

Table 4.10: Synthesis on vulnerable populations

Localization	Category of vulnerability	No of vulnerable persons	problems/constraints	strengths	Needs
Ardo Sale Ardorate	Dump	03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absence of Handicraft centre. - Absence of shelter and medication - Absence of external support - Livestock (lack of a veterinary post) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have Families, - Have cattle and, grazing land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treatment and confinement - Beverage, medication, food - Finances - Veterinary posts, - Insufficient water supply
	Mental	04			
	Aged persons	120			
	Orphans	12			
	Mbororos	2300			
Bih	Cripple	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Movement difficulties 	live with families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need Wheel chairs - Special attention
	Dump	1			
	Mental	02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of handicraft centres - Lack of shelter, food. - Lack of drugs for treatment. 	Very powerful and strong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support on craft work
	Epileptic	11			
	Aged persons	22			
	Orphans	6			
	Needy persons	12			
	Mbororos	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack financial support - Lack of sponsors - 	Physically healthy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical care (Drugs) - Need finances - Needs a school
Binjeng	Cripple	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - Absence of support. - Absence of hospital 	Have Families Availability of land for Rearing /agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need food and company - Special attention - Treatment and confinement - Food and clothing - Veterinary officer.
	Blind	1			
	Dump	2			
	Mental	2			
	Aged persons	70			
	Orphans	8			
	Needy persons	16			
		Mbororos	1200		
Binju	Cripple	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of support - Communication barrier - Aged (Isolated) - Lack support, stigmatized - Sick, Abandoned, lack support. - No care 	Have families Move around Have homes Have a good population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beds and wheel chairs - Needs company and food. - Treatment and support - Cattle and shelter husband s and company.
	Blind	5			
	Dump	2			
	Deaf	3			
	Mental	1			
	Epileptic	4			
	Leprosy	4			
	Aged persons	111			
	Orphans	15			
	Needy persons	22			
		Mbororos			
	Single ladies	10			
Binshua-Boamoh	Cripple	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of wheel chair - Lack of sensitive sticks - Lack of drugs - Lack of blankets - Lack of concern and support - Lack of companions - Lack of support 	Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wheel chairs/money - Education - Education, finances - Handicraft centres - Medical care/drugs - Support from External sources - Social integration. -
	Blind	7			
	Dump	4			
	Deaf	3			
	Mental	5			
	Epileptic	6		Able to be regrouped	
	Leprosy	4			
	Aged persons	1390			
	Orphans	60			
	Needy persons	12			
		Mbororos			

	Single ladies Widows	800 40			
Bomansu	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Mental Epileptic Leprosy Aged persons Orphans Needy persons Mbororos	4 5 3 2 4 2 1 244 8 12 621	- Lack of centres for the blind - Communication barrier - Lack of proper treatment - Lack of care and treatment - Inadequate support /income materials - Lack of financial support - Inadequate social interaction	Family Able to be regrouped Family and cattle	- Wheel chairs/money - Education - Education, finances - Handicraft centres - Medical care/drugs - Support from External sources - Social intergration.
Bomba	Cripple Blind Deaf Mental Dump Epileptic Leprosy Aged persons Mbororos Orphans Needy persons	8 7 5 6 4 3 5 704 600 21 33	- Unable to stand /walk. - Cannot earn income - Difficult communication - Lack of drugs - - Cannot generate enough income - Lack sponsors. Education	Has parents Have landed assets Has parents Has relatives/Healthy Have land ,compounds ,children Have relatives	- Wheel chairs - Social services - School for the deaf, dump - Regular drugs, care - Less stress, income generating activity. - Needs sponsors
Bonchup	cripple Blind Dump deaf Mental Aged persons Mbororos	2 1 2 2 2 1488 69	- Cannot see/walk around - Cannot read nor write - Cannot carter for themselves - Lack of income earning activities - Lack of veterinary/market services	Families Families Families Compounds/assets Encouraging number and cattle	- Centre for the blind/Education - Education - psychiatrist - Financial assistance - Drugs, veterinary office/personnel
Bongom	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Disable Mental Epileptic Leprosy Needy persons Mbororos	5 5 3 1 10 6 2 1 16 112	- - Cannot walk nor work - Difficulties in communication - Cannot hear - Cannot help himself - Poor interaction - Broken waste (cannot walk)	Family Family and land Family Landed property and family Family	- - Wheel chairs, food - Education, trade - Psycaltric attention - Medical attention - Mediacal care/drugs - -
Camp-Ardo Usmanu	Aged persons Needy persons Mbororos	36 2 559	- Lack of academic assistance	Have families Physically fit and Strong Have landed assets Needs sponsors Land Cattle, Family	- Need scholarships
	Blind	8	- Unable to earn income	Own compounds,	- Education

Chup-Nгаа	Deaf Epileptic Aged persons Orphans Needy persons Mbororos	2 1 150 4 12 33	- Unable to hear - Consistency - Lack income earning activities - Lack of education /care - Poverty, stigmatization, illiteracy	families Families and land Have relatives Have Cattle land and family.	- - Med. Attention - Paid moral support - Sponsors, food - Social Integration
Kieku	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Mental Epileptic Leprosy Aged persons Orphans	3 4 2 2 4 6 3 70 150	- Unable to stand and walk - Unable to see ,move - Cannot talk/write - Stress - Cannot go to school - Stigmatization, /farmer grazer problem	Family Land and family Family and land Poor families	- Wheel chair - Education - Education, trade - Income earning activity - Sponsors - Education, social integration
Konchep	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Mental Epileptic Aged persons Orphans Needy persons Mbororos	2 4 3 1 2 15 110 135 60 600	- Cannot move - Cannot speak - Cannot hear, - Lack of support/treatment - Lack of drugs /care - Lack of support /income - Education is lacking - Lack of proper care, food, warms - Lack of integration in the community	Families, land Parents, families Children /assets Uncles available Families, home Family and cattle	- - Education - Medical attention - Pshycatrist - Supply of drugs / food - Income generalizing activity - Sponsors needed - Medical care - Social; integration and education.
Konya	Cripple Blind Mental Aged persons Orphans Needy persons Mbororos	1 1 1 18 3 5 97	- Unable to walk - Cannot see - Lack drugs - Lack support - Lack of education - Lack integration	Have families Have farms and cattle Have relatives Family and cattle	- Wheel chair - sensitive stick - Drugs and support - Education and books - Sensitization
Kudu	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Mental Epileptic Leprosy Aged persons Orphans Needy persons Mbororos	2 1 1 1 1 2 0 15 152 300	- Cannot move - Cannot walk - Cannot see - Cannot speak - Lack drugs - Lack support - Lack education		- Wheel chairs - - Handicraft centres - Needs drugs /care - Needs education sponsors
Kumanji	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Mental Epileptic Leprosy Aged persons	6 2 9 3 4 3 2 1180	- Cannot walk/stand - Cannot see - Cannot recognise - Cannot use the palms - Could not move (8 years)	Relatives available Have families Have children educated Have land/children	- Wheel chairs - Sensitive sticks - - Treatment (Hospital)support - - Wheel chairs

	Orphans Needy persons Mbororos Widows	9 16 427 20			
Kungi	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Mental Epileptic Aged persons Orphans Needy persons Mbororos	4 2 3 1 3 2 60 226 16 550	- Lack of Wheel chairs - Lack of support - Lack handicraft centres - Lack food - Lack education	Have relatives and families	- A Wheel chairs - - Handicraft centres - Needs drugs /care - - Support (find moral) -
Kup	Cripple Blind Mental Epileptic Leprosy Aged persons Orphans Needy persons Mbororos	1 2 4 10 8 0 30 50 10 0	- - Lack of sensitive sticks - Lack of handicraft centre - Lack of financial support for the needy - Lack drugs - Lack warm clothes - Lack education - Lack finances	Families Have landed assets	- - Wheel chairs - Create an organization to care for the needy, cripple and the orphans - - - Support from N.G.Os
Lamido Ndemsa	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Mental Epileptic Aged persons Orphans Mbororos	2 2 1 1 4 2 3 90 9 3 1000	- No Wheel chairs - - No handicraft centres - No drugs ,concern - No education/care	Families Relatives	- Wheel chairs - External support - Education health care and all related support.
Mamba	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Mental Epileptic Leprosy Aged persons Orphans Needy persons Mbororos	1 1 1 2 2 1 1 12 80 4 6 19	- Lack A wheel chair - Lack sensitive sticks - - Lack a handicraft centre - Lack drugs - Lack support	Neighbours Families	- A Wheel chairs - - Handicraft centres - Needs drugs /care - Support (find moral)
Mayo-Binka	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Mental Epileptic Leprosy Aged persons	11 6 4 4 5 4 2 350	- - Lack A wheel chair - Lack sensitive sticks - - Lack a handicraft centre - - Lack drugs - - Lack support	Have families Families Compounds	- - Crutches - Blind centre - School for deaf and dump - Social services - Control,drugs - Social services - Support,education - - Social intergration

	Orphans Needy persons Mbororos	16 25 200			-
Mbaa	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Mental Epileptic Aged persons Needy persons Mbororos	2 3 4 4 2 1 1500 150 50	- No wheel chair - Unable to work - No handicraft centre - Lack food/support - Lack education	Families Families Children Cattle and families	- Wheel chairs - Drugs and company - Financial support
Mbagaa (Dunje)	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Mental Epileptic Aged persons Orphans Needy persons	15 50 10 10 5 4 350 100 6	- Lack of school for the Blind/dump - - - - Absence of shelter - Lack of medication - - Lack of income farmers - Lack of sponsors	Families Have extended family	- Wheel chairs - Handicraft centre - Petit workshop and finances - - Medication /care - - - Education, food. - Social integration
Mbaka-Binka	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Mental Epileptic Aged persons Orphans Needy persons Mbororos	15 50 10 10 10 5 4 200 100 5 500	- Lack of school for the Blind/dump - - - - Absence of shelter - Lack of medication - - Lack of income farmers - Lack of sponsors	Families Have extended family	- Wheel chairs - Handicraft centre - Petit workshop and finances - - Medication /care - - - Education, food. - Social integration
Mbanka-Wat	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Mental Epileptic Aged persons Orphans	1 1 1 2 1 2 311 9	- - Cannot walk/stand - Cannot see - Cannot recognize - Cannot use the palms - Could not move (8 years)	Families Have land Have homes	- - Wheel chairs - Sensitive sticks - Drugs and food - - Education/Books fees.
Mbabi -Wat	Cripple Blind Dump Mental Aged persons Orphans Mbororos	2 1 2 3 159 9 50	- No means to walk - No sensitive sticks - No proper care - No Treatment	Have a large farm Families	- Crutches - Blind centre - School for deaf and dump - Social services - Control, drugs - Social services - Support, education - Social integration
	Cripple Blind Dump	4 5 2	- No means to walk - No sensitive sticks	Have a large farm Families	- Crutches - Blind centre - School for deaf and dump

Mbikop	Deaf Mental Epileptic Leprosy Aged persons Orphans Mbororos	2 8 2 6 214 12 100	- No proper care - No Treatment		- Social services - Control, drugs - Social services - Support, education - Social integration
Mbirboh	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Mental Aged persons Orphans Needy persons	6 3 3 2 6 700 19 21	- Lack of wheel chairs - Lack of education - No support - No treatment - No formal centres to care for the disabled	Relatives Have families Families	- Blind sensitive sticks - Support from social affairs - Support from N.G.O s - Education - Sensitization.
Mbejah	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Mental Epileptic Leprosy Aged persons Orphans Needy persons	2 4 3 2 1 2 1 9 70 8	- Lack of social support - Dependant on others - Communication barrier - Abandoned, needs Med. care - Low income - No sponsors, needs Edu. - Extreme poverty - Stigmatization	Have families Physically fit and Strong Have landed assets Needs sponsors Land Cattle, Family	- Crutches - Blind centre - School for deaf and dump - Social services - Control, drugs - Social services - Support, education - - Social integration -
Mbunti	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Mental Epileptic Leprosy Aged persons Orphans Needy persons	2 1 2 1 2 1 1 200 120 13	- Helpless - No benefits/support - Lack of sensitization	 Have relatives	- Support from social affairs - Wheel chairs - Rehabilitation centre - Financial support
Moh	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Orphans Aged persons Mbororos Needy persons	11 4 2 1 9 573 400 13	- No wheel chairs - No sensitive sticks - No handicraft centre - No education/support - No financial support - No education/sensitization - No support	Families Physically strong Have families Land and cattle	- Wheel chairs - Sensitive sticks - Handicraft centres - Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter
Mullah-Mbot	Cripple Blind Dump Orphans Aged persons Mbororos Needy persons	1 2 1 5 300 583 10	- No wheel chairs - No sensitive sticks - No handicraft centre - No education/support - No financial support - No education/sensitization - No support	Families Physically strong Have families Land and cattle	- Wheel chairs - Sensitive sticks - Handicraft centres - - Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter

Nallah	Cripple Blind Dump Orphans Aged persons Needy persons	2 1 1 3 200 5	- No wheel chairs - No sensitive sticks - No handicraft centre - No education/support - No financial support - No education/sensitization	Families Physically strong Have families Land and cattle	- Wheel chairs - Sensitive sticks - Handicraft centres - Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter
Ngie	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Orphans Aged persons Mbororos Needy persons	2 8 2 2 13 412 146 4	- No wheel chairs - No sensitive sticks - No handicraft centre - No education/support - No financial support - No education/sensitization - No support	Families Physically strong Have families Land and cattle	- Wheel chairs - Sensitive sticks - Handicraft centres - Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter
Ngotang	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Orphans Aged persons Mbororos Needy persons	6 4 3 2 15 698 200 18	- No wheel chairs - No sensitive sticks - - No handicraft centre - - No education/support - No financial support - No education/sensitization - No support	Families Physically strong Have families Land and cattle	- Wheel chairs - Sensitive sticks - Handicraft centres - - Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter -
Ngwemeng	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Orphans Aged persons Mbororos Needy persons	4 6 2 2 14 550 20 15	- No wheel chairs - No sensitive sticks - - No handicraft centre - - No education/support - No financial support - No education/sensitization - No support	Families Physically strong Have families Land and cattle	- Wheel chairs - Sensitive sticks - Handicraft centres - Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter
Njap	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf mental Orphans Aged persons Mbororos Needy persons	0 5 2 4 3 30 275 250	- No sensitive sticks - No handicraft centre - No education/support - No financial support - No education/sensitization - No support	Families Physically strong Have families Land and cattle	- Sensitive sticks - Handicraft centres - Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter
Njema	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Orphans Aged persons Mbororos Needy persons	2 4 0 1 4 58 17 25	- No wheel chairs - No sensitive sticks - No handicraft centre - No education/support - No financial support - No education/sensitization - No support	Families Physically strong Have families Land and cattle	- Wheel chairs - Sensitive sticks - Handicraft centres - Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter
Nkambe	Cripple	11	- No wheel chairs	Families	- Wheel chairs

	Blind Dump Deaf Orphans Aged persons Mbororos Needy persons	9 12 7 21 3850 900 57	- No sensitive sticks - No handicraft centre - No education/support - No financial support - No education/sensitization - No support	Physically strong Have families Land and cattle	- Sensitive sticks - Handicraft centres - Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter
Ntali	Cripple Blind Dump Orphans Aged persons Mbororos Needy persons	2 1 1 13 115 78 6	- No wheel chairs - No sensitive sticks - No handicraft centre - No education/support - No financial support - No education/sensitization - No support	Families Physically strong Have families Land and cattle	- Wheel chairs - Sensitive sticks - Handicraft centres - Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter
Ntambru	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Orphans Aged persons Mbororos Needy persons	5 4 2 2 10 18 700 18	- No wheel chairs - No sensitive sticks - No handicraft centre - No education/support - No financial support - No education/sensitization - No support	Families Physically strong Have families Land and cattle	- Wheel chairs - Sensitive sticks - Handicraft centres - Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter
Ntermbang	Cripple Blind Dump Orphans Aged persons Needy person	2 1 1 5 340 4	- No wheel chairs - No sensitive sticks - No handicraft centre - No education/support - No financial support	Families Physically strong Have families Land and cattle	- Wheel chairs - Sensitive sticks - Handicraft centres - Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter
Ntfumbe/ Ngotong	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Orphans Aged persons Mbororos	2 6 2 2 8 12 121	- No wheel chairs - No sensitive sticks - - No handicraft centre - - No financial support - education/sensitization	Families Physically strong Have families	- Sensitive sticks - Handicraft centres - Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter
Nwangri	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Orphans Aged persons Mbororos Needy persons	3 2 3 2 11 653 1694 12	- No wheel chairs - No sensitive sticks - - No handicraft centre - - No education/support - No financial support - No education/sensitization - No support	Families Physically strong Have families Land and cattle	- Wheel chairs - Sensitive sticks - Handicraft centres - Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter -
Remi	Orphans Aged persons Mbororos Needy persons	2 8 2 5	- No education/support - No financial support	Families Physically strong Have families	- Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter

				Land and cattle	
Saah	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Orphans Aged persons Mbororos Needy persons	10 5 3 2 13 209 471 25	- No wheel chairs - No sensitive sticks - No handicraft centre - - No education/support - No financial support - No education/sensitization - No support	Families Physically strong Have families Land and cattle	- Wheel chairs - Sensitive sticks - Handicraft centres - Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter
Mullah-Tabenken	Cripple Blind Deaf Orphans Aged persons Needy persons	2 8 5 5 33 4	- No sensitive sticks - No education/support - No financial support - No education/sensitization		- Sensitive sticks - Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter -
Tfum	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Orphans Aged persons Needy persons	2 8 2 2 13 214 22	- No wheel chairs - No sensitive sticks - No handicraft centre - No education/support - No financial support - No education/sensitization - No support	Families Physically strong Have families Land and cattle	- Wheel chairs - Sensitive sticks - Handicraft centres - Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter
Tuku	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Orphans Aged persons Mbororos Needy persons	0 0 0 0 20 200 0 10	- No education/support - No financial support - No education/sensitization	Families Physically strong	- Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter
Tuku	Cripple Blind Dump Orphans Aged persons Needy persons	1 2 2 1 20 200 6	- No education/support - No financial support - No education/sensitization	Families Physically strong	- Wheel chairs - Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter
Wat	Cripple Blind Dump Deaf Orphans Aged persons Mbororos Needy persons	3 2 1 0 20 200 0 10	- No education/support - No financial support - No education/sensitization	Families Physically strong	- Wheel chairs - Sensitive sticks - Handicraft centres - Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter
Wanti	Cripple Blind Dump Orphans Aged persons Mbororos	2 1 2 20 353 0	- No education/support - No financial support - No education/sensitization	Families Physically strong	- Education - Food ,clothing - Shelter

	Needy persons	10			
Yamba	Cripple	3	- No education/support	Families	- Education
	Blind	2	- No financial support		- Food ,clothing
	Dump	1	- No education/ sensitization	Physically strong	- Shelter
	Deaf	2			
	Orphans	8			
	Aged persons	450			
	Mbororos	8			
	Needy persons	18			

Source: CAMGIS January 2012

4.1.8 Electricity Supply

Table 4.11: Synthesis on the supply of electricity

ID	Village	Population (a)	REHABILITATION AND REPAIR WORKS					NEW NEEDS					
			Transformers to rehabilitate <i>Mono Phase</i>	Generators to rehabilitate	Poles to be replaced	Length of average Medium Voltage cable to be replaced	Length of low voltage cable to be replaced	Number of connections to be made	Transformers	Electricity generators	Poles	Medium voltage	Low voltage
			(i)	(i)	(i)	(in km)	(in km)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(in km)	(in km)	
1	Mbanka-Wat	1333	0	0	0	0	0		1x25KVA	0	40	4.7	
2	Binju	7320	6x25KVA	0	0	13.8	0			0			
3	Bomba-Binka	0	1x25KVA	0	0	7.1	0		1x25KVA	0			
4	Boamoh-	5800	1x25KVA	0	0	11	0		2x25KVA	0			
5	Chup/Nгаа	2433	0	0	0	0	0		2x25KVA	0	20	2.4	
6	Kieku	5000	1x25KVA	0	0	13	0		1x25KVA	0			
7	Konya	97		0	0	0	0		0	0	45	4.55	
8	Kungi	4600	1x25KVA	0	0	5.2	0		2x25KVA	0			
9	Kup	1551	0	0	0	0	0		1x25KVA	0	40	4.3	
10	Ardorate-	1100	25KVA	0	0	0.2	0		0	0			
11	Mbaa	6550	25KVA	0	0	2	0		1x25KVA	0			
12	Mbarbih-Wat	2195	0	0	0	0	0		1x25KVA	0			
13	Mbikop-Mbot	2000	25KVA	0	0	2.7	0		1x25KVA	0			
14	Mbirboh	5000	25KVA	0	0	2.65	0		1x10KVA	0			
15	Mbirjah	1150	0	0	0	0	0		1x10KVA	0	34	3.4	
16	Bongom	1900	0	0	0	0	0		1x10KVA	0	27	2.7	
17	Moh	3269	0	0	0	0	0		1x25KVA	0	30	3.1	
18	Nallah	1600	0	0	0		0		1x25KVA	0	35	3.6	
19	Ngie	1198	25KVA	0	0	2	0		1x25KVA	0			
20	Ngotang-	5200	0	0	0	0	0		1x25KVA	0	18	1.9	
21	Ngwemeng-	5190	25KVA	0	0	2.3	0		1x25KVA	0			
22	Njap	2750	25KVA	0	0	2	0		1x25KVA	0			
23	Njema	0	0	0	0	0	0		1x25KVA	0	20	2.1	
24	Nkambe	2720	17x25KVA	0	0	0	0		6x10KVA	0			
25	Nwangri	3775	25KVA	0	0	1.3	0		1x10KVA	0			

26	Mulah-	3005	25KVA	0	0	1.8	0		1x25KVA	0			
27	Wanti	466	25KVA	0	0	3	0		1x25KVA	0			
28	Wat	1551	25KVA	0	0	2.7	0		1x25KVA	0			
29	Yamba	1750	0	0	0	0	0		1x10KVA	0	15	1.6	
30	Mulah-Mbot	2000	0	0	0	0	0		1x25KVA	0	23	2.4	
31	Kumanji	6338	25KVA	0	0	1.75	0		1x25KVA	0			
32	Mbunti-Binka	2110	25KVA	0	0	7.6	0		1x25KVA	0			
33	Mbagaa	1950	0	0	0	0	0		1x25KVA	0	38	3.7	
34	Tfum-	2041	25KVA	0	0	4.3	0		0	0			
35	Ntali	1551	0	0	0	0	0		1x10KVA	0	24	2.3	

4.1.9 Synthesis on main trades

Of the groups listed, discussions were held with the following groups in the table.

Table 4.12: Synthesis on main trades

Denomination of Trade /Group	Number of persons involved	Number of CIGs	Number of Economic Interest Group	Number of co-operatives	Number of associations	Relationship with the Mayor (Conflicting, good collaboration)	Difficulties encountered in carrying out their activities	Opportunities related to the trade	Trade's profit rate	Expectations expressed by the actor
Mbor-Abi	68 + mixed group of men and women	-	Buyam-sellams, farmers; tailors, etc	N/A	National association with 19 branches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cordial. - Happy because of road constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some council taxes are very high. - Cholera risks are high due to poor water system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can obtain loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They are able to send children to school and take care of some health needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitization on HIV/AIDS; on the new taxes and why they have to pay. - More development projects in the area
DOMACA	4	Over 6	Various craft groups	-	Branch in Nkambe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Markets for their products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Barely surviving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in taxes; - Better market conditions
Shoemenders/ makers Association	20	1	Shoemenders and shoe makers	-	1 in Nkambe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relationship is not bad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some graduates of the trade do not have tools. - Working materials are difficult to come by. With council, taxes are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Could have a hides and skin industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small earnings to Meet their basic needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in taxes. That the related sectors will help them improve. - They want the council to impose adherence to all

							high			who are in the trade
Hairdressers Union	Mixed group of men and women-33; men 9, women 24	-	Work as individuals, who meet for social interest	-	one	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do not feel it is good since he doesn't listen to their cries. - Councillors do not rally their people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of materials for their work. - High taxes - High transportation due to bad roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People want to look good. Market is there 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meet their basic needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tax reduction. Nkambe is not such a big town like Bamenda. - Better services around the market where they work
Drivers Union	About 138	-	Drivers Park boys Transporters	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work in collaboration with mayor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roads around the municipality need maintenance; - Farm to market roads needed for food transportation; - Documents made in Nkambe; - Transport service documents are considered fake outside Nkambe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Could have a road worthiness centre in Nkambe. - Should have a centre to treat their vehicle documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They are barely surviving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roads to be constructed, bridges and culverts built. - Maintain the park and build a toilet in the park.
Traders Union	35	-	Varied categories: Provisions store owners, Beer sellers, Motor spare parts dealers.	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members have dropped due to high taxes. Turnover is low. Some have changed their businesses to avoid the high taxes. - High VAT. - Customs harass traders from Douala right to Nkambe. - No commercial banks. Roads and bridges are bad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Could stockpile lots of goods. - Sell locally produced goods manufactured in the country. - Have fire extinguishers and modernise the market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marginal due to high rate of borrowing of goods for sale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expect to have security in the market and around. - Improved sanitation - Expect a night watchman. - Improved roads. - Establishment of a commercial bank and re-enforcement of micro finance institutions . Education from intervening ministries in that sector. Programmes should reach all Cameroonians
Achaba Union Nkambe	652(includes 2 women, and about 400 Mbororos. Have 16 members who have had accidents	-	Motor cycle owners and riders	-	Divisional association with sub divisional branches and village groups	Good and fine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harassment from forces of law and order due to suspicions and misunderstandings. - Taxes are high. - Documents difficult to be made in Nkambe. - Process of licence is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need a training school for learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides self-employment - Almost the highest employment area in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement on the slippery; bumpy roads; - That the council will provide the aprons, numbers and the needs they have been asking for to enable them work well. - Expect roads to be improved

	with them						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> complicated at the Nkambe transport office. – Areas of mixed control are too close to town. – They cannot even take family members to the farm 		informal sector.	
Buyam-sellam	45(one cripple)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Individuals who buy and sell especially various food items 	–	– Branch in Nkambe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – With Mayor it is good. – Collaborate with all the other unions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – High ground rents – Scattered sheds by owners. – Transportation within the market due to bad roads, no shed cover. – No stores for their goods. – Taxes worry them. – Rents are high. – Threat from buyers from Nigeria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Have sheds built. – Be better sensitised for better provision of services. – Encourage high production from farmers and all other related services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Benefits are individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Want toilet free – Want support from related ministerial services and NGOs. – Improved roads. – Need more Business training
Tailors Union	64 (19 men and 45 women)	Group has a CIG certificate	–	–	– The Nkambe branch is what they know	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fine with Mayor and other unions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Buying of working material and equipment is very expensive. No specialised machines (e.g. for buttons) – High prices of goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improvement of quality of work by going into other areas like embroidery and making of ‘ready-mades’ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – It is based on individual gains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduction in some prices. – Collaboration with the ministry of small and medium sized enterprises. – Security in the market needs to be improved. – Need Assistance to victims of the fire accident.
Donga Mantung Association of Traditional Doctors (DOMATRA)	70-75 members	Registered as an association	–	–	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No office – lack office equipment – no adequate machinery for production – no state infrastructure – no possibilities for research and development – no management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Opening herb farms – Obtaining land from the council 	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government assistance –

Source: CAMGIS January 2012

4.1.10 Natural resource matrix

Table 4.13: Natural Resource Matrix

Natural Resource	Localization	Potentials	Utilizers/ Utilization	Controller	Mode of Management (Access)	Tendency	Constraints/problems	Actions to be taken
Water Fall (Hydro electricity Chuachua, Kungi and Tabenken water falls)	- Nkambe - Kungi - Tabenken - Saah	- High Potential	- Un exploited	- None	- None	-	- Lack of resources to exploit the areas - Population cutting down surrounding trees thus rendering the waterfall surroundings bear	- Council currently carrying out studies - environmental friendly trees be planted around the water falls and eucalyptus trees be cut down
Pasture area (shrubs, grasslands)	Found all over the council area	- High potentials - Available every where	- Grazers - Local communities - Hunters	- MINEP - MINEPIA - Villages	- Administration - MINEP - MINEPIA - 1974 Land Tenure Document	- Exploitation to continue unabated	- Over grazing on hillside without pasture improvement - Encroachment into farmland - Stony landscape - Soil erosion - Uncontrolled bush fires - Frequent croppers /herders conflicts.	- Sensitization of communities by the administration, - Involvements of VDA and NGOs
Hydrography (rivers, streams)	- Mayo Binka, Tabenken, Wat and Ntamburu areas	- High potentials, - Naturally available.	- Communities, - Farmers, - CDE, - Families	- MINEE, - MINEP - Communities	- Protection by local communities, - Environmental Law on Water management	-	- Destruction of stream banks - Desertification especially on water catchments - Poor management of catchments - Divers types of pollution - Destruction of river banks - Drying off of water leading to a drop in level of water level	- Protection of water catchments areas, - Sensitization of local communities, - Mobilization of funds to protect the areas around the streams, - Setting out municipal orders to protect and punish defaulters
Timber/Fuel wood (Eucalyptus trees)	- Found all over the entire council area	- Available - Source of wood energy, - Commercially used for electricity poles	- Council - Families/individuals	- Council, - Families, - Individuals	- Municipal orders, - Family decisions,	- Continuous exploitation	- Desertification especially on water catchments - Destruction of river banks - Drying off of water leading to a drop in level of water level	- Control trees planting along rivers/streams sides - Sensitization of population
Pronus African and other medicinal trees	- Binka and Mbaah areas	- Available and promising	- Pharmaceutical companies	- MINFOF, - MINEP, - 1974 Land Tenure	- Un-sustainable management	- The tree will soon disappear	- Wild exploitation, - Lack of enforcement orders from the administration, - Non respect of traditional	- More of <i>pronus Africana</i> to be nursed and planted, - Sensitization of

and products				Document			injunction on its exploitation	population, - Administrative and traditional control instruments be enforced.
Soils (clayish soil, coarse grained sandy soils, humid soils of the high lava plateau)	Found all over the council area	- High potentials - Available every where	- Communities, - Farmers, - Families	- MINADER, - MINEP, - 1974 Land Tenure Document - Local communities	- MINADER, - MINEP, - 1974 Land Tenure Document - Local communities	-	- Soil erosion, - Existence of farmer/ grazer conflicts ; - Heavily leached soils due to grazing, - Reduction in fertility, - Landscape exposure,	- Continuous sensitization of the population; - Amendment of the 1974 Land Tenure to suit the local realities - Simplification of procedures on the allocation of land/titles
Forest (<i>Timber and products</i>)	- Binka, Mbaah and Mbot areas	- High number medicinal plants	- Local communities, - Wood carvers, - Hunters, - Dealers of medicinal products, - Traditional practitioners, - Naturalist and herbalist	- MINFOF, - MINEP, - Communities	- Local communities - MINFOF, - MINEP,	- Illegal hunting, - Involvement of grazers/farmers, - Global warming, - Biodiversity loss, - Deforestation	- 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 - Deforestation for fire wood and building materials - Non respect of administrative and traditional instruments by exploiters	- Sensitization of population on sustainable management of forest, - Local communities trained of the management of community forest, - Provision of resources to the council to assist in the sustainable management of the forest.
Quarry (<i>sand pit, laterite and stone quarry</i>)	- Mbaah, Wat, Lower Mbot, Binshua	- High potentials - Much available	- Builders, - Local communities, - Roads construction companies	- None	- None	- Continuous exploitation	- Landscape exposure, - Erosion, - Destruction of pasture, - Non respect of simple management procedures	- Council involvement in management, - Set council rates (taxes or levies) for exploitation of quarry products, - Local communities to benefit from exploitation rates, - Laws on environmental management (before and after the exploitation) of quarry be enforced on exploiters

4.2 Main problems identified per sector

Table 4.14: Causes and effects of problems identified in the Nkambe Council Area

S/N	Sector	Problem	Villages	Causes	Effects	Solution
1	Basic Education	Limited access to quality basic education	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient establishment of nursery and primary schools - Insufficient basic facilities in existing schools(toilet, water points) - Inadequate trained teachers - Inadequate number of classrooms - Inadequate benches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor learning condition - Poor performance in school - Poor results - High rate of dropout from schools - Low level of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of more classrooms - Construction of toilets and drinking points - Provision of more desks - Supply didactic materials in schools - Lobby for the transfer of trained teachers
2	Secondary Education	Limited access to quality Secondary education	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient establishment of secondary and high schools - Inadequate school infrastructure (class rooms, desks, toilets, libraries, water - Insufficient trained teachers - Insufficient didactic materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor academic performance - Poor results - Low level of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of more classrooms - Construction of toilets and drinking points - Provision of more desks - Supply didactic materials in schools - Lobby for the of more secondary schools
3	Public Health	Inadequate health care	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient health care centres - Limited access to essential drugs - Insufficient medical equipment (delivery kit/beds, laboratory equipment, etc) - Insufficient medical personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High prevalence of HIV/AIDS, typhoid, malaria, cholera, etc - Poor health status - High death rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct new health centres - Equip health centres - Create more pharmacies - Equip pharmacies with essential drugs - lobby for provision of more personnel
4	Water and Energy	Poor access to potable water	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited water supply schemes - High rate of contamination of water sources - Poor maintenance of existing drinking points - Limited knowledge on hygiene and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High prevalence of water born diseases - High expenditure on drugs - Poor health status - Reduced labour force - Low development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitate existing water schemes - Construct more drinking points - Create and train management committees - Sensitize the population on hygiene and sanitation - Reinforce hygiene and sanitation inspection
		Limited or no access to electricity	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frequent electricity cuts due to low voltage - Non extension electricity to all parts of the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor lighting of communities - Low level of economic activities - Rural exodus - Increased crime wave - High insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobby for Extension of electricity to parts of municipality that do not have electricity supply - Electrify streets - Install bigger transformers - Sensitize population on rural electrification programme - Prepare and submit proposals for rural electrification
5	Public Works	Poor road network	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate maintenance of existing roads - High rate of degradation of roads and bridges by frequent floods - Uncontrolled use of roads by heavy trucks - Poor drainage system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of transportation - High cost of basic commodities - High cost of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain existing roads - Rehabilitate degraded roads and bridges - Create drainage systems
6	Environment and Nature Protection	High rate of environmental pollution	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rate of air pollution in inhabited areas - Poor domestic waste/sewage disposal - Inadequate knowledge on environmental laws and policies - No waste management system put in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discomfort due to unpleasant smell - Increase of incidence of food poison - Poor health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize population on domestic waste and sewage disposal - Develop a waste management system - Install garbage cans in strategic places - Dispose content of garbage cans regularly - Create a garbage disposal site

