

**REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN**  
**PAIX- TRAVAIL- PATRIE**

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MINISTERE DE L'ADMINISTRATION TERRITORIALE  
ET DECENTRALISATION

-----  
REGION DU NORD OUEST

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DEPARTEMENT DE BOYO

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COMMUNE DE FUNDONG  
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**REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON**  
**PEACE- WORK-FAHERLAND**

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MINISTRY OF TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION  
AND DECENTRALISATION

-----  
NORTH WEST REGION

-----  
BOYO DIVISION

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FUNDONG COUNCIL  
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## **FUNDONG COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN**



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



**February, 2012**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### ***Background***

In a bid to foster decentralized participatory development, the Government of Cameroon (GoC) in collaboration with the World Bank and other bilateral organisations put in place a *National Community Driven Development Programme (PNDP)* in 2005. The design of this programme is in line with the Growth and Employment Strategy (GESP) and Vision 2035 geared toward improving the socio-economic conditions of the population, especially those in the rural areas by reducing poverty and enhancing opportunities for growth and employment. In its second phase (2010 - 2013), PNDP is providing a funding mechanism adopted to strengthen the capacities of councils in local development. It is against this backdrop that Fundong Council in Boyo division, North West region, being one of the beneficiaries of 2010 councils to be supported by PNDP outsourced the technical services of Pan African Institute for Development – West Africa (PAID-WA) as a local support organisation (LSO) to elaborate its development plan (CDP)

The goal of the CDP is to strengthen Fundong council to be able to cope with, and also take advantage of the ongoing decentralization process in the country. In order to achieve this goal, a participatory approach was used in the elaboration of Fundong CDP, involving technical services, traditional authorities, local population, civil society, and elite. The main stages involved in this new development dispensation are preparation, diagnosis, strategic planning, resource mobilization, programming, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

Based on the diagnoses results, micro-projects were identified, prioritised and programmed, especially for the key sectors. While logical frameworks cover long-term plans, triennial and annual investment plans are designed to address medium and short-term development interventions. The annual investment plans cover 10 sectors including council institutional strengthening. These micro-projects cost **851,996,543FCFA**. The actual implementation of micro-projects invariably depends on availability of funds. Hence, more interventions can be tackled, should additional resources be mobilized.

For sustainability purposes, issues of socio-environmental impact have been identified in order to mitigate negative effects and foster positive ones. In the same vein, an M&E framework has been put in place to ensure the smooth implementation of these micro-projects as well as update the CDP as a whole, on yearly basis. The end result, as mentioned in the vision of this plan is long-term improvement of living conditions of the rural population, which hinges on results-based management of the CDP, community commitment and involvement, stability of development financing and a vibrant and proactive management of Fundong Council.

## List of abbreviations

AES-SONEL:	National Electricity Corporation
AIDS :	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CDO:	Council Development Officer
CFO:	Council Finance Officer
CID:	Council Institutional Diagnosis
CIG:	Common Initiative Group
CFMI:	Community Forest Management Institution
CRTV:	Cameroon Radio Television
FEICOM:	<i>Fonds Spéciale d'Équipement et d'Intervention Intercommunale</i>
GEF:	Global Environmental Facility
GESP:	Growth and Employment Strategy Paper
GoC:	Government of Cameroon
GPS:	Global Positioning System
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
ICT:	Information Communication & Technology
IHC:	Integrated Health Center
LED:	Local Economic Development
LSO:	Local Support Organisation
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
M.O.V :	Means of Verification
MINADER:	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINAS:	Ministry of Social Affairs
MINEPIA:	Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
MINESUP:	Ministry of Higher Education
MINFOF:	Ministry of Environment and Nature
MINPOSTEL:	Ministry of Post and Telecommunication
MINPROF:	Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family

MINSANTE:	Ministry of Public Health
MINTOUR:	Ministry of Tourism
MOU :	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organisation
NTFPs:	Non Timber Forest Products
O.V.I :	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
OVC:	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAID-WA:	Pan African Institute For Development –West Africa
PARM:	Participatory Analysis Rapid Methods
PNDP:	<i>Programme Nationale De Developpement Participative</i>
SSI:	Semi-Structures Interview
VDC:	Village Development Committee
WWF:	World Wildlife Fund

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# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Context and justification

The Government of Cameroon (GoC) in collaboration with the World Bank and other bilateral partners has put in place a decentralized financing mechanism to ensure participatory community development in rural areas. To this end, the National Community Driven Development Programme (PNDP) was created in 2005. PNDP design is in line with Vision 2035 and the Growth and Employment Strategy (GESP) geared toward improving the socio-economic conditions of the population, especially those in the rural areas by reducing poverty and enhancing opportunities for growth and employment. In its second phase (2010 - 2013), PNDP main objective is to improve on the delivery of basic social services in targeted councils, and extend the ongoing process of decentralization to new regions. By so doing, PNDP specifically, is supporting local development through the improvement of local socio-economic conditions of people within the council area; increase the productivity of basic natural resources and increase incomes of the population in supported council area. Another important component of PNDP is the support to council within the framework of decentralization. Key activities under the decentralization domain is the strengthening of council institutional capacity; provision of assistance for capacity building for councilors and other stakeholders (service providers, sector ministries, technical service providers); facilitate the development of communication activities to publicize and disseminate project implementation tools and local development potential and practices. Achieving this requires a coordinated development tool such as a council development plan (CDP).

Consequently, Fundong council being one of the beneficiary councils of PNDP II in the North West region signed a contract with Pan African Institute for Development – West Africa (PAID-WA) for the formulation of its development plan. This report called “council Development Plan” (CDP) is the outcome of this contract.

## **1.2 CDP objectives**

The Council development plan (CDP) is a document that provides a clear picture of the council area through various diagnoses conducted which should serve as working and lobbying tool for municipal authorities for mobilisation of resources, potentials and capacities. It therefore presents the desired goal, objectives, actions and the activities that the council wants to realize within a stated period. Specifically, the CDP seeks to:

- Conduct council institutional, urban and village diagnosis;
- Identify priority micro projects by sector;
- Prepare annual and triennial investment plans;
- Prepare a socio-environmental impact assessment plan; and
- Create a monitoring and evaluation committee and provide a work plan for its functioning.