7	Agriculture and Rural Development	Low Agricultural Productivity	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High prevalence of crop pests/diseases - Limited access to farm inputs - Poor organization of farmers - Poor farm to market roads - Inadequate knowledge on improved farming techniques - insufficient agricultural extension personnel/equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor yields - Low income of families - Poor standard of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize farmers - Train farmers on improved farming techniques. - Sensitize farmers on the use of improved planting materials - Train farmers on pests and diseases control - Assign more agricultural extension staff - Equip sub delegation of MINADER,
8	Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry	Low livestock production	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limited access veterinary facilities - Limited access to inputs - High prevalence of livestock diseases - Insufficient extension personnel. - Poor organization of livestock farmers - Inadequate knowledge on improved breeding techniques - Limited access to improved breed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor yields - Low productivity - Low income of families - Poor standard of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction/equipment of veterinary clinics - Assign veterinary extension workers to follow up livestock production activities and provide technical assistance - Organize livestock farmers - Train farmers on improved breeding techniques
9	Urban Development and Housing	Poor town planning and housing	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Haphazard building of houses - Poorly constructed houses (Low standard houses) - Many houses without toilets - Some buildings without registered plans - Poor implementation of government planning laws - Poor collaboration between council and ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINDUH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor presentation of the town. - Health hazard - limited revenue from houses - High crime rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educate community - Ensure all buildings have permit - Control all construction - Monitor Controllers - Organize planning meetings with MINDUH - Elaborate a land use plan for Nkambe Town
10	State Property and Land Tenure		- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance of houses and vehicles - Poor implementation of land tenure laws - Few government and Council residential homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - land ownership conflicts - Highly dilapidated structures - overcrowded homes and residential areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institute maintenance policy - Monitor implementation of maintenance policy - Monitor implementation of land tenure laws - Construct government and council residential homes
11	Forestry and Wild Life	Irrational exploitation of mangrove forest	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uncontrolled Cutting down of trees for fire wood - Absence of zoning and defined land use patterns - Inadequate implementation and enforcement of forestry laws - Unavailable means for follow up/ monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rate of depletion of natural resources - Loss of biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop land use plan - Sensitize population on forestry laws - Promote the construction of improved smoking ovens - Promote re-forestation - Reinforce follow up to track down culprits
12	Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Maintenance of Order	High rate of insecurity	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unemployment of youths - Poor lighting of the municipality - Few security personnel - Poor town planning - Inadequate means for proper functioning of security personnel and existing Vigilante groups - Poor collaboration between population and security - Insufficient law enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High crime waves (phemania, theft and drug addiction etc) - Fright 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobby for the transfer of more security personnel - Extend light to the entire municipality - Provision of street lights - Proper identification of building - Create jobs for unemployed youths
13	Higher Education	Limited access to quality higher education	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient higher professional institutions - Poor orientation on higher education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Few professional employment - Limited technology - Brain drain - Low development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create more professional institutions - Orientate students towards professional higher education
14	Social Affairs	Limited access to social services	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate social centres - Insufficient social workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate care for disables and vulnerable persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create and equip more social centres - Sensitize the population on available social

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ignorance on available social benefits for disabled and vulnerable persons - Limited means to acquire needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor living conditions of disabled and vulnerable persons - Social insecurity of disabled and vulnerable persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - benefits for disabled and vulnerable persons - Support disabled and vulnerable persons with basic needs
15	Women's Empowerment and the Family	Low income level of women	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited access to control over resources - High rate of school drop out - Limited women empowering opportunities - Few women inherit land - Negative traditional practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women not empowered - Limited means to take care of the family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discourage negative traditional practices - Create and equip women empowerment centres - Promote education of women
16	Youths	High rate unemployment among youths	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient vocational skills - Limited access to professional schools - Unfavourable government policies on training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plight of the youth - Under exploitation of youth potentials - High rate of prostitution and infection with HIV/AIDS - High crime wave - Under development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create multipurpose centres for youth development - Provide more vocational skills - Create more professional schools - Sensitize parents on the importance of parental upbringing and control
17	Sports and Physical Education	Inadequate sport and physical education	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited access to sporting facilities - Insufficient sports equipment - Insufficient personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of recreation - Poor sport development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create more play grounds in the municipality - Improve on existing sport infrastructure in schools - Lobby for the creation of a municipal multisport complex - Lobby for provision of more trained personnel
18	Transport	Frequent bus and motor bike accidents	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some drivers and riders are no well trained - No organized parks - Poor maintenance of vehicles and bikes - poor road network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frequent loss of lives and injuries from bus and motor bike accident - High insecurity of passengers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train all drivers and riders - Control drink driving - Control technical state of vehicles and bikes - Maintain roads regularly - Create parks and ensure proper use
19	Employment and Vocational Training	Inadequate employment and vocational training	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient vocational training centres - poor orientation of youths towards vocational training - poorly equipped vocational centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rate of unemployment - High crime wave 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create more vocational training centres - orientate youths towards vocational training - Facilitate the establishment of credit facilities - Educate on existing credit facilities - Equip vocational training centres
20	Small and Medium Size Enterprise	Few business ventures	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cumbersome procedure of business creation - Low investment by private sector - Insufficient knowledge and skills on business - few vocational training centres - high taxes - Limited access to credits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural-Urban migration - Unemployment - High rate of youth delinquency - Illegal emigration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobby for simplification of procedures to create business - facilitate access to credit - reduce taxes - Organise capacity building workshop on business management, marketing and record keeping
21	Scientific Research and Innovation	Poor access to improved technology	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No research stations and antennae - Limited access to research findings - Poor participatory development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - poor adoption of innovations - Loss of indigenous technological know-how - low economic benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involve stakeholders in research - Revise information dissemination strategies - monitor information dissemination
22	Tourism	Under developed Tourism sector	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under developed tourist sites - No local tourism promotion strategies developed - Insufficient tourist facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Few tourists - low income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop tourist sites - Train staff to develop strategies - Facilitate the construction of quality hotels - Maintain and construct roads
23	Culture	Inadequate cultural practices	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient education of youths on cultural value - No public museums and library - No cultural centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fall in moral values - Insufficient promotion of local culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put in place a strategy to organize cultural festivals - Build and equip cultural centres - encourage parents to give children cultural education

24	Industries, Mines and Technological Development	Poor industrial development	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Un-attractive taxation system - Insufficient capital to invest - No industries - Unfavourable leasing conditions - Cumbersome procedure to establish industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under utilization of raw materials - High importation of basic commodities - High rate of unemployment - Poor economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simplify procedure to establish industries - Revise tax policy - Simplify leasing conditions - Facilitate access to capital for investment - Monitor implementation of tax policy
25	Commerce	Low investment by economic operators	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor market infrastructure - Insufficient capital - High taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in council revenue - Unemployment - Limited liquidity - Underdevelopment of the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain existing market infrastructures - Construct new structures (Store, slaughter houses. Hangers etc) - Link business operators to credible micro finance institutions
26	Post and Telecommunication	Poor access to information and postal services	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor telephone network coverage - Few post offices - Inadequate personnel - Inadequate equipment - Limited access to multimedia services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - poor information flow - loss of confidence in postal services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchase necessary postal equipment - Renovate existing post office - lobby for creation of more post offices - Lobby for extension of telephone network - create and operate multimedia centre - Lobby for reduction of telephone bills
27	Labour and Social Security	High rate of unemployment	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient employment opportunities - Limited vocational skills for self employment - Poor access to credit for small businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rate of migration - Juvenile delinquency - High crime wave 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote small businesses - Facilitate creation of vocational training centres
28	Communication	Inadequate TV and Radio signals	- All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate Radio and Television signals - Inadequate communication the council and the population - Poor reading habit of the population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate information on current events - False information and frequent nemeses - -inadequate information on development issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - -lobby for installation of transmission antennae - facilitate the establishment of cable operators - create municipal library - put in place a public relation structure for the council

Source: CAMGIS January 2012

4.3 Needs identified per sector

Table 4.15 Needs identified per sector

Sector	Needs
Basic Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Studies for creation of new schools - Lobby for employment of more teachers (250) - Construction of classrooms (blocks of (208) - Renovate classrooms (109) - Construct wooden fences (3) - Construction of administrative blocks (84) - Construct and equip school libraries (5) - Construction of playgrounds (2) - Construction of sport complexes (1) - Construction of modern pit toilets (90) - Connect water to schools (29) - Purchase trash cans (234) - Purchase of computers (83) - Purchase of desks (3,514) - Purchase of office chairs (186) - Purchase of kids table (149) - Purchase of kids chairs (38) - Purchase of tables (83)
Secondary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Propose sites for creation of new schools (10) - Lobby for employment/recruitment of more teachers in the municipality (50) - Construction of classrooms (Block of 02 classrooms) (57) - Construction of administrative block (10) - Construction of workshops in Technical Colleges (3) - Construction of libraries (6) - Construction of improved pit toilets (8) - Purchase of benches (200) - Purchase of computers (530) - Purchase of photocopiers (6) - Purchase of generators (9) - Construction of playing grounds - Purchase of trash cans (50) - Purchase of tables (810) - Purchase of table chairs (150) - Purchase of sewing machines (40) - Purchase of gas cookers (8) - Purchase of duplicating machines (8) - Construct football playing grounds (4) - Construct hand ball playing grounds (4) - Create water point (4) - Carry out extension and installation of electricity (5) colleges
Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobby for the creation of health centres and health posts - Complete construction/renovation of health centres - Carry out renovation of Nkambe hospital (1) - Construct and equip laboratories in the health centres (11) - Provide beds and mattresses (50) - Provide bed sheets and blankets (50) - Put in place pharmacies in health centres (5) - Connect electricity to health centres (11) - Construct waste treatment units in health establishments (15) - Provide refrigerators to health establishments (11) - Submit proposals for creation and opening to Government - Lobby for employment of more health personnel - Provide standby generator to Nkambe general hospital (1) - Provide generators to health centres (15) - Acquire an ambulance for Nkambe general hospital (1) - Construction of modern pit toilets (10)
Water and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of water supply scheme - Construction of bigger storage tank - Creation of water points - Protection of water catchments - Rehabilitation of the whole water system in some old water schemes using asbestos pipes - Construct stand taps - Form and train water committee

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change the transformer from one phase to 3 (Tabenken, Wat, Lower Mbot, Kungi Binka and Binshua areas, - Carry out feasibility studies for alternative power sources - Extension of electricity to villages (All Mbu-Warr Villages)
Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out feasibility studies and assess road infrastructure needs of the various communities - Follow up execution of works - Assess road needs of the various communities and carry out studies - Mobilise population and resources - Identify, train and install road management committees in concerned communities - Regular rehabilitation and maintenance of rural roads - Carry out feasibility studies on identified 44 roads within the council area i.e: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>National roads</i> ➤ <i>Divisional road</i> ➤ <i>Rural road</i> ➤ <i>Access road</i> - Construction of bridges - Construction of culverts - Carry out feasibility studies on identified roads - Rehabilitation of rain gates
Environment and Nature Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map out protected areas to avoid encroachment - Create environmental friendly trees nurseries - Identify and plant environmentally friendly trees and create Town green in Nkambe - Create forest reserves - Protect catchments - Creation of game reserve - Plant water friendly trees along water courses - Extension of natural forest - Construction of a zoo - Reforestation projects - Carry out an inventory of protected areas in the municipality - Organise sensitisation workshops on environmental education - Construction of waste disposal units - Sensitise and train communities on natural resource management, soil conservation and agro-forestry practices - Carry out clean up campaign - Carry out best clean village competition - Construction and equip the delegation - Lobby for the institution of a sub-divisional delegation - Lobby for the recruitment of environmental experts in the municipality.
Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The services of agriculture and rural development in the municipality are constructed and equipped and adequately staffed - The services of agriculture and rural development in the municipality are constructed and equipped and adequately staffed - The services of agriculture and rural development in the municipality are constructed and equipped and adequately staffed - The services of agriculture and rural development in the municipality are constructed and equipped and adequately staffed - The services of agriculture and rural development in the municipality are constructed and equipped and adequately staffed - The services of agriculture and rural development in the municipality are constructed and equipped and adequately staffed - The services of agriculture and rural development in the municipality are constructed and equipped and adequately staffed - Construction and maintenance of at least 87 km of farm to market roads in all the villages in Nkambe Central Sub Division e.g. Nkambe to Njimntu; Kungi- Mamba; Nkambe-Konchep; Binshau-Bih-Saah; - Construction of 8 collection points and rural markets - Support and equip the section for agricultural statistics and surveys and the community radios to collect and diffuse market information - Construction of 52 community storage structures for solanum potatoes, yams, maize, coffee etc - Train producers in 52 communities on storage processing and handling of small scale post harvest systems to sell when the market prices are good - Equipment of the SDDARD and Agric Post Tabenken - Construction and equipment of 4 Agric Posts Binka, Mbot, Wat and Kungi - Creation and equipment of 5 Agric Posts 1 in Mbot, 1 in Chup, 2 in Mayo Binka, Binshua/Bih/Saah, 1 in Njap - Recruitment of 6 qualified staff to run the vacant and newly created agric post for first year - Construction of the Divisional Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development D/M - Organise mini Agric shows scheme yearly

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of the potable water supply scheme in Kungi, Upper mbot, Konchep, Bih, Binjeng, Saah, Mayo-Binka and Mamba villages all costing about 150 million FCFA - Provision of 02 tractors and accessories to reduce labour cost in Land Preparation and other farm operations
Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vaccination park - Pasture improvement - Creation and support of local conflict management committees to settle farmer – grazer conflicts - Trainings on livestock breeding techniques - Improved breeds of cattle - Annual agro – pastoral shows
Urban Development and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaborate the Land use Plan of Nkambe Town - Set standards for houses to be built near the road - Tarring of roads in Nkambe
State Property and Land Tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on procedure for obtaining of land certificates - Fast and cheap procedures for acquisition of land certificates
Forestry and Wild Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforcement of the respect of forestry and wildlife laws - Introduction and support of Income Generating Activities - Regeneration of Council Forest - Creation and support of vigilante groups
Territorial Administration and Decentralization and Maintenance of Order /Nkambe Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train council executive and personnel on new responsibilities and sharing of responsibility - Train councillors on budget elaboration procedures for their effective participation to budget sessions - Construct and equip the services - Lobby for the transfer of personnel - Acquire vehicles - Carry out maintenance of roads by the council - Develop a human resource management policy - Recruit a competent and qualified communications and public relations officer for the council - Redefine tasks and job descriptions - Assess staff on their tasks - Send staff to CEFAM for training/ organise in service training for staff - Create profiles and files for each staff and councillor and update them regularly - Organise a training session on roles and responsibilities for councillors. - Strengthen councillors to undertake their role and to function better in the committees and council sessions - Develop and provide terms of reference on how committees should function - Put emphasise on the collection of committee reports and follow up of their action points - Provide information and list of actions that the council has planned to carry out as well as other sector plans and projects (PIB) - Organise a working session for finance committee members and staff on resource mobilisation and develop internal and external revenue mobilisation strategies - Hold formal discussions with authorities concerned with respect to the sources of revenue in which they are involved to ensure that council receives its due share and that there is good governance in revenue collection
Higher Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of professional higher institutions - Propose sites for creation of new schools
Social Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out an inventory of social affairs institutions, needs and structures in municipality - Organise coordination mechanisms and build partnerships - Purchase tricycle - Purchase of prostheses - Purchase of crushes - Identify active disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and assess needs especially orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) - Design projects and programmes to intensify sensitisation and education campaigns to promote and empower the vulnerable and disabled groups - Construct and equip the service - Lobby for the recruitment of social workers in the municipality.
Women Empowerment and the Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction and equipment of women’s empowerment centre - Identify and follow up active women groups and assess needs - Deliver empowerment packages - Design projects and programmes to intensify sensitisation and education campaigns to promote and empower the woman - Construction and equipment of Delegation of Women Empowerment and the family - Carry out feasibility studies
Youth Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out feasibility studies and assess youth needs of the various communities - Design appropriate programmes and projects for the rural and urban youth - Carry out training and provide necessary assistance - Construction of multi functional centres

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey youth population in villages, assess youth infrastructural needs - Carry out feasibility studies - Mobilise youth population and resources for the establishment of multifunctional youth centres
Trade and Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out studies - Set up one stop shop business registration centres in the municipality - Construct markets (Tabeken, Binka, Wat, Tambu, MayoBinka) - Construction of markets hangars (including counters) in 15 markets (Bih, Binjeng, Binshua, Chup, Konchep, Konya, Kungi, Kup, Mbaa, Mbarbih, Mbirboh, Mbirjah-Tabenken, birkop Square, Ngie Njap and Njap markets) - Rahabilitate Nkambe market - Construction of market sheds - Construction of warehouses in markets - Construction of improved pit toilets - Water connection in markets and taps - Provide potable water to markets (boreholes) - Electrification of markets - Provide waste treatment device in the markets - Construct offices in markets - Provide access ramp for handicaps - Link business operators to credible microfinance institutions
Sports and Physical Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of a municipal sport complex - Construction of stadia in villages - Assess the sports and infrastructural needs of the Nkambe Council and schools and carry out feasibility studies - Purchase of prizes and cups - Hold meetings and Organise inter village competitions - Carry out feasibility studies on the construction and equipment of the sport and physical education sector in the municipality - Lobby for the creation of a sports and physical education service in the subdivision - Lobby for the training and recruitment of sports and physical education staff in the municipality
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of motor parks - Provide basic public facilities in parks - Collaboration and planning meeting - Encourage the organisation of the transporter's association - Organise sensitisation campaigns on the subject matter and sanction defaulters - Regular road safety campaigns
Industries, Mines and Technological Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out studies - Carry out sensitization of potential investors - Set up one stop shop business registration centres in the municipality - Carry out the inventory of quarries of the municipality - Improve on the access roads to quarries - Sensitise and train communities on sustainable quarry management practices - Ensure that environmental procedures are followed during exploitation (supervision and control visits)
Employment and Vocational Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of classrooms and workshops - Trainings and support of young people to get employed - Information on available programmes and services - Created arts and crafts centres - Carry out needs assessment in the municipality - Develop programmes and projects from the natural potentials found in the municipality - Create holiday jobs for students - Construct vocational training centres - Carry out field inspection and feasibility studies - Lobby for the creation of professional training centres - Supervision cost - Construct and equip the Divisional Delegation - Lobby for the institution of a sub delegation and the recruitment of employment and vocational training experts in the municipality.
Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out sensitization of potential investors in the villages - Sensitisation on creation of one stop shop of small and medium size enterprise - Carry out training on business skills and provide necessary assistance - Lobby for financial institutions that can support the establishment of small and medium enterprises
Scientific Research and Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct a research centre within the municipality - Participatory diagnosis of problems in the municipality - Analyse the problems identified - Set demonstration centres for problems without solution - Analyse results and make it available to the users

	- Organise field days
Tourism	- Development of tourist sites - Make an inventory of touristic sites in Nkambe - Carry out feasibility studies - Make an inventory of available touristic establishments - Sensitize potential investors - Construction of roads to touristic sites - Carry out feasibility studies for access roads - Follow up execution of works
Culture	- Organise yearly festivals during agric show to sale the rich cultural values of the council - Construct a municipal Museum - Assist in the preservation of the cultural acts in the palaces
Post and Telecommunication	- Invite other network operators to install in the municipality - Lobby with network operators for the installation of transmission centres (antennas) in altitude areas - Lobby for the significant reduction of communication costs (network operators)
Labour and Social Security	- Sensitization on social security - Registration of workers with National Social Insurance Fund
Communication	- Community radio station - Reception of radio and TV images

Source: CAMGIS January 2012

4.4 Consolidated (8) priority projects per village per sector

Table 4.16: Consolidated (8) priority projects per village.

Binju - Micro-Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Education	Lobby for Creation of a nursery school at GS Binju	200,000
		Construction of four (4) classrooms in GS Binju	40,000,000
2.	Public Health	Lobby for Creation of a government health centre	200,000
		Construction of a government health centre and equipments	140,000,000
3.	Water and Energy	Develop two water points in Binju and public taps	10,000,000
		Extension of electricity into the quarters and street lighting (1.8m)	30,000,000
4.	Public Works	Open 4 farm-to-market roads (3.6m)	72,000,000
		Construction of (1) bridge over Bohnyieh stream linking GS Binju	15,000,000
		Rehabilitation of the abandoned road (2.8km) from Catholic Church to GBHS	9,000,000
		Rehabilitation of streets/Access roads (7.9km) in the quarters	24,000,000
5.	Trade and Industry	Creation of a Binju market	25,000,000
6.	Transport	Council to construct the Nkambe Airport	400,000,000
7.	Culture	Creation of a cultural centre in Binju	20,000,000
		Construction of community hall	23,500,000
8.	Environment and Nature Protection	Creation of a community forest in Binju (Chuachua)	3,000,000
Sub-total			811,900,000

Kungi Micro-Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1	Water and Energy	Construction of water system from catchment area Mbindu, Kungi	50,000,000
		Construct one block for GNS Kungi	16,000,000

2	Basic Education	Construct one block for GS Kungi	16,000,000
		Construct a community library for all Kungi schools	25,000,000
		Construct a modern toilet for GNS Kungi	3,500,000
		Construct a playground and fence for GNS Kungi	13,000,000
3	Culture	To build the palace for Kungi elites	25,000,000
		Construct a community hall at Ardo Musa Jibbo	10,000,000
4	Women Empowerment and the Family	Construct a women empowerment and multi purpose centre/hall in Kungi	25,000,000
5	Public health	Construct a health centre in Kungi at Mbicamp	140,200,000
6	Public Works	Construction of roads:	
		Kungi to Ntfumbe - 6km	120,000,000
		Kungi to Konchep - 20km	400,000,000
		Kungi to Mamba -10km	200,000,000
		Kungi to Moh -5km	100,000,000
7	Agriculture	Construction of Agric post in Kungi	10,000,000
8	Communication	Construction of communication and reception centre	10,000,000
9	Trade and Industry	Construct a livestock and ruminant market in Kungi	5,000,000
Sub-total			1,168,700,000

Konchep - Micro-Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Public Works	Grading of Konchep road from Moh to River Cho (5.2km)	156,000,000
		Build (1) bridge over River Cho behind Konchep market space	15,000,000
		Build (1) culver over Lankong	5,000,000
2.	Public Health	create and start health centres in Konchep	140,200,000
3.	Education	Lobby for the recruitment of four trained teachers for G.S. Konchep	800,000
		create and construct government nursery school	41,000,000
4.	Water/ Energy	develop four (4) water points in Bonshua, Boyer, Bomnidfu, Palace, Njitar	20,000,000
5.	Environment and Nature Protection	Creation of a community forest in Konchep	2,000,000
6.	Trade and Industry	Build Konchep market (meat slab, toilet, sheds)	20,000,000
7.	Culture	Build (1) community hall	20,000,000
Sub-total			420,000,000

Mamba - Micro-Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Public Works	Construct road from Binju to Mamba (7.5km)	150,000,000
		Construct road from Ardo Buba to Mamba – 5 km	100,000,000
		Construct road from Ngotong to Mamba – 10 km	200,000,000
2.	Basic Education	Construct one block for GNS Mamba	20,000,000
		Construct one block for GS Mamba	20,000,000
		Construct a modern toilet for GNS Mamba	3,500,000
		Construct a playground and fence for GNS Mamba	13,000,000

3.	Public Health	Construct a health centre in Mamba	140,200,000
4.	Water and Energy	Construction of water system from catchment area Mbimncha to Mamba Up and Down, approximately 5km and 7km	50,000,000
5.	Environment and Nature Protection	Construct waste disposal units for Mamba Up and Down	1,000,000
		Plant water friendly trees around the catchment areas	500,000
6.	Trade and Industry	Construct a women's trade, empowerment and multi-purpose centre/hall in Mamba	25,000,000
7.	Culture	Construction of the sub palace in Mamba	5,000,000
		Construction of a museum in Mamba	2,000,000
8.	Transport	Sensitize on transportation norms	500,000
9.	Livestock, Fishery and Animal Husbandry.	Construct fish ponds	3,000,000
		Rear more ruminants like goats and sheep.(sensitization)	1,000,000
Sub-total			734,700,000

Nkambe - Micro Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Public Works	Dig farm-to-market road from GBHS to Mandé (3.7km)	74,000,000
		Dig road from military camp to Mamah (1.8km)	40,000,000
		Construct bridges at Mayeye, Nywaifu, CBC to Mbonto, Yaye to PMI, IPS to market (5)	75,000,000
		Rebuild bridges (2)at Alkali junction Millennium to army camp, Maghaa to GBHS	30,000,000
2.	Water and Energy	Construction of 4 water points at Mansoh, Ngwayu, Nsakop, Ifulu	40,000,000
		Make feasibility studies of water by gravity from Binshua	2,000,000
		Construction of 4 water stand taps in market (5)	10,000,000
		Extension of AES-SONEL power to Mansoh, Njinso, Ngioayu, Mayeye (4)	60,000,000
		Reinforcement of transformers for Njimagha'a, Ngwayu and Mayeye (3)	40,000,000
		Maintenance of AES-SONEL network in Nkambe	30,000,000
		Do feasibility studies for alternative power sources	500,000
3.	Education	Construct 2 classrooms in GBPS Nkambe, (infrastructure and offices)	26,000,000
		Construct 2 classrooms with office in GBNS Nkambe	26,000,000
		Creation and construction of GNS Mangup with infrastructure	41,200,000
		Construct 6 classrooms and office for GPS Group 1	58,000,000
		Construct fence at GPNS Nkambe	10,000,000
		Provide benches, tables and chairs for all the schools (100 benches, 50 tables and chairs)	5,000,000
		Lobby to Recruit teachers for GPS Nkambe and GBNS Nkambe (2)	400,000
		Construct 4 classrooms in GSS Nyangi	32,000,000
		Lobby to Recruit teachers for GSS Nyangi(2)	400,000
		Construct offices, laboratory, sports infrastructure, toilets,	35,000,000

		water and electricity	
4.	Public Health	Construct and equip 2 wards in Nkambe general hospital	50,000,000
		Renovate 12 toilets in the hospital	12,000,000
		Provide a standby generator	15,000,000
		Lobby to Recruit/ post staff at all levels including specialists	1,000,000
		Procure a hospital ambulance	25,000,000
5.	Environment and Nature Protection	Revitalise agro-forestry nursery	2,000,000
		Donate raffia plants	500,000
6.	Transport	Construct warehouse and hangar in motor park	35,000,000
7.	Culture	Construct a handicraft centre (production, marketing, offices...)	30,000,000
8.	Trade and Industry	Construct market sheds and warehouses	100,000,000
	Sub-total		906,000,000

Ntfumbe-Ngotong - Micro-Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Water and Energy	3 water point at lower Ntfumbe Upper Ntfumbe	15,000,000
		Extend Ngotong water point to 2 stand pipes	3,000,000
		Construct 2 cattle troughs at Ngotong and Ntfumbe	200,000
2.	Public Health	Construct and equip one health centre in Ntfumbe community.	150,000,000
3.	Education	Construct and equip 2 classrooms at GS Ngotong	30,000,000
		Construct head masters office 2 toilets and sports infrastructure	40,000,000
		Lobby to Recruit 3 teachers for GS Ngotong	600,000
		Lobby for creation of GS Annex at Ntfumbe I	200,000
4.	Public Works	<i>Dig farm to market roads from:</i>	
		Ntfumbe I to Konchep (5.9km)	118,000,000
		Ngotong to Mamba (10km)	200,000,000
		Ntfumbe I to GS Kungi (5.3km)	40,000,000
		Ngotong to old town (2.1km)	42,000,000
5.	Trade and Industry	Construct market shed at Ngotong market	20,000,000
		Level market and mark out market area	8,000,000
6	Transport	Sensitize on transportation norms	500,000
7.	Culture	Construct community hall and official 2 rooms	25,000,000
8.	Environment and Nature Protection	Protection of environment	2,000,000
Sub-total			694,500,000

Boamoh - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1	Education	Classroom for GSS Binshua (one block)	20,000,000
		Equipment for classroom and library	6,000,000
		Catholic school maintenance of 7 classrooms	28,000,000
		Establish village library	10,000,000
2	Water/ energy a) Water	Extension of water supply to Mbemkfu, GSS Binshua, Njitu, Ntingap, Mulah (8.5km)	100,000,000
		Construction of bigger storage tanks	10,000,000
		Extension of rural electrification to Njitu, Ntungap, Mbemkfu GSS, GTC Binshua (5.5km)	82,500,000
		Borehole water system at Mbengfu	12,000,000
3	Public works	Rehabilitation of the road from Boamoh to GS Binshua to the technical school junction (1.9km)	3,500,000
		From Boamah to Ntungab-Njema(1.6km)	3,000,000
		Boamah to Mbadu (0.9km)	2,000,000
		Farm to market roads Ntungaps to Mbanche (2.1km)	9,000,000
		Farm to market from GS to Mbodi (2.5km)	7,500,000
		Bridges	
		Boamoh to GS road with one bridge	13,000,000
		Ntenga – Kwakwa road, one bridge	13,000,000
		Fons palace – Mbengfu with one bridge and one culvert	15,000,000
4	Public health	Creation and construction of a government health centre	140,200,000
		MHO/BEPHA Agency	1,000,000
5	Culture	Rehabilitation of palace	5,000,000
		Construction of community hall	20,000,000
		Establish a museum	5,000,000
6	Environment and Nature protection	Creation of a forest reserve	3,000,000
		Catchment protection	3,000,000
		Raffia bushes protection	1,000,000
		Training and sensitisation	3,000,000
7	Transport	Provision of two wheeled trucks (10)	1,000,000
8	Trade and industry	Construction of food market at Boamoh	2,000,000
Sub-total			518,700,000

Kumanji - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
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1.	Public works	Digging of Farm to market roads (2.5km)	50,000,000
		Inter community roads four in number (2km)	40,000,000
		Maintenance of existing roads (2.8km)	9,000,000
		Kumanji-Njirtu road with a big culvert	11,000,000
		Market square –Mbennkfu –Ntengba road	12,000,000
2.	Water and Energy	Extension of pipe line to Mbenkfu, Kuka, Cattle market and Kumnsa'a. (3.1km)	15,000,000
		Extension electricity to the above mentioned quarters. (3.3km)	36,000,000
		Construction of water tanks at Mbagung.	10,000,000
		Bore holes water systems at Kunsoh. Kumnsa'a.	12,000,000
3.	Education	Construction of 2 two classrooms at nursery school Kumanji	20,000,000
		Lobby for Employment of 2 trained teachers	400,000
		Renovation of G.S Binshua at Kumanji quarter.	16,000,000
4.	Culture	reconstruction of sub palaces	8,000,000
		Construction of community hall	20,000,000
		Creation of a cultural centre	2,000,000
5.	Public Health	Construction of a government health centre	140,000,000
6.	Transport	Creating and constructing a driving school	36,000,000
7.	Environment and Nature Protection	Creation of tree nursery	2,000,000
		Protection and fencing of catchment areas	5,000,000
8.	Trade and Industry	Construction of cattle market and food market.	50,000,000
Sub-total			494,400,000

Saah - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Water and Energy	Construction of pipe borne water supply	40,000,000
		Extension of electricity (3.1km)	48,000,000
2.	Public Works	Construction of farm to market roads (4.6km)	92,000,000
		Constant road maintenance (<i>Binshua-Saah</i>) (15.2km)	45,600,000
3.	Education	Creation and construction of a nursery school	52,200,000
		Creation and construction of GTC	92,000,000
		Lobby for Employment of 2 trained teachers	400,000
		Provision of didactic material	1,000,000

4.	Public Health	Creation and construction of a public health centre	140,000,000
5.	Environment and Nature Protection	Creation of an environment and nature protection office	2,000,000
6.	Culture	Creation and construction of a cultural centre	20,000,000
7.	Transport	Creation and construction of a driving school	36,000,000
8.	Trade and Industry.	Creation and construction of market sheds	20,000,000
Sub-total			589,200,000

Ntamburu - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Public Works	Construction and maintenance of roads (Binshua-Saah-Ntamburu) (17.8km)	356,000,000
2.	Education	Lobby for Creation and construction of a primary school	57,200,000
		Lobby for Employment of 3 government trained teachers	600,000
3.	Water and Energy	Construction of pipe borne water	80,000,000
		Extension of power line to Ntamburu (4.4km)	66,000,000
4.	Public Health	Construction of a government health center	140,000,000
		Lobby for posting of 3 government trained nurses	600,000
5.	Transport	Construction of a driving school	36,000,000
6.	Environment and Nature Protection	Provision of nursery for environmental friendly trees	1,000,000
7.	Trade and Industry	Construction of a craft centre	3,000,000
		Construction of market shed	20,000,000
8.	Culture	Construction of a cultural museum	5,000,000
Sub-total			765,400,000

Bomansu - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Education	Construction of classrooms at GS Bomansu (4)	40,000,000
		Creating of a school at Funchi	200,000
		Lobby for Recruitment of 3 trained teachers	600,000
		Equipping the classrooms with benches, didactic material	2,000,000
		Creating and construction of a nursery school	40,000,000
2.	Public Health	Construction of a government health centre	100,200,000
		Equipping the health centre	40,000,000
		Lobby for Recruiting and posting health personnel	600,000
3.	Water and Energy	Construction of pipe borne water	50,000,000
		Extension of electricity from Binka to Ding-Ding, Bomansu and Funchi (11.6km)	174,000,000

4.	Public Works	Rehabilitation of roads linking Binka, Bomansu to Saah (14.6km)	43,000,000
		Construction of roads linking Bomansu, Funchi, Mayo-Binka and Dingding (7.8km)	156,000,000
		Construction of gutters	5,000,000
5.	Environment and Nature Protection	Creation of game reserve and employment of a forest guard	30,000,000
6.	Trade and Industry	Provision of equipment for the exploitation or how to carry out the manufacture of local products (workshops)	2,000,000
7.	Culture	Construction of a cultural centre	10,000,000
8.	Transport	Construction of a motor park	10,000,000
Sub-total			703,600,000

Ardo Usmanu - Micro-projects

Ranks	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Water/ Energy	Improve the drinking water source,	5,000,000
		Construction of cattle drinking points and cattle dips	10,000,000
		Extension of hydro-electric power to the community (6.2km)	93,000,000
2.	Education	Construction of two blocks of two classrooms each	40,000,000
3.	Public Health	Construct a health centre	140,000,000
4.	Environment and Nature Protection	Improvement of pastures/trees on 700hectas of land (sensitization)	2,000,000
5.	Women empowerment and Family	Women empowerment centre	25,000,000
6.	Trade and Industry	Milk preservation and transformation	25,000,000
7.	Public Works	Maintenance of (40km) kilometer of road	120,000,000
8.	Culture	Construction of a cultural centre	25,000,000
Sub-total			485,000,000