## **1.3 Presentation of the report**

The CDP is structured as follows: chapter one covers general introduction. Here, the CDP is contextualized and its objectives presented. Chapter two describes the CDP process by stating procedures, techniques and tools used. The techniques and tools reflect the various stages of the CDP process—preparation, diagnoses, strategic planning, resource mobilization, programming, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Chapter three presents essential information about the council area. This information ranges from its historical profile to natural resources, human activities, and social and economic activities. Chapter four covers diagnostic results such as problems, potentials and solutions identification by sector for all the villages of the municipality. Chapter five focuses on strategic planning. First the vision and strategic objectives are presented according to the aspirations of the council stakeholders and then the logical frameworks including council institutional diagnosis, marginalized people, and land use management plan. Chapter six presents operational plan of the CDP. First, the CDP budget for the first year is presented. Based on the available budget, an annual investment plan is presented followed by triennial investment plan. Another important part of this chapter is the socio-environmental impact assessment. The chapter ends with a contract award plan. Chapter seven covers a monitoring and evaluation plan, including information and communication plan. Chapter eight provides a vivid conclusion of the CDP process with some key recommendations.

# CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY

## 2.1 Preparation of the process

Preparation for the elaboration of the CDP takes place at the level of the LSO (internal) and also at the council level.

### Internal preparation

After the training of two PAID-WA's staff in a training of trainers workshop organized by PNDP, a restitution workshop was conducted at PAID-WA. The workshop enabled those who received first-hand information from PNDP to share their knowledge with other team members. The practical part of the restitution was organized later with emphasis on hand-on-tools. This took place in the field where trainees had the opportunity to test the knowledge and skills practically.

Also as part of preparation, PAID-WA team got in touch with council officials and other stakeholders. The key persons contacted were the Mayor, Steering Committee Chairperson, MINEPAT divisional delegate and PNDP staff. These contacts facilitated the getting started process where important information about the field and the CDP process was acquired, as necessary.

### Information and sensitisation of administrative officials

The Senior Divisional Officer (SDO) for Boyo division, the Divisional Officer, and other local officials, especially in and around Fundong town were informed and sensitized on their role in the CDP process. The SDO for Boyo, who is the supervisory authority of Fundong council, was fortunately already aware of the CDP process given his previous experience in the same exercise for Belo council.

### Information and sensitization of other stakeholders

Apart from administrative officials, the involvement of technical services commonly called sectoral ministries, civil society organisations, traditional authorities, members of elite, business actors, among others are crucial for local development planning. These categories of stakeholders were targeted on face-to-face basis where possible and also

via mass media. However, the beneficiary populations were not properly covered during this phase.

*Putting in place of an institutional and operational arrangement*

A municipal order creating a steering committee was established prior to the arrival of PAID-WA's team. The committee is chaired By Mr Ngoa Lawrence and the sectary is the council development officer. The other 10 members of this committee represent the four zones that make up Fundong municipality.

*Launching workshop*

The CDP launching workshop took place on July 18, 2011. The workshop was presided by the SDO for Boyo. The main aim of the Workshop was to sensitise stakeholders on the CDP process. The proceedings of the workshop were as follows: the Mayor of Fundong first welcomed participants and promised his commitment towards the realization of the document. At the same time, the local support team (LSO) was introduced. The LSO team leader took the floor and introduced his team members before proceeding to a CDP debriefing. A question-and-answer session followed during which clarifications on the process were made. A keynote address of PNDP regional coordinator also cleared all doubts. Finally, the steering committee was installed by the SDO and thereafter declared the CDP process launched. He in his launching statement urged the sector heads to collaborate with the council and the LSO as a prerequisite for a good job.

## 2.2 Collection and analysis

The Participatory Analysis Rapid Methods of Planning (PARM) methodology was used by PAID-WA in this process. Data collection techniques and tools varied according to various stages of the CDP process. First, baseline data were collected using structured questionnaires. The target institutions for baseline data were divisional delegations and other offices found in Fundong. Of the 28 sectors involved in the CDP process, 19 of them are found in Fundong. Even though information was not readily available, the LSO was able to get secondary data from some of the divisional delegations. In most cases, the secondary data were not ready for use as it lacked detail analysis. Nevertheless, data collected provided a clue on the baseline situation by sector.

For council institutional diagnosis (CID), information on human, assets, materials and relationships was gathered using interview techniques. A documentary review also provided a useful opportunity for understanding the situation of the council. CID data were both quantitative and qualitative.

Concerning urban space diagnosis (USD), information came from interviews and mapping. Information on problems per sector and socio-economic groups, for instance, was acquired through interviews.

For village diagnosis, focus group discussions and public dialogues were largely used for problem identification, ranking and prioritisation. Geo-reference data came from mapping exercise. Some of the tools used were as follows:

- Village map not drawn to scale by the participants during participatory diagnosis at a village general assembly. It presents the most important institutions, infrastructures, land use and resources of the community, from where some constraints and potentials of the village can be identified.
- Transect walk along a defined path in the village. It presents a cross section view of all what is observed along the path such as; settlement type, forest, stones, sand etc.
- Venn diagram which is a set of circles that presents the relationship between institutions in the community.
- Semi structured interview (SSI), a set of guided questions designed to facilitate the collection of information in a structural manner. It presents a short list of questions set

out in a chronological order to collect information on very specific issues in an objective manner.

- Problem tree which is a method of analysing problems to establish the deep rooted causes and effects. It presents the core problem to be addressed at the centre with the root causes below and effects above.

### **2.3 Consolidation of diagnosis data & mapping**

Data processing was aided by a set of pre-prepared templates covering key sectors including water & energy, health, basic and secondary education, public works and commerce and culture. Qualitative data were processed manually in order to generate information for descriptive statistics.

#### Mapping

Mapping was used during urban space and village diagnosis. These maps included participatory maps for social amenities, land use, and settlement. Using GPS, geo-reference waypoints were collected for all the social amenities and localization of villages. Sectoral maps were later produced using software. The sectors concerned are education, health, cultural facilities, water and energy, commerce and public works.

### **2.4 Planning, resource mobilisation and programming workshop**

#### Participants

Participants for this workshop were drawn from diverse backgrounds—CDP steering committee members; council executives; council staff; particularly those at the helm of affairs like the Secretary General, Municipal Treasurer, council development officer, and council finance officer; and members of civil society. Technical services represented another category of participants, especially those already decentralized. MINEPAT representative too, was one of the key actors during the workshop, given the critical role this sector plays on planning and programming. In the same vein, PNDP representatives made useful contributions ensuring that CDP format is respected.

#### Deliberations

Participatory methods were used for the workshop. These techniques were based on adult-experiential-learning techniques. Among the techniques used were group work,

plenary sessions, question-and-answer, brief presentations, experience sharing and brainstorming.

### Action plans

The logframes developed earlier on were presented to participants in plenary. The logframes were later on validated after inputs and clarification were made on case-by-case basis. On the basis of these sectoral logframes, priority needs and focusing on key sectors only, annual investment plans were developed. The annual plans were accompanied by contract award plan as well. On the basis of AIP, triennial action plans were also drawn for some of the sectors.

## **2.5 Monitoring and evaluation mechanism**

Monitoring and evaluation framework focusing on who, what, how, why and when checklist was adopted to be used during implementation of the CDP, especially the 3-year and annual plans. An M&E team comprising council technical staff, CDP steering committee members and select technical services is responsible for the effective implementation of the CDP. Monthly, quarterly and annual reports will be produced on the basis of the projects being implemented. The M&E committee is headed by the Mayor and guided by a municipal order.

## **CHAPTER THREE: SUMMARY PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL**

### **3.1 Description of the council**

Fundong Council is found in Fundong sub division in Boyo Division of the North West region. It is located within the grassland savannah area of the mountainous western highland region of Cameroon. It is situated about 68km from Bamenda. Fundong sub Division is found between latitude 6°4' and 6°20' north and between longitude 10°11' and 10°30' East. It is surrounded by Wum sub divisions to the west and to the east by Noni sub divisions while to the north it is bounded by Fungom sub division and to the south by Njinikum sub division. The entire sub division covers a land surface area of about 519 square kilometres with 34 villages and numerous quarters.

### **3.2 Council biophysical environment**

#### *Climate*

Fundong municipality is generally cold, windy and wet. Sometimes it is warm, dry and sunny during spells. Temperature ranges from 15°C to 38° C with average temperature of 24.5 to 29.7°C. Average annual rainfall stands at 2400mm per annum and humidity of 82% with two seasons. The rainy season begins from mid march to mid October and a dry season that extends from mid October to mid march.

#### *Relief*

The Fundong Municipality is found in the mountainous stretch of the western highlands characterized by agro-ecological zone of Cameroon. The topography ranges between 40-70% slopes; with undulating hills and deep valleys. There is also the existence of warm tropical swamp.

### Soils

The soils are dominantly volcanic with laterites, sands and loams in depressions. In most low lying areas, soils are thick, humus and rich e.g. sedimentary warm humus rich/fertile soils. Generally, the dominant soil types within Fundong Municipality are lateritic and ferralitic soils.

### Hydrology

The major rivers found within the Fundong Municipality are Nkoini which also serves as the natural boundary between Fundong and Njinikom sub divisions; the Jviaffief, which flows from Ijim forest crossing through Fundong Town and down to Menchum in the west; Jvia Ngwa which runs from Ijim via Muteff, Abuh, Ngwa and Meli and it also separates the Fundong Municipality and ZOA Council; Jvia Ngunabum which flows from Ijim passing through Ilung and Ngunabum and joins River Kimbi. Other streams of significant value are Jvia Ibolem, Jvia Mboh which both flow from Ijim Forest and into Jvia Ngwa. Also found are prominent springs and waterfalls like “Tchimni” in Fundong Centre and the Laikom, Akeh and Ajung waterfalls.

### Flora

Fundong council area is generally described as tropical grasslands or humid savannah with dominant forest woodland and re-growth savannah with grass and shrubs. There is also a gallery forest found in Mbam and a re-growth savannah found around the neighbouring Mentang village. The dominant forest and domesticated trees are shown in the table below:

**Table 1: Domesticated trees, major cash/food crops and grass/herbs**

<b><i>Tree category</i></b>	<b><i>Tree type</i></b>
Timber and hedge trees	Eucalyptus, cypress, Albexia and gomiferia
Fruit trees	Mangoes, Pear, kolanuts guavas, plum, pawpaw
Cash/food crops	Arabica, coffee, kolanuts, plantains, bananas, cowpeas, irish and sweet potatoes, beans, groundnuts, cocoyams/colocacia, garden eggs, cassava, vegetables, sugar cane,soya beans,

Grass/herbs	Elephant grass, hyperrharnia, Guatemala, African iodiodimos ear, black jack, stylosanthes, sporobolisis, albisia gumifera, spear grass, braken fern, mosses, lichens, twigs and epiphytic undergrowth.
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### Fauna

Fundong has a variety of wildlife and domesticated animal species. Domesticated animal species include: cattle, goats/sheep, pigs, poultry (local and improved breeds) some wild hunted birds and animals like the Banded wattled-eye, bannaerman’s Turaco, Grey headed sparrow, swallow, hawk and weaver birds, duiker, antelope, deer, porcupine and a few primates.

These animals considered as a patrimony of Fundong is being threatened by the rapid increase in population and environmental degradation.