Bomba - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Public Health	Construction of well-equipped laboratory	10,000,000
		Updating Bomba health centre to a full cottage hospital	200,200,000
2.	Education	Construction of an Islamic school	42,200,000
		Construction of a government school	42,200,000
		Need to construct a media centre	3,500,000
3.	Public works	<i>Construction of road network especially:</i>	
		-Mbuku-Nkamba- Health centre (1.2km)	12,000,000
		-I.N Sayani's junction-Matir-Berrian (.8km)	10,000,000
		-George Tafuh's Junction-Chunsu (1km)	10,000,000
		-Control- Ndukuh (.5km)	40,000,000
		-Ombe-Maghoh (.7km)	8,000,000

		-Chunsu-Mamba (.75km)	8,200,000
4.	Electricity and Water	Extension (Mbunti, Nkamba, Mbatir, Mbigir) (2.5km)	37,500,000
		Extension of water to quarters concerned (upper Nbunti, Mbatir-Bobdi, Nkamba, Mbigir) (4.8km)	20,000,000
5.	Trade and Industry	Rehabilitation of the market	15,000,000
6.	Culture	Construction of a cultural hall	20,000,000
7.	Environment and Nature Protection	Lobby for Agro-forestry and farming technicians	600,000
		Reafforestation and afforestation	2,000,000
8.	Transport	Need for a government truck	60,000,000
Sub-total			541,400,000

Mbunti - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Water and Energy	Improve water points behind Simon Konfor	5,000,000
		Construct water tanks.	2,000,000
		Extension of water	5,000,000
		At Catpillar then to the rest. (2km)	30,000,000
		Extension to Mantus (1.8km)	28,000,000
		From press junction to Berian CBC (2.1km)	31,000,000
		To GSS from Mantung (2km)	30,000,000
		From 3 corner to Ntweli GSS (1.8km)	28,000,000
		Installation of efficient transformers	35,000,000
2.	Education	Lobby for Teaching personnel (English, French)	400,000
		Didactic materials	500,000
3.	Public health	Provision of a health center	140,000,000
4.	Trade and Industry	Provision of market at the former site	22,000,000
5.	Public works	Rehabilitation of roads from Fai Tawong junction to GSS (2.8km)	9,000,000
		From Shey Robert Njem to GSS (1.0km)	3,000,000
		From Bearea Junction to Neng (2km)	6,000,000
		From SASH to Mr Nfor Gwir (.8km)	24,000,000
		From SASH to Mr John Mbunkur (.5km)	15,000,000
6.	Culture	Provision of a cultural centre	10,000,000
7.	Environment and Nature Protection	Population should be compelled to fell down eucalyptus trees and replace with friendly trees and grass. (sensitization)	2,000,000
8.	Transport	Provide hand cats for the community.	500,000
Sub-total			426,400,000

Ngotang - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Water and Energy	-Catchments and extensions of water supply (2km)	32,000,000
		-Provision of electricity (4km)	200,000,000
2.	Public Health	Need for a health center	140,000,000
3.	Education	Need a fully equipped technical school	92,000,000
4.	Public Works	Rehabilitation from Mbinkon to Mbinkong (4km)	12,000,000
		Boonfie to Bomba village (2km)	6,000,000

		Doka catholic school road (.8km)	3,000,000
		Njilung Ntfumbe road (.5km)	1, 500,000
		Mbianwa to Bomber road (1km)	3,000,000
		Doka to Catchment (3km)	9,000,0000
		Boantie- Mbionwa road (1.2km)	3,600,000
		Nskong- Mbidoh (3km)	9,000,000
5.	Environmental Nature Protection	Afforestation	5,000,000
		Stop burning and grazing (sensitization)	1,000,000
		Stop farming abound catchments (sensitization)	1,000,000
6.	Transport	Sensitise on the Reduction of transport fare	200,000
7.	Trade and Industry	Sensitisation and encouragement in creativity	2,000,000
8.	Culture	Rehabilitations of the palaces	10,000,000
		Creation of a cultural centre	5,000,000
Sub-total			608,800,000

Ngwemeng - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Water and Energy	Extension of electricity (3.5km)	5,500,000
		Extension and additional catchment	10,000,000
2.	Education	G.T.C and additional classrooms in GS Ngwemeng	40,000,000
		A library	23,000,000
		Lobby for Addition of 2 staff in GS Nwengmeng	400,000
		Structure for adult literacy and nursery	30,000,000
3.	Public works	Road from cattle market junction to cattle market to Mbola to Bondi (1km)	3,000,000
		Road from store to Ntar to G.S Ntar (1.5km)	4,500,000
		Ngwemeng to Kubomba (1.2km)	4,250,000
		Road from Ntala Baptist church to ring road (1km)	3,000,000
		Road from Mbortung to River Nke to Mbula (2.1km)	6,200,000
		Road from Store junction to Mbula (1.2km)	4,250,000
		Road from Nkfufu to Ntiba to Omba (1.6km)	4,800,000
		From Stephen to Japheth Nyah (.9km)	1,800,000
		Road from CG Ngwang to Mukong Tantoh Ndukong (1.8km)	1,600,000
4.	Culture	Cultural hall	20,000,000
5.	Environment and nature Protection	Catchment protection	5,000,000
		Tree planting and training	2,000,000
6.	Trade and Industry	Construct Market slab	20,000,000
		Construct Cattle market	25,000,000
		Construct Market sheds	23,000,000
7.	Health	Rehabilitation of road network to Health Centre (4 km)	6,000,000
8.	Transport	Purchase hand cartsfor communal use	1,000,000
Sub-total			244,300,000

Mayo Binka - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Public Health	construction of a government health centre	100,000,000
		Lobby for recruiting and posting of 2 trained nurses	400,000
		equipping the health centre	40,000,000
2.	Water and Energy	construction of pipe borne water	3,000,000
		extension of electricity to Mayo Binka (15km)	225,000,000
3.	Education	Creating and construction of a government nursery school	52,200,000
		creating and construction of a GTC	92,200,000
		Lobby for recruiting and posting of 2 trained teachers	400,000
4.	Public Works	Rehabilitation of the existing roads (14km)	21,000,000
		<i>Construction of the following proposed roads:</i>	
		Mayo Binka - Funchi , Dingding, Bomansu (7.8km)	62,400,000
5.	Environment and Nature Protection	Lobby for the posting of a forest guard and sanitary officer	400,000
		construction of a tree nursery	2,000,000
6.	Transport	construction of a motor park	10,000,000
7.	Culture	construction of a cultural hall and museum	20,000,000
8.	Trade and Industry	construction of sheds in the new market	20,000,000
		creating of a cattle market	20,200,000
Sub-total			669,200,000

Mbikop - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Public Works	New roads to be constructed from Mbikop to Mbatu (6km)	60,000,000
		Mbikop-Nsankfu (2km)	20,000,000
		Mbikop-Mbibi(3km)	30,000,000
		Mbikop-Mbabwi(3.5km)	35,000,000
		Mbikop-Ntermbang(3km)	30,000,000
		Mante to Kumsang(3km)	30,000,000
2.	Water and Energy	Rehabilitation of the whole water system in Mbikop	80,000,000
		Extension of water supply to Ngomwi, Mbaya, Ngula, G.S staff quarters and Mante (4 stand taps)	15,000,000
	Electricity	Increase or change the transformer from one phase	60,000,000
		extension of electricity to Ngula, Ngowi, Mbaya and staff quarters b (8km)	120,000,000
3.	Public Health	Rehabilitation of existing structure	25,000,000
		Equip the health centre with beds, laboratory equipment etc.	30,000,000
4.	Culture	construct and equip museum	5,000,000
		complete the WACUDA hall	3,000,000
		rehabilitation of palace and sub palace at Ngullah	6,000,000
		Complete youth hall.	3,000,000
5.	Education	construct classrooms at CS(6)	48,000,000
		CNS(2),	16,000,000
		GS(complete PTT structure)	3,000,000
		GNS(2)	16,000,000
		Complete Computer sets for the school (2)	800,000
6.	Environmental and Nature Protection	cut down trees around school, catchments and road side plant good trees by the catchments	2,000,000
		protect the proposed forest reserve	1,000,000
		sensitisation and training on topical issues (Ankara, bush fire)	1,000,000

7.	Trade and Industry	construct a community market	25,000,000
		Programmes support to CIGs e.g. loan schemes	50,000,000
		build warehouses	10,000,000
8.	Transport	construct a motor park	15,000,000
		create road safety committee	2,000,000
		Carry out sensitisation	1,000,000
Sub-total			760,800,000

Mbirboh - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Water and energy.	Extension of water supply from Mbriboh to kopkwe.(5km)	6,000,000
		To Mambi, Seibuh exploit ,Nganga , Mbe,Mbimkwa,Moneng,water point about 17 of them.	33,000,000
		Extension of electricity supply from Mbirboh to Kopkwe , Mambi –Seiboh,Ngange Mbe ,Mbimkwa Manang.	75,000,000
		Need of a new transformer.	15,000,000
2.	Public works	Construction of roads (7) from three corners to stream at G S Mbriboh, from G S to Mbe , sonel road to Nganga, old church to Nganga, from old church to Seboh, old church to Njing, three corners to Ngitu.	140,000,000
3.	Trade and industry	Construction of community market.	30,000,000
4.	Education	construction of classroom at:	
		C B C school(3), BG S (6)	72,000,000
		Nursery school C B C (3).	24,000,000
		Lobby for 6 trained teachers for these schools.	1,200,000
		establishing school libraries'	15,000,000
		Play grounds.	15,000,000
		Lobby for a secondary school.	200,000
5.	Public health	complete and equip the health centre,	40,000,000
		Extension of electricity to health centre.(1km)	15,000,000
6.	Transport	Construction of a motor and bike park.	20,000,000
7.	Environment and nature protection	Plant trees around catchment.	2,000,000
		Improve farming methods.(sensitization)	2,000,000
		Cut down eucalyptus around catchment areas.	5,000,000
8.	Culture	Build a museum.	5,000,000
		Build some structure for cultural meeting.	8,000,000
		Intensify craft work through workshops	2,000,000
Sub-total			525,400,000

Yamba - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Water and Energy	construction of a catchment	20,000,000
		building of storage tanks	16,000,000
		Extend electrification of the area (2km)	30,000,000
2.	Public Works	construction of roads from:	
		Nsarung through Ntabia to round about. (3.5km)	70,000,000
		From maro to G.S. (1.5km)	30,000,000
		From Ntabia through sub palace to church plot. (1.3km)	23,000,000
		From sabo to church plot. (1km)	20,000,000
		(farm to market)Nsarong to Mbipsag	20,000,000
		Yamba to Macho and sabo to Dunje. (3.6km)	72,000,000
3.	Education	Lobby for a nursery school and staff	200,000
		increase infrastructure in GS Yamba (1 block)	20,000,000
4.	Health	provide drugs and staff	10,000,000
5.	Trade and Industry	provision of market	25,000,000
6.	Environment and Nature Protection	reforestation	2,000,000

7.	Culture	provision of cultural hall	16,000,000
		rehabilitate sub palaces	6,000,000
8.	Transport	provision of municipal trucks	1,000,000
Sub-total			381,200,000

Mbagga -Dunje Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Water and Energy	Creation of water catchments	20,000,000
		Supply of water to Njah, Dunje, Mbansah, Mbullah sub palace (4) stand taps	5,000,000
		Supply electricity to Njah, Dunje, Mbansah, Mbullah, Nturo	90,000,000
2.	Education	Lobby for A community school	200,000
		Building of 4 structures for community school	32,000,000
		Lobby for a secondary school	200,000
3.	Public Works	Construction of roads:	
		Njah-Mbagaa/Dunje (1.5km)	30,000,000
		Mbagaa/Dunje-Magh (1.5km)	30,000,000
		Mbagaa/Dunje-Yamba (2km)	40,000,000
		Mbagaa/Dunje-Mbaneng (2.5)	50,000,000
		Mbagaa/Dunje-Makah (4.5km)	90,000,000
		Presbyterian church to Dunje (1.3km)	23,000,000
4.	Public Health	Creation of a health centre	140,000,000
5.	Trade and Industry	Creation of a community market	15,000,000
		Sensitise on the Creation of a small and medium size industry	500,000
6.	Environment and Nature Protection	Planting of water friendly trees along water courses	1,000,000
		Felling down eucalyptus trees around catchment areas	1,500,000
		Sensitisation on modern methods of farming	2,000,000
7.	Culture	Creation of a museum	5,000,000
		Creation of a cultural house	10,000,000
		Promote culture training	1,000,000
8.	Transport	Invest on transport facilities - sensitisation	1,000,000
Sub-total			587,400,000

Mullah - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Water and Energy	Create water points at Mbororo community (3) also at Bobpila (8)	3,000,000
		Add more water sources (4 water stand taps)	2,000,000
		Buy Ball valves (4)	2,000,000
		Create 5 water points at Mullah	5,000,000
		2 washing basins at Bobpila	2,000,000
		Extension of HEP to Bobpila (4km)	60,000,000
2.	Education	Construction of classroom for community school (6) and an office for Mullah	58,000,000
		Appeal for government teachers	200,000
		Lobby for Creation of a nursery school	200,000
		Purchase equipments for Technical school, Mbimsang (Mbororo community)	25,000,000
3.	Public Works	Creation of roads (6)	
		Mullah-Mbioha(2km)	40,000,000
		Mullah –Binka (5km)	100,000,000
		Mullah-Kumsang (2km)	40,000,000
		Catholic school to chunin (1.5km)	30,000,000

		Mbimsang to Binka (3km)	60,000,000
		Mullah –Kubi (1.5)	30,000,000
		Kubi -Bobpila- chuni (2.5)	50,000,000
4.	Trade and Industry	Creation of a market	25,000,000
		Building market structures	15,000,000
		Creation of a micro finance institution at Mullah	50,000,000
5.	Health	Lobby for Creation of a health unit/ centre	200,000
		Construction of a health centre	140,000,000
6.	Environment and Nature Protection	Lobby for Creation of local sanitary inspectors(3)	600,000
		Plant trees around water catchments	2,000,000
		Cut eucalyptus trees around catchment areas	500,000
		Stop practicing the ankara system (sensitization)	3,000,000
7.	Culture	Maintain cultural activities Njuh, samba and Nfuh houses	5,000,000
		Build a museum for the protection of antiquities	8,000,000
8.	Transport	Avoid overloading	1,500,000
		Educate drivers on high way code	
		Invest in transport	
Sub-total			779,700,000

Nallah - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Public works	<i>Construction of roads:</i>	
		Nallah- Mbicha (3)	30,000,000
		Mbicha-upper Mbot (2.5)	25,000,000
		Mbicha Mulah (2km)	20,000,000
		Mbicha-Nallah (3 km)	30,000,000
		Nallah-Mbriboh (4 km)	40,000,000
		Nallah Nsam (2km)	40,000,000
		build bridge and culverts (6)	46,000,000
		farm to market roads (6 km)	60,000,000
2.	Water and energy	construct water supply 2 in Mbicha, 1 in Kongong	3,000,000
		build storage tanks 2	20,000,000
		purchase of pipes for extension	2,500,000
		electricity extensions from Mbatu, Kongong to Mbika (3.5)	52,500,000
3.	Education	Lobby for the establishment of a nursery and secondary school	400,000
		construct classrooms (4) for NS	32,000,000
		construction of 3 classrooms for GS Nallah	24,000,000
		toilets for the school	7,000,000
		construction of a field, handball court	15,000,000
		create a school library	20,000,000
4.	Health	health centre or post in Nallah Kongong	140,000,000
5.	Trade and industry	construct a permanent market	20,000,000
6.	Environment and nature protection	afforestation(good species will be planted)	2,000,000
		improve method of farming (sensitization)	1,000,000
7.	Transport	purchase bikes	
8.	Culture	building a museum	6,000,000
		re -enforce cultural activities(sensitization)	1,000,000
Sub-total			637,400,000

Kieku - Micro-Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Education	Construct four classrooms at PS Kieku	32,000,000
		Rehabilitate the classrooms of CS Tabenken, GS Tabenken and furnish	10,000,000
2.	Public Health	Construct and equip a community health center	140,000,000
3.	Water/ Energy	Extension of water and electricity supply to all quarters	30,000,000
4.	Public Works	Rehabilitation of the existing road network:	
		Open farm to market roads from Kasang to Beleleng (2km)	40,000,000
		Bridges over the Wou, Mbingu and Chfu streams.	24,000,000
5.	Culture	Rehabilitation of sub Palaces Mbifai, Bonyah, Bogoh, Bobontoh, Bomba, Banjah, Bousa.	36,000,000
		Establish a community hall.	10,000,000
6.	Environment and Nature Protection	Protect chachip reserve forest	1,000,000
		Water catchment protection	2,000,000
		Assistance to nurseries	1,500,000
7.	Transport	Construction of Kieku Motor Park at the market (Tabenken)	15,000,000
8.	Trade and Industry	Rehabilitate Kieku Tabenken Market square.	10,000,000
Sub-total			351,500,000

Kudu - Micro-Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1	Education	Rehabilitation of classrooms of PS Kudu and CS Bondu	30,000,000
		Construction of 4 classrooms and head teachers office for GS Kudu and GS Njimbo.	42,000,000
2	Public Health	Construction of a community health center or centre	100,000,000
		Open and supply drugs/equipment	40,000,000
3	Water and Energy	Build large water tanks and extend water supply to all quarters	20,000,000
		Extend electricity line to Kudu areas quarters	30,000,000
4	Public Works	Rehabilitation of Kudu area road network (10 km)	15,000,000
		Construct farm to market roads(5 km)	40,000,000
5	Culture	Construction of a community hall and Museum	8,000,000
6	Environment and Nature Protection	Protection of catchment areas	1,000,000
		Reforestation Njiseng Forest.	2,000,000
7	Trade and Industry	Build storage houses for beans, maize, potatoes in all quarters. (sensitization)	1,000,000
8	Transport	Supply two wheel carts to farmers and youth groups	2,000,000
Sub-total			331,000,000

Mullah – Tabenken Micro-Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Education	7 classrooms and an office for the new school	66,000,000
		Equipment for the classrooms	12,000,000

		Establish a village library	15,000,000
2.	Water and Energy	Rehabilitation of the water tank and extension of the supply	11,000,000
		Extension of electricity line	15,000,000
3.	Public Works	Rehabilitation of the main road from Mullah palace to market and Chup (6km)	18,000,000
		Construct bridges and culverts (2 bridges and 2 culverts)	26,000,000
4.	Public Health	Construction of a community health center	140,000,000
5.	Culture	Rehabilitation of the Tabenken palace in Mullah	10,000,000
		Construction of a community hall	8,000,000
		Construction of a museum	6,000,000
6.	Environment and Nature Protection	Catchment protection	2,000,000
		Creation of nursery for friendly trees	1,000,000
		Creation of forest reserve	2,000,000
7.	Transport	Wheel carts for the youth and farmers	2,000,000
8.	Trade and Industry	Build a storage house for farm products	8,000,000
Sub-total			342,000,000

Tfum - Micro-Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1	Education	Rehabilitation of classrooms of P.S Tfum (6)	24,000,000
		Construction of 4 classrooms and Headmaster's Office and stores at G.S. Mbikong and equipment	47,000,000
2	Public Health	Lobby for the Employ staff for the health centre and construct staff quarters (3 staff houses)	60,200,000
3	Water and Energy	Extension of electricity distribution to all quarters	30,000,000
		Rehabilitation of Tfum local water pipes and extend water supply to all quarters, (5 km)	1,500,000
4	Public Works	Rehabilitate Tfum village roads- trunk A road. ,(1 km)	2,600,000
		construct culverts, bridges Muntung, Mukie, Mbikong roads to Ngie and Mbikong (3Bridges)	45,000,000
5	Environment and Nature Protection	Assistance to Isaac Bawe and Nduwa Ebenezer for their Agro - Forestry projects – nurseries	200,000
		Assistance to bee farmers Association of Mr Njong Chrispus	500,000
6	Culture	Construct cultural Hall	20,000,000
		Rehabilitation of the Tfum Subchief's palace	10,000,000
7	Transport	Assistance to wheel cart pushers	200,000
8	Trade, Industry and Commerce	Construct storage houses for farmers goods	10,000,000
Sub-total			251,200,000

Tuku - Micro-Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
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1.	Education	4 classroom blocks	32,000,000
		Head teacher's office and store	10,000,000
		Lobby for creation and construction of a village library	20,200,000
		Create and build two classrooms for a nursery school	16,200,000
2.	Water and Energy	Extension of water supply to all the quarters,(5 km)	20,000,000
		Rehabilitation of the water tank and the broken pipes	1,000,000
		Extension of electricity supply to Tuku, (1.6 km)	22,000,000
3.	Public works	Rehabilitate and extend Tuku road network to Chup, (8 km)	20,000,000
		Rehabilitate and extend Tuku road network to Mbintoo,(3 km)	8,000,000
		Build a bridge across R Manje, (4m)	15,000,000
		R. MamnjeII, (4m)	15,000,000
		R. Kenjang (4m)	15,000,000
4.	Environment and Nature Protection	Re-afforestation of water catchment areas with 'Jing, 'reb', 'Njango@ trees	2,000,000
		Open up nursery farms for friendly vegetation	500,000
		Garbage pits	500,000
5.	Trade and Industry	Build a storage house for cash crops	10,000,000
6.	Public Health	Lobby to Create and build a health center	100,200,000
		Supply equipment and drugs	40,000,000
7.	Culture	Build a community hall and equip	20,000,000
8.	Transport	Assist wheel carts pushers and the Achaba group	1,000,000
Sub-total			368,600,000

Kup - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1.	Water	Rehabilitation of water source	2,000,000
		Construction of six stand pipes	2,000,000
2.	Public works	Rehabilitation of 6km road from Kup to Wanti	18,000,000
		Construction of road to Lassin 16 kms	120,000,000
		Four farm to market roads 6 km	320,000,000
3.	Education	Construction of 5 classrooms	40,000,000
		Construction of a field at GS Kup	13,000,000
		School equipment	3,000,000
		Lobby for Employment of teachers (2)	400,000
4.	Public Health	Construction of a health centre and equipments	140,000,000
5.	Trade and industry	Construction of a ware house to enable women do their business effectively	20,000,000

		Creation of a village bank	40,000,000
6.	Environment and Nature Protection	Construction of a locality fish pond	5,000,000
		A locality forest on our hills	1,000,000
7.	Transport	Sensitise on transport issues	500,000
8.	Culture	Construction of a cultural hall at the palace	20,000,000
Sub-total			744,900,000

Mbaa - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1.	Water and Energy	Extension to 9 quarters with 18 stand taps and create another catchment area and a storage tank	5,000,000
		Extension of electricity to 7 quarters covering 6 km	90,000,000
2.	Public Works	Creation of 5 inter quarter roads 8km and maintenance of one main road 3km	160,000,000
3.	Education	Creation of a nursery. Primary school, government technical school.	211,000,000
4.	Environment and nature Protection	Extension of the natural forest	1,000,000
		Protection of catchment areas with environmentally friendly trees	2,000,000
5.	Public Health	Creation of a health center and equipments	140,200,000
6.	Trade and Industry	Creation of a business centre and a village bank	50,000,000
7.	Culture	Creation of a hall for cultural manifestation	20,000,000
8.	Transport	Lobby for a local transport office for license delivery and sensitise on the reduction of high taxes and high cost of fuel	2,000,000
Sub-total			681,200,000

Mbanka Wat - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1.	Water and Energy	Rehabilitate the catchment area	20,000,000
		13 stand taps	5,000,000
		Baptismal pool	2,000,000
		Electrification (4 km)	60,000,000
2.	Public Works	15km of farm to market road and inter-quarter roads	300,000,000
3.	Education	8 classrooms for nursery and 2 for the primary	64,000,000
4.	Environment and nature Protection	improved pasture for goat and sheep (sensitization)	500,000
		Sensitise on environmental issues	1,000,000
		Lobby for Addition of the number of veterinary officers	400,000
5.	Trade and Industry	construction of a market	20,000,000
		construction of a warehouse	10,000,000
6.	Public Health	Lobby for a laboratory technician and midwife	400,000
		7 beds and mattresses	1,200,000
		bed sheets and blankets	300,000
7.	Culture	Cultural hall	20,000,000

8.	Transport	Sensitise on road use and related issues	500,000
Sub-total			505,300,000

Wanti Wat - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1.	Water	To locate a catchment area for the distribution of pipe borne water in the quarter of our community.	20,000,000
		10 stand taps can be used for now.	3,000,000
2.	Light	To make our light functional and to extend it to the unreached areas of our community .it will need about 2 km extension.	30,000,000
3.	Public works	To maintain our already existing inter-quarter roads and to also construct the 3 bridges that links our community to others. We have 5 km 800mroads not work and also to maintain the main roads.	52,500,000
4.	Public health	Need of staff and equipment in our integrated health centre.	30,200,000
5.	Education	A need for 4 classroom in our secondary school and 2 for primary.	48,000,000
6.	Trade and industry.	Construction of a warehouse.	10,000,000
7.	Transport	Sensitise on road use and related issues	500,000
8.	culture	Construct a cultural hall.	20,000,000
Sub-total			214,200,000

Wat - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1.	Water and Energy	rehabilitation of water source at Mburutu and creation of 8 stand taps	10,000,000
		extension of 2 kms of electricity	30,000,000
2.	Public works	extension of 2 kms of road from the market to Njirtu , from Carrefour to River Manken and from the junction to Mambah Bridge	40,000,000
		Opening of road to G.S Bambe	20,000,000
		ne inter quarter road	
3.	Public health	first aid post	1,000,000
		construction of a health center and drugs	140,000,000
4.	Education	provide 8 classrooms for primary and nursery school	64,000,000
		Lobby for the provision of 10 teachers to these schools	2,000,000
		provide equipments	5,000,000
5.	Environment and nature protection	flowers and shade trees	500,000
		planting of carpet grass in the palace	200,000
6.	Trade industry and commerce	construction of 20 sheds in the market	100,000,000
		extension of the market	20,000,000
7.	Culture	construction of a cultural hall	15,000,000
		creation of a handicraft centre	2,000,000

8.	Transport	Sensitize on the creation of a syndicate to control and improve on transport	1,000,000
		creation of a petrol station	30,000,000
Sub-total			340,700,000

Chup Ngaa - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1.	Water and Energy	protect Catchments and extensions	2,000,000
		Provision of electricity from Lenchu to Chup	45,000,000
2.	Public Health	Need for a health center and equipments	140,200,000
3.	Education	Need for teachers, libraries	22,000,000
		Infrastructure and a technical school	92,000,000
4.	Public Works	Rehabilitation from Wat to Chup-Ntali and Bongom	10,000,000
5.	Environmental Nature Protection	Aforestation	2,000,000
		Stop burning and grazing (sensitization)	1,000,000
		Stop farming abound catchments (sensitization)	1,000,000
6.	Transport	Reduce transport fare (sensitization)	500.000
7.	Trade and Industry	Sensitisation and encouragement in creativity	1,000,000
8.	Culture	Rehabilitations of the palaces	10,000,000
		Creation of a cultural centre	20,000,000
Sub-total			346,200,000

Bongom - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Water and Energy	Protect Catchments,	2,000,000
		Carry out extensions of water (3.4km)	2,000,000
		Provision (8) new stand taps	2,000,000
		Provision of electricity extension from Lenchfu through Upper Bongom to Chup to Lower Bongom (9.6km)	100,000,000
2.	Public Health	Need for a Health Centre	140,000,000
3.	Education	Need for teachers, libraries	22,000,000
		Infrastructure and a technical school G.T.C	92,000,000
4.	Public Works	Rehabilitation of all farm to market roads (5.2km)	7,800,000
		Bongom/Bombeng - Ngie -Nkambe (5.0km)	7,500,000
		Lower Bongom -Upper Bongom - Chup (2km)	4,000,000
		Bongom - Lassin (5.4km)	8,100,000
		Bongom - Kibbo - Misaje (4.2km)	84,000,000
		Upper Bongom - Tuku - Tabenken (4.8km)	94,000,000
5.	Environment Nature Protection	Upper Bongom-Kindfu-Sindfu (2.4km)	48,000,000
		Afforestation	2,000,000
		Prevention of bush fire (sensitization)	2,000,000
		Prevention of farmer grazier conflicts (sensitization)	2,000,000
6.	Transport	Protection of water catchment	2,000,000
		Regulation of transport fares (sensitization)	500.000
		Rehabilitation of roads (3km)	4,500,000

7.	Trade and Industry	Sensitisation and encouragement in creativity	1,000,000
8.	Culture	Rehabilitation of the Palace of Bongom	8,000,000
		Creation of a cultural centre	20,000,000
Sub-total			654,900,000

Ntali - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1.	Water and Energy	Rehabilitation of water source	2,000,000
		Construction of six (6) stand taps	2,000,000
		Extension of electricity from Lenchfu to Ntali (2km).	15,000,000
2.	Public works	Construction of (6km) from Konya to Ntali	60,000,000
		Construction of (16km) road to Lassin	160,000,000
		Four farm to market roads (6km)	40,000,000
3.	Education	Construction of 5 classrooms	40,000,000
		Construction of a field at GS Ntali	13,000,000
		School equipments	5,000,000
		Employment of teachers	400,000
4.	Public Health	Construction of a health centre	140,200,000
5.	Trade and industry	Construction of a ware house to enable women do their business effectively	10,000,000
		Creation of a village bank	50,000,000
6.	Environment and Nature Protection	Construction of a locality fish pond	2,000,000
		A locality forest on our hills	2,000,000
7.	Culture	Construction of a cultural hall at the palace	10,000,000
Sub-total			551,600,000

Remi - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates
1	Education	Construction of GPS Remi	52,000,000
		Construction of GNS Remi	52,000,000
2	Public Works	Construction of roads at Hausa Quarter (5.2km)	26,000,000
		Construction of culverts and bridges (4) at Hausa Quarter	20,000,000
		Extension, maintenance and expansion of farm to market roads (4.8km)	10,000,000
3	Public Health	Construction of Integrated health centre and personnel for Remi	140,000,000
4	Water and Energy	Construction of water supply from catchment areas	20,000,000
		Extension of electricity grid from Lenchu - Wat (7km)	105,000,000
5	Environmental Nature Protection	protect catchment areas	2,000,000
		A forestation	2,000,000

		Stop burning and grazing (sensitization)	1,000,000
		Stop farming and grazing around catchments (sensitization)	1,000,000
6	Transport	Rehabilitation of roads (2km).	3,000,000
7	Trade and Industry	Construct a women trade, empowerment and multi-purpose centre/hall in Remi for handicrafts, and exhibition sheds.	20,000,000
8	Culture	Construction of the sub chief's palace.	20,000,000
		Creation of a cultural centre and museum	15,000,000
Sub-total			498,000,000

Ardo Salle - Micro-Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1.	Water and Energy	Development of a water source	20,000,000
2.	Livestock, Fishery and Animal Industries	Construction of 10 drinking points,	3,000,000
		1 dips	10,000,000
		Pasture improvement on 20 ha (sensitization)	1,000,000
3.	Energy	Extension of 15kms electricity grid	225,000,000
4.	Public Works	Opening up of 25 km of roads	375,000,000
5.	Education (Secondary)	Lobby for Creation and construction of a technical secondary school of 2 blocks of classrooms	92,000,000
6.	Public Health	Construction of a health centre and equipments	140,200,000
7.	Women's Empowerment and the Family	Construction of a women's empowerment centre	10,000,000
8.	Livestock, Fishery and Animal Industries	Construction of 5 fish ponds and a poultry farm	5,000,000
9.	Culture	Construction of a cultural centre	10,000,000
10.	Scientific Research and Innovation	Improvement of animal species	5,000,000
Sub-total			887,200,000

Bih - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Cost Estimates
1.	Water and Energy.	water source extension of 11 km	2,300,000
2.	Public Works	creation of 32km of farm-to-market roads	640,000,000
3.	Women's Empowerment and the Family	Women empowerment centre	15,000,000
		Community hall.	20,000,000
4.	Education	provision and construction of 2 blocks of 2 classrooms (grammar)	32,000,000
5.	Livestock, Fishery and Animal Husbandry.	construction of 2 dip and 5 water points	2,500,000
Sub-total			711,800,000

Binjeng - Micro-Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
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1.	Public Works	Creation of 15km road	150,000,000
2.	Water and Energy	Water source	5,000,000
		Extension of 10km electricity line	150,000,000
3.	Public Health	Construction of a health centre and equipments	140,000,000
4.	Education	Construction of 2 blocks of classrooms	16,000,000
5.	Livestock, Fishery and Animal Husbandry	Construction of 2 dips, drinking points and grass on 10 hectare	3,000,000
6.	Women's Empowerment and the Family	Women's empowerment centre	10,000,000
		Construction of market sheds	
Sub-total			474,000,000

Konya - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1.	Education	Construction of two blocks of 4 classrooms and lobby for recruitment of Recruitment of 4 trained teachers	32,800,000
2.	Water and energy	Construction of community water supply system	20,000,000
		Extension of electricity from the road to Kendfu quarters and and the Mbororo community (4km)	40,000,000
3.	Public health	Construction of a Government health centre	140,000,000
4.	Public works	Construction of road from Konya to Tabenken (5km)	50,000,000
		Konya to Kendfu (15km)	150,000,000
		Konya to Ngaa rehabilitation (1.5)	2,000,000
		Konya to Mbabi rehabilitation (4.5km)	6,000,000
		Konya to Watt rehabilitation(10km)	15,000,000
		Konya to Mbirjah (4.5km)	6,000,000
		Konya to Nwangri (15)	20,000,000
		Konya to chup, rehabilitation (2.5km)	7,500,000
5.	Trade, Industry and commerce	Construct a befitting market	25,000,000
6.	Culture	Construct a cultural centre	15,000,000
		Renovate the palace	10,000,000
7.	Environment and Nature protection	Establish and construct a zoo	10,000,000
8.	Transport	Construction of a driving school	36,000,000
9.	Livestock Fisheries	Construction of a drinking place for cattle	3,000,000
		Construct a dip	10,000,000
Sub-total			598,300,000

Moh - Micro-Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1.	Water/ Energy	Rehabilitation of water source in the 6 quarters	600,000

		creation of a hydro electricity supply station (presence of waterfall)	300,000,000
2.	Public Works	straightening of Nkambe-Moh road	10,000,000
3.	Women's Empowerment and the Family	women empowerment centre building	10,000,000
4.	Education	creation of a technical and bilingual high school creation and building of government primary school	172,000,000
5.	Tourism	develop the available tourist sites	3,000,000
6.	Trade and Industry	develop the market square area	15,000,000
7.	Youth	build a youth centre	8,000,000
Sub-total			508,000,600