### Protected Areas

Protected areas are not common within the Fundong municipality. Some of the available protected areas are in Ijim forest reserve covering villages like Yivi, Mboh, Aduk, Muteff ,Abuh, Ilung, Bolem, Akeh and Laikom. Another major forest reserve includes the Kom-Bum reserve found in Mbengkas. Sacred forests found within the municipality are found in Mboh, Ilung, Mbengkas, and Baiso. Protected shrines and sacred sites can be found all over the municipality such as the ‘tung’ river in Meli and the Mbam shrine.

## **3.3 History and people of the council**

### Population

According to the results of the 2005 population census, the total population of Fundong council area was estimated at 45831 inhabitants (20531 males and 25300 females) covering a surface area of 519 sq km previous projections indicate the population density at 72 to 79/km<sup>2</sup>. After participatory village diagnosis (using primary data only) the total approximated population stands at 124841 inhabitants.

**Table 2: *Approximated sex and age distribution of the population of villages within the Fundong Municipality***

<b>Village</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>0-5</b>	<b>6-15</b>	<b>16-59</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Aboh	652	870	250	350	750	150	1522
Abuh	1412	3600	400	1400	3000	212	5012
Achain	500	700	216	315	633	36	1200
Aduk	875	1327	125	200	2000	159	2484
Ajung/mual	1165	1358	265	380	1397	297	2500
Akeh	4000	6500	1500	4500	3700	800	10500
Alim	875	1125	54	840	1068	38	2000
Ameng	370	500	90	200	500	80	870
Anyim	270	530	180	228	305	87	800
Atoini	1000	2000	600	1200	1104	96	3000
Baiso	300	550	110	200	400	90	850
Bolem	1000	1648	500	300	1798	50	2648
Boyui	2313	3000	900	1010	3000	403	5313
FuJvia	916	1834	400	650	1300	100	2750
Fundong village	2400	3600	1000	1500	3000	500	6000
Ilung	1200	1800	250	450	2000	300	3000
Isaibi	320	405	100	301	350	22	875
Laikom	2025	3000	525	1800	2500	200	5025
Mbam	5760	6240	1800	3600	6000	600	12000
Mbengkas	2575	3026	1008	1700	2800	92	5600
Mbissi	1500	3000	200	500	3000	800	4500
Mboh	600	900	150	850	460	40	1500

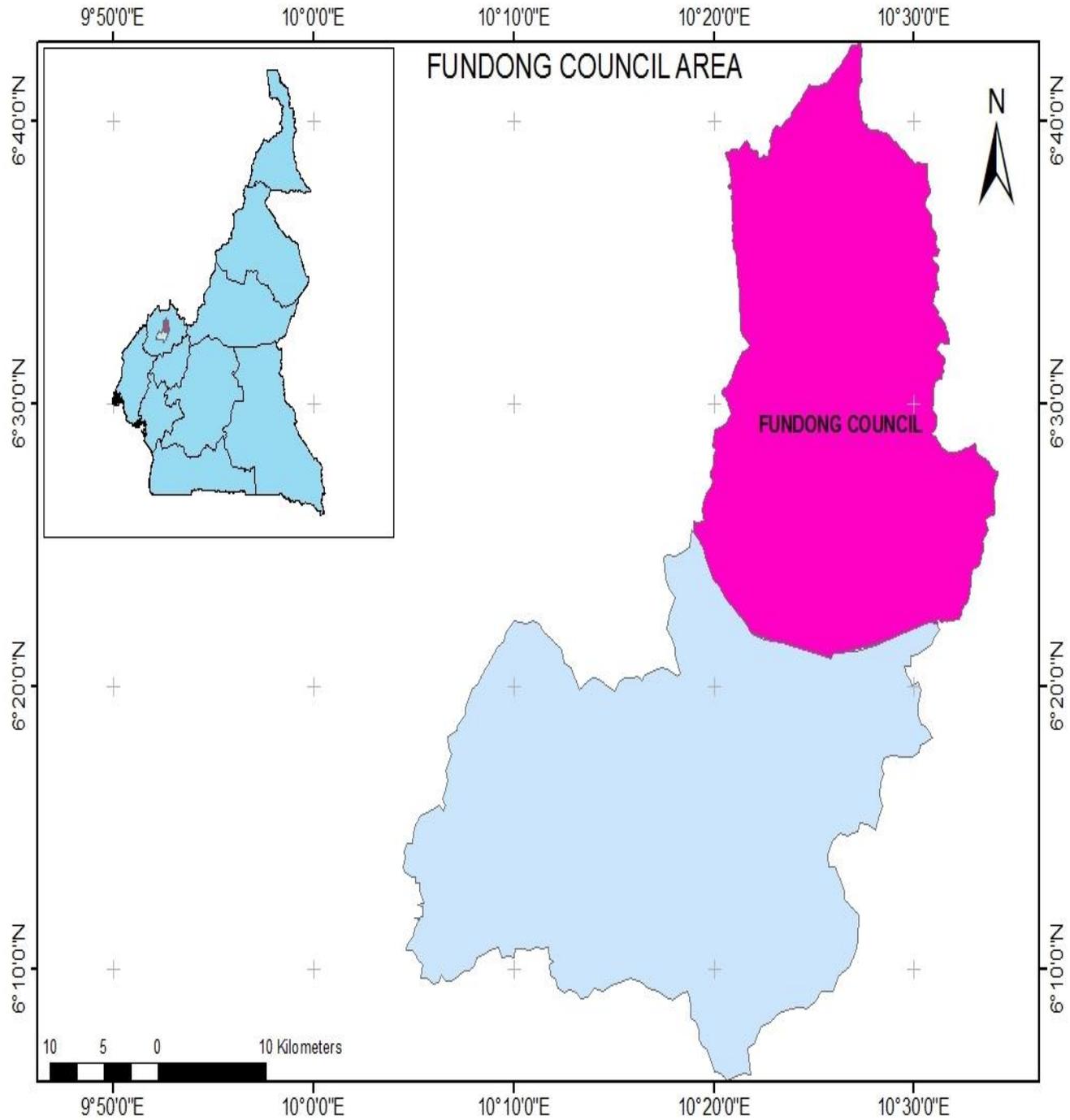
Mbongkisu	750	1500	300	500	1000	450	2250
Meli	2250	6750	4000	3000	5000	1000	9000
Mentang	2000	2600	400	1000	2900	300	4600
Mughom	450	350	144	380	330	90	800
Muteff	900	2100	700	750	1450	100	3000
Ngwa	7000	8907	3648	4974	6000	1285	15907
Ngwainkuma	2000	4000	800	2800	2100	300	6000
Nkom-nkom	85	250	100	400	80	20	835
Yviwi	1000	1500	200	610	1600	90	2500
<b>Grand Total</b>							<b>124841</b>