Njema - Micro-Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1.	Water and Energy	Rehabilitation of water sources	2,000,000
		extension of electricity supply 4 km	60,000,000
2.	Health	construction of a health centre and equipments	140,000,000
3.	Public Works	maintenance of a 3km road and creation of a 2.5 km road	59,000,000
4.	Education	provide and construct a technical secondary school	92,000,000
5.	Women's Empowerment and the Family	construction of a hall	10,000,000
6.	Culture	Construction of a community hall	10,000,000
7.	Commerce	Allocate a plot for and build a market	5,000,000
Sub-total			378,000,000

Ardo Ndemsah-Micro-Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1.	Water and energy.	Exploitation of catchments and construct a storage tank.	10,000,000
		Supply adequate potable water to all quarters and institution in Ardo Ndemsah (5km)	12,000,000
		Ensure a continuous supply of electricity. to all quarters. (4km)	60,000,000
2.	Education Basic education Secondary education	Construction of a 6 classrooms and administration block in Ardo Ndemsah.	48,000,000
		Lobby for provision of 06 trained teachers	1,200,000
3.	Public health	Construction of a health centre (maternity, women ,men-children's)wards laboratory ,surgical ,ward and others(pharmacy .labour room)in Ardo Issa	140,000,000

		Ndemseh.	
4.	Publics works	Grading and of all road network and infrastructures (culvert). Bih –Ardo Sale (8km) Bomba/Ardo Sale (8km)	24,000,000 24,000,000
5.	Culture	Construction of a cultural manifestation centre in Ardo Issa Ndemseh s locality.	10,000,000
6.	Trade, industry and commerce.	Construction of market square in Ardo Issa Ndemnsahs.	15,000,000
7.	Environment and nature protection	Ensure environment protection (sensitization)	1,000,000
		Supply environment al friendly tree species.	1,000,000
8.	Transport	Reduction of taxes.(sensitization)	250,000,000
		Ensure road safety. (sensitization)	250,000,000
		Re-examine the procedures and cost to obtain driving licences. (sensitization)	500,000
Sub-total			846,700,000

Bonchup - Micro-Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1.	Water and Energy	construction of a bigger tank in Bonchup	10,000,000
		extension of water supply to all quarters (5 stand taps and their connections over a distance of 10km)	3,250,000
		putting in place a long lasting pipe	750,000
		making efforts to reduce the price of meters (sensitization)	200,000
		extension of electricity poles into all quarters (10km)	150,000,000
		Alert SONEL to install of meters on time	200,000
2.	Public health	Construction of a health centre in Bonchup and equipments.	140,000,000
		provision of 2 trained staff and all necessary equipments	5.000.000
3.	Education	construction of a primary school	60,700,000
		construction of a government technical college	40.000.000
		Lobby for trained staff (6)	1,200,000
		equipping the class rooms	5,000,000
		providing didactic materials	15,000,000
		construction of a library	25,000,000
4.	Public works	extension of all roads in Bonchup including quarters and farm to market roads (10km)	200,000,000
		putting in place the necessary road infrastructure like culverts and bridges (3 culverts and 4 bridges)	66,000,000
		regular maintenance	1,000,000
5.	Culture	Lobby for employment of dialect (wimum) teachers in schools	400,000

		construction of a cultural centre	10,000,000
6.	Transport	ensure road safety (sensitization)	500,000
		ensure a reduction in licence price and taxes (sensitization)	300,000
7.	Environment and Nature Protection	sensitize the population on the effects of bush burning and Ankara	1,000,000
		ensure that the system is respected(sensitization)	1,000,000
8.	Trade and Industry	survey the sites for the materials	200,000.
		construction of the market	15,000,000
		provision of loans by the government for commercial activities to move in (creation of financial institution)	40,000,000
		Lobby for Aids from government and NGOs to community activities	200,000
Sub-total			746,900,000

Mbaka Binka - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1	Water and Energy	Construction of community water supply from two supply catchments	20,000,000
		Extension of electricity lines from Binka- Mayenf-Mbaka (1.5km)	10,500,000
2	Public Works	Rehabilitation from Binka to Mbaka (2km)	3,000,000
		Construction from Mbaka to Mayo Binka (14km)	80,000,000
		Construction from Mbaka to Mburtu (4km)	15,000,000
		Construction of road from Mbaka to Ardo Usmanu (5km)	1 0,000,000
		Construction of road Mbaka to Yamba (2.5km)	25,000,000
		Mbaka- Dunje and Mbaka to Bomba (3km)	30,000,000
3	Public Health	Construction of a health centre and equipments	140,000,000
4	Education	Construction of two blocks of two classrooms each	32,000,000
		Lobby for Recruitment of three trained teachers	600,000
		Construction of a library	25,000,000
		Provision of benches, tables and other learning materials	1,000,000
5	Trade and Industry	Construction of a market	15,000,000
6	Culture	Construction of a cultural centre	10,000,000
		Renovation and construction of sub palaces as custodian of culture	8,000,000
7	Environment and Nature Protection	Conservation of land for a natural forest (sensitization)	1,000,000
		Creation of a game reserve	3,000,000
8	Transport	Creation of a motor park	10,000,000
		Creation of a driving school	36,000,000
Sub-total			475,100,000

Mbejah - Micro-Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1.	Public works	grade and extend all road networks (2km)	6,000,000
		construction of (3) modern bridges (4m)	45,000,000
		maintaining the roads	2,000,000
2.	Public Health	Approve the construction of a health centre	200,000
		construction of a health centre and equipments	140,000,000
		Lobby for provision of trained nurses (4)	800,000
		putting in place all medical equipment	5,000,000
3.	Water	Lobby for approve all water extensions	200,000
		rehabilitate water extensions (10km)	20,000,000
		Lobby for a water technician	200,000
		Approve for rural electrification (5km)	75,000,000
		extension of electricity to all quarters (10km)	150,000,000
4	Education	Lobby to employ 2 trained teachers	400,000
		subsidies the cost of text books (supply more books to the library)	5,000,000
		rehabilitation of existing classrooms (6)	24,000,000
		construction of four classrooms	32,000,000
		Approve the construction of a secondary school	200,000
		construction of 5 classrooms and administrative block	65,000,000
		Lobby for provision of 5 trained teachers	1,000,000
5.	Trade and industry	improve the road network especially farm to market roads (2km)	2,000,000
		Rehabilitation and construction of a modern market.	25,000,000
6.	Culture	construction of a cultural manifestation centre	10,000,000
		Train vernacular teachers	1,000,000
7.	Environment and Nature protection	sensitization on the effects of environmental degradation	1,000,000
8.	Transport	ensure the stop of malpractices (sensitization)	500,000
		re-examine the procedures for licenses (sensitization)	500,000
Sub-total			612,000,000

Ngie - Micro-Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1.	Education	Construction of 6 classrooms for GS Matu	48,000,000
		Construction of 6 classrooms in Ngie (GS)	48,000,000
		Construction of an administrative block	25,000,000
		Construction of a secondary school in Ngie	72,000,000

		Lobby to Provide trained personnel	200,000
2.	Public Health	Construction of a permanent government health centre equip and provide personnel	140,200,000
		MHO and BEPHA agency	
3.	Water and Energy	Construction of a bigger storage tank	10,000,000
		Extension of water supply to all the quarters in Ngie community (5km)	2,000,000
		Ensure adequate supply of electricity to all quarters (10km)	150,000,000
4.	Public works	Rehabilitation of existing road network (1.5km)	4,500,000
		Construction of a new road within Ngie locality (5km)	50,000,000
		Improve farm to market road (3km)	6,000,000
		Construction of all road infrastructures in Ngie locality (2km)	3,000,000
5.	Environment and Nature Protection	Creation of forest reserves	5,000,000
		Supply of environmental friendly trees species to the Ngie Community	1,000,000
6.	Trade and Industry	Re-construction and organisation of Ngie market	20,000,000
7.	Culture	Reconstruction and rehabilitation of Palace structures in Ngie locality	10,000,000
		Construction of a cultural manifestation centre in Ngie	10,000,000
8.	Transport	Re-examine the cost by acquiring lessons (sensitization)	200,000
		Reduce taxes and control (sensitization)	200,000
		Lobby for Provision of trunks	200,000
		Ensure reduction in fuel prices (sensitization)	200,000
Sub-total			605,700,000

Njap - Micro-Projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1.	Education	construction of 4 classrooms	32,000,000
		rehabilitation of 9 classrooms	36,000,000
		construction of a technical school in Njap	92,000,000
		Lobby for provision of trained personnel	200,000
2.	Public Works	rehabilitation of all road networks (10km)	30,000,000
		grading and extension of road networks Ngie-Njap (2km), G.S Njap-Njap Market (2km)	12,000,000
		construction of road (1km)	6,000,000
3.	Water and Energy	extension of the water supply to all quarters (15km)	3,250,000
		construction of a bigger storage tank	5,000,000
		Remind the government on the necessity of constant supply of electricity	200,000

4.	Public Health	construction of a government health centre and equipments	140,200,000
		MHO, BEPHA agency	
5.	Environment and Nature Protection	creation f a forest reserve(sensitization)	1,000,000
		catchments protection	1,000,000
6.	Trade and Industry	rehabilitate market structures	5,000,000
		construction of market structures	15,000,000
7.	Culture	construction and rehabilitation of the palace	10,000,000
		construction of cultural manifestation centre	10,000,000
		establish museum	15,000,000
8.	Transport	ensure tax reduction (sensitization)	200,000
		re-examine process to obtain licence (sensitization)	200,000
Sub-total			414,250,000

Mbabi - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1.	Public Works	Construction of roads:	
		Mbabi to Wanti (3.5km)	35,000,000
		Mbabi to Lassin (15km)	150,000,000
		Mbabi to Chup (1.5km)	15,000,000
		Mbabi to Konya (2km)	20,000,000
		Mbabi to Njibi (1km)	10,000,000
2.	Water and Energy	Construction of community water form two water sources	10,000,000
		Extension of water from Konya (16km)	5,000,000
		Extension of electricity (AES SONEL) form Chup (15km)	225,000,000
3.	Education	Construction of two blocks of four classrooms	32,000,000
		Lobby for Recruitment of five teachers	1,000,000
		Creation of a nursery school	57,000,000
		Creation of a secondary school	72,000,000
4.	Public Health	Creation of a government health centre with a pharmacy	140,200,000
5.	Culture	Construction of a cultural centre	10,000,000
		Renovation of six sub palaces	50,000,000
6.	Transport	Construction of a motor park	10,000,000
		Creation of a diving school	36,000,000
7.	Environment and Nature Protection	Protection of the natural forest (sensitization)	1,000,000
		Reforestation	2,000,000
		Creation of a zoo	5,000,000
Sub-total			886,200,000

Ntermbang - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1	Public Works	Maintenance of 15 kilometres	45,000,000
2	Water and Energy	Community water	5,000,000
		Extension of 6km of national electricity	90,000,000
3	Public Health	Health centre and equipments	140,000,000
4	Education	Construction of a block of two classrooms	16,000,000
5	Environment and Nature Protection	Reforestation	2,000,000

6	Culture	Construction of a cultural centre	10,000,000
7	Transportation	Construction of a park	10,000,000
8	Trade and Industry	Construct a market.	15,000,000
Sub-total			333,000,000

Ngwangri - Micro-projects

Rank	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
1.	Education	Construction of a block of two classrooms and examination centre	24,000,000
2.	Public health	Construction of a health centre and equipments	140,000,000
3.	Public works	Road construction from Nwangri to Tabenken (5km)	20,000,000
4.	Water and Energy	Construction and extension of 20km of pipe borne water	10,000,000
5.	Culture	Construction of a cultural hall	10,000,000
6.	Trade and Industry	Construction of a market	15,000,000
7.	Transport	Construction of a motor park	10,000,000
8.	Environment and Nature Protection	Protection of natural forest and sacred forest and reforestation	2,000,000
Sub-total			231,000,000

Source: CAMGIS January 2012

CHAPTER FIVE: STRATEGIC PLANNING

5.1 Vision and objectives of the CDP

The main objective of the CDP is to provide the Council with a simplified management tool as a means of promoting planned and durable urban/rural development through the use of minimal planning standards accepted by key stakeholders and local actors. As such, the process of CDP should be participatory; resulting in the preparation of five year development plans, programmes and sustainable implementation strategies in the short and medium terms.

In order to realise the said objective, PNDP found it necessary as a prerequisite to provide a tool (CDP) to guide the Council to carry out in a coherent and consistent manner the development of the municipality through a process that was to:

- Systematically identify the problems and potentials of the municipality by sector;
- Establish the reference situation of the municipality; and
- Plan, mobilize resources, programme, implement and monitor proposed solutions.

5.1.1 Nkambe Council Development Goal

The Nkambe Council, the heart beat of Donga Mantung Division, has a panoramic and well-drained natural site. In spite of the existing largely unplanned urban/rural development, it could be planned, upgraded and systematically extended to offer a beautiful, healthy, safe, secure, comfortable, convenient and functional living environment, which provides equitable opportunities to all its inhabitants and visitors. To do so, the current situation where the individual/private interest dominates public interest has to be reversed without necessarily undermining the former.

5.2 Logical framework by sector

Table 5.1: Agriculture

Sectorial Strategy: Modernisation and mechanisation in agricultural production		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	Modernisation and mechanisation in agricultural production in the Nkambe Council	the living standard of the population increased by 60% by the year 2035.	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports Health institutions	No global natural disasters occur	No disasters	Health statistics in Hospitals Housing and family conditions
		Total farm production of major crops doubled by 2035	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	No global natural disasters occur	No disasters	Storage facilities and warehouses
Specific objectives	-Improve the income levels of farmers from agricultural and rural development activities -Develop techniques to control pests and diseases	Agricultural technicians available for technical assistance in all villages by 2035	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	Financial stability Availability of extension services	When agricultural technicians are recruited 90 % of farmers are provided with inputs	Recruitment decision Distribution list and annual reports MINADER sub divisional delegation reports
Results	1) Agricultural productivity in the municipality is improved	At least 50% of farmers increase their productivity yearly by 5%	Annual Report	Farmers are updated on improved farming techniques		
	2) Marketing facilities for agricultural products	There is an increase in the number of market structures	Council annual report, Field Visits			

	improved					
	3) Post harvest technology for agric products in the municipality is improved	At least 80% of farmers are able to process and preserve their products	Farmers record, Report SDDA	The field technicians are updated on the technologies		
	4) The services of agriculture and rural development in the municipality are constructed and equipped and adequately staffed	At least 08 structures are constructed and equipped	Field Visits, Annual Report of SDDA	The credits are available and disbursed		
	5) The mechanisation of agriculture in the municipality is improved	At least 80% of farmers engage in mechanisation	SDDA Report	The appropriate equipments are available		
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) For the improvement of agricultural production and productivity	Intensify use of improved planting material through subvention					
	Yellow yams		Sets	150,000	100	15,000,000
	Maize		kg	15,000	500	7,500,000
	Beans		kg	3,000	500	1,500,000
	Upland rice		kg	1,500	1,000	1,500,000
	Solanum potato		kg	30,000	500	15,000,000
	Intensify use of fertilizers through subvention		Bags	6,000	8,000	48,000,000
	Intensify use of insecticides through subvention		litres	6,000	3,000	18,000,000
	Capacity building of farmers on the judicious use of insecticides		No	52	500,000	26,000,000
	Intensify the judicious use of fungicides through subvention		Kg	500	2,500	1,250,000
	Intensify the judicious use of nematicide through subvention		kg	200	2,500	500,000
	Capacity building of farmers on the judicious use of pesticides		No	52	250,000	13,000,000
	Build capacity of farmers on soil degradation factors and good agricultural practices		No	52	250,000	13,000,000
	Build capacity of producers on improved farming techniques		No	52	250,000	13,000,000
	Train and equip brigades which will handle and assist producers on the judicious use of pesticides		No	52	1,000,000	52,000,000
	2) Improvement of marketing facilities for agricultural products	Construction and maintenance of at least 87 km of farm to market roads in all the villages in Nkambe Central Sub Division e.g Nkambe to Njimntu; Kungi Mamba; Nkambe-Konchep; Binshau-Bih-Saah;		Km	87	1,885,057
Construction of 8 collection points and rural markets		/	8	3,000,000	24,000,000	
Support and equip the section for agricultural statistics and surveys and the community radios to collect and diffuse market information		/	3	4,333,333	13,000,000	
3) Post harvest technology	Construction of 52 community storage structures for solanum potatoes, yams, maize, coffee etc		Storage house	52	6,000,000	312,000,000
	Train producers in 52 communities on storage processing and handling of small scale post harvest systems to sell when the market prices are good		/	52	250,000	13,000,000
4) The service of agriculture and rural development	Equipment of the SDDARD and Agric Post Tabenken		Equip't	2	10,000,000	20,000,000
	Construction and equipment of 4 Agric Posts Binka, Mbot, Wat and Kungi		Construction	4	25,000,000	100,000,000
	Creation, construction and equipment of 5 Agric Posts 1 in Mbot, 1 in Chup, 2 in Mayo Binka, Binshua/Bih/Saah, 1 in Njap		Equip't	5	25,000,000	125,000,000
	Recruitment of 6 qualified staff to run the vacant and newly created agric post for first year		Staff	6	840,000	5,040,000

	Construction of the Divisional Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development D/M	Construction	1	66,000,000	66,000,000
	Organise mini Agric shows scheme yearly	Shows	3	5,000,000	15,000,000
	Construction of pesticide store	No	1	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Construction of the portable water supply scheme in Kungi, Upper mbot, Konchep, Bih, Binjeng, Saah, Mayo-Binka and Mamba villages all costing about 150 million fcfa	Community	10	15,000,000	150,000,000
5) The mechanisation of agriculture	Provision of 02 tractors and accessories to reduce labour cost in Land Preparation and other farm Operation		2	50,000,000	100,000,000
	Acquire animal traction sets	Sets	5	25,000,000	125,000,000
SUBTOTAL					1,507,290,000

Table 5.2: Basic Education

Sectorial Strategy: Provision of basic education both for the nursery and primary levels		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,	Improved access to quality basic education in the Nkambe Municipality.	Illiteracy level decreased by 80% in the municipality by 2035	FSLC results Sequence results sheets, Common Entrances results sheets	Political, economic and social stability	No strikes, wars and inflations	Various village association reports
Specific objective	Improve the infrastructural condition of nursery and primary schools	Numbr of classrooms and offices built	Pictures in the schools	Political, economic and social stability	No strikes, wars and inflations	Various village association reports
	Constructed classrooms are adequately equipped	Adequate number of pieces of furniture in the classrooms	Inventory list in headmasters office	Political, economic and social stability	No strikes, wars and inflations	Various village association reports
	Schools have good toilets and access to potable water	Required squatting holes as standard , put in place	Pictures	Political, economic and social stability	No strikes, wars and inflations	Various village association reports
Results	1) Number of Gov. primary, Gov. Nursery and Special needs schools and scolarisation rate increased	At least 25 Government Nursery schools and 14 Government primary schools are created	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports	Decision creating schools records, Delegation reports, Field inspection		Bank receipts
	2) Number of teachers in Nkambe municipality increased	Government recruits and post teachers to all the primary and nursery schools in Nkambe: 360 teachers to all schools	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports	Decision posting Teachers to schools, - Assumption of duties Unemployed trained staff are available	75% of the budget for recruitment available Number recruited and posted	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports

	3) All schools have enough basic infrastructure (Playing grounds, classrooms, benches, toilets, HM office) and with old structures renovated and constructed to suit the needs of the disable	At least 50 playing grounds are created, 247 classrooms are constructed, 104 libraries, are constructed, 123 administrative buildings are constructed, 120 toilets are constructed, 3953 benches are provided, At least 148 schools are repaired and renovated, 624 computers are provided, 3953 benches are provided, 225 office chairs are provided, 177 kids chairs are provided, 240 tables are supplied, 3953 desk are provided, 1240 black boards are provided, 104 first aid boxes are provided	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports	"Receipts, Pro-forma invoices Adequate resources are mobilised	75% of the budget for construction available Number of classrooms constructed	Field observations Annual reports
Results	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount	
1) Number of Gov. primary, Gov. Nursery and Special needs schools, enrolment and scolarisation rate increased	Propose sites for creation of new schools	No	-	-	-	
	Submit proposals for creation and opening of Government schools	LS	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	
2) Number of teachers in Nkambe municipality increased	Lobby for employment of more teachers	No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	
3) All schools have enough basic infrastructure (classrooms, benches, toilets, HM office) and old structures renovated to suit the needs of children with disabilities	Construction of classrooms (blocks of 2)	No	247	16,000,000	3,952,000,000	
	Renovate classrooms	No	122	4,000,000	488,000,000	
	Construct woodern fences	No	104	5,000,000	520,000,000	
	Construction of administrative blocks	No	104	8,000,000	832,000,000	
	Construct and equip school libraries	No	104	10,000,000	1,040,000,000	
	Construction of playgrounds	No	50	10,000,000	500,000,000	
	Construction of sport complexes	No	39	10,000,000	390,000,000	
	Construction of modern pit toilets	No	129	3,000,000	387,000,000	
	Connect water to schools	No	104	5,000,000	520,000,000	
	Provide blackboards	No	1,240	25,000	31,000,000	
	Purchase of kids chairs	No	177	3,000	531,000	
	Purchase of tables	No	240	25,000	6,000,000	
	Feasibility study cost	LS	1	116,354,950	116,354,950	
	Tendering Cost	No	10	450,000	4,500,000	

	Supervision cost	No	1	215,725,000	215,725,000
SUBTOTAL					10,131,690,950

Table 5.3: Secondary Education

Sectorial Strategy: Provide secondary education infrastructures and improve teaching and learning conditions for the students and staff		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,	Provide secondary education infrastructures and improve teaching and learning conditions for the students and staff in the Nkambe Council area.	Number of secondary schools constructed , equipped and staffed by 2020	Reports, interviews and School statistics	Political, economic and social stability	No strikes, wars and inflations	Normal activity of the population
Specific objective	Improve access to quality secondary education within the Nkambe Municipality	Reduction of school drop out by 80%, Reduction of crime wave	Reports, interviews and end of course results	Political, economic and social stability	No strikes, wars and inflations	Normal activity of the population
Results	1) Number of Gov. Secondary and Technical Schools and enrolment rate in the municipality increased	At least 3 GTC created, 3 GSS created, 2 GSS upgraded to GHS	Decision creating schools, School records, Delegation reports, Field inspection		75% of the budget for construction available Number of classrooms constructed	Bank receipts
	2) Number of secondary school teachers and administrative staff in Nkambe municipality increased	Number of teachers, Number of administrative staff	School records, Delegation Reports, Assumption duties	Decision posting Teachers to schools, - Assumption of duties Unemployed trained staff are available	75% of the budget for recruitment available Number recruited and posted	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports
	3) All schools have basic infrastructure (classrooms, benches, toilets, Admin block, laboratory/workshops library etc) and equipment	At least 500 chairs, at least 500 benches, at least 8 projectors, at least 500 tables, at least 06 workshops, at least 10 toilets, at least 06 administrative blocks, at least 200 sewing machines, at least 10 photocopier, at least 10 duplicating machine, at least 06 libraries, at least 80 classrooms, at least 08 computer laboratories, at least 80 black boards, at least 08 playing grounds, at least 600 computers, at least 08 science laboratories	Receipts, Pro-forma invoices, Delegation reports, Inspection reports, Delivery reports			

	4) Water and electricity supplied to the schools in the Municipality	At least 08 schools are supplied with electrical energy. At least 08 schools receive portable drinking water	Contract award documents, Handing over of project reports, pictures, Field visits, Reports			
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) Number of Gov. Secondary and Technical Schools and enrolment rate in the municipality increased	Propose sites for creation of new schools		No	8	1,000,000	8,000,000
	Submit proposals for creation and opening to Government		No	8	1,000,000	8,000,000
	Lobby for creation and opening		L/S	1	1,000,000	1,000,000
2) Number of secondary school teachers and staff in Nkambe municipality increased	Lobby for employment/recruitment of more teachers in the municipality		L/S	1	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Lobby for employment/recruitment of more support staff in the municipality		L/S	1	1,000,000	1,000,000
3) All schools have basic infrastructure (classrooms, benches, toilets, Adm block, laboratory/workshops library etc) and equipment	Construction of classrooms (Block of 02 classrooms)		No	80	16,000,000	1,280,000,000
	Construction of administrative block		No	6	10,000,000	60,000,000
	Construction of workshops in Technical Colleges		No	6	50,000,000	300,000,000
	Construction of libraries		No	6	15,000,000	90,000,000
	Construction of improved pit toilets		No	10	3,000,000	30,000,000
	Purchase of benches		No	500	10,000	5,000,000
	Purchase of computers		No	600	350,000	210,000,000
	Purchase of photocopiers		No	10	400,000	4,000,000
	Purchase of generators		No	9	600,000	5,400,000
	Construction of playing grounds		No	8	5,000,000	40,000,000
	Purchase of trash cans		No	50	4,000	200,000
	Construction of computer lab		No	8	50,000,000	400,000,000
	Construction of science lab		No	8	50,000,000	400,000,000
	Provide balck boards		No	80	25,000	2,000,000
	Purchase projectors		No	8	800,000	6,400,000
	Purchase of tables		No	500	25,000	12,500,000
	Purchase of table chairs		No	500	10,000	5,000,000
	Purchase of sewing machines		No	200	100,000	20,000,000
	Purchase of gas cookers		No	8	150,000	1,200,000
	Purchase of duplicating machines		No	10	250,000	2,500,000
	Construct football playing grounds		No	5	2,500,000	12,500,000
	Construct hand ball playing grounds		No	5	1,500,000	7,500,000
	Feasibility study cost		No	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
Tendering Cost		No	10	500,000	5,000,000	
Supervision cost		No	1	289,420,000	289,420,000	
4) Water and electricity supplied to a majority of schools in the municipiaity	Create water point		No	4	5,000,000	20,000,000
	Carry out extension and installation of electricity (5) colleges		No	5	5,000,000	25,000,000
	Carry out feasibility studies		No	1	2,250,000	2,250,000
	Follow up execution of works		No	1	4,500,000	4,500,000

SUBTOTAL	3,264,370,000
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Table 5.4: Health

Sectorial Strategy: The provision and access to quality health services and health care to 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 the provision and access to quality health services and health care to all in the Nkambe Council area to meet the secto norms.	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	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
	Recruit more trained health personnel	At least 5 medical doctors 40 nurses, 6 reproductive nurses and 6 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 Nkambe Council area	At least 3 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
	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	1) Number and quality of Gov. health centres increased	At least 5 Government health centres are created, 1 health centers are transformed to MHC, Health centres increased by 05 health units and 13 health centres upgraded to medicalised health centres by 2035	Decision creating health centres, Health district records, Delegation reports, Field inspection	Adequate collaboration with the Ministry	Number of meetings with Ministry and content of discussion	Meeting reports
	2) Number of health personnel of all categories in Nkambe municipality increased	Government recruits and post health personnel to all health institutions in Nkambe	Decision posting health personnel to health institutions	Trained unemployed medical personnel are available	Number recruited and posted	District medical annual reports

	3) All health institutions have enough basic infrastructure Refrigerators and 200 beds provided	At least 01 generator, 2 ambulance, 8 toilets, are provided, Quantity and quality of material supplied to health units by 2035	Receipts, Pro-forma invoices Delegation reports, Inspection reports Delivery reports	Adequate resources are mobilised	Number of integrated health centres constructed	Annual reports
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) Number and quality of Gov. health centres increased	Lobby for the creation of health centres and health posts		L/S	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Construct health centres		No	11	50,000,000	550,000,000
	Complete construction of health centre		No	1	20,000,000	20,000,000
	Carry out renovation of Nkambe hospital		No	1	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Renovate health centres		No	2	20,000,000	40,000,000
	Construct and equip labs in health centres		No	11	5,000,000	55,000,000
	Provide beds and mattresses		No	50	40,000	2,000,000
	Provide bedsheets and blankets		No	50	15,000	750,000
	Put in place pharmacies in health centres		No	5	10,000,000	50,000,000
	Connect electricity to health centres		No	11	5,000,000	55,000,000
	Construct a waste treatment units in health establishments		No	15	10,000,000	150,000,000
	Provide refrigerators to health establishments		No	11	800,000	8,800,000
	Carry out feasibility studies		No	1	49,177,500	49,177,500
	Propose sites for creation of new health centres/Post		No	6	250,000	1,500,000
	Submit proposals for creation and opening to Government		No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
2) Number of health personnel in Nkambe municipality increased	Lobby for employment of more health personnel (doctors, nurses, lab technicians, clerical staff,...)		No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
3) All health institutions have enough basic infrastructure	Provide standby generator to Nkambe general hospital		No	1	6,000,000	6,000,000
	Provide generators to health centres		No	15	3,000,000	45,000,000
	Acquire hospital ambulance		No	1	30,000,000	30,000,000
	Construction of modern pit toilets		No	10	3,000,000	30,000,000
	Feasibility study cost		No	1	500,000	500,000
	Tendering Cost		No	1	500,000	500,000
	Supervision cost		No	1	11,100,000	11,100,000
SUBTOTAL						1,161,327,500

Table 5.5: Commerce

Sectorial Strategy: Provision and facilitating business ventures/Structures in the council area		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	Provision and facilitating business ventures/Structures in the Nkambe council area to improve the income level of the population by 2035	Minimal tax evasion Sellers gain good profits from their sales	Revenue reports Market lists	Conducive political and economic environment	Goods readily bought by the buyers	Field observations Market masters reports
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
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) Business registration procedures within the municipality are facilitated	Carry out studies		L/S	1	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Set up one stop shop business registration centres in the municipality		L/S	1	500,000	500,000
2) Provision of infrastructure and equipment to markets and commercial areas	Construct markets (Tabeken, Binka, Wat, Tambu, Mayo-Binka)		No	5	20,000,000	100,000,000
	Construction of markets hangars (including counters) in 15 markets (Bih, Binjeng, Rahabilate Nkambe market)		No	16	8,000,000	128,000,000
	Rahabilate Nkambe market		No	1	20,000,000	20,000,000
	Construction of warehouses in markets		No	22	18,000,000	396,000,000
	Construction of improved pit toilets		No	20	3,000,000	60,000,000
	Water connection in markets and taps		No	20	3,000,000	60,000,000
	Provide potable water to markets (boreholes)		No	5	5,000,000	25,000,000
	Electrification of markets		No	14	10,000,000	140,000,000
	Provide waste treatment device in the markets		No	1	500,000	500,000
	Construct offices in markets		No	21	10,000,000	210,000,000
	Provide access ramp for handicaps		No	22	1,000,000	22,000,000
	Carry out feasibility studies		L/S	1	58,075,000	58,075,000
3) Increase level of capital for business men	Link business operators to credible microfinance institutions		L/S	1	1,000,000	1,000,000

TOTAL	1,222,075,000
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Table 5.6: Culture

Sectorial Strategy: Uphold values and norms of the culture, prevent the destruction of our cultural heritage		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	Uphold values and norms of the communities in the Nkambe municipality	At least 75% of the cultural values and norms of the Nkambe 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	75% 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 coordinated	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	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) Culture is promoted within the municipality through the construction of community cultural halls	Assistance in the construction of cultural halls		No	28	50,000,000	1,400,000,000
	Feasibility studies		No	1	70,000,000	70,000,000
	Tendering cost		No	5	500,000	2,500,000
	Supervision and follow up of contract		No	1	140,000,000	140,000,000
2) Organization of cultural festivities increased	Put in place a strategy to organize cultural festivals		L/S	1	200,000	200,000
	Organize cultural festivities		L/S	10	500,000	5,000,000
3) Cultural centers increased	Construction of cultural centers (museum)		No	1	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Feasibility studies		L/S	1	2,500,000	2,500,000
	Tendering cost		L/S	1	500,000	500,000
	Supervision and follow up of contract		L/S	1	5,000,000	5,000,000

SUBTOTAL	1,704,950,000
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Table 5.7: Employment and Vocational Training

Sectorial Strategy: Provide job opportunities to youths/capacity building in acquiring the required skills		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	Provide employment and capacity building opportunities to youths in the council municipality	Job seeking population in Nkambe Council area acquire standards required for jobs	Personnel lists	Sufficient training provided	Availability of training institutions	Enrolments in training institutions
Specific objectives	Ensure the creation of vocational training centres within the 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 persons	Persons within the Council area trained increases by at least 30%.	Personnel lists	Favourable government policy	Recruitment of personnel	Recruitment lists
Results	1) Youth employment opportunities in the municipality are created and increased	At least 50 % of youths trained are employed	Reports from delegation of Employment and vocational training, Supervision report	Favorable government and donor partners	75% of the resources required are put in place	Bank receipts Staff registers
	2) The number of professional and vocational training centres is increased	At least 4 professional and vocational centres are created	Quality of services rendered by youths, Number of youths effectively engaged in vocational activities	Favourable government policy	75% of the required personnel are recruited	Recruitment lists
Results	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount	
1) Youth employment opportunities in the municipality are created and increased	Vocational training centres are created	No	3	1,000,000	3,000,000	
	Carry out needs assessment in the municipality	No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	
	Develop programmes and projects from the natural potentials found in the municipality	No	5	5,000,000	25,000,000	
	Create holiday jobs for students	No	500	50,000	25,000,000	
2) The number of professional and vocational training centres is	Construct and equip vocational training centres	No	3	50,000,000	100,000,000	
	Carry out field inspection and feasibility studies	No	1	7,500,000	7,500,000	
	Lobby for the creation of professional training centres	L/S	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	

increased	Supervision cost	No	1	15,000,000	15,000,000
3) The services of employment and vocational training are functional with adequate personnel in the municipality	Construct and equip the Delegation	No	1	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Purchase of a photocopier	No	1	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Purchase of computer set for the Delegation	No	2	1,000,000	2,000,000
	Purchase of a vehicle	No	1	25,000,000	25,000,000
	Purchase of bikes	No	3	3,000,000	9,000,000
	Lobby for the institution of a the Vocational Training Centre and the recruitment of employment and vocational training experts in the municipality.	L/S	1	3,000,000	3,000,000
SUBTOTAL					269,500,000

Table 5.8: Environment and Nature Protection

Sectorial Strategy: To ensure the sustainable management of natural resources for both the present and future generations and protection of water catchment and greening of the towns.		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	Rational management of the environment in the Council area	The environment is rationally managed by at least 75% of the communities	Visits Reports	Environmental laws are respected	Active participation in activities	Attendance lists, Field observations
Specific objectives	Improve environmental and nature protection practices in the municipality	At least 1 environmental club exists in each village,	Field observation	Environmental laws are respected	More than 75% of the population carryout environmentally friendly activities	Attendance lists, Field observations
		At least one best clean village competition per year	Field observation Pictures	Environmental laws are respected	More than 75% of the population carryout environmentally friendly activities	Attendance lists, Field observations
Results	1) Soil degradation is reduced	By 2015, soil degradation is reduced by at least 10%	Field observations	Sufficient sensitization whin the the council area is done, Environmental laws are respected	The environmental laws are handy with the population	Reports, Field visits/observations
	2) Nomadic grazing is reduced	By 2015, nomadic grazing is reduced by 2%	Field observation	Sufficient sensitization whin the the council area is done	Modern grazing methods can be seen and practiced by the fulanis of the council area	Reports, Field visits /observations
	3) Deforestation is reduced	By 2015, deforestation is reduced by 10%	Field observation	Environmental laws are respected	Reafforestation/planting of community forest can be seen in the villages	Reports Field observations