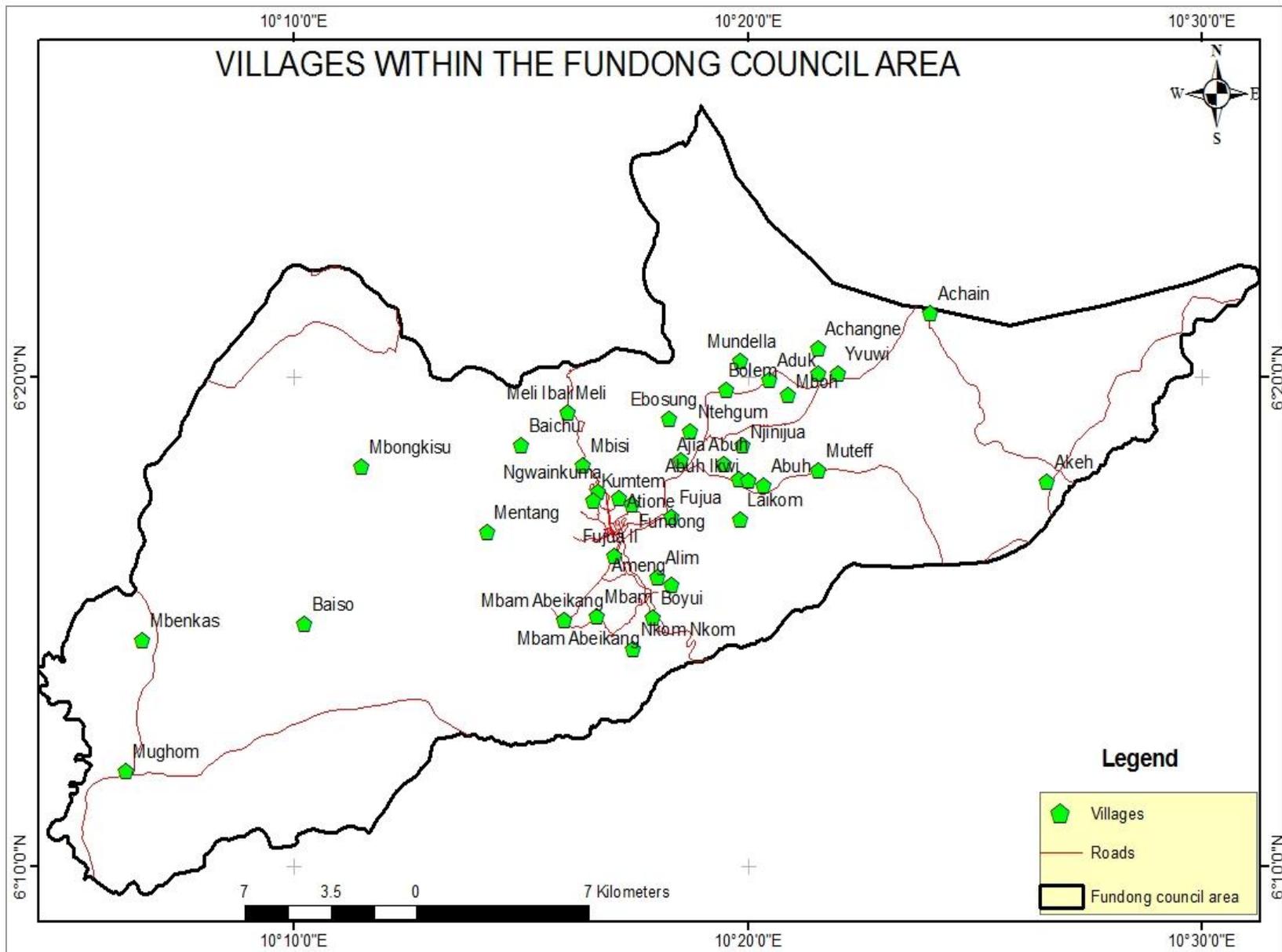
*Source: Primary data collected during village diagnosis*

#### *History of Fundong Council*

The Fundong Rural Council was created by the presidential decree no 77-203 of 29<sup>th</sup> June 1977 following the organisation of councils as laid down in law no 74-23 of 5<sup>th</sup> December 1974. Being in Menchum Division, Fundong Rural council had its administrative center at Fundong. Between 1977 and 1996, Kom-Bum was made up of Belo, Njinikom, Bum and Fundong as one council until these other councils effectively became autonomous councils following the decentralisation of councils in Boyo Division.

**Figure 1: Council location map**





### Ethnic groups

There are 9 ethnic groups within the Fundong municipality namely Kom, Hausa, Mbororo, Fulani, Bansa, Bayangi, Bali, Ngie and Bum. Amongst these ethnic groups, the Kom people constitute the highest number. The Muslim community made up of mostly cattle rearers settled within the municipality because of the availability of grazing land. The other ethnic groups have migrated to Fundong for social and economic reasons.

### Religion

The main religious institutions in the Fundong are: Catholics, Baptists, the Presbyterians, and Muslims. There is a minority of Pentecostals.

### Economic activities

**Agriculture:** Farming is practiced both in the rural and urban space of the municipality. Majority of the farmers still carry out subsistence agriculture with poor farming techniques like the slash and burn and shifting cultivation. These are commonly practiced on small farm sizes of about 6 hectares of land. The agro-ecological zones of the municipality include high altitude areas of the plateau. The varied agro-ecologies correspond to a variety of crops grown within the sub division. Table10 below highlights the major crops cultivated and the estimated production data and also some initiatives to promote agriculture within the municipality.

**Commerce:** Trading is among the most important economic activity that occupies a significant proportion of the population. The Fundong urban centre is the focal point for business in the municipality and business activities normally reach peak levels on Fundong market day. Other important local markets within the municipality operating from daily to weekly basis are Alim and Abuh respectively. A market was also opened at Mbam which is not functional. The cattle and goat markets at juaffef are also points of business attractions. However, the various markets need infrastructure and organization for better services to the population.

### 3.4 Basic socio-economic infrastructures

**Table 3: Basic socio-economic infrastructures**

No.	Name Service Organisation	Type of Service	Place
1	Fundong Cooperative Credit Union (Affiliated to CamCULL)	Loans and savings, money transfers payment of salaries	Fundong Town
2	EXPRESS UNION	Money transfer	Fundong Town
3	MC2 (The Communities BARN)	Loans and savings Money transfer	Fundong Town
4	ZENITHE INSURANCE COMPANY	Insurance services	Fundong Town
5	BOYO MODERN PRESSING	Laundry	Fundong Town
6	MTN Post	Communication	Fundong Town
7	BRASSERIES DEPOT	Distribution of drinks	Fundong Town
8	GUINNESS DEPOT	Distribution of drinks	Fundong Town

### 3.5 Main potential and resources of the municipality

**Table 4: Main potential and resources of the municipality**

Socio-economic variable/asset	Potential	Constraints
Demography	The youths form the greatest proportion of the population	Declining population growth rate
Sociology	-Social cohesion amongst inhabitants  -hospitable nature of the inhabitants	Farmer grazer conflict
Religion	-diversified	The influence of dogma
Vulnerable population	-Have registered associations and	- stigmatization: They are socially

Socio-economic variable/asset	Potential	Constraints
	come from most villages -have the same ethnic group or tribe	unacceptable and undesirable
Housing system	-Readily available local materials -Available land	Un planned house construction patterns both in urban space and villages
Local development actors	-Diverse local development actors - numerous community based organizations	-Lack adequate funds
Agriculture	Varied crop production patterns	-Soil erosion -Farmer grazer conflicts
Sylviculture	Agro-forestry promotion organizations	-Permanent framing systems not well practiced
Animal husbandry	Different types of animal species- small and large ruminants	-climate change effect -Hilly terrain and insufficient grazing land
Hunting	Diversified fauna species	Unsustainable poaching
Forest exploitation	Diversified forest resources; eucalyptus trees and NTFPs	Unsustainable harvesting
Illegal collection of forest products	Council forest and Private fuel forest	Over exploitation of indigenous tree species
Craftsmanship	-Available local materials like the palm, plantain leaves, and eucalyptus -Diversified handicraft skills	-Insufficient market opportunities
Commerce	Inter village markets/ collection points	-High cost of transportation -Poor farm to market roads
Industry	Available land	-High taxes -Climate conditions
Services (Bank, transport)	Diverse cooperative micro finance	-Limited service deliveries and

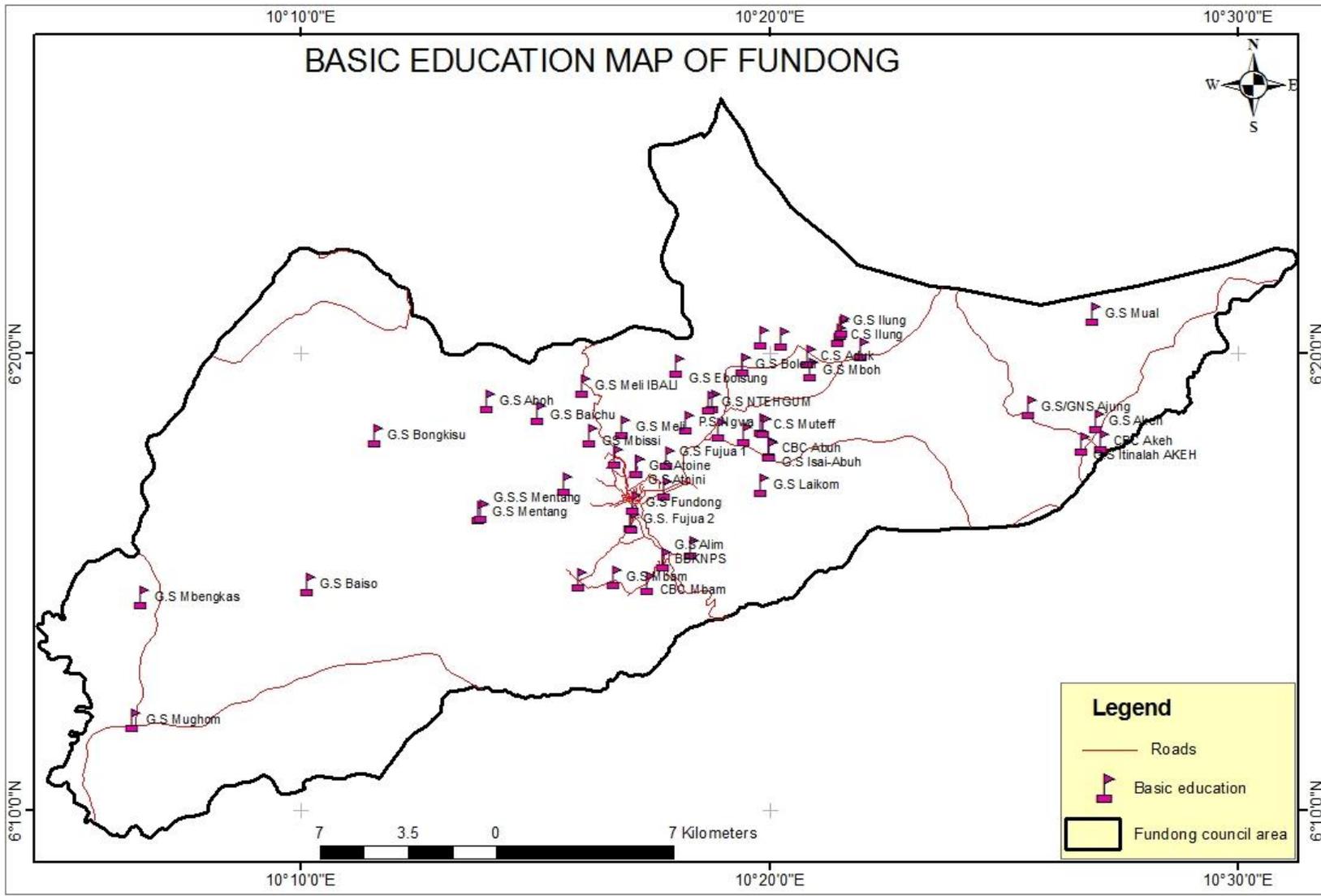
Socio-economic variable/asset	Potential	Constraints
	services and transport services available	outreach - Insufficient classical banking institution
Other economic activities	Economic operators in Insurance, telecommunication, available,	-Insufficient advertising and promotion of business ventures in the municipality.  -Inadequate coverage of water and electricity in villages  -Few hotels and restaurants of modern standard