	4) Pollution is reduced	By 2015, air and water pollution is reduced by 10%	Field observation	Environmental laws are respected, Sufficient sensitization whin the the council area is done	Reduction in bush burning	Reports Field observations
	5) Waste disposal and management is improved	By 2015, at least 30% of the population should be able to dispose waste properly	Field observation	Sufficient sensitization whin the the council area is done	Waste disposal and management practices are understood and practiced by the population of the council	Reports Field observations
	6) Environment hygiene and sanitation is increased	By 2015, at least 30% of the population is aware of environmental hygiene and sanitation	Field observation	Sufficient sensitization whin the the council area is done	Environmentally clean activities are visualised within the council area	Attendance lists, Reports Field observations
	7) Environmental and nature protection services are provided, constructed and well staffed in the council	The construction and equipping the Delegation of Environment and Nature Protection. Employment of personnel	Reports Field observation	Sufficient resources are provided by the administration	Environmentally clean activities are visualised within the council area	Attendance lists, Reports Field observations
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) Soil degradation is reduced	Sensitise and train communities on natural resource management, soil conservation and agro-forestry practices		No	52	100,000	5,200,000
2) Nomadic grazing is reduced	Sensitize and train graziers on pasture improvement techniques		No	20	100,000	2,000,000
3) Deforestation is reduced	Map out protected areas to avoid encroachment		No	2	10,000,000	20,000,000
	Create environmental friendly trees nurseries		No	3	1,000,000	3,000,000
	Create forest reserves		No	5	20,000,000	100,000,000
	Protect catchments		No	9	1,000,000	9,000,000
	Reforestation projects		No	8	20,000,000	160,000,000
4) Pollution is reduced	Create town green in Nkambe		No	1	10,000,000	10,000,000
5) Waste disposal and management is improved	Construction of waste disposal units		No	36	5,000,000	180,000,000
6) Environment hygiene and sanitation is increased	Carry out clean up campaign		No	120	50,000	6,000,000
	Carry out best clean village competition		No	10	5,000,000	50,000,000
7) Environmental and nature protection services are provided, constructed and well staffed in the council	Construction and equip the delegation		No	1	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Lobby for the institution of a sub-divisional delegation		No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Lobby for the recruitment of environmental experts in the municipality.		L/S	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Carry out feasibility studies		L/S	1	2,500,000	2,500,000
	Tendering cost		L/S	1	500,000	500,000

	Supervision cost	L/S	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
TOTAL					607,200,000

Table 5.9: Forestry and Wild Life

Strategy: Improvement and protection of forest and wildlife patrimony and related habitat		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	the forestry and wildlife resources of Nkambe municipality is strictly controlled and improved for the benefit of all citizens	All wild animals especially big games facing extinction All woody/ligneous plants especially those declared as protected species More tree planting	Annual report from sub divisional delegation of forestry	Laws and regulations satisfactory respected	Laws and regulations Seminar notes	Reports
Specific objectives	Create tree nurseries of 15.000 seedlings of various species per village	Nurseries of Eucalyptus, cypress, mahogany, iroko, baya, prunus, mangoes, plum trees	Reports Field visits	Enough land All stakeholders adhere	Attendance sheets Minutes of meetings	Reports
	Create plantation of tree species	Plantations are created in all villages (community and private)	Reports Field visits	Enough land All stakeholders adhere	Calendar of intervention	Reports
	Preserve and protect wildlife diversity	All wildlife species Reintroduction as plantation trees	Reports Field visits	Enough land All stakeholders adhere	Attendance sheets Minutes of meetings Calendar of intervention	Reports
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Natural forests and all protected areas in municipality are properly managed	Proper management of forest reserves	Field reports	Permits are issued in accordance with the regulations	Number of permits issued	MINFOF permit register
	2) Community and communal forest reserves are created within the municipality and well maintained	At least 05 community forest are created	Project documents, field visits and reports from communities	Proper collaboration from the local population	Number of turnouts in meetings	Attendance lists Minutes
	3) Wildlife and forest endangered species are protected in the forest	All endangered species within protected areas are preserved	Reports from forest control post	Proper collaboration from the local population	Number of turnouts in meetings	Attendance lists Minutes

	4) Forests and wildlife experts are increased within the municipality.	At least __ forest control guards are recruited and posted to Nkambe	Report from the Regional delegate of forestry and wild life	Proper collaboration from the local population	Number of turnouts in meetings	Attendance lists Minutes
Results	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount	
1) Natural forests and all protected areas in municipality are properly managed	Map out protected forests to avoid illegal exploitation	No	1	15,000,000	15,000,000	
	Carry out an inventory of natural forests in the municipality	No	1	500,000	500,000	
2) Community and communal forest reserves are created within the municipality and are well maintained	Create and materialise community forest	No	10	5,000,000	50,000,000	
	Create and materialise communal forests	No	3	15,000,000	45,000,000	
	Sensitise and train communities on natural resource management practices	No	52	100,000	5,200,000	
	Carry out feasibility studies	No	1	4,750,000	4,750,000	
	Tendering cost	No	3	500,000	1,500,000	
	Supervision cost	No	1	9,500,000	9,500,000	
3) Endangered wildlife and forest species are protected in the forest communities	Identify and develop strategies to check against poaching and ensure illegal exploitation	L/S	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	
4) Forests and wildlife experts are increased within the municipality and are provided with adequate means.	Purchase of means of movement	No	5	3,500,000	17,500,000	
	Construct and equip a sub delegation of forestry and wild life	No	1	50,000,000	50,000,000	
	Lobby for the institution of a sub delegation and control post	L/S	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	
	Lobby for the recruitment of forestry and wildlife experts in the municipality.	L/S	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	
TOTAL					205,950,000	

Table 5.10: Higher Education

Strategy: University education with a professional focus expanded		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve enrollment in the higher educational sector	At least 60 % of A Level holders are enrolled in higher education 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	Universities/Higher Educational establishments
Specific objective	Improve access to quality higher education in the municipality	The number of students in these specialties of interest to the council is increased 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 (Strategic axes)	1) Professional higher education institutions are created, constructed and appropriately staffed	Number of professional higher institutions created	Decrees creating higher institutions, Reports of supervision and decision posting teachers to institutions	A campaign team is put in place	Number of campaign teams in higher education increased	Meeting reports and photographs
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) Professional higher education institutions are created, constructed and appropriately staffed	Construction of professional higher institutions		No	1	100,000,000	100,000,000
	Carry out feasibility studies		No	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Propose sites for creation of new schools		No	1	500,000	500,000
	Submit proposals and lobby for creation and opening to Government		No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
TOTAL						107,500,000

Table 5.11: Labour and Social Security

Strategy: Improve conditions of workers and pensioners		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Ensure that the rights of employees and employers are protected and operate respecting the labour code	90 % of workers and pensioners in the council area 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 objective	Improve the labour and social security conditions of workers in the municipality	75% of pensioners in the council area 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
Results (Strategic axes)	1) The labour rights of workers in the municipality are protected	All the workers' rights are protected	Pensioners and workers' pay slips Workers' unions	Good sectorial strategy	Creation of centres at council level	Field observation Official investment gazette
	2) Social security measures ensured within the municipality	All social security measures are ensured	Pensioners' pay slips Labour and social security pay registers	Payment procedures and contracts are strictly followed	When pensioners receive their dues	Pay slips
	3) Child labour within the municipality is reduced	Some of the child labour within the municipality is reduced	Labour and social security reports	Good labour/social policies implementations and follow up	Improved working conditions	Quarterly reports from the social security services
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) The labour rights of workers in the municipality are protected	Carry out sensitisation workshop on the Labour code rules and regulations		No	5	500,000	2,500,000
	Carry out regular inspection tours		No	20	50,000	1,000,000
2) Social security measures ensured within the municipality	Carry out a sensitisation workshop on social security measures and registration of all workers		No	5	500,000	2,500,000

	Carry out control missions on social security measures application	No	10	200,000	2,000,000
3) Child labour within the municipality reduced	Carry out sensitisation workshop on child labour	No	5	500,000	2,500,000
	Carry out control missions to work units	No	10	50,000	1,000,000
TOTAL					11,500,000

Table 5.12: Lands and State Property

Strategy: Education and sensitization of the population of the 1974 Land Tenure decrees and procedures for the application of Land certificate		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Ensure that residents in the municipality acquire land titles	75% of the population are aware of the procedures of land acquisition	Reports	Collaboration with local population	Application for land documents	Land and survey reports
Specific objective	Land tenure system is improved in the municipality	75% of the population acquired land legally	Land tenure reports	Collaboration with local	Application for land documents	Land and survey reports
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Land conflicts are reduced by the demarcation of landed properties	Number of people going to court for landed conflicts reduced	Register for court cases D.O. Office records Lands/ survey Departments' reports,	Land/survey reports	Government policy	Lands/ survey reports, D.O. Office records
	2) Lands services are provided, constructed and well staffed in the council	A land service is created and staffed	Staff list, Reports from land service	Government policy	Application for land certificates documents	Lands/ survey reports, D.O. Office records
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) Land conflicts are reduced by the demarcation of landed properties	Sensitize the populations about the land certificate importance and procedures		No	52	300,000	15,600,000
	Lobby for the reduction of costs and delays in the acquisition of land certificates		L/S	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
2) Lands services are provided, constructed and well staffed in the council	Construction of land service		No	1	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Lobby for the institution of a sub-divisional delegation and the recruitment of land experts in the municipality.		No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Carry out feasibility studies for proposed site		No	1	2,500,000	2,500,000
	Tendering process		No	1	500,000	500,000
	Follow up execution works		No	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
TOTAL						77,600,000

Table 5.13: Livestock Fisheries and Animal Industry

Strategy: Improve livestock and fishery production, provision of structures and modern pasture techniques		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve livestock and fishery production in the Nkambe Council area	25% 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 objective	Improve the income levels of livestock farmers from livestock production, fisheries and animal industry activities in the municipality	At least 50% of the breeders change from traditional to modern production techniques by 2035	MINEPIA sub-divisional delegation reports	Collaboration of the local population	Number of participants	Attendance sheets and minutes
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Livestock production in the municipality is improved and increased	Increase in number of animals reared	Report of sub-delegation of livestock and animal	Collaboration of the local population	Number of participants	Attendance sheets and minutes
	2) Fisheries production in the municipality is improved	Increase in number and productivity of fish farmers	Report of sub-delegation of livestock and animal	Collaboration of the local population	Number of participants	Attendance sheets and minutes
	3) Animal industries in the municipality developed	Animal industries meet up with modern standards	Field observations MINEPIA sub	Favourable climate	Abundant healthy pastures	Field observations
	4) Marketing facilities and infrastructure for livestock products	Increase in number of marketing facilities	Field observations MINEPIA sub	Favourable climate	Abundant healthy pastures	Field observations
	5) The services of the livestock, fisheries and animal industries sector in the municipality are constructed, equipped and adequately staffed	Improve in infrastructure	Field observations MINEPIA sub-divisional delegation reports	Favourable climate	Abundant healthy pastures	Field observations
Results	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount	
1) Livestock production in the municipality is improved	Construct paddocks	No	15	1,000,000	15,000,000	
	Construct cattle vaccination crushes	No	15	1,000,000	15,000,000	
	Improve on pasture lands	ha	10	500,000	5,000,000	
	Construct cattle drinking points		15	1,000,000	15,000,000	
	Construct cattle dip	No	2	15,000,000	30,000,000	
	Assess the livestock production needs of the livestock producers in the municipality	No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	
	Intensify use of improved and adapted breeds for increased livestock production through subvention	L/S	1	20,000,000	20,000,000	
	Train communities on pasture improvement techniques	No	52	250,000	13,000,000	
	Encourage farmers to plant and use improved forage species	kg	1,000	500	500,000	
	Intensify the use of balanced feed through subvention	kg	50,000	300	15,000,000	
	Lobby for the recruitment of more livestock extension workers	No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	
	Tendering cost	No	5	500,000	2,500,000	

	Supervision cost	No	1	8,000,000	8,000,000
2) Fisheries production in the municipality is improved	Built capacity of farmers on fish pond construction and fish farming	No	20	250,000	5,000,000
	Facilitate access to fingerlings	No	10,000	300	3,000,000
	Provide adequate technical support	L/S	1	10,000,000	10,000,000
3) Animal industries in the municipality developed	Assess development needs of the animal products industries in the municipality	No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Carry out feasibility studies for the creation of animal industries in the municipality	NO	1	3,000,000	3,000,000
	Promote economic operators to set up animal industries	No	10	50,000	50,000
4) Marketing facilities and infrastructure for livestock products improved	Construction of cattle market at Kumanji (including slaughter house and sale slab)	No	1	15,000,000	15,000,000
	Construction of a small runinant market	NO	3	8,000,000	24,000,000
	Construction of a cold store in Nkambe for the preservation of meat, fish,...	No	1	20,000,000	20,000,000
	Carry out feasibility studies	No	1	1,950,000	1,950,000
	Tender cost	No	1	500,000	500,000
	Supervision cost	No	1	3,900,000	3,900,000
5) The services of livestock, fisheries and animal industries sector in the municipality are constructed, equipped and adequately staffed	Construction and equipment of the SDLL	No	1	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Construction and equipment of zootechnical centres	No	2	50,000,000	100,000,000
	Lobby for the creation of new Zoo technical and Veterinary control centres in the municipality	No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Lobby for the recruitment of more livestock, fisheries and animal staff in the municipality	No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Carry out feasibility studies	No	1	7,500,000	7,500,000
	Tender cost	No	3	500,000	1,500,000
	Supervision cost	No	1	15,000,000	15,000,000
TOTAL					359,400,000

Table 5.14: Industries, Mines & Technological Development

Strategy: Improvement in the domain of industry, Promote creation of industrial free zones and promote creativity leading to inventions and industrial development		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve on the development of activities in this service within the 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 objective	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 25% 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 new inventions and encourage people to	30% of inventors will be encouraged	Field	Effective support from	Support offered	Field

	be more creative	by 2035	observation Records	the government and council		observation Reports
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Heavy industry registration procedures within the municipality are facilitated	Number of heavy industries registered and created	Field observation Activity reports	Financial, material and human resources available	60% the necessary resources are provided on time	Personnel lists Bank receipts Material lists
	2) The quarry exploitation and management conditions are improved	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
	5) The services of mines and industrial development in the municipality are constructed, equipped and adequately staffed	Improve in infrastructure	Field observation Activity reports	Financial, material and human resources available	75% the necessary resources are provided on time	Personnel lists Bank receipts Material lists
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) Heavy industry registration procedures within the municipality are facilitated	Carry out studies		No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Carry out sensitization of potential investors		No	1	300,000	300,000
	Set up one stop shop business registration centres in the municipality		No	1	500,000	500,000
2) The quarry exploitation and management conditions are improved	Improve on the access roads to quarries		Km	15	2,000,000	30,000,000
	Carry out the inventory of quarries of the municipality		No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Sensitise and train communities on sustainable quarry management practices		No	52	250,000	13,000,000
	Ensure that environmental procedures are followed during exploitation (supervision and control visits)		No	10	500,000	5,000,000
5) The services of mines and industrial development in the municipality are constructed, equipped and adequately staffed	Construction and equipment of the Delegation		No	1	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Lobby for the recruitment of more staff in the municipality		No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Carry out feasibility studies		No	1	2,500,000	2,500,000
	Tender cost		No	3	500,000	1,500,000
	Supervision cost		No	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
TOTAL						113,800,000

Table 5.15: Social Affairs

Strategy: Promotion and protection of vulnerable and the disabled in society		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Protection and promotion of childrens rights, Promotion and protection of the disbaled and elderly persons, fight against social	Vulnerable population is adequately taken care of in the	MINAS report	Engagement o f the sector	Project initiated by the sector	MINAS report

	exclusion in Nkambe Council area	Council area by 2035				
Specific objective	Improve the services of social affairs and social work in the municipality	All vulnerable people in the Council area are identified and needs identified by 2035	MINAS report	Engagement of the sector	Inventory list, Project initiated by the sector	MINAS report
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Social affairs services are well coordinated in the municipality	At least 50 applications of needy persons	Application register	Engagement of the sector	Project initiated by the sector	MINAS report
	2) Social affairs groups and networks are adequately assisted	Number of tricycles and other needs	Field reports and support forms	Engagement of the sector	Project initiated by the sector	MINAS report
	3) Projects to enforce social work in the municipality are designed and implemented	Applications for assistance to needy persons	Project proposals and filed	Engagement of the sector	Project initiated by the sector	MINAS report
	4) The social affairs services is constructed and the number of social workers in the municipality is increased		Reports, Field visits, Transfer decisions	Engagement of the sector	Project initiated by the sector	MINAS report
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) Social affairs services are well coordinated in the municipality	Carry out an inventory of social affairs institutions , needs and structures in municipality		No	1	1,500,000	1,500,000
	Organise coordination mechanisms and build partnerships		No	1	500,000	500,000
	Lobby for funding assistance		No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
2) Social affairs groups and networks are adequately assisted	Purchase tricycle		No	15	150,000	2,250,000
	Purchase of prothese		No	10	300,000	3,000,000
	White cane		No	50	3,000	150,000
	Purchase of crushes		No	20	50,000	1,000,000
	Promote craft by handicap persons and construct a centre where their products can be sold		No	1	10,000,000	10,000,000
	Identify active disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and assess needs especially orphans and vulnerable children (OVC)		No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Feasibility study cost		No	1		320,000
	Tendering Cost		No	2	500,000	1,000,000
	Supervision cost		No	1	640,000	640,000
3) Projects to enforce social work in the municipality are designed and implemented	Design projects and programmes to intensify sensitisation and education campaigns to promote and empower the vulnerable and disabled groups		No	52	50,000	2,600,000
	Follow up execution		No	6	50,000	300,000
4) The social affairs services is constructed and the number of social workers in the municipality is increased	Construct and equip the service		No	1	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Lobby for the recruitment of social workers in the municipality.		No	1	20,000,000	20,000,000
	Feasibility study cost		No	1	2,500,000	2,500,000
	Tendering Cost		No	1	500,000	500,000
	Supervision cost		No	1	5,000,000	5,000,000

TOTAL	105,260,000
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Table 5.16: Transport

Strategy: Identification/registration of transporters, education of population various categories of transportation documents, Increase campaign on road safety		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Ensure efficient and adequate transport services to the public, Control and maintain order within the transport sector, Ensure the security of travellers	75% of the entire Council area have easy transportation by 2035	Delegation of Transport reports Field observation	Favorable socio economic environment Political stability	Population carryout activities normally	Field observation
Specific objective	Transport infrastructure, facilities and services in the municipality are improved	People and goods are easily transported in all the villages within the council by 2035	Field observation	Adaptability of transportation facilities	Transport vehicles and bikes ply 80% of the Council area	Reports Field observation
Results (Strategic axes)	1) All motor parks in the municipality are located, constructed and organised	At least one motor park is constructed and well organised	Field reports	Adaptability of transportation facilities	Transport vehicles and bikes ply 80% of the entire Council area	Reports Field observation
	3) All actors in the transport sector collaborate fully to reduce the number of check points in the municipality	Control points are reduced	Field observation	Adaptability of transportation facilities	Transport vehicles and bikes ply 80% of the Council area	Reports Field observation
	4) All actors collaborate fully to increase the security in the transport sector in the municipality (overloading, transportation cost,...)	Security of travellers is ensured	Field observation	Adaptability of transportation facilities	Transport vehicles and bikes ply 80% of the Council area	Reports Field observation
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) All motor parks in the municipality are located, constructed and organised	Construction of motor parks		No	1	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Carry out feasibility studies		No	1	2,500,000	2,500,000
	Provide basic public facilities in parks		No	1	15,000,000	15,000,000
	Tendering process		No	1	500,000	500,000
	Supervision		No	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
3) All actors in the transport sector collaborate fully to	Collaboration and planning meeting		No	6	50,000	300,000
4) All actors collaborate fully to increase the security in the transport sector in the municipality	Encourage the organisation of the transporter's association		No	3	50,000	150,000
	Organise sensitisation campaigns on the subject matter and sanction defaulters		No	60	50,000	3,000,000
TOTAL						76,450,000

Table 5.17: Small and Medium Size Enterprises Social Economy and Craft

Strategy: Promotion of SME, social economy and handicrafts through technical, financial assistance, exhibitions and technical advice		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Implementation of government policies by promoting small and medium size enterprises social economy and handicraft	80% of activities in the domain are identified and controlled.	Reports	Collaboration with local population	Attendance at workshops	Attendance sheets
Specific objective	Create an enabling environment for the development of small and medium size enterprises	80% of small operation are sensitized on the activities	Reports, Workshop attendance	Collaboration with individuals of the sector	Attendance and participation	Attendance sheet.
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Small and medium sized enterprises registration procedures within the municipality are facilitated	More than 40 handicraft men and enterprises have been registered with the council, Handicraft Exhibition	Report from the council, Registration forms and documents from DDMINPEMEESA	Collaboration with individuals of the sector	Attendance and participation	Attendance sheet.
	2) Small and medium size enterprises promoters are trained and have easy access to credit facilities	At least 05 promoters have been trained, 05 enterprises have been financed	Report from the council, Registration forms and documents from DDMINPEMEESA	Collaboration with individuals of the sector	Attendance and participation	Attendance sheet.
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) Enterprises registration procedures within the municipality are facilitated	Carry out sensitization of potential investors in the villages		L/S	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Sensitisation on creation of one stop shop of small and medium size enterprise		L/S	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
2) Small and medium size enterprises promoters are trained and have easy access to credit facilities	Carry out training on business skills and provide necessary assistance		No	4	250,000	1,000,000
	Lobby for financial institutions that can support the establishment of small and medium enterprises		L/S	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
TOTAL						10,000,000

Table 5.18: Tourism

Strategy: Promotion of tourism		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Promote tourism in the Council area	Adequate tourism potentials are increased by 30% by 2035	Visitor's book Council reports Activity minutes	Touristic sites are appealing to visitors	Number of visitors Activity minutes	Visitors book Council reports

Specific objective	Improve on the exploitation of touristic potentials in the Nkambe municipality, Sensitization	At least 75% of population and tourists have prior knowledge on the potentials	Visitor's book Council reports Activity minutes	Touristic sites are appealing to visitors	Number of visitors Activity minutes	Visitors book Council reports
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Tourist sites are developed	At least 10 touristic sites are developed	Field visits, Field reports	Touristic sites are appealing to visitors	Number of visitors Activity minutes	Visitors book
	2) High standard touristic establishments (hotels, restaurants) are put in place	Quality hotels constructed	Field visits, Field reports Council reports	Touristic sites are appealing to visitors Better lodging for tourists	Number of visitors Activity minutes	Visitors book
	3) Access to tourist sites are facilitated	Roads are dug leading to all touristic sites	Field visits, Field reports Council reports	Tourists have easy access to sites	Number of visitors Activity minutes	Visitors book
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) Tourist sites are developed	Make an inventory of tourist sites in Nkambe		L/S	1	500,000	500,000
	Development of tourist sites		No	10	3,000,000	30,000,000
	Carry out feasibility studies		No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Lobby for funds		L/S	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Tendering process		No	1	500,000	500,000
	Follow up execution of works		L/S	1	2,250,000	2,250,000
2) High standard tourist establishments (hotels, restaurants) are put in place	Make an inventory of available tourist establishments		L/S	1	500,000	500,000
	Sensitize potential investors		L/S	1	300,000	300,000
3) The access to touristic sites are facilitated	Construction of roads to touristic sites		Km	10	5,000,000	50,000,000
	Carry out feasibility studies for access roads		No	10	5,000,000	50,000,000
	Lobby for funds		L/S	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Tendering process		No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Follow up execution of works		No	1	1,000,000	1,000,000
TOTAL						146,050,000

Table 5.19: Youth Affairs

Strategy: Reduce youth unemployment and enhance participation in development within the Council area		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	- Promote sain leisure activities - Sensitize on the forthcoming National Civic Service for Participation in	75% of qualified youth are employed	Employment lists of organizations	Stable socio political and economic environment	Normal daily activities of the population	Field observations

	Development - Promote youth associative life especially the CNYC					
Specific objective	Improve on the employment opportunities of the youth in Nkambe municipality Facilitate access to information	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 (Strategic axes)	1) All active youths in the communities of the municipality are empowered through training and assistance	At least 3 support programs for youths are implemented (PAJER-U, NPL, NCSPD)	Training report, field visits	Government and donor policies	Recruitment decisions	Recruitment lists
	2) A functional youth and animation centre is constructed	At least 01 functional youth and animation centre is constructed and goes operational within the municipality	Field visit, reception report	Favourable socio political environment	Normal daily activities	Field observations
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) All active youths in the communities of the municipality are empowered through training and assistance	Carry out feasibility studies and assess youth needs of the various communities		No	1	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Design appropriate programmes and projects for the rural and urban youth		No	1	500,000	500,000
	Carry out training and provide necessary assistance		No	52	100,000	5,200,000
2) The municipality has a functional Multipurpose Youth Empowerment Centre (MYEC)centres	Construction of Multipurpose Youth Empowerment Centre (MYEC)		No	1	75,000,000	75 000 000
	Survey youth population in villages, assess youth infrastructural needs		No	1	500,000	500,000
	Carry out feasibility studies		No	1	7,500,000	7,500,000
	Mobilise youth population and resources for the establishment of multifunctional youth centres		No	1	500,000	500,000
	Tender for the process		No	1	500,000	500,000
	Follow up execution works		No	1	15,000,000	15,000,000
TOTAL						105,700,000

Table 5.20: Communication

Strategy: Promotion/Increase of communication through community radios/TV and non-audio visual/Press Organs		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Information flow improved	At least 50% of the population are informed on major	Testimonies	At least 50% of the population are informed on major	Normal daily activities of the population	Field observations

		issues by 2035		issues by 2035		
Specific objective	Improve on communication coverage within the municipality	Communication network cover at least 75% of the municipality by 2035	Testimonies Reports	Stable economic environment	Normal daily activities of the population	Field observation
Results (Strategic axes)	More relay antennae are mounted in difficult zones in order to ensure effective coverage of network	At least 04 antenna are installed	Field reports, Reports from delegate of communication, Pictures	Favorable policy framework, Stable economic environment	Normal daily activities of the population	Field observations
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
More relay antennae are mounted in difficult zones in order to ensure effective coverage in telephone network	Lobby for the construction of relay antenna		LS	3	2,000,000	6,000,000
More relay antennae are mounted in difficult zones in order to ensure effective coverage of radio and television	Lobby for the construction of relay antenna		LS	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
TOTAL						8,000,000

Table 5.21: Public Works

Strategy: Improve on the state of the road Networks		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve on the state of the road Networks so that they are accessible all year round.	75% of the entire road network are graded by 2035	Field observations Public works departmental reports	Financial and technical resources are available	At least 75% of resources are mobilized by 2035	Reports of resource mobilisation
Specific objective	Road network in the municipality is improved	At least 75% of roads are in good state by 2035	Field observation Reports	Adequate collaboration with the community made	At least 50% of the communities have started collaboration by 2035	Reports
Results (Strategic axes)	1) All communities of the municipality have access roads	At least ___ new roads are dug leading to communities with no roads	Field visits Administrative reports Council reports	Stable political environment	At least 75% of the resources are available by 2035	Report of resource mobilisation
	2) The number of access and farm-to-market roads in the municipality are increased	At least ___ access and farm to market roads are dug leading to communities with no roads and farms	Field visits Administrative reports Council reports	Stable political environment	Population willing to sacrifice land for road network extension	Reports

	3) All existing motorable roads are rehabilitated and regularly maintained	At least 50% of roads regularly maintained and pliable all seasons	Field visits Administrative reports Council reports	Stable political environment	Population willing to sacrifice land for road network extension	Reports
	4) All bridges and culverts identified on the major access roads are constructed	Culverts and gutters constructed on at least 60% of roads in the municipality by 2015	Field visits Administrative reports Council reports	Stable political environment	Population willing to sacrifice land for road network extension	Reports
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) All communities of the municipality have access roads	Carry out feasibility studies and assess road infrastructure needs of the various communities		No	1	10,000,000	10,000,000
	Lobby for funding		L/S	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Tendering process		No	5	500,000	2,500,000
	Follow up execution of works		L/S	1	10,000,000	10,000,000
2) The number of access roads and farm-to-market roads in the municipality is increased	Assess road needs of the various communities and carry out studies		No	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Mobilise population and resources		No	52	100,000	5,200,000
	Tendering process		No	5	500,000	2,500,000
	Follow up execution works		L/S	L/S	8,000,000	8,000,000
	Identify, train and install road management committees in concerned committees		No	52	1,000,000	52,000,000
3) All existing motor-able roads are rehabilitated and regularly maintained	Regular rehabilitation and maintenance of rural roads		km	244	2,500,000	611,000,000
	Carry out feasibility studies on identified 44 roads		L/S	1	30,550,000	30,550,000
	National roads		km	37.1	200,000,000	7,420,000,000
	Divisional road		km	13.0	30,000,000	390,000,000
	Rural road		km	83.6	16,000,000	1,337,600,000
	Access road		km	110.7	12,000,000	1,328,400,000
	Lobby for funding		No	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Tendering process		No	5	500,000	2,500,000
	Follow up execution of works		No	1	61,100,000	61,100,000
4) All bridges and culverts identified on the major access roads are constructed	Construction of bridges		No	17	10,500,000	178,500,000
	Construction of culverts		No	52	5,000,000	260,000,000
	Carry out feasibility studies on identified roads		No	1	21,925,000	21,925,000
	Lobby for funding		No	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Tendering process		No	5	500,000	2,500,000
	Follow up execution of works		No	1	43,850,000	43,850,000
TOTAL						11,798,125,000

Table 5.22: Sports and Physical Education

Strategy: Promote competitiveness in the domain of sports		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Promote competitiveness in the domain of sports	Regular organization of sport competitions in main sport domains within Nkambe by 2035	Sports delegation	Peace and tranquility reigns in the country	Promote competitiveness in the domain of sports	Regular organization of sport competitions in main sport domains within Nkambe by 2035
Specific objective	Improve access to sports and physical education infrastructure in the municipality	Participants actively participate in sports competitions	Field reports			Participants actively participate in sports competitions
Results (Strategic axes)	1) The sports and physical education infrastructural needs of the various communities in the	At least 01 sport complex is constructed in the Nkambe	Field reports and Assessment reports	Financial resources available	80% of the resources needed are disbursed	Bank receipts
	2) Youth inter village sports competition are organised	At least ___ villages take part in sporting activities	Field Reports	Local socio political stability	Active participation in competitions	Field reports and observation
	3) The services of the sports and physical education sector in the municipality are constructed, equipped and adequately staffed	At least ___ service of sports and physical education is constructed	Approval letter, supervision report, reception report, field visits	Financial resources available	80% of the resources needed are disbursed	Bank receipts
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) The sports and physical education infrastructural needs of the various communities in the municipality are assessed	Construction of a municipal sport complex		No	1	300,000,000	300,000,000
	Construction of stadia in villages		No	34	50,000,000	1,700,000,000
	Assess the sports and infrastructural needs of the Nkambe Council and schools and carry out feasibility studies		No	1	3,000,000	3,000,000
	Lobby for funding assistance		L/S	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Tendering process		No	10	500,000	5,000,000
	Follow up execution of works		No	1	200,000,000	200,000,000
2) Youth inter village sports competition are promoted	Purchase of prizes and cups		No	15	50,000	750,000
	Hold meetings and Organise inter village competitions		No	45	500,000	22,500,000
3) The services of the sports and physical education sector in the municipality are constructed, equipped and adequately staffed	Construction and equipment of the sport and physical education sector in the municipality		No	1	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Carry out feasibility studies on the construction and equipment of the sport and physical education sector in the municipality		No	1	2,500,000	2,500,000
	Lobby for the creation of a sports and physical education service in the sub division		No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Lobby for partnerships and funding		L/S	1	5,000,000	5,000,000

	Tender the process	No	1	500,000	500,000
	Follow up execution works	No	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Lobby for the training and recruitment of sports and physical education staff in the municipality	L/S	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
TOTAL					2,303,250,000

Table 5.23: Urban Development and Housing

Strategy: Improve the planning and housing constructions within the urban centres		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve the planning of the Nkambe urban space and of constructions of buildings	75% of constructions are planned	Town planning reports	collaboration with the population	75% of the population respect regulations	Reports Field observation
Specific objective	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 (Strategic axes)	1) The master plan of Nkambe town is elaborated	Nkambe urban master development plan	DDMINDUH Master plan document	Collaboration with the council and population	Funds available	DDMINDUH, Master plan document, Reports
	2) Proper houses are built in Nkambe municipality	Quality houses constructed within the municipality	Town Planning Field observation	Collaboration with the council, DDMINDUH and population	75% of the population comply with construction regulations	MINDUH Reports, Council reports
	3) The Number of km tarred major roads in the municipality is increased	At least 10km of roads are tared in Nkambe town	Field visits Administrative reports Council reports	Stable political environment	80% of the resources needed are disbursed	MINDUH Reports, Council reports
	4) Basic equipment are constructed in Nkambe town	Offices, recreational spaces and sporting grounds are constructed	Field visits Administrative reports Council reports	Stable political environment	80% of the resources needed are disbursed	MINDUH Reports, Council reports
Results	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount	
1) The master plan of Nkambe town is elaborated	Elaborate the master plan	No	1	30,000,000	30,000,000	
	Carry out feasibility studies	No	1	1,500,000	1,500,000	
	Tendering cost	No	1	500,000	500,000	
	Supervision cost	No	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	
2) Proper houses are built in Nkambe	Set standards for houses to be built near the road	No	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	
	Promote the respect of rules of hygiene and sanitation and sanction defaulters	No	6	500,000	3,000,000	

municipality	Carry out sensitisation campaigns on the application of master plan	No	15	25,000	375,000
3) The Number of km tarred major roads in the municipality is increased	Tarring of roads	Km	7.6	100,000,000	760,000,000
	Opening up and maintenance of streets	No		60,000,000	60,000,000
	Carry out feasibility studies on identified roads	No	1	38,000,000	38,000,000
	Lobby for funding	No	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Tendering process	No	1	500,000	500,000
	Follow up execution of works	No	1	76,000,000	76,000,000
4) Basic equipment are constructed in Nkambe town	Construction of offices and auxiliary structures for the market (cold store equipped with generator and a tent at the motor park for passengers leaving or entering the town)	No	1	100,000,000	100,000,000
	Creation of recreational spaces with public gardens and squares equipped with shelter and public chairs	No	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Creation and equipment of sporting grounds	No	1	20,000,000	20,000,000
	Tendering process	No	5	500,000	2,500,000
	Follow up execution of works	No	1	56,000,000	56,000,000
TOTAL					1,162,375,000