### 3.6 Coverage of infrastructure and social services by sector

#### 3.6.1 Basic education

Basic education in Fundong municipality has witnessed tremendous improvement in terms of enrollment, performance and completion rate. Access to basic education has significantly improved. However, there are a number of problems affecting the gains made in this sector notably inadequacies in infrastructures. All the schools in the municipality are lagging behind in terms of standards set by the government in terms of pupil-teacher ratio and number of pupils per class. Other amenities such as water points, latrines and trash cans are absent in most schools.

Of the 70 schools in Fundong council area, 54 of them are public schools and 14 are private. Out of the 226 classrooms, 154 of them need to be rehabilitated. There are 4860 desks, only 19 latrines and 25 water points in these schools.



### 3.6.2 Secondary education

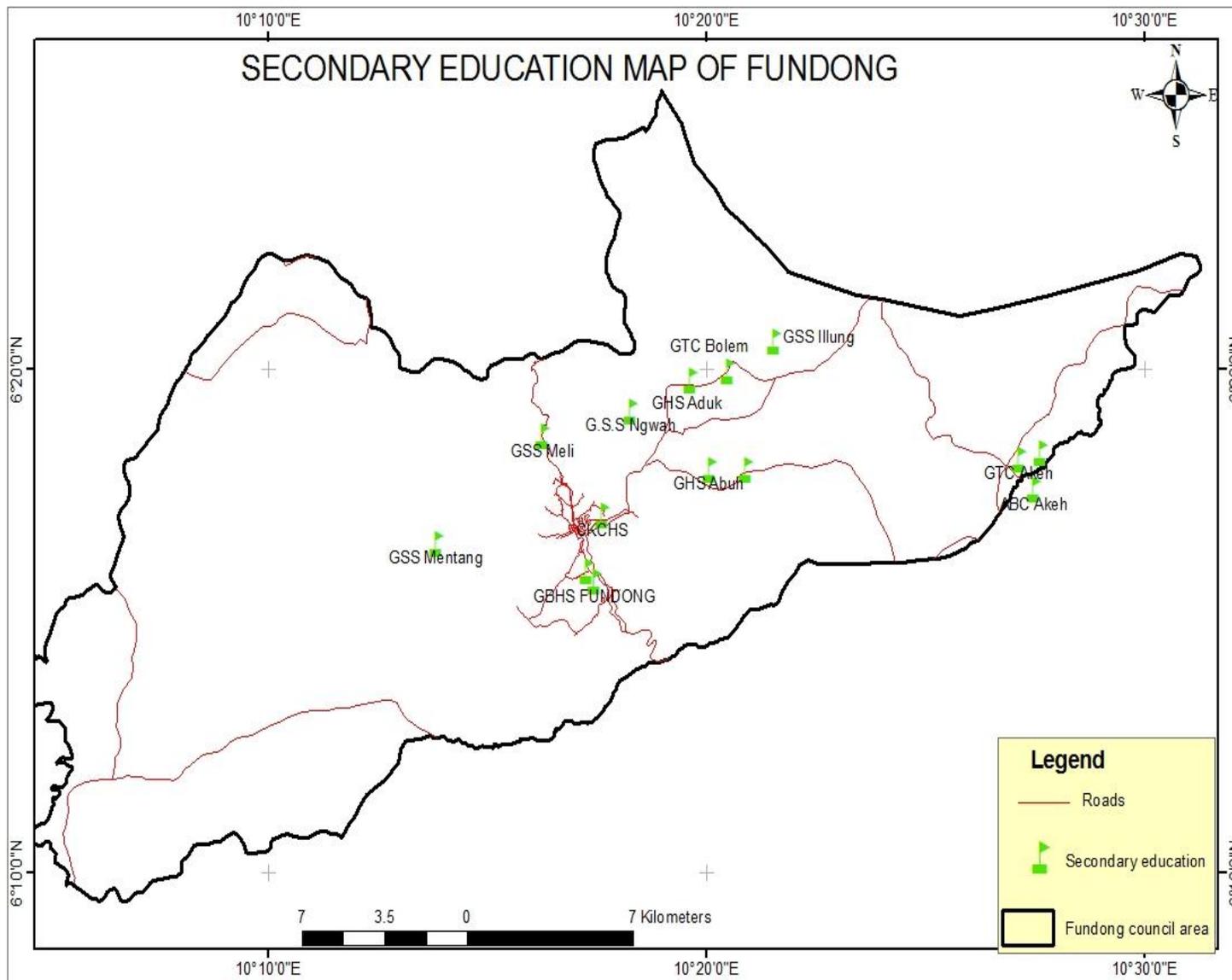
Just like basic education, access to secondary education is improving in this municipality. In the past ten years, the number of secondary schools has changed from one to 16, of which 14 of them are public and 2 private schools. These schools have a total of 173, 116 classrooms (38 of them need rehabilitation), 2499 desks, 6 latrines, 2 water points and 20 trash cans. Nevertheless, infrastructure development is crucial as all the 16 schools have fallen short of the standards set by the government.