Table 5.24: Scientific Research and Innovation

Strategy: 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.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Make available results of scientific research and innovation to the public	The application of the results of agricultural research so far obtained by Cameroonian researchers results in a 75% increase in agro-pastoral production in Nkambe Municipality by 2017	-Council reports - NW Regional Delegation of MINRESI reports on its collaboration with Nkambe Council -Reports of the Sub-Delegation of MINADER in	Favourable government /council policy	At least one Trial and Demonstration Centre established in Nkambe council	-Municipal order creating the TDCs -Field reports -Council reports -MINRESI reports -MINADER reports
Specific objective	The results of scientific research are felt by the population of the municipality	At least one Trial and Demonstration Centre set up	-MINRESI reports -Council reports -MINADER reports	-Favourable government /council policy	-Municipal orders creating the TDCs- Records of the allocation and disbursement of operational funds and material resources to the TDCs -Existence of trained staff	-Effective existence of the TDCs as attested by field reports
Results (Strategic axes)	1) A Technical Assistance Agreement is signed between Nkambe Council and the North West Regional Centre for Scientific Research and Innovation	Signed document containing the terms of the Technical Assistance Agreement	-Council budget allocating funds to defray the cost of the programme -MINRESI reports	Both parties scrupulously respect the terms of the Technical Assistance Agreement	-Reports of work effected in Nkambe municipality by the NW Regional Centre for Research and Innovation	-Receipts of payments actually made for services rendered

	2) At least four Trial and Demonstration staff recruited by Nkambe Council are trained by the NW Regional centre for Scientific Research and Innovation	-Municipal recruitment decisions/employment contracts of the staff -Syllabus of the training programme -End-of –training report prepared by the trainees	-List of council staff -Council pay roll	Council commits the resources that would enable the trained staff get down to serious work as soon as their training is completed	Monthly reports of the work effected by the trained staff on the field	Reports of Council deliberations on the field reports
	3) Research results are disseminated to the farmers through field demonstrations and provision of technical assistance	At least two Trial and Demonstration centres set up in Nkambe municipality with the technical assistance of the NW Regional Centre for Scientific Research and Innovation	-Survey report on every TDC site -Technical design of each TDC site -Progress reports on the development of each TDC site -Finally, quarterly reports on the functioning of each TDC prepared by the staff in charge of the centres	Land for each TDC site is regularly acquired	Municipal order setting up each TDC and stipulating compensation for any displaced/expropriated individuals	Council Notice Board -The newspaper “Noni Today
Results	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount	
1) At least two Trial and Demonstration Centres are established in Nkambe municipality	Negotiation and signing of a Technical Assistance Agreement between Nkambe council and the NW Regional Centre for Scientific Research and Innovation	No	1	500,000	500,000	
	Recruitment of suitable council staff who shall be trained to set up and run the TDCs	No	1	500,000	500,000	
	Training of the recruited staff by the NW Regional Centre of MINRESI	No	1	1,500,000	1,500,000	
	Survey and location of the sites for the TDC	No	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	
	Acquisition of the sites by the Municipality	No	2	2,500,000	5,000,000	
	Design, layout and development of each site, complete with a meteorological and hydrometric station	No	2	5,000,000	10,000,000	
	Technical assistance of the NW Regional Centre of MINRESI	No	1	5,000,000	5,000,000	
2) Research results are disseminated to the farmers through field demonstrations and provision of technical assistance	Participatory diagnosis of agro-pastoral problems in the municipality	No	1	5,000,000	5,000,000	
	Analyse the problems identified	No	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	
	Practical Scientific investigation of identified unsolved agro-pastoral problems, effected at the level of the TDCs	No	1	20,000,000	20,000,000	
	Analyse results of experimental scientific investigations and make them available to the users	No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	
	Technical assistance of the NW Regional Centre of MINRESI	No	1	5,000,000	5,000,000	
	Organize field days	No	15	500,000	7,500,000	
TOTAL					64,000,000	

Table 5.25: Territorial Administration, Decentralisation, Forces of Law and Order

Strategy: To ensure resourceful	Indicator by level of strategy &	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification
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and qualified staff for work in a convenient environment		source of verification				
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Ensure participatory governance, security, accountability and good governance	At least 75% 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 objective	Improve on the administrative services, good governance and security of populations	At least 75% of the jobs are done, All the policy and procedure are in place and implemented and the staff is competent by 2035, The necessary infrastructures are put in place by 2035	Complete document are 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 such as management /staff meetings	Field observation, Minutes of meetings
	To promote cohesion of administrative procedures	A well defined and coherent administrative procedure put in	Procedure manual in place	Ability of head of institutions to implement the procedures	At least 75% 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 (Strategic axes)	1) The state management is deconcentrated	All the sectors are being managed by the council	Reports	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
	2) The forces of law services are constructed, equipped and adequately staffed	At least a gendarmerie post and a police post are constructed and equipped	Reports	Documentation is available, Work is completed to standard	The document is in accordance with the state law, Management is competent	Field observation such as management /staff meetings
	3) 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	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
	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	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

	put in place					
	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
	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
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) The council management is deconcentrated	Train council executive and personnel on new responsibilities and sharing of responsibility		No	6	500,000	3,000,000
	Train councillors on budget elaboration procedures for their effective participation to budget sessions		No	6	500,000	3,000,000
2) The forces of law services are constructed, equipped and adequately staffed	Construct and equip the services		No	2	60,000,000	120,000,000
	Lobby for the transfer of personnel		No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Feasibility study cost		No	1	6,000,000	6,000,000
	Tendering Cost		No	1	500,000	500,000
	Supervision cost		No	2	6,000,000	12,000,000
3) Adequate means of intervention / Transportation are provided to forces of law and order	Acquire vehicles		No	3	75,000,000	225,000,000
	Tendering Cost		No	1	500,000	500,000
	Supervision cost		No	1	22,500,000	22,500,000
4) Roads are properly maintained by the Council	Carry out maintenance of roads by the council		km	43	2,000,000	86,200,000
	Feasibility study cost		No	1	4,310,000	4,310,000
	Tendering Cost		No	5	500,000	2,500,000
	Supervision cost		No	1	8,620,000	8,620,000
3) Adequate means of accommodation, intervention / Transportation are provided to administration	Renovation and equipment of the Divisional office and the Sub-Divisional office		No	2	30,000,000	60,000,000
	Acquire vehicles		No	2	50,000,000	100,000,000
	Tendering Cost		No	2	500,000	1,000,000
	Supervision cost		No	1	22,500,000	22,500,000
TOTAL						679 630 000

Table 5.26: Womens' Empowerment and the Family

Strategy: Promotion and protection of women's rights. Economic empowerment of a woman. Promotion and protection of a girl child.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Elimination of all forms of discrimination, Promotion and protection of families, Promotion and protection of workers rights, Economic empowerment of women	75% 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 objective	Promote adequate empowerment of the woman and the family	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 (Strategic axes)	1) Functional women's empowerment centres are instituted in Nkambe municipality	At least 02 centres are created within the Municipality	Report from Regional delegation of womens empowerment and the family, Field visit	Facilities are put in place	Number of defaulters sanctioned	reports, observation
	2) Women groups and networks are adequately promoted and assisted	At least 03 networks and 10 active groups are created	Field reports from the council and Regional delegation of womens empowerment and the family	Facilities are put in place	Number of defaulters sanctioned	reports, observation
	3) Projects to empower the woman and the girl child in the municipality are designed and implemented	At least 30 capacity building workshops for 15 villages are organised, Sensitisation and education of women in all the villages in Nkambe	Field reports from the council and Regional delegation of womens empowerment and the family	Decentralised credits are allocated and transferred or the council commits a budget allocation for construction	Resources put into service	Reports Observation,
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) A functional Women's empowerment centre is instituted in Nkambe	Construction and equipment of women's empowerment centre		No	3	100,000,000	300 000 000
	Carry out feasibility studies		No	1	15,000,000	15 000 000
	Lobby for funds		No	1	20,000,000	20 000 000
	Tendering cost		No	3	500,000	1 500 000
	Follow up execution of works		No	1	30,000,000	30 000 000
2) Women groups and networks are adequately promoted and	Identify and follow up active women groups and assess needs		No	1	2,000,000	2 000 000
	Deliver empowerment packages		No	20	100,000	2 000 000

assisted	Set a revolving fund for women's network to enable the registered groups carried out income generating activities	No	1	100,000,000	100 000 000
	Put in place a project of assistance for multiple births and large families	No	1	50,000,000	50 000 000
3) Projects to empower the woman and the girl child in the municipality are designed and implemented	Design projects and programmes to intensify sensitisation and education campaigns to promote and empower the woman	No	1	20,000,000	20 000 000
	Follow up execution	No	1	2,000,000	2 000 000
	Assist for the commeration and celebration of 5 women occasions within the year	No	5	1,000,000	1 000 000
4) A Sub delegation is constructed, equipped and well staffed	Construction and equipment of sub delegation of womens empowerment and the family	No	1	50,000,000	50 000 000
	Carry out feasibility studies	No	1	2,500,000	2 500 000
	Lobby for the transfert of personnel	No	1	2,000,000	2 000 000
	Tendering cost	No	1	500,000	500 000
	Follow up execution of works	No	1	5,000,000	5 000 000
TOTAL					603,500,000

Table 5.27: Post and Telecommunications

Strategy: Increase the telephone coverage percentage of landlines to 45, mobile lines to 65 and provide 40 000 villages with modern means of telecommunication		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Ensure a vast coverage of the whole municipality in terms of communication network and postal services	At least 80% of the municipality is covered with communication networks and postal services	Post/telecommunication reports Field observation	Favourable political and economic environment	Political/economic stability	Normal activity of the population
Specific objective	Improve access to post and telecommunication facilities and services	80 % of all villages under the Council area have good radio and television signals , 70 % of each villages in the council area have good telephone coverage	Post/telecommunication reports Field observation	Collaboration with telecommunication companies	50 % of the resources needed are provided	Field observation, Post & telecommunication reports and contract documents
	80% of villages in the Council area have a good telephone coverage	Post/telecommunication reports, Field observation	Collaboration with telecommunication companies	60 % of the resources needed are provided	Field observation Post & telecommunication reports and contract documents	70% of villages in the Council area have a good telephone coverage
Results (Strategic axes)	1) The quality of telecom services are improved	Increase in telephone coverage	Post/telecommunication reports Field observation	Collaboration with telecommunication companies	50 % of the resources needed are provided	Field observation Post & telecommunication reports and contract documents
	2) The reception signal strengths of the existing networks are increased	Effective reception of radio and telephone calls	Field observation	Renovation work for existing equipments done	90 % of equipments renovated	Reports and field observation

	3) The cost of telecommunications are reduced	Increase in number of users	Field observation, Reports	Collaboration with telecommunication companies	75 % of population can afford credits and increases useage	Reports and field observation
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) The number telecommunications networks are increased	Invite other network operators to install in the municipality		No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
2) The reception signal strengths and coverage of the existing networks are increased	Lobby with network operators for the installation of transmission centres (antennas) in altitude areas		No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
	install FM transmitter in Nkambe		No	1	60,000,000	60,000,000
	Built a BTS (Bass Transiver Station) in Mbot hill to cover areas in the municipality such as Tabenken and Wat		No	1	60,000,000	60,000,000
3) The cost of telecommunications are reduced	Lobby for the significant reduction of communication costs (network operators)		No	1	2,000,000	2,000,000
TOTAL						126,000,000

Table 5.28: Water and Energy

Strategy: The main idea is to provide potable water and energy resources to the rural communities		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Access to portable drinking water and sufficient energy by all	All communities have good quality water supply	Council reports Field observation	Adequate collaboration from the community	90 % of community members have contributed for the water project	Community contribution records
Specific objective	- Improve access to potable water and electricity in communities of the municipality, -To ensure sustainability of water supply to the communities	-Adequate water is available to all inhabitants by 2035, -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 contributed for the water project	Community contribution records
Results (Strategic axes)	1) All communities of the municipality have access to electricity	At least 75% villages have access to electricity	Field visits, Reports from the council and technical services	Adequate collaboration from the community	75% of community members have contributed for the electricity project	Community contribution records
	2) All communities of the municipality have access to water	At least 75% villages have access to portable drinking water	Field visits, Reports from the council and technical services	Adequate collaboration from the community	75% of community members have contributed for the water project	Community contribution records
Results	Activities		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount
1) All communities of the municipality have access to electricity	Carry out installation or extension of electrical energy in villages		No	32	10,000,000	320 000 000
	Change the transformer from one phase to 3		No	1	5,000,000	5 000 000
	Rural electrification of villages (Konchep, Saah, Bih, Chup, Bongum, Mbaah, Nwangri, Binjeng and Mayo Binka)		No	9	35,000,000	315 000 000
	Extension of electricity to Moh village		No	1	20,000,000	20 000 000
	Extension of electricity in villages (Binshua, Lower Mbot, Upper Mbot, Tabenken, Wat, Kungi)		No	6	10,000,000	6 000 000

	Extension of electricity in Nkambe to quarters	No	4	15,000,000	60 000 000
	Tender cost	No	10	500,000	5 000 000
	Supervision cost	No	1	32,500,000	32 500 000
2) All communities of the municipality have access to portable water	Extension of water supply scheme	No	23	3,000,000	69 000 000
	Construction of bigger storage tank	No	13	10,000,000	130 000 000
	Acquisition of new pumps in Nkambe town	no	3	2,500,000	7 500 000
	Construction of a new storage tank 500m ³ above PPC New Town (Nkambe)	No	1	50,000,000	50 000 000
	Demarcation and protection of streams intakes (Nkambe)	No	4	1,000,000	4 000 000
	Extension of network to 06 quarters in Nkambe	No	6	10,000,000	60 000 000
	Rehabilitation of public stand pipes in Nkambe	No	10	200,000	2 000 000
	Demarcation and protection of spring sources in Nkambe	No	10	500,000	5 000 000
	Construction of spring sources and one stand pipe each at Ngwayu, Njima and Nsakop)	No	3	1,000,000	3 000 000
	Construction of potable water supply schemes in Konchep village	No	1	25,000,000	25 000 000
	Construction of potable water supply schemes in Kungi and Mayo-Binka villages	No	2	30,000,000	60 000 000
	Construction of bore holes in Saah (03), Bih (03) and Binjeng (04) villages	No	10	9,000,000	90 000 000
	Rehabilitation and exytenion of community water schemes in villages (Binshua, Binka, Lower Mbot, Tabenken, Wat, Nwangri, Mbaah, Bongum, Njap, Chup and Kup)	No	12	20,000,000	240 000 000
	Creation of water points	No	29	1,000,000	29 000 000
	Creation of water catchments	No	10	3,000,000	30 000 000
	Rehabilitation of the whole water system	No	7	5,000,000	35 000 000
	Construct stand taps	No	67	50,000	3 350 000
	Protect catchments	No	11	1,000,000	11 000 000
	Form and train water committee	No	52	100,000	5 200 000
TOTAL					1 622 550 000

Source: CAMGIS January 2012

5.3 Spatial planning of priority infrastructures

The Table 5.30 below presents a summary of the priority infrastructure to be realized and the location.

Table 5.29: Spatial planning of priority infrastructures

S/N	Sector	Needs	Location
1	Basic Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Studies for creation of new schools - Lobby for employment of more teachers (250) - Renovate classrooms (109) - Construct and equip school libraries (5) - Construction of playgrounds (2) - Construction of sport complexes (1) - Construction of classrooms (blocks of (208) - Construct wooden fences (3) - Construction of administrative blocks (84) - Construction of modern pit toilets (90) - Connect water to schools (29) - Purchase trash cans (234) - Purchase of computers (83) - Purchase of desks (3,514) - Purchase of office chairs (186) - Purchase of kids table (38) - Purchase of kids chairs (149) - Purchase of tables (83) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GS Binju, - GS Remi, - GS Mikong –Tabenken, GS Bambe –Wat, - GS Funchi (Bomansu), - GS Dunje (Mbagaa) - GS Njema - GS Binshua - GSS Nyanji - GS Mbakam (ArdoUsmanu) - GS Mullah-Mbot - GS NwangriArdoNdemsah) - GS Bomansu - GS Kudu - Head Teacher office at GS Kudu
2	Secondary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Propose sites for creation of new schools (10) - Lobby for employment/recruitment of more teachers in the municipality (50) - Construction of classrooms (Block of 02 classrooms) (57) - Construction of administrative block (10) - Construction of workshops in Technical Colleges (3) - Construction of libraries (6) - Construction of improved pit toilets (8) - Purchase of benches (200) - Purchase of computers (530) - Purchase of photocopiers (6) - Purchase of generators (9) - Construction of playing grounds (8) - Purchase of trash cans (50) - Purchase of tables (810) - Purchase of table chairs (150) - Purchase of sewing machines (40) - Purchase of gas cookers (8) - Purchase of duplicating machines (8) - Construct football playing grounds (4) - Construct hand ball playing grounds (4) - Create water point (4) - Carry out extension and installation of electricity (5) colleges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GBHS Nkambe - GHS Tabeken - GHS Mbot Warr - GSS Binka - GSS Nyanji - GSS Binshua - GTHS Nkambe - GTC Mbot
3	Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobby for the creation of health centres and health posts - Complete construction/renovation of health centres - Carry out renovation of Nkambe hospital (1) - Construct and equip laboratories in the health centres (11) - Provide beds and mattresses (50) - Provide bed sheets and blankets (50) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nkambe - Binshua - Saah - Wat - Moh - Mbot - Mbirboh - Tabenken - Njap - Ngie

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put in place pharmacies in health centres (5) - Connect electricity to health centres (11) - Construct waste treatment units in health establishments (15) - Provide refrigerators to health establishments (11) - Submit proposals for creation and opening to Government - Lobby for employment of more health personnel - Provide standby generator to Nkambe general hospital (1) - Provide generators to health centres (15) - Acquire an ambulance for Nkambe general hospital (1) - Construction of modern pit toilets (10) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Binka - Mayo-Binka
4	Water and Energy	<p><u>Water</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of water supply scheme - Construction of bigger storage tank - Creation of water points - Protection of water catchments - Rehabilitation of the whole water system in some old water schemes using asbestos pipes - Construct stand taps - Form and train water committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water extension in GS Binju - Water extension in GS Remi - Water extension in GS Mikong –Tabenken, - Water extension in GS Bambe –Wat, - Water extension in GS Funchi (Bomansu), - Water extension in GS Dunje (Mbagaa) <p>Construction of Water points in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tfu-Tfu - , Nkambe - Mansoh - Nkambe - Ngwayu-Nkambe - Nsakop-Nkambe <p>Extension of water supply to Mbenkfu quarter in Boamoh (1.5km)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of Mbikop water supply - Rehabilitation of water tank and extension of water supply to Tuku (GS), Mbokie - Extension of electricity to six quarters in Mbaa (Palace, mission quarter, Mbukop, etc) - Construction of a water supply for Binjeng, Bih, and saah (plus Ardo Sale), - Rehabilitation of water tank and extension of water supply to Mbonchup, Bambe, - Construction of water supply for Nallah (Kungong, Njitu, Bobiblah and Mbicha), - Construction and extension of water supply at Nwangri (8km), - Construction of a water supply from catchment at Bindu to Kungi (3km)
		<p><u>Electricity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change the transformer from one phase to 3 - Carry out feasibility studies for alternative power sources - Extension of electricity to villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tabenken, Wat, Lower Mbot, Kungi Binka and Binshua areas, - All Mbu-Warr Villages
5	Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out feasibility studies and assess road infrastructure needs of the various communities - Follow up execution of works - Assess road needs of the various communities and carry out studies - Mobilise population and resources - Identify, train and install road management committees in concerned communities - Regular rehabilitation and maintenance of rural roads - Carry out feasibility studies on identified 44 roads within the council area i.e: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of Binshua –Tabenken road, - Rehabilitation of road network from Wat-Chup-Ntali-Bobgom (9.6km), - Construction of road from Ntermbang to Wat (9km) Mbot, - Opening of streets and building of culverts within Nkambe town (12km network), - Rehabilitation of KonchepMoh-Nkambe road (18km), - Construction of road from Saah to Ntambru (with 2 bridges and 4 culverts) (15km), - Rehabilitation of Mboanfie-Mbiowa

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Divisional roads</i> ➤ <i>Rural roads</i> ➤ <i>Access roads</i> - Construction of bridges - Construction of culverts - Carry out feasibility studies on identified roads - Rehabilitation of rain gates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> road (Ngotang) (1.2km), - Rehabilitation of road from Wat market to Njiptu(2km), - Construction of farm to market road from Bih to Mankfu (Bih) (2.5km),
6	Environment and Nature Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map out protected areas to avoid encroachment - Create environmental friendly trees nurseries - Identify and plant environmentally friendly trees and create Town green in Nkambe - Create forest reserves - Protect catchments - Creation of game reserve - Plant water friendly trees along water courses - Extension of natural forest - Construction of a zoo - Reforestation projects - Carry out an inventory of protected areas in the municipality - Organise sensitisation workshops on environmental education - Construction of waste disposal units - Sensitise and train communities on natural resource management, soil conservation and agro-forestry practices - Carry out clean up campaign - Carry out best clean village competition - Construction and equip the delegation - Lobby for the institution of a sub-divisional delegation - Lobby for the recruitment of environmental experts in the municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The entire Council Area - Nkambe - Tabenken
	Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The services of agriculture and rural development in the municipality are constructed and equipped and adequately staffed - Support and equip the section for agricultural statistics and surveys and the community radios to collect and diffuse market information - Construction of 52 community storage structures for solanum potatoes, yams, maize, coffee etc - Train producers in 52 communities on storage processing and handling of small scale post harvest systems to sell when the market prices are good - Equipment of the SDDARD and Agric Post - Construction and equipment of 4 Agric Posts - Creation and equipment of 5 Agric Posts - Recruitment of 6 qualified staff to run the vacant and newly created agric post for first year - Construction of the Divisional Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development D/M - Organise mini Agric shows scheme yearly - Construction of the portable water supply scheme in Kungi, Upper mbot, Konchep, Bih, Binjeng, Saah, Mayo-Binka and Mamba villages all costing about 150 million fcfa - Provision of 02 tractors and accessories to reduce labour cost in Land Preparation and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In all the 52 villages - Establishment of Banana/plantain plantation, - Purchase a set for animal traction for 5 agric posts (Binka, Kungi, Wat, Mbot and Tabenken), - Nkambe to Njimntu; Kungi Mamba; Nkambe-Konchep; Binshua-Bih-Saah; - Tabenken - Binka, Mbot, Wat and Kungi - Mbot, 1 in Chup, 2 in Mayo Binka, Binshua/Bih/Saah, 1 in Njap - Kungi, Upper Mbot, Konchep, Bih, Binjeng, Saah, Mayo-Binka and Mamba

		other farm Operation	
	Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vaccination park - Pasture improvement - Creation and support of local conflict management committees to settle farmer – grazer conflicts - Trainings on livestock breeding techniques - Improved breeds of cattle - Annual agro – pastoral shows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The entire Council Area with particular attention to the following Ardorates: - <i>Ardo Sale,</i> - <i>Ardo Usmanu,</i> - <i>Ardo Ndemsa.</i>
	Trade and Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out studies - Set up one stop shop business registration centres in the municipality - Construct markets - Construction of markets hangars (including counters) in 16 markets - Rehabilitate Nkambe market - Construction of market sheds - Construction of warehouses in markets - Construction of improved pit toilets - Water connection in markets and taps - Provide potable water to markets (boreholes) - Electrification of markets - Provide waste treatment device in the markets - Construct offices in markets - Provide access ramp for handicaps - Link business operators to credible microfinance institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Nkambe - Tabeken, Binka, Wat, Tambu(Mbot} MayoBinka - Bih, Binjeng, Binshua, Chup, Konchep, Konya, Kungi, Kup, Mbaa, Mbarbih, Mbirboh, Mbirjah-Tabenken, birkop Square, Ngie Njap and Njap markets; Nkambe - Nallah –goat market
	Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of motor parks - Provide basic public facilities in parks - Collaboration and planning meeting - Encourage the organisation of the transporter’s association - Organise sensitisation campaigns on the subject matter and sanction defaulters - Regular road safety campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tabenken, Binka, Wat,
	Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organise yearly festivals during agric show to sale the rich cultural values of the council - Construct a municipal Museum - Assist in the preservation of the cultural acts in the palaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nkambe - Nkambe - All palaces

Source: CAMGIS January 2012

5.4 Land use plan and management of the Council space

Nkambe Council covers an approximate area of 197.03 km², out of which around 11.9% is covered with dense, open and gallery forest. Grassland including savannah is around 25.5%. About 43.9% comprises of wasteland with barren rocky areas, degraded rocks, land with or without scrub and sheet rocks. Agricultural land comprises about 16.1% of the area and built up area is almost negligible, a little more than 2.6%. Table 5.31 and figure 5.1 below shows a comprehensive overview of the land use/cover of the Council area.

Table 5.30: Land use/ Land cover (Nkambe Council)

Class	Sub-class	Coverage (Hectares)	Coverage (Sq km)	Percentage Coverage (%)
Built-up Area	Town	301.50	3.02	1.5
	Village	215.47	2.15	1.1
	Subtotal			2.6
Agriculture	Fallow land	2,007.30	20.07	10.2
	Plantation	1,160.37	11.60	5.9
	Subtotal			16.1
Forest	Dense forest	623.40	6.23	3.2
	Forest Plantation	7.67	0.08	0.0
	Gallery Forest	692.62	6.93	3.5
	Standing Crop	1,012.63	10.13	5.1
	Subtotal			11.9
Grassland	Open Grass Land	1,468.99	14.69	7.5
	Savannah	3,556.31	35.56	18.0
	Subtotal			25.5
Others	Barren rock	3,500.08	35.00	17.8
	Degraded rocks	1,079.28	10.79	5.5
	Open Forest	261.59	2.62	1.3
	Open Land	1,117.73	11.18	5.7
	Sheet Rock	2,698.50	26.99	13.7
	Subtotal			43.9
TOTALS		19,703.46	197.03	100.0

Source: CAMGIS field surveys 2012

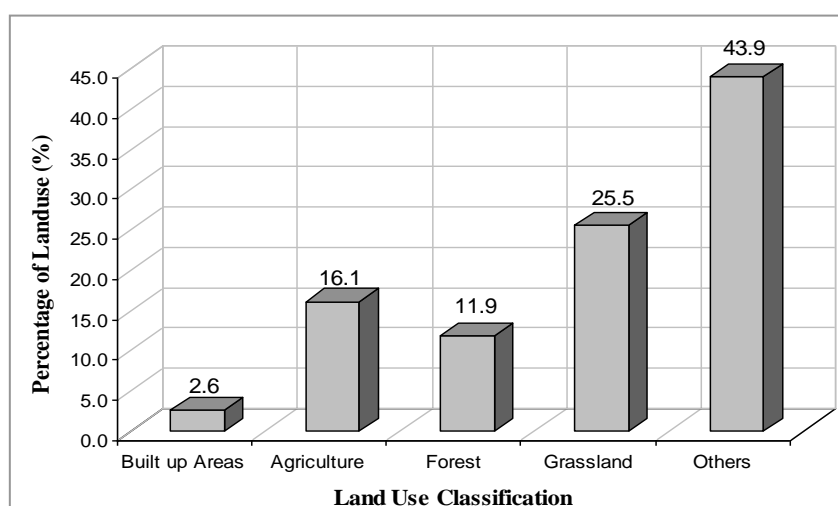


Figure 5.1: Percentage of Land use / Land cover (Nkambe Council)

5.4.1 Land use management plan of the council area

To ensure sustainable development, it is necessary to monitor the ongoing changes in land use over a period of time. This will check the un-sustainable manner in which the population

are carrying out development on the land. This requires a multi-sectoral approach plus the civil society. It is not only the illiterate farmer or grazer that ought to be blamed but it is surprising to see projects executed by ministerial departments which have a negative impact on the land. The rapid growth within the urban space also contributes to the negative use of land as developments are carried out in areas which by law are supposed to be protected.

Spatial distribution of land use/land cover information and its changes is desirable for any developmental planning, management and monitoring programmes at local, regional and national levels. This information not only provides a better understanding of land utilization aspects but also plays a vital role in the formulation of policies and programmes required for developmental planning.

The natural resources of the Council area, their location, usage, potential user, management, tendency and problem/constraint are represented in table 5.32 below.

Table 5.31: Matrices' for Analyzing Land use Zoning: Problems, constraints, strengths and potentials

Natural Resource	Localization	Potentials	Utilizers/ Utilization	Controller	Mode of Management (Access)	Tendency	Constraints/problems	Actions to be taken
Water Fall (<i>Hydro electricity</i> <i>Chuachua, tabenken,</i> <i>Jfujfu, mamoh and</i> <i>maroh water fall</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Binju-Nkambe - Tabenken - Kungi - Moh - Bih 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High Potential - Low - Low - High - High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Un exploited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - None 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of resources to exploit the areas - Population cutting down surrounding trees and planting of eucalyptus trees which is not good and over grazing and farming around the water fall in Tabenken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council currently carrying out studies - Environmentally friendly trees be planted around the water falls and the areas demarcated and protected - Carry out studies for exploitation
Pasture area (<i>shrubs, grasslands</i>)	Found all over the council area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High potentials - Available every where 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grazers - Local communities - Hunters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MINEP - MINEPIA - Villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administration - MINEP - MINEPIA - 1974 Land Tenure Document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploitation to continue unabated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over grazing on hillside without pasture improvement - Encroachment into farmland - Stony landscape - Soil erosion - Uncontrolled bush fires - Frequent croppers /herders conflicts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitization of communities by the administration, - Involvements of VDA and NGOs
Hydrography (<i>rivers, streams</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mayo Binka, Tabenken, Wat and Ntambru - Kungi, Moh, Binju areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High potentials, - Naturally available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities, - Farmers, - CDE, - Families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MINEE, - MINEP - Communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection by local communities, - Environmental Law on Water management 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of stream banks - Desertification especially on water catchments - Poor management of catchments - Divers types of pollution - Destruction of river banks - Drying off of water leading to a drop in level of water level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of water catchments areas, - Sensitization of local communities, - Mobilization of funds to protect the areas around the streams, - Setting out municipal orders to protect and punish defaulters
Timber/Fuel wood (<i>Eucalyptus trees</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Found all over the entire council area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available - Source of wood energy, - Commercially 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council - Families/individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council, - Families, - Individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipal orders, - Family decisions, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous exploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desertification especially on water catchments - Destruction of river banks - Drying off of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control trees planting along rivers/streams sides

		used for electricity poles					leading to a drop in level of water level	- Sensitization of population
Prunus Africana and other medicinal trees and products	- Binka and Mbaah areas	- Available and promising	- Pharmaceutical companies	- MINFOF, - MINEP, - 1974 Land Tenure Document	- Un-sustainable management	- The tree will soon disappear	- Wild exploitation, - Lack of enforcement orders from the administration, - Non respect of traditional injunction on its exploitation	- More of <i>pronus Africana</i> to be nursed and planted, - Sensitization of population, - Administrative and traditional control instruments be enforced.
Soils (clayish soil, coarse grained sandy soils, humid soils of the high lava plateau)	Found all over the council area	- High potentials - Available every where	- Communities, - Farmers, - Families	- MINADER, - MINEP, - 1974 Land Tenure Document - Local communities	- MINADER, - MINEP, - 1974 Land Tenure Document - Local communities	-	- Soil erosion, - Existence of farmer/ grazer conflicts ; - Heavily leached soils due to grazing, - Reduction in fertility, - Landscape exposure,	- Continuous sensitization of the population; - Amendment of the 1974 Land Tenure to suit the local realities - Simplification of procedures on the allocation of land/titles
Forest (<i>Timber and products</i>)	- Binka, Mbaah, Konchep, Funchi, Binshua and Mbot areas	- High number medicinal plants	- Local communities, - Wood carvers, - Hunters, - Dealers of medicinal products, - Traditional practitioners, - Naturalist and herbalist	- MINFOF, - MINEP, - Communities	- Local communities - MINFOF, - MINEP,	- Illegal hunting, - Involvement of grazers/farmers, - Global warming, - Biodiversity loss, - Deforestation	- 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 - Deforestation for fire wood and building materials - Non respect of administrative and traditional instruments by exploiters	- Sensitization of population on sustainable management of forest, - Local communities trained of the management of community forest, - Provision of resources to the council to assist in the sustainable management of the forest.
Quarry (<i>sand pit, laterite and stone quarry</i>)	- Mbaah, Wat, Lower Mbot, Binshua, Funchi, Tabenken, Kop and	- High potentials - Much available	- Builders, - Local communities, - Roads construction companies	- None	- None	- Continuous exploitation	- Landscape exposure, - Erosion, - Destruction of pasture, - Non respect of simple management procedures	- Council involvement in management, - Set council rates (taxes or levies) for

	Bonchop							exploitation of quarry products, - Local communities to benefit from exploitation rates, - Laws on environmental management (before and after the exploitation) of quarry be enforced on exploiters
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Source: CAMGIS January 2012

CHAPTER SIX: OPERATIONAL PLANNING

6.1 The Council Development Plan Budget

The Council Development Plan estimated investment for all the sectors if resources were available stood at **39,509,668,450 FCFA**. The logframes carry the detailed activities and costings per sector.

Table 6.1: Summary of the estimated investment per sector

N°	Sector	Estimated Investment (FCFA)
1	Agriculture and Rural Development	1,507,290,000
2	Basic Education	10,131,690,950
3	Secondary Education	3,264,370,000
4	Public Health	1,161,327,500
5	Commerce	1,222,075,000
6	Arts and Culture	1,704,950,000
7	Employment and Vocational Training	269,500,000
8	Environment , Protection of Nature and sustainable Dev	607,200,000
9	Forestry and Wild Life	205,950,000
10	Higher Education	107,500,000
11	Labour and Social Security	11,500,000
12	State Propertyand Lands tenure	77,600,000
13	Livestock Fishries and Animal Industries	359,400,000
14	Industries, Mines & Technological Development	113,800,000
15	Social Affairs	105,260,000
16	Transport	76,450,000
17	Small and Medium Size Enterprises Social Economy and Craft	10,000,000
18	Tourism and Leisure	51,675,000
19	Youth and Civic Education	105,700,000
20	Communication	8,000,000
21	Public Works	11,798,125,000
22	Sports and Physical Education	2,303,250,000
23	Urban Development and Housing	1,162,375,000
24	Scientific Research and Innovation	113,000,000
25	Territorial Administration, Decentralisation, Forces of Law and Order	679,630,000
26	Womens' Empowerment and the Family	603,500,000
27	Post and Telecommunications	126,000,000
28	Energy and Water Resources	1,622,550,000
GRAND TOTAL		39,509,668,450

The budget of the Council Development Plan presented is prepared with the triennial plan as the basis. For the first three years of the implementation of the plan will cost about **1 347 979 000 FCFA**. This shall be mobilised directly by the Council or by the sector heads for specific actions of the sectors. Of the amount estimated for the three-year period, **469,986,058**

FCFA representing **37.6%** is for the implementation of the 2012 annual plan from the following sectors:

Table 6.2: Summary of Triennial Budget according to sectors

No	SECTOR	AMOUNT
2.1	Basic Education	410 400 000
2.2	Public health	80 000 000
2.3	Water and energy	179 000 000
2.4	Public Works	240 579 000
2.5	Agriculture	50 000 000
2.6	Commerce	100 000 000
2.7	Livestock and animal husbandry	18 000 000
2.8	Territorial administration and decentralisation	270 000 000
TOTAL		1 347 979 000

Source: CAMGIS February 2012

6.2 Triennial planning of priority projects

Tables 6.2 to 6.8 show the triennial plan of the Nkambe Council priority projects in the (8) sectors programmed for 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively.

Table 6.3: Basic Education

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Person Responsible	Schedule			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		2012	2013	2014	Human	Material	Financial (FCFA)	
Construct 02 classrooms, and provide water extension, equipment with benches and teachers tables in GS Binju	Two classrooms toilets are constructed; a water extension, equipment with benches and teachers tables are provided in GS Binju	Feasibility studies	Project document		- Mayor - MINEDUB - MINEPAT	x			Members tender board			
		Execution of the project	-Classrooms -Toilets -Water -Benches -Teachers tables -Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEDUB - MINEPAT	x			- Engineers - Technicians Architects	- Sand - Cement - Stones - Timber - Zinc - Iron rods - etc Equipment	22 050 000	-PNDP -Beneficiary
Construct 02 classrooms, and provide water extension, equipment with benches and teachers tables in GS Remi	Two classrooms toilets are constructed; a water extension, equipment with benches and teachers tables are provided in GS Remi	Feasibility studies	Project document		- Mayor - MINEDUB - MINEPAT	x			Members tender board			
		Execution of the project	-Classrooms -Toilets -Water -Benches -Teachers tables -Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEDUB - MINEPAT	x			- Engineers - Technicians Architects	- Sand - Cement - Stones - Timber - Zinc - Iron rods - etc Equipment	29 850 000	-PNDP -Beneficiary
Construction of 2 classrooms at GS Mikong –Tabenken; Water extension, toilets and provision of benches and teachers tables	Two classrooms toilets are constructed; a water extension, equipment with benches and teachers tables are provided in GS Mikong – Tabenken	Feasibility studies	Project document		- Mayor - MINEDUB - MINEPAT	x			Members tender board			
		Execution of the project	-Classrooms -Toilets -Water -Benches -Teachers tables -Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEDUB - MINEPAT	x			- Engineers - Technicians Architects	- Sand - Cement - Stones - Timber - Zinc - Iron rods - etc Equipment	22 750 000	-PNDP -Beneficiary

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Person Responsible	Schedule			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		2012	2013	2014	Human	Material	Financial (FCFA)	
Construction of 2 Classrooms at GS Bambe -Wat; Water extension, toilets and provision of benches and teachers tables	Two classrooms toilets are constructed; a water extension, equipment with benches and teachers tables are provided in GS Bambe -Wat	Feasibility studies	Project document		- Mayor - MINEDUB - MINEPAT	x			Members tender board			
		Execution of the project	-Classrooms -Toilets -Water -Benches -Teachers tables -Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEDUB - MINEPAT	x			- Engineers - Technicians Architects	- Sand - Cement - Stones - Timber - Zinc - Iron rods - etc Equipment	22 050 000	-CAC and -Council revenue; -Beneficiary
Construction of 2 classrooms at GS Funchi (Bomansu), Water extension, toilets and provision of benches and teachers tables	Two classrooms toilets are constructed; a water extension, equipment with benches and teachers tables are provided in G.S Funchi (Bomansu)	Feasibility studies	Project document		- Mayor - MINEDUB - MINEPAT	x			Members tender board			
		Execution of the project	-Classrooms -Toilets -Water -Benches -Teachers tables -Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEDUB MINEPAT	x			- Engineers - Technicians Architects	- Sand - Cement - Stones - Timber - Zinc - Iron rods - etc Equipment	29 850 000	-Council revenue and -CAC
Construction of 2 classrooms at GS Dunje (Mbagaa) Water extension, toilets and provision of benches and teachers tables	Two classrooms toilets are constructed; a water extension, equipment with benches and teachers tables are provided in G.S Dunje (Mbagaa))	Feasibility studies	Project document		- Mayor - MINEDUB MINEPAT	x			Members tender board			
		Execution of the project	-Classrooms -Toilets -Water -Benches -Teachers tables -Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEDUB MINEPAT	x			- Engineers - Technicians Architects	- Sand - Cement - Stones - Timber - Zinc - Iron rods - etc Equipment	29 850 000	-PNDP -Beneficiary

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Person Responsible	Schedule			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		2012	2013	2014	Human	Material	Financial (FCFA)	
Construct 02 classroom at - GS Mbakam (Ardo Usmanu) - GS Mullah-Mbot - GS Nwangri/Ardo Ndemsah)	02 classrooms are constructed at - GS Mbakam (ArdoUsmanu) - GS Mullah-Mbot - GS Nwangri Ardo Ndemsah)	Feasibility studies	Project document		- Mayor - MINEDUB - MINEPAT		x		Members tender board			
		Execution of the project	- Classrooms - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEDUB - MINEPAT		x		- Engineers - Technicians - Architects	- Sand - Cement - Stones - Timber - Zinc - Iron rods - etc - Equipment	75 000 000	-Council budget -PNDP -RDP -BIP
Construct 02 classroom at - GS Bomansu	02 classrooms are constructed at - GS Bamansu	Feasibility studies	Project document		- Mayor - MINEDUB - MINEPAT			x	Members tender board			
		Execution of the project	- Classrooms - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEDUB - MINEPAT			x	- Engineers - Technicians - Architects	- Sand - Cement - Stones - Timber - Zinc - Iron rods - etc - Equipment	144 000 000	-Council budget -PNDP -RDP -BIP
Construction of 2 blocks of 2 classrooms and Head Teacher office at GS Kudu	04 classrooms and head teacher office are constructed at GS Kudu	Feasibility studies	- Project document		- Mayor - MINEDUB - MINEPAT			x	- Members tender board	-		
		Execution of the project	- Classrooms - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEDUB - MINEPAT			x	- Engineers - Technicians - Architects	- Sand - Cement - Stones - Timber - Zinc - Iron rods - etc - Equipment	35 000 000	-Council budget -PNDP

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Person Responsible	Schedule			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		2012	2013	2014	Human	Material	Financial (FCFA)	
									GRAND TOTAL	410 400 000		

Table 6.4: Public Health

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Person Responsible	Schedule			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		2012	2013	2014	Human	Material	Financial (FCFA)	
Construction and equipment of Integrated Health Centre at Chup (80m)	Chup Integrated Health Centre is constructed and equipped	Feasibility studies	Project document		- Mayor - MINSANTE - MINEPAT			x	Members tender board			
		Execution of the project	- Buildings - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINSANTE - MINEPAT			x	- Engineers - Technicians - Architects	- Sand - Cement - Stones - Timber - Zinc - Iron rods - etc - Equipment	80 000 000	-Council budget -PNDP
									GRAND TOTAL	80 000 000		

Table 6.5: Water and energy

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Person Responsible	Schedule			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		2012	2013	2014	Human	Material	Financial (FCFA)	
Construction of Water points in - Tfu-Tfu - , Nkambe - Mansoh - Nkambe - Ngwayu-Nkambe - Nsakup-Nkambe	A Water point is constructed in - Tfu-Tfu- , Nkambe - Mansoh - Nkambe - Ngwayu-Nkambe - Nsakup-Nkambe	Feasibility studies	Project document		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT	x						
		Execution of the project	- Water point - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT	x			- Engineers Technicians	- Pipes - Digging equipment - Connecting equipment etc	20 000 000	-PNDP -Beneficiary

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Person Responsible	Schedule			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		2012	2013	2014	Human	Material	Financial (FCFA)	
Construction of a water supply from catchment at Bindu to Kungi (3km)	water supply from catchment at Bindu to Kungi is constructed	Feasibility studies	Project document		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT		x			-		
		Execution of the project	- Water supply network - Standpipes - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT		x		- Engineers - Technicians	- Pipes - Digging equipment - Connecting equipment - etc	8 000 000	-Council budget -PNDP
Extension of water supply to Mbenkfu quarter in Boamoh (1.5km)	water supply to Mbenkfu quarter in Boamoh is extended	Feasibility studies	- Project document		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT		x		-	-		
		Execution of the project	- Potable water supply - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT		x		- Engineers - Technicians	- Pipes - Digging equipment - Connecting equipment - Cement - Stones - iron	5 000 000	-Council budget -PNDP
Rehabilitation of Mbikop water supply	Mbikop water supply is rehabilitated	Feasibility studies	- Project document		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT		x		-	-		
		Execution of the project	- Potable water supply - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT		x		- Engineers - Technicians	- Pipes - Digging equipment - Connecting equipment - Cement - Stones - iron	8 000 000	-Council budget -PNDP
Rehabilitation of water tank and extension of water supply to Tuku (GS), Mbokie	Water tank is rehabilitated and water supply is extended	Feasibility studies	- Project document		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT		x		-	-		
		Execution of the project	- Water tank - Water supply - Minutes of reception of		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT		x		- Engineers - Technicians	- Pipes - Digging equipment - Connecting	10 000 000	-Council budget -PNDP

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Person Responsible	Schedule			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		2012	2013	2014	Human	Material	Financial (FCFA)	
			the project							equipments - Cement - Stones - Iron		
Extension of electricity to six quarters in Mbaa (Palace, mission quarter, Mbukop, etc)	Electricity is extended to six quarters	Feasibility studies	- Project document		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT		x		-	-		
		Execution of the project	- Electricity supply - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT		x		- Engineers - Technicians	- Poles - Cables - Digging equipment - Connecting equipment - Cement - Stones	60 000 000	-Council budget -PNDP
Construction of a water supply for Binjeng, Bih, and saah (plus Ardo Sale)	Water supply from catchment at Bindu to Kungi is constructed	Feasibility studies	- Project document		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT		x		-	-		
		Execution of the project	- Water supply network - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT		x		- Engineers - Technicians	- Pipes - Digging equipment - Connecting equipment - etc	30 000 000	-Council budget -PNDP
Rehabilitation of water tank and extension of water supply to Bonchup, Bambe	Water tank is rehabilitated and water supply is extended	Feasibility studies	- Project document		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT		x		-	-		
		Execution of the project	- Water tank - Water supply - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT		x		- Engineers - Technicians	- Pipes - Digging equipment - Connecting equipments - Cement - Stones - iron	10 000 000	-Council budget -PNDP
Construction of water supply for Nallah (Kungong,	Nallah water supply constructed	Feasibility studies	- Project document		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT			x	-	-		

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Person Responsible	Schedule			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		2012	2013	2014	Human	Material	Financial (FCFA)	
Njitu, Bobiblah and Mbicha)		Execution of the project	- Water supply network - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT			x	- Engineers - Technicians	- Pipes - Digging equipment - Connecting equipment - etc	8 000 000	- Council budget - PNDP
Construction and extension of water supply at Nwangri (8km)	Nwangri water supply is constructed and extended	Feasibility studies	- Project document		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT			x	-	-		
		Execution of the project	- Water supply network - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEE - MINEPAT			x	- Engineers - Technicians	- Pipes - Digging equipment - Connecting equipment - etc	20 000 000	- Council budget - PNDP
GRAND TOTAL										179 000 000		

Table 6.6: Public Works

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Person Responsible	Schedule			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		2012	2013	2014	Human	Material	Financial (FCFA)	
Rehabilitation of Binshua –Tabenken road	6 km stretch of road from Binshua to Tabenken is rehabilitated	Feasibility studies	Project document		- Mayor - MINTP - MINPAT	x						
		Execution of the project	- Rehabilitated roads - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINTP - MINEPAT	x			- Engineers Technicians	- Grader - Compacter - Bulldozer Equipment	15 879 000	- Council revenue; - CAC - Beneficiary
Rehabilitation of road network from Wat-Chup-Ntali-Bobgom (9.6km)	Road network from Wat-Chup-Ntali-Bobgom is rehabilitated	Feasibility studies	Project document		- Mayor - MINTP - MINPAT		x					
		Execution of the project	- Rehabilitated roads - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINTP - MINEPAT		x		- Engineers - Technicians	- Grader - Compacter - Bulldozer - Equipment	25 600 000	

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Person Responsible	Schedule			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		2012	2013	2014	Human	Material	Financial (FCFA)	
Construction of road from Ntermbang to Wat (9km) Mbot	Road from Ntermbang to Wat (9km) Mbot is constructed	Feasibility studies	- Project document		- Mayor - MINTP - MINPAT		x		-	-		
		Execution of the project	- Constructed roads - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINTP - MINEPAT		x		- Engineers - Technicians	- Grader - Compacter - Bulldozer - Equipment	24 000 000	
Opening of streets and building of culverts within Nkambe town (12km network)	Streets opened and culverts built	Feasibility studies	- Project document		- Mayor - MINTP - MINPAT			x	-	-		
		Execution of the project	- Opened streets - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINTP - MINEPAT			x	- Engineers - Technicians	- Grader - Compacter - Bulldozer - Equipment	32 000 000	
Rehabilitation of Konchep-Moh-Nkambe road (18km)	KonchepMoh-Nkambe is rehabilitated	Feasibility studies	- Project document		- Mayor - MINTP - MINPAT			x	-	-		
		Execution of the project	- Rehabilitated roads - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINTP - MINEPAT			x	- Engineers - Technicians	- Grader - Compacter - Bulldozer - Equipment	48 000 000	
Construction of road from Saah to Ntamburu (with 2 bridges and 4 culverts) (15km)	- Road from Saah to Ntamburu is constructed - 2 bridges constructed - 4 culverts constructed	Feasibility studies	- Project document		- Mayor - MINTP - MINPAT			x	-	-		
		Execution of the project	- Constructed roads - Bridges constructed - Culverts constructed - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINTP - MINEPAT			x	- Engineers - Technicians	- Grader - Compacter - Bulldozer - Equipment	80 000 000	
Rehabilitation of Mboanfie-Mbiowa road (Ngotang)	Mboanfie-Mbiowa road rehabilitated	Feasibility studies	- Project document		- Mayor - MINTP - MINPAT			x	-	-		

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Person Responsible	Schedule			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		2012	2013	2014	Human	Material	Financial (FCFA)	
(1.2km)		Execution of the project	- Rehabilitated road - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINTP - MINEPAT			x	- Engineers - Technicians	- Grader - Compacter - Bulldozer - Equipment	3 200 000	
Rehabilitation of road from Wat market to Njiptu(2km)	Road from Wat market to Njiptu rehabilitated	Feasibility studies	- Project document		- Mayor - MINTP - MINPAT			x	-	-		
		Execution of the project	- Rehabilitated road - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINTP - MINEPAT			x	- Engineers - Technicians	- Grader - Compacter - Bulldozer - Equipment	5 300 000	
Construction of farm to market road from Bih to Mankfu (Bih) (2.5km)	Farm to market road from Bih to Mankfu (Bih) is conatructed	Feasibility studies	- Project document		- Mayor - MINTP - MINPAT			x	-	-		
		Execution of the project	- Constructed roads - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINTP - MINEPAT			x	- Engineers - Technicians	- Grader - Compacter - Bulldozer - Equipment	6 600 000	
GRAND TOTAL											240 579 000	

Table 6.7: Agriculture and Rural Development

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Person Responsible	Schedule			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		2012	2013	2014	Human	Material	Financial (FCFA)	
Establishment of Banana/plantain plantation	Banana/plantain plantation is established at Mantu-Njap	Feasibility studies	Project document		- Mayor - MINADER - MINEPAT	x						
		Execution of the project	- Banana/plantain n plantation - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINADER - MINEPAT	x			- Engineers - Technicians	- Seed - Land preparation equipment	25 000 000	-Council revenue; -CAC -Beneficiary

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Person Responsible	Schedule			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		2012	2013	2014	Human	Material	Financial (FCFA)	
Purchase a set for animal traction for 5 agric posts (Binka, Kungi, Wat, Mbot and Tabenken)	5 sets of animal traction for 5 agric posts are purchased	Feasibility studies	Project document		- Mayor - MINADER - MINEPAT			x	Members tender board			
		Execution of the project	- Animal traction sets - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINADER - MINEPAT			x	- Engineers - Technicians	- Bulls - Traction equipment	25 000 000	-Council budget -PNDP
									GRAND TOTAL		50 000 000	

Table 6.8: Commerce

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Person Responsible	Schedule			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		2012	2013	2014	Human	Material	Financial (FCFA)	
Construction/rehabilitation of Ngiemarket	Ngiemarket is constructed/rehabilitated	Feasibility studies	Project document		- Mayor - MINCOMM ERCE - MINEPAT			x				
		Execution of the project	- Market - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINCOMM ERCE - MINEPAT			x	- Engineers - Technicians - Architects	- Sand - Cement - Stones - Timber - Zinc - Iron rods - etc - Equipment	100 000 000	-Council budget -PNDP
									GRAND TOTAL		100 000 000	

Table 6.9: Livestock and animal husbandry

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Person Responsible	Schedule			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		2012	2013	2014	Human	Material	Financial (FCFA)	
Construction of a	A ruminant	Feasibility	Project document		- Mayor	x						

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Person Responsible	Schedule			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		2012	2013	2014	Human	Material	Financial (FCFA)	
ruminant market in Nkambe	market is constructed in Nkambe with office and sheds	studies			- MINEPIA - MINEPAT							
		Execution of the project	- Ruminant market - Offices and shed - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEPIA - MINEPAT	x			- Veterinarians - Engineers - Technicians - Architects	- Sand - Cement - Stones - Planks	8000 000	-Council -CAC
Establishment of Guatemala nursery at Nkambe (Tabenken road)	Guatemala nursery is established	Feasibility studies	- Project document		- Mayor - MINEPIA - MINEPAT	x			-	-		
		Execution of the project	- Guatemala nursery - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEPIA - MINEPAT	x			- Zootechnicians - Engineers - Technicians - Architects	- Seed - Land preparation equipment	4000 000	-CAC, -Council revenue
Construction of a cattle drinking point - ArdoUsmanu	Cattle drinking point - ArdoUsmanu constructed	Feasibility studies	Project document		- Mayor - MINEPIA - MINEPAT		x					
		Execution of the project	- Cattle drinking point - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEPIA - MINEPAT		x		- Veterinarians - Engineers - Technicians - Architects	- Sand - Cement - Stones - Poles - Water	3 000 000	
Construction of a dip at Ardo sale	A dip at Ardo sale is constructed	Feasibility studies	- Project document		- Mayor - MINEPIA - MINEPAT			x	-	-		
		Execution of the project	- Cattle dip - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINEPIA - MINEPAT			x	- Veterinarians - Engineers - Technicians - Architects	- Sand - Cement - Stones	3 000 000	
									GRAND TOTAL	18 000 000		

Table 6.10: Territorial administration and decentralisation

Project (or Micro	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators	Person	Schedule	Resources	Sources of
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Project)			Product	Indicator	Responsible	2012	2013	2014	Human	Material	Financial (FCFA)	Finance
Construction of Nkambe Council Municipal Office	Nkambe Council Municipal Office	Feasibility studies	Project document		- Mayor - MINATD - MINEPAT	x			Members tender board			
		Execution of the project	- Council office - Minutes of reception of the project		- Mayor - MINATD - MINEPAT	x			- Engineers - Technicians - Architects	- Sand - Cement - Stones - Timber - Zinc - Iron rods - etc - Equipment	270 000 000	-FEICOM -Nkambe council
GRAND TOTAL											270 000 000	

Source: CAMGIS February 2012

6.3 Annual Investment Plan (AIP)

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 Nkambe Council the AIP has an investment plan of priority projects and an operational plan for the vulnerable population.

6.3.1 Available Council resources

Resource Mobilisation - Everyone seems to be talking about it, but what is it? It seems that there is no accepted definition. Classical definitions are:

- Resources = means of supplying what is needed or a stock that can be drawn on
- Mobilisation = moving these, call up, assemble, prepare, for use, etc

The theory of Resource Mobilisation argues that a social movement cannot be sustained simply by discontent with existing structures. It must manipulate discontent and efficiently manage it through the aggregation and distribution of resources (money and labour). For it to succeed, there must be an adequate resource base. This can come from the Council and its partners directly or 'sponsors'; people or groups outside that may be sympathetic to the 'cause' (conscience supporters), share common goals, or have a vested interest in its success. Resource Mobilisation emphasises the interaction between resource availability and the goal preferences of the Council.

In economics, resources are often referred to as the **factors of production**; they include:

- **Land** (acreage and raw materials)
- **Labour** (unskilled, semi-skilled, professional)
- **Capital** (machines, factories, transportation equipment, and infrastructure) and
- **Entrepreneurship** (organizing the other factors of production and risk-taking)

The combination of **Land, Labour, Capital, and Entrepreneurship** will lead to the production/development of educational structures, dig roads, produce sufficient food, carry out capacity building, etc. or produce any other good or service.

However, the Council lives in a world of **scarce** resources. **Scarcity** refers to a physical condition where the quantity desired of a particular resource exceeds the quantity available in the absence of a **rationing system**.

In the case of final goods, **Needs** represent those goods and services required for human survival. Needs are determined by nature, climate and region, and are often finite. Human **Wants or Desires** refer to everything else. Human wants are determined by society and the culture in which an individual lives. These wants are indeed unlimited and represent the source of the problem facing all economic systems.

6.3.1.1 What are resources?

Resources are the means an organisation has at its disposal to allow it to operate. They include:

- Money/Finance/Funds
- Incomes/revenues e.g. from services, products, taxes, subscription, registration
- Loans e.g. from banks, donor agencies, credit unions, microcredits, International Financing Institutions
- Grants e.g., from donor agencies, Embassies,
- Donations e.g. from individuals, companies, charities
- Human resources

- Material, equipment, logistics resources (land, equipment, infrastructure etc.)

For the council to survive it should be self sustaining; that is it should be able to provide its key services/products within its own resources, and be able to mobilise its resources to ensure continued survival.

This implies that the council should know:

- What are its key or core, final products/services,
- What resources are needed to supply these,
- What is the cost of supplying these,
- Who is mobilising the resources and managing them.

Based on the above theory the LSO and the Council Executive met to evaluate the resources that shall be used for the AIP and the Triennial programme.

The problems encountered were:

- Some of the sector heads did not come for the planning workshops or provide their budget allocations,
- Some of those present did not have amounts allocated to their departments,
- NGO's and other development partners had no facts and figures or merely refuse to provide the information,
- The Council were still to provide definitive figures in respect of foreable investments,

Faced with these difficulties, the LSO and participants proceeded with the little information as seen in the table below to establish figures related to the resources required.

Table 6.11: Resource mobilization for annual investment planning

Donor	Type of Resources	Amount (FCFA)	When?	Donor condition
PNDP	Grant	72,386,058	By August	Elaborate CDP
FEICOM	Annual funds (quarterly contribution)	80,000 000	Quarterly	Tender above 5,000,000
	Project funds	270,000,000	January	
BIP	Grant (Public investment)	26,000,000	June	Tender above 5,000,000
Council	Council revenues	67,600,000	March	Tender above 5,000,000
PDR_NW	Grant	54,000,000	January	Tender above 5,000,000
Total		489,986,058		

6.3.2 Annual program of priority projects

The annual program of priority projects earmarked for the first year in the eight (8) sectors is as shown in table 6.10 below.

		Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	RDP Tender Board	X												
Construction of 02 classrooms in GSS Nyanji	3. 02 Classrooms are constructed in GSS Nyanji	Award of contract for construction of building	Contractor selected	Signed contract	RDP DD MINEPAT	X												
Construction of 02 Classrooms in GS Binju		Execution of the Contract	2 Classrooms in G.S.S Nyanji are constructed	Rate of realisation	RDP Contractor		X	X	X				18 m				18 000 000	
		Reception of classrooms building	Available new classrooms	Keys of the building	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO RDP				X									
		Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tenders Board Council	X												
	Two classrooms are constructed; with 60 benches and 02 teachers tables are provided in GS Binju	Award of contract for construction of building	Contractor selected	Signed contract	PNDP DD MINEPAT	X												
		Execution of the Contract	2 classrooms in GS Binju are constructed; equipped	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		X	X	X				16.450 m				1.6m	18 050 000
	Reception of classrooms building	Available new equipped classrooms, water and toilets	Keys of the building	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP				X										
Construction of a toilet with 03 squatting holes in GS Binju	A toilet with 03 squatting holes is constructed	Reception of constructed toilet	Available new equipped toilets	Keys of the building		X	X	X	X			3.150 m				0.350m	3 500 000	
Extension and construction of a water stand tap in GS Binju	water is extended and equipped with a water stand tap	Reception of extended water with a complit constructed stand tap	Available new equipped water stand tap	Keys of the tap		X	X	X	X			0.475 m				0.025m	500 000	

Construction of 02 well equipped classrooms in GS Remi		Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tenders Board Council	X												
	Two classrooms are constructed and equipped with benches and tables are provided in GS Remi	Award of contract for construction of building	Contractor selected	Signed contract	PNDP DD MINEPAT	X												
		Execution of the Contract	2 classrooms in GS Remi are constructed; equipped	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		X	X	X			16.450 m					1.6m	18 050 000
		Reception of classrooms building	Available new classrooms and toilets	Keys of the building	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP				X									
Construction of toilets at GS Remi	A toilet with 03 squatting holes is constructed	Reception of constructed toilet	Available new equipped toilets	Keys of the building		X	X	X	X		3.150 m						0.350m	3 500 000
Water extension, equipment at GS Remi	water extension, equipment	Reception of extended water with a complit constructed stand tap	Available new equipped water stand tap	Keys of the tap		X	X	X	X		8.550 m						0.45m	9000 000
		Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tenders Board Council	X												
Construction of 2 Classrooms at GS Mbikong	Construction of 2 classrooms at GS Mikong – Tabenken; provision of benches and teachers tables	Award of contract for construction of building	Contractor selected	Signed contract	PNDP DD MINEPAT	X												
		Execution of the Contract	2 classrooms in GS Mbikong are Constructed and equipped	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		X	X	X			16.450 m					1.6m	18 050 000
		Reception of classrooms building	Available new classrooms and toilets	Keys of the building	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP				X									

Construction of toilets at GS Mbikong	A toilet with 03 squatting holes is constructed	Reception of constructed toilet	Available new constructed toilet	Keys of the building		X	X	X	X			3.150 m				0.350m	3 500 000	
Water extension, equipment at GS Mbikong	water is extended and equipped with a water stand tap	Reception of extended water with a complete constructed stand tap	Available new equipped water stand tap	Keys of the tap		X	X	X	X			0.95m				0.05m	1 000 000	
		Contract award process Award of contract for construction of structures	Call to tender file Contractor selected	Publication of tender Signed contract	Tenders Board Council DD MINEPAT	X												
Construction of Classrooms within the Nkambe Council area	Construction of 2 classrooms at GS Bambe -Wat; and provision of benches and teachers tables	Execution of the Contract	2 classrooms in GS Remi are constructed; equipped	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		X	X	X						16.45m	1.6m	18 050 000	
		Reception of classrooms building	Available new classrooms	Keys of the building	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO				X									
		Award of contract for construction of building	Contractor selected	Signed contract	Council DD MINEPAT	X												
Construction of toilets at GS Bambe	A toilet with 03 squatting holes is constructed	Reception of constructed toilet	Available new equipped toilets	Keys of the building				X							3.150m	0.350m	3 500 000	
Water extension, equipment at GS Bambe	water is extended and equipped with a water stand tap	Reception of extended water with a complete constructed stand tap	Available new equipped water stand tap	Keys of the tap				X							0.475m	0.025m	500 000	
		Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tenders Board Council	X												
		Award of contract for construction of structures	Contractor selected	Signed contract	PNDP DD MINEPAT	X												

Construction of 2 classrooms at GS Funchi(Bomansu) and provision of benches and teachers tables	02 classrooms are constructed and equipped with benches and teachers' tables	Execution of the Contract	2 classrooms in GS Funchi are Constructed and equipped	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		X	X	X						16.450m	1.6m	18 050 000
		Reception of classrooms building	Available new classrooms and toilets	Keys of the building	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP				X								
Construction of toilets at GS Funchi	A toilet with 03 squatting holes is constructed	Reception of constructed toilet	Available new constructed toilet	Keys of the building											3.150m	0.350m	3 500 000
Water extension, equipment at GS Funchi	water is extended and equipped with a water stand tap	Reception of extended water with a complete constructed stand tap	Available new water stand tap	Keys of the tap					X						0.95m	0.05m	1 000 000
		Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tenders Board Council	X											
Construction and equipping of 2 classrooms at GS Dunje (Mbagaa)	02 classrooms are constructed at GS Dunje (Mbagaa) and provision of benches and teachers tables	Award of contract for construction of building	Contractor selected	Signed contract	PNDP DD MINEPAT	X											
		Execution of the Contract	2 classrooms in GS Dunje (Mbagaa) are constructed; and equipped	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		X	X	X						16.450m	1.6m	18 050 000
		Reception of classrooms building	Available new classrooms and toilets	Keys of the building	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP				X								
Construction of a toilet at GS Mbagaa	A toilet with 03 squatting holes is constructed	Reception of constructed toilet	Available new equipped toilets	Keys of the building					X						3.150m	0.350m	3 500 000

Extension of piped water and equipping with stand tap	water is extended and equipped with stand tap	Reception of extended water with a complit constructed stand tap	Available new equipped water stand tap	Keys of the tap						X						8.550m	0.45m	9000 000	
Water and Energy																			
Construction of Water points in neighbourhoods in the Nkambe Council area	.A Water point is constructed in Tfu-Tfu - , Nkambe	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	RDP Tender Board		X												
		Award of contract for construction of water point	Contractor selected	Signed contract	RDP DD MINEE		X												
		Execution of the Contract	Water point constructed in Tfu-Tfu	Rate of realisation	RDP Contractor			X	X					5m					5 000 000
		Reception of water project	New water point available	Water flowing from water point	MINEE MINEPAT RDP				X										
Construction of a water point in Mansoh- Nkambe	Water point is constructed at Mansoh - Nkambe	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	RDP Tender Board	X													
		Award of contract for construction of building	Contractor selected	Signed contract	RDP DD MINEPAT	X													
		Execution of the Contract	1 water point is constructed	Rate of realisation	RDP Contractor		X	X	X					5m					5 000 000
		Reception of water project		Water flowing from water point	MINEE MINEPAT SDO, RDP				X										
Construction of a water point in Nsakop- Nkambe	Water point is constructed in Nsakop- Nkambe	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	RDP Tender Board	X													
		Award of contract for construction of water point	Contractor selected	Signed contract	RDP DD MINEPAT	X													
		Execution of the Contract	Water point is constructed in Nsakop		RDP DD MINEPAT									5m					5 000 000
		Reception of water project			MINEE MINEPAT SDO, RDP				X										
	4. Water point is constructed in	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	RDP Tender Board		X												

Construction of a water point in Ngwayu-Nkambe	Ngwayu-Nkambe	Award of contract for construction of water point at Ngwayu	Contractor selected	Signed contract	RDP DD MINEE	X												
		Execution of the Contract	Water point is constructed	Rate of realisation	RDP Contractor			X	X				5m					5 000 000
		Reception of water Project	Water is flowing at the point	Water flowing from	MINEE MINEPAT, RDP				X									
COMMERCE/MINEPIA																		
Construction of a ruminant market in Nkambe	A ruminant market is constructed in Nkambe with office and sheds	Feasibility studies on construction	Study realised	Report	consultant	X												
		Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tenders Board		X											
		Award of Contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	Council DDMINEPAT MINCOMMERCE		X											
		Execution of Contract	The market is constructed in Nkambe with office and sheds	Rate of execution	Contractor; MINEPIA MINCOMMERCE		X	X	X	labour	Land				8m			8 000 000
		Reception of toilets	Toilets are constructed	Keys of to toilets received	MINEPIA; MINCOMMERCE Council				X									
Territorial Administration																		
Construction of Nkambe Council Municipal Office	Nkambe Council Municipal Office	Feasibility studies on construction	Study realised	Study Report	Consultant FEICOM	X												
		Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tender Board FEICOM	X												
		Award of Contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	DD MINEPAT MINADT (SDO)	X												
		Execution of Contract	The foundation is constructed	Rate of execution	FEICOM Contractor MINADT		X	X	X	labour	Land				270m			270 000 000
		Reception of Office	Municipal offices constructed	Keys of offices received	FEICOM MINEPAT MINDAF MINDUH Council				X									
Public Health																		

Provision of equipments in Binka health centre	Equipment of Binka health centre	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tender Board	X												
		Award of contract for purchase of beds	Contractor selected	Signed contract	MINEPAT	X												
		Execution of the Contract	Equipment are purchased in Binka health centres	Rate of realisation	Contractor			X	X	X					8m			8 000 000
		Installation of equipment	New equipment are available in the health centre	Unveiling of the equipments for the health centre	MINEPAT MINSANTE					X								
Public Works																		
Rehabilitation of Binshua – Tabenken road	6 km stretch of road from Binshua to Tabenken is rehabilitated	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tender Board	X												
		Award of contract for rehabilitation of road	Contractor selected	Signed contract	Council	X												
		Execution of the Contract	Binshua – Tabenken road is rehabilitated	Rate of realisation	Contractor			X	X	X					9m			9 000 000
		Reception of Road works	Road is rehabilitated	Road is received	Council MINTP					X								
MINEPIA																		
Establishment of Guatemala nursery at Nkambe (Tabenken road) See Council deliberation of Nov 2011)	A Guatemala nursery is established in Nkambe	Negotiation	Negotiation	Negotiation	Negotiation	X												
		Award of works for Establishment of Guatemala nursery	Executor selected	Signed contract	Council	X												
		Execution of the work	Guatemala nursery is established	Rate of realisation			X	X	X					4m				4 000 000

		Reception of nursery	A well developed nursery nis received	Nursery is ready for use	Council MINEPIA				X									
Construct a cattle fattening unit in Nkambe	A cattle fattening unit is constructed in Nkambe	Feasibility studies on construction	Study realised	Report	consultant	X												
		Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tenders Board		X											
		Award of Contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	Council DDMINEPAT MINCOMMERCE		X											
		Execution of Contract	The market is constructed in Nkambe with office and sheds	Rate of execution	Contractor; MINEPIA MINCOMMERCE		X	X	X	labour	Land				10 m		10 000 000	
MINADER																		
Establishment of Banana/plantain plantation	Establishment of Banana/plantain in plantation at Mantu-Njap	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tender Board	X												
		Award of contract for rehabilitation of road	Contractor selected	Signed contract	Council	X												
		Execution of the Contract	Banana/plantain nursery	Rate of realisation	Contractor		X	X	X						25m		25 000 000	
		Reception of plantation	Plantation nursery is ready for transplanting	Nursery is received	Council MINAGRI				X									
Organisation of agricultural show for 2012	An agricultural show for 2012 is organised in Nkambe Council	Feasibility studies on construction	Study realised	Report	consultant	X												
		Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tenders Board		X											
		Award of Contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	Council		X											
		Execution of Contract	The agricultural show is organised	Rate of execution	Council and related sectors		X	X	X	labour	Land				5 m		5 000 000	
Set up a demonstration plot for modernisation of agriculture by	land and ploughing equipment are acquired	Feasibility studies on construction	Study realised	Report	consultant	X												
		Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tenders Board		X											

animal traction		Award of Contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	Council MINADER		X										
		Execution of Contract	The land and equipment are acquired	Rate of execution	Council and related sectors		X	X	X	labour	Land				5 m		5 000 000
Sub Total																566 300 000	
Vulnerable Group Total																5 000 000	
Grand Total																571300 000	

.3.3 Annual Investment Plan for vulnerable group – The Fulani

Among the rural dwellers is the vulnerable Fulani group. The Fulani are exposed to heat, rains, dust, winds, mist and dampness. While moving in the bush, the Fulani receive cuts from thorns, tree branches, uneven terrains, and protruding stones. Injuries also occur from falls, falling trees, accidental shootings by hunters, bites from wild and domesticated animals, and more seriously, fighting with competitors. They are disadvantaged in getting basic services. The Fulani are the most vulnerable to diseases and natural hazards. Their mobility exposes them to common colds and allergies associated with dust, weeds, and animals. Their unprotected bodies are exposed to bites or stings from bees, snakes, scorpions, mosquitoes, house flies, and tsetse flies. The Fulani's drink water that is polluted with dirt and decomposing matter. The turbid and smelly water is also infested with visible and invisible worms and parasite larvae. Due to limited resources only one project has been selected in the first year. Many more are programmed in the second and third years. A few other projects are in localities where the vulnerable also benefit.

The AIP seen below is that of one of the vulnerable communities studied during the village diagnosis (The Investment is for the benefit of all implicated in the activities- commerce.)

Table 6.13: Annual Investment Plan for vulnerable group – The Fulani

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	Financial ('000 FCFA)					
										Funder			Beneficiary		
						PNDP	RD P	BIP	EEICOM / Council						
Water															
Construction of	Water point is constructed at Ardo Ndemsa,	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tender Board Council		X								

Water point in a vulnerable neighbourhood at Ardo Ndemsa	Award of contract for construction of water points	Contractor selected	Signed contract	DD MINEE Council PNDP		X										
	Execution of the Contract	1 Water point is constructed in Ardo Ndemsah community	Rate of realisation	Contractor			X	X			4,061,058			0.688m	0.250m	5 000 000
	Reception of water project	New water points available	Water flowing from new water points	MINEE MINEPAT PNDP				X								
	Reception of toilets	Water point is constructed	Water point is received	MINEE MINAS,				X								

Source: CAMGIS January 2012

6.4 Environmental management framework

Organic Law No. 96/12 of 5th August, 1996 on Environmental Management in Cameroon stipulates in chapter 11, Article 17, that the promoter or owner of any project which may endanger the environment owing to its dimension, nature or impact of its activities on the natural environment, shall carry out an impact assessment, in conformity with the prescriptions of the specifications. This assessment shall determine the direct and indirect incidence of the said project on the ecological balance of the area where the project is located, the physical environment and quality of life of the population, and the impact on the environment in general. To this effect, a subsequent text of application, Ministerial Order No. 0070/MINEP of 22nd April, 2005, specifies the categories of projects liable to either a detailed or summary Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

The environmental aspects are not usually given much attention while preparing development plans. This has led to haphazard and uncontrolled development activities leading to overuse, congestion, incompatible land use and consequently creating high risk environments to the city and rural dwellers. Deterioration of the natural and socio-economic living conditions specifically includes:

- Overcrowding,
- Congestion,
- Lack of sufficient water supply,
- Unhygienic living conditions,
- Air and noise pollution.

The best use of the land needs to be assessed in terms of not only the economic aspects but also in terms of the environmental aspects in order to ensure sustainable developments because the environment constitutes the base on which all activities are carried out.

Lack of proper land use control results in poor land use compatibility with houses being constructed haphazardly on areas such as steep slopes and marshy areas which are highly prone to disaster.

The overall objective of the Council Developmental Plan is to incorporate environmental considerations for improving environmental quality.

The specific objectives are: -

- To map the characteristics and environmental profile so as to identify the environmental pollution hot spots;
- To prepare an environmental management plan that includes rehabilitation and mitigation measures; and
- To recommend guidelines for environmentally compatible land use planning.

6.4.1 Main potential impacts

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

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

6.1.1 The potential impacts and mitigation measures

Table 6.14: Simplified Environmental management plan

MICRO PROJECTS DEALING WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OR REHABILITATION OF BASIC COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE (e.g. Schools, classrooms, health centers, markets, warehouses, community halls, women training centers etc)		
Types of micro projects	Potential socio-environmental impacts	Mitigation measures
Basic education Construction 02 classrooms blocks each in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GS Binju, - GS Remi, - GS Mikong –Tabenken, GS Bambe –Wat, - GS Funchi (Bomansu), - GS Dunje (Mbagaa) - GS Njema - GS Binshua - GSS Nyanji - GS Mbakam (ArdoUsmanu) - GS Mullah-Mbot - GS NwangriArdoNdemsah) - GS Bomansu - GS Kudu - Head Teacher office at GS Kudu Public health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction Integrated Health Centre at Chup Commerce <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction/rehabilitation of Ngie market MINEPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of a cattle drinking point - ArdoUsmanu MINATD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of Nkambe Council Municipal Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks related to the acquisition of lands for the localization of the micro project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflicts related to the choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for site use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish use rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diverse impacts related to the choice of site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systematically avoid setting up works in sensitive zones such as ; swampy areas, sacred zones, rivers, parks and protected areas, used zones, mountain sides etc ;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Erosion due to the use of borrowed pit or zones/ gravel quarry or sand and /or the excavation of the Project site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restore the borrowed zones while respecting the natural sloping nature of the land. - Re-afforestation in the affected zones ; - Planting of grass (vegetative cover) in the affected zones ;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to pollution due to waste oil from vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use adapted engines and change filters regularly ; - Put in place engine oil reception tanks and get them returned to specialized enterprises.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and circulation of machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect the project site security rules and regulations (wearing of masks, boots,) - Watering the works with water from a permanent water source.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-afforestation around the works.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase in the prevalence rate of STD/HIV/AIDS, and eventually on poaching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs and HIV/AIDS, and on poaching through bill boards and meetings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident risks related to diverse movements and works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect the distance between the road and the site. - Put project site sign boards; - Observe basic security rules (putting on the appropriate uniforms, speed limitation, etc.) - Ensure site security
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase of revenue within the micro project zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competition and transparency; - Favour the recruitment of the local population for mobilized labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques (HIMO). ;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollutions related to waste generated during the works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid depositing waste matter within the river channel (at least keep 100m distance from the river)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deposit within the old borrowed zones
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to solid waste generated as a result of work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview garbage cans for the evacuation of solid wastes which will be taken to be emptied ;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to domestic wastes. (Used water, excreta, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview a good drainage system especially for used water
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement in the access to basic services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floods and water stagnation risks around the work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview a simplified network for the purification of rain water, including its evacuation.

HYDRAULIC PROJECTS/ WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS

(e.g. Wells, bore holes, rehabilitation of water catchment areas, Protected water catchment areas source, extension of potable water supply, Rehabilitation and extension of water supply, Rehabilitation of storage tank, Rehabilitation of water network etc)

Types of micro project	Potential Socio-environmental impacts	Mitigation measures
<p>Water and Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water extension in GS Binju - Water extension in GS Remi - Water extension in GS Mikong –Tabenken, - Water extension in GS Bambe –Wat, - Water extension in GS Funchi (Bomansu), - Water extension in GS Dunje (Mbagaa) <p>Construction of Water points in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tfu-Tfu - , Nkambe - Mansoh - Nkambe - Ngwayu-Nkambe - Nsakop-Nkambe <p>Extension of water supply to Mbenkfu quarter in Boamoh (1.5km)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of Mbikop water supply - Rehabilitation of water tank and extension of water supply to Tuku (GS), Mbokie <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of electricity to six quarters in Mbaa (Palace, mission quarter, Mbukop, etc) - Construction of a water supply for Binjeng, Bih, and saah (plus Ardo Sale), - Rehabilitation of water tank and extension of water supply to Mbonchup, Bambe, - Construction of water supply for Nallah (Kungong, Njitu, Bobiblah and Mbicha), - Construction and extension of water supply at Nwangri (8km), - Construction of a water supply from catchment at Bindu to Kungi (3km) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inform affected persons; - Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflicts related to the use, and the non durability or fragility of the work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish use rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diverse impacts related to the choice of site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollution of water points either by phytosanitary products or latrines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forbid farming with phytosanitary products around the immediate borders of the site (maintain a distance of at least 300 metres) - Maintain latrines at least 50 m from the water point
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use adapted machines/ change filters - Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots) - Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-forestation beyond the works or come to a consensus as to a site to carry out the re-forestation exercise.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS and eventually on poaching. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put sign boards at the site;

	emanating from the works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observe basic security rules (wearing the appropriate uniforms, speed limitation, etc.) - Ensure security at the site
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase of revenue within the micro-project zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Favour the recruitment of local labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques(HIMO) - Recruitment to be done on the basis of competency and transparency
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channels (at least 100m distance from the river) - Deposit in old borrowed zones.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floods and standing water risks around the works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Render secure water points by building a fence around; Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perturbation of water quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular physico-chemical water treatment.

INTERCONNECTING PROJECTS

(Rehabilitation of rural path, maintenance of rural roads, extension of rural road, construction of bridges, culverts, extension of electricity network, farm to market roads etc)

Types of micro project	Potential Socio-environmental impacts	Mitigation measures
MINTP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of Binshua –Tabenken road, - Rehabilitation of road network from Wat-Chup-Ntali-Bobgom (9.6km), - Construction of road from Ntermbang to Wat (9km) Mbot, - Opening of streets and building of culverts within Nkambe town (12km network), - Rehabilitation of KonchepMoh-Nkambe road (18km), - Construction of road from Saah to Ntambru (with 2 bridges and 4 culverts) (15km), - Rehabilitation of Mboanfie-Mbiowa road (Ngotang) (1.2km), - Rehabilitation of road from Wat market to Njijtu(2km), - Construction of farm to market road from Bih to Mankfu (Bih) (2.5km), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential socio-environmental impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socio-environmental Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the involuntary displaced and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish usage rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diverse impacts related to the choice of site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systematically avoid to localize works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, water courses, protected parks, used zones, & mountains sides, etc.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use adapted machines - Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots) - Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-afforestation around the works
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings. - Put bill boards for prevention.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident risks related to works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put site sign boards; - Observe basic security rules (the wearing of the appropriate uniforms, speed limits, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase of revenues within the micro-project zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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);
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel (at least 100m distance from the river) - Deposit the biodegradable part within old borrowed zones.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floods and standing water risks around the works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water around the work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Render secure water points by building a fence around; Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of persons, and birds being electrocuted or fire hazards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize sensitization sessions for the direct beneficiary population. - Put in place protection boards right through the site line. - Install fire proofs around the works;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noise or sound pollution by the noise generated by a functioning generator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

(Exploitation of quarry, control of soil fertility, reforestation, Rehabilitation or protection of water catchment sites etc

Types of micro project	Potential socio-environmental impacts	Mitigation measures
<p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Banana/plantain plantation, - Purchase a set for animal traction for 5 agric posts (Binka, Kungi, Wat, Mbot and Tabenken), <p>Livestock , Fisheries and animal industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of a ruminant market in Nkambe, - Establishemnt of Guatemala nursery at Nkambe (Tabenken road), - 	<p>Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the involuntary displaced and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish usage rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diverse impacts related to the choice of site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systematically avoid to localize works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, water courses, protected parks, used zones, & mountains sides, etc.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use adapted machines - Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots) - Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-afforestation around the works

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident risks related to works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put site sign boards; - Observe basic security rules (the wearing of the appropriate uniforms, speed limits, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase of revenues within the micro-project zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competence and transparency ; - Favour the recruitment of local labour to be mobilized as well as labour intensive techniques (HIMO).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel (at least 100m distance from the river) - Deposit the biodegradable part within old borrowed zones.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floods and standing water risks around the works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water around the work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Render secure water points by building a fence around; Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noise or sound pollution by the noise generated by a functioning generator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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

Source: CAMGIS February 2012

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), periods and follow-up actors.

Table 6.15: Simplified Socio-environmental Management 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 ministries) on safeguards policies and on social and environmental aspects to be taken into consideration		PNDP, Council	2011-2012	Delegation MINEP ; Delegation MINAS ;	Incorporated into the PNDP 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 ; PNDP ; 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)	

Source: CAMGIS January 2012

6.6 Procurement Plan or contract award plan

The preparation of a contract award plan entails stating dates as to when the activities of the projects identified and programme particularly in the AIP are expected to start and to finish. Unfortunately, not all the sectors have been decentralized *“financially”*. Certain projects as seen in the investment plan for the council are awarded at the level of the central administration (Yaoundé), while others are at the Regional level (Bamenda). Hence, difficulties in preparing an inclusive all contract award plan for the council and taking into account all the sectors whose directives are not within the realm of the council. Consequently the contract award plan seen below excludes those projects tendered and awarded at the levels of Yaoundé and Bamenda respectively.

Table 6.16: Contract Award Plan for the 2012 priority projects

1. BASIC EDUCATION

Project	Elaboration of Request for Financing		Elaboration of the Project Convention		Actors Involved	Partners	Selection Method	Amount	Preparation of Tender Documents		Call for Proposals		Technical and Financial Evaluation	
	Start	End	Start	End					Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
Construction of 02 Classrooms in GS Njema.	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	16,000,000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
Construction of 02 classrooms in GS Binshua	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	18,000,000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
Construction of 02 classrooms in GSS Nyanji	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	18,000,000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012

Construction of 02 Classrooms in GS Binju	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	18 050 000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
Construction of a toilet with 03 squatting holes in GS Binju	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	3 500 000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
Extension and construction of a water stand tap in GS Binju	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	500 000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
Construction of 02 well equipped classrooms in GS Remi	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	18 050 000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
Construction of toilets at GS Remi	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	3 500 000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
Water extension, equipment at GS Remi	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	9 000 000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
Construction of 2 Classrooms at GS Mbikong	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	18 050 000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
Construction of toilets at GS Mbikong	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	3 500 000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
Water extension, at GS Mbikong	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	1 000 000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
Construction of toilets at GS Bambe	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	3 500 000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
Water extension, equipment at GS Bambe	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	500 000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
Construction of 2 classrooms at GS Funchi(Bomansu) and provision of benches and teachers tables	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	18 050 000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
Construction of toilets at GS Funchi	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	3 500 000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012

Water extension, equipment at GS Funchi	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	1 000 000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
Construction and equipping of 2 classrooms at GS Dunje (Mbagaa	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	18 050 000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
Construction of a toilet at GS Mbagaa	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	3 500 000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
Extension of piped water and equipping with stand tap	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	9 000 000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
SUB-TOTAL (BASIC EDUCATION)								184 250 000						

2. WATER AND ENERGY

Project	Elaboration of Request for Financing		Elaboration of the Project Convention		Actors Involved	Partners	Selection Method	Amount	Preparation of Tender Documents		Call for Proposals		Technical and Financial Evaluation	
	Start	End	Start	End					Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
Construction of Water points in neighbourhoods in the Nkambe Council area at Tfu-Tfu	24/4/2012	1/5/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2012	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	5 000 000	24/5/2012	31/5/2012	13/6/2012	13/6/2012	13/6/2012	14/6/2012
Construction of a water point in Mansoh- Nkambe	24/4/2012	1/5/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2012	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	5 000 000	24/5/2012	31/5/2012	13/6/2012	13/6/2012	13/6/2012	14/6/2012
Construction of a water point in Nsakop- Nkambe	24/4/2012	1/5/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2012	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	5 000 000	24/5/2012	31/5/2012	13/6/2012	13/6/2012	13/6/2012	14/6/2012
Construction of a water point in Ngwayu- Nkambe	24/4/2012	1/5/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2012	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	5 000 000	24/5/2012	31/5/2012	13/6/2012	13/6/2012	13/6/2012	14/6/2012
SUB-TOTAL (WATER AND ENERGY)								20 000 000						

3. COMMERCE/MINEPIA

Project	Elaboration of Request for Financing		Elaboration of the Project Convention		Actors Involved	Partners	Selection Method	Amount	Preparation of Tender Documents		Call for Proposals		Technical and Financial Evaluation	
	Start	End	Start	End					Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
Construction of a ruminant market in Nkambe with fence, office and sheds	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	8 000 000	24/4/2012	31/4/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
SUBTOTAL(COMMERCE/MINEPIA)								8 000 000						

4. TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION (MINATD)

Project	Elaboration of Request for Financing		Elaboration of the Project Convention		Actors Involved	Partners	Selection Method	Amount	Preparation of Tender Documents		Call for Proposals		Technical and Financial Evaluation	
	Start	End	Start	End					Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
Construction of Nkambe Council Municipal Office	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	270 000 000	24/4/2012	1/5/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
SUB-TOTAL (Territorial Administration)								270 000 000						

5. PUBLIC HEALTH

Project	Elaboration of Request for Financing		Elaboration of the Project Convention		Actors Involved	Partners	Selection Method	Amount	Preparation of Tender Documents		Call for Proposals		Technical and Financial Evaluation	
	Start	End	Start	End					Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
Provision of equipments in Binka health center	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	8 000 000	24/4/2012	1/5/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
SUB-TOTAL (Public Health)								8 000 000						

6. PUBLIC WORKS

Project	Elaboration of Request for Financing		Elaboration of the Project Convention		Actors Involved	Partners	Selection Method	Amount	Preparation of Tender Documents		Call for Proposals		Technical and Financial Evaluation	
	Start	End	Start	End					Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
Rehabilitation of Binshua – Tabenken road	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	9 000 000	24/4/2012	1/5/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
SUB-TOTAL (Public Works)								9 000 000						

7. LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL INDUSTRIES (MINEPIA)

Project	Elaboration of Request for Financing		Elaboration of the Project Convention		Actors Involved	Partners	Selection Method	Amount	Preparation of Tender Documents		Call for Proposals		Technical and Financial Evaluation	
	Start	End	Start	End					Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
Establishment of Guatemala nursery at Nkambe (Tabenken road) See Council deliberation of Nov 2011)	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	4 000 000	24/4/2012	1/5/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
Construct a cattle fattening unit in Nkambe	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	PNDP Council, Beneficiary	Call to Tender	10 000 000	24/4/2012	1/5/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2012	13/5/2011	14/5/2012
SUB-TOTAL (MINEPIA)								14 000 000						

8. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MINADER)

Project	Elaboration of Request for Financing		Elaboration of the Project Convention		Actors Involved	Partners	Selection Method	Amount	Preparation of Tender Documents		Call for Proposals		Technical and Financial Evaluation	
	Start	End	Start	End					Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
Establishment of Banana/plantain plantation	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	COUNCIL	Call to Tender	25 000 000	30/7/2012	16/8/2012	17/8/2012	17/9/2012	18/9/2012	25/9/2012
Construction of Water point in a vulnerable neighbourhood at Ardo Ndemsah	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	COUNCIL	Call to Tender	5 000 000	30/7/2012	16/8/2012	17/8/2012	17/9/2012	18/9/2012	25/9/2012
Organisation of agricultural show for 2012	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	COUNCIL	Call to Tender	5 000 000	30/7/2012	16/8/2012	17/8/2012	17/9/2012	18/9/2012	25/9/2012
Set up a demonstration plot for modernisation of agriculture by animal traction	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	Council , LSO, PNDP	COUNCIL	Call to Tender	5 000 000	30/7/2012	16/8/2012	17/8/2012	17/9/2012	18/9/2012	25/9/2012
SUB-TOTAL (MINADER)								40 000 000						
GRAND TOTAL								543 250 000						

Source: CAMGIS February 2012

CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7.1 Composition, allocation of steering Committee of the CDP

The implementation of the CDP is a matter for the expertise of the local ministerial services with an adequate program of development/capacities. However, considering the specificity of the plan, the technical support proves to be necessary. So for the success of its implementation, the involvement of all local development actors is indispensable.

7.1.1 Monitoring and Follow-up Committee

Initially during the diagnosis, the committee put in place to follow-up the studies was called the Council Steering Committee. During the implementation this committee changes to become the Monitoring and Follow-up Committee. This committee was put in place by a municipal order. This committee is the watchdog of the CDP from its elaboration to the execution phase. It is therefore an organ that will ensure the proper implementation of the CDP. The members of this committee are:

Table 7.1: The members of the Monitoring and Follow-up Committee

SN	Position	Name	Gender
1	Chairman	Shey Edwin	Male
2	Secretary	Gwei Amos Budzi	Male
3	Member	Ngwani John	Male
4	Member	Mbunkur Julius	Male
5	Member	Wafi Alice	Female
6	Member	Wayi Patrick	Male

Source: NkAMBE Council 2011

7.1.2 Village Follow-up Committee (FC)

The Follow-up Committee is mainly responsible for coordinating and managing activities to be undertaken within the village, besides acting as liaison between village and development agencies. To do this, they have to:

- Ensure that they source up internal and external resources;
- Ensure transparency in resource use (present management reports to the assembly of the village);
- Ensure proper implementation of actions contained in the Nkambe Council Development Plan that concern village;
- Raise awareness on the contribution (financial, material and human) of the village residents;
- Monitor the implementation of micro-projects;
- Evaluate the micro-projects on completion;
- Promote synergies in development activities

The members of this committee were made up of:

- 01 President
- 01 Vice President
- 01 Secretary
- 01-Assistant Secretary
- 01 Treasurer
- 02 Auditors

- 01 responsible for monitoring, a municipal councilor (in case there is one, and if and only if he/she took part in the workshops)

7.1.3 The Actors

The actors who are indispensable for the success of setting/implementing the CDP, among others, include:

- Every actor has a role to play in the process of setting operationalising the plan;
- The Municipal Council;
- The Local services;
- The Council Supervisory Authorities;
- The Decentralized State Services;
- The Population (through the civil society experts);
- The professional organizations and associations;
- The private sector (suppliers of services, economic operators, etc...);
- The development partners of the Council (NGO, project, international institutions in financing of the development, etc...).

7.1.4 The Roles of Actors

Table 7.2: The Roles of actors in the implementation of a CDP

Actors	Responsibilities
Council Executive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To search for financings - To appreciate the quality of the information providers - To follow the implementation of the projects - To assure the management, the maintenance and the sustainability - To assure the mastery of work
Municipal Counsellor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To stimulate the involvement of the populations through the sensitizations - To watch at the annual programming of the activities - To follow the evolution of the implementation of the plan through the local ministries
Council services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To elaborate the technical and financial files of the projects - To elaborate the terms of reference and the files of offer - To follow the realization of the projects
Supervisory Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To facilitate and to watch at the involvement of the technical services - To contribute in search of solutions in case of blockage - To watch at the annual programming of the activities
Government services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To bring some information (governmental program, norms...) - To counsel the ministries in their respective domain of activity - To bring financial and technical supports for the execution and the follow-up assessment of the projects - To attend the local services in the installation of projects - To appreciate the quality of the information providers - To attract the attention of the ministries in relation to the difficulties of implementing the plan - To participate at the sittings of assessment and auto-evaluation of the plan
Private Sector /NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bring financings for the exploitation of the public utilities, commercial or other activity generators of incomes - To put at the disposal of the services for survey controls, etc.... - To reinforce the capacities of the local ministries and technical services of the council
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute to the realization of the plan by the human, material and financial resource mobilization - To assure that the council annual work plan is realised
Professional Organizations and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilize and to inform the populations - To bring financings - To execute some projects being a matter for their expertise - To facilitate studies and control

associations	- To participate at the development of the yearly activity program
Monitoring and Follow-up Committee	- Assists in the monitoring of the implementation of projects within the planned developmental program
Village Follow-up Committee (FC)	- Coordinating and managing activities to be undertaken within the village, besides acting as liaison between village and development agencies

Source: CAMGIS field surveys January 2012

7.1.5 The CDP implementation stages

The operation of the development scheme will be concretized through the following stages:

- The diffusion of the content of the CDP;
- The development of the yearly programmes of the CDP;
- The installation of the micro-projects;
- The development of the strategies of mobilization of the corresponding resources;
- The execution of the projects.

7.1.5.1 The diffusion of the content of the CDP

The diffusion of the content of the CDP consists of putting at the disposal of the different actors of the Council the important actions for the development of the Council.

7.1.5.2 The development of the yearly AIP programmes of the CDP

The CDP specifies the actions to be carried out by all domains as well as the time of execution. The yearly programmes are extracted from the multi-year programme. They must indicate the activities precisely to be done, the delay of realization, the necessary means, as well as the persons responsible for each activity.

These yearly programmes are elaborated then by the local ministries subject to the adoption of the Local Council. After its adoption, the yearly investment budget of the Council is elaborated. It completes the work budget and together it constitutes the annual budget of the Council.

7.1.5.3 The installation of the micro projects

This stage permits the Council to have technical and financial files for the different scheduled projects. For the installation of the micro projects, the Mayor could contact the decentralized state services or NGO.

7.2 Indicators for monitoring and evaluation compared to AIP and sectorial policies.

7.2.1 The follow-up of the CDP plan

The follow-up assessment of the plan concerns all actors. But the central core of the device must be the local Council departments.

7.2.1.1 The objectives of the follow-up

The follow-up is a permanent function that essentially aims at providing the indicators on the progress achieved in the operation of the CDP to the local ministries taking part. Other objectives include:

- To ensure that the programmed activities normally take place according to the periods, the means and the responsibilities foreseen by the plan;
- To take corrective measures in case of noted blockage;
- To constitute a databank capable of permitting the capitalization of the process and the re-actualisation of the plan at one moment;
- To inform the population and the financial backers regularly to maintain the credibility of the elected premises and structures charged with the execution of the plan.

7.2.1.2 The Actors

All actors who intervene in the operation of the CDP are involved in different degrees in the follow-up and the assessment of the development scheme.

It is about:

- The local ministries;
- The Supervisory Authorities;
- The beneficiary population;
- The technical services;
- The traditional authorities;
- The elite;
- The NGO.

7.2.1.3 Elements to take into account during the monitoring and follow-up of the plan

The elements below are important in the follow-up of the plan by the different actors. It is about:

- Date of the visit;
- Locality visited;
- Objective of the visit;
- Activities;
- Aggregate amount foreseen by the plan;
- Level of realization;
- Recent changes in relation to the former situation;
- Difficulties met and considered solutions.

7.3 Follow up plan, tools and monitoring frequency

The assessment is a tool that permits the reflection of the local ministries in view of the improvement of the operation of the CDP. It permits the determination of the weakness and strength, the orientation of the operation of the CDP. It permits the determination of the weakness so as to strengthen, its orientations to modify the CDP in the middle of the plan. To examine the different actions of the plan, one must lean on its logical sequence, the indicators of follow-up as well as the following criteria: consistency, efficiency, effectiveness, viability...

During the period of its setting in place, it is advisable that the CDP is evaluated at least two times before its term. An assessment at mid - course and another at the completion of the plan will permit verifying if this plan succeeded as regards its concrete impact on the populations, its durability, its fairness and its contribution with the building of the capacities.

7.3.1 Plan of action for follow-up and evaluation

The Follow-up Committee shall, in consultation with the Council and PNDP, determine the number of times to hold meetings per month. During these meetings, the committee shall, amongst others things, stimulate the continuous mobilization of funds and the involvement of everybody and social groups in the community in the execution of the projects. Table 7.3 below shows the roles and responsibilities of the Follow-up Committee.

Table 7.3: Evaluation and follow-up modules

Previewed or Programmed Activities	Responsibilities	Date	Expected Results	Indicators	Observations/Justifications
Mobilisation and sensitisation in the community to raise funds for the construction of stand taps	Follow-up Committee	12/01/2012	1.000.000 FCFA collected	Number of persons sensitized Monies/Amount collected.	Account created by the community in a recognized finance institution

Source: CAMGIS field surveys February 2012

7.3.2 Plan of action of meetings

Table 7.4 below is an example of the activities to be undertaken by the community to facilitate the understanding of the follow-up and monitoring.

Table 7.4: Calendar of Meetings

Type of Meeting	Date	Programme of the Day	Activities	Expected results
Internal Sensitisation	23 May to April 2012	- Restitution of the Community Development Plan - Sensitisation Plan for the community	- Conduct a door-to-door information circulation - Note questions raised; - Take into account all points of view	Number of persons living in the community are sensitised
External Sensitisation	07 May 2012	- Sensitisation plan for the sons and daughters living outside the community	- Preparation of the sensitisation letters - Sending of sensitisation letters to all the areas concerned - Take into account all external feedback	Number of persons living outside (external) the community are sensitised

Source: CAMGIS field surveys February 2012

7.3.3 CDP monitoring activities

Table 7.5 below is an example of a CDP monitoring activities form to be use during the monitoring of projects and other CDP activities.

Table 7.5: Table of CDP monitoring activities

Actions undertaken	Period	Stakeholders	% of realisation	Amount Used	Comments

7.4 Review mechanism of the CDP and preparation of the AIP

As soon as projects are launched and execution begins, there will be close monitoring and follow up of the progress of activities within the given time frame and conditions of the contracts. There will be ongoing evaluation to see what has been done and what is left to be done. For activities which will not meet up with time frame in the AIP, they will be rescheduled as priority projects for the next

year. There will be a general evaluation of the plan to see which other projects could come up as priority projects in the second and third years of the triennial plan.

The Village follow up and Council Follow up Committees will jointly assess the work

7.5 Information plan and communication on the implementation of the CDP

Communication occupies an important place in operating the plan. A good internal and external communication strategy permits a better involvement of the actors in the execution of the plan and also to negotiate the necessary resource mobilization with other actors. A strategy of communication should be put in place by the local ministries.

The mobilization of resources is necessary for the financing of the important projects, in the process of operating the CDP. To this effect, the council must:

- Reinforce its capacity of investment, while mastering its loads of work, and while improving its level of mobilization of revenue from taxes and non-fiscal sources;
- Reinforce the involvement of the private actors (elite of council area or, economic operators, etc) for the financing of the activities of the plan through the grants, the voluntary subscriptions;
- Seize the opportunities that the state offers;
- Reinforce the involvement of communities directly benefitting from the realization of the investments and others;
- Contact decentralized cooperation. It must identify other partners of the North and the South to reinforce the impact of this decentralized cooperation;
- Put in operation a process of very active and attractive communication of the partners to be interested at the projects brought out from the plan.

The council has bill boards in all villages where activities of the CDP will be posted. Secondly, the council has partners abroad where they can publicize the plan. With other partners they will propagate the plan wide and near. They are part of UCCC where there will be publicity of the plan. The Donga Mantung Community Radio and the Savanna TV stations will be running programmes on the CDP on a weekly basis. Other radio stations in the Region and Country will also be given some programmes.

The audio-Visual and print media will not be left out.

CHAPTER EIGHT: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusion

In the process of elaborating this plan, account was taken of the strengths, weaknesses and opportunities that abound in the municipality so as to make it realistic and pertinent, with useful information that should guide the council's orientation with respect to the development of the council area. To maximize its impact and influence, there is need therefore to have a council with a dynamic team of competent persons that are capable of exploiting the inherent geographical, political, social and economic potentials of the council area and transform them into productive machinery that is at the service of the public.

The Council Development Plan CDP process for Nkambe Council 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 socio-economic situation and other development aspects of the Council area, thereby finding means and ways to improve upon 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. The outcome of the diagnosis revealed a number of setbacks to the development of the Council area. After a pairwise ranking of all the micro projects identified, it was revealed that sectors such as education, public works (roads), energy and water resources, and health were the top-most priorities of the population in the entire council area.

Considering the burning nature of the problems identified and the position and responsibility to be shouldered by the Council within the framework of the current decentralisation process, 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 the property of the council and needs to be implemented with stringent measures. The hope is that all living forces in the Council area would be able to contribute (financially, materially etc.) for its achievement.

8.2 Recommendations

However, in order to overcome the identified setbacks we recommend that the following actions be undertaken:

- 1) A stakeholder like the PNDP has already pledged some financial resources for the implementation of some actions in the plan. It is recommended that the council should engage in continuous resource mobilisation strategies to take this plan from paper to concrete realisations for the benefit of the population. The council should therefore do a lot of lobbying and fund raising in order to realise the plan.
- 2) Build the capacity of various follow-up committees charged with the implementation of this CDP at all levels (council and villages/communities),

- 3) Build the capacity of committee members or councillors in charge of the implementation and management of those committees: example: road management committees, water management committees, hygiene and sanitation,
- 4) Strengthen the mobilisation and fund raising strategy of the council
- 5) Build the capacity of personnel in various components and departments of the council and, why not, increase the staff strength with more qualified staff,
- 6) Build the capacity of the council executive in the proper management of the affairs of the council; Flexibility, Transparency and accountability should be ensured.

ANNEXES

- Annex 1: Council Institutional Diagnosis**
- Annex 2: Urban Space Diagnosis**
- Annex 3: Baseline Data Report**
- Annex 4: Project Forms**
- Annex 5: Consolidation of Diagnosis**
- Annex 6: Sheet of needs per village**
- Annex 7: Analysis of Problems per village**
- Annex 8: Programme of Work**
- Annex 9: Municipal order creating the CDP's Steering Committee**
- Annex 10: LSO Team**
- Annex 11: Attendance Sheet-Launching Workshop of the CDP**
- Annex 12: Attendance Sheet-Validation Workshop (COMES) of the CDP**