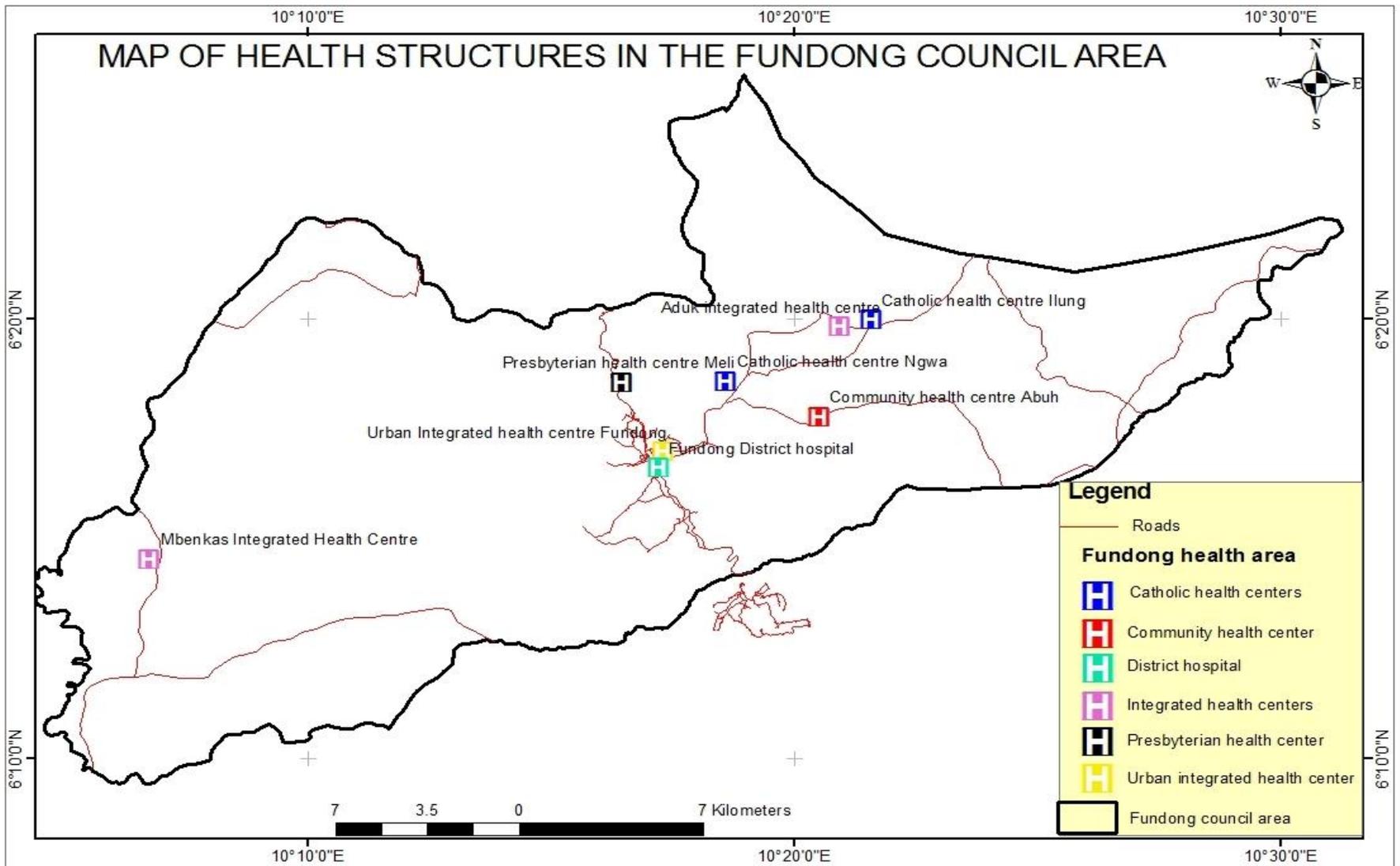
### 3.6.3 Public health

The Fundong health district in recent years has been challenged by the increasing demand for services to address health problems like HIV and AIDS and other communicable diseases, malaria, filarial, typhoid, among other common diseases in and around Fundong. The entire health district is served by 2 medical doctors and 9 registered nurses. This statistics present a gloomy situation relative to WHO patient-doctor ratio. The 11 health centers in this council area are far from the expected requirements for minimum health service delivery system. For instance, there are only 7 fridges, 7 laboratories, 147 beds, 8 latrines, and 8 pharmacies in the entire municipality.

### 3.6.4 Commerce

The private sector is very promising in Fundong municipality with diverse business ventures. Entrepreneurs range from petty traders to whole sellers of general merchandise or provision stores. Although coffee has long been the only cash crop in Fundong council area, difficult economic situation of the early 1990s caused inhabitants of this municipality to shift to alternative livelihoods. A prominent livelihood emerging in recent years is commercialization of food crops. Women are the main actors of the local economy. The main challenge, however, is that infrastructure development does not meet the current economic trends. Funding council has just one functional weekly market, though it opens daily. Bad roads limit movement of goods and people to attend this market. Consequently, head-load is a common phenomenon, with women and children as the main victims.





### 3.6.5 Energy

Access to energy in the municipality is limited. Inhabitants of this council area, especially in villages depend on thermal energy from privately owned generators. Due to high cost of fuel, people use kerosene and torch light at home. Only 3 out of 35 villages of the municipality have access to hydro electricity (AES Sonel). They are Fundong center, Alim and Mbam. However, not everyone in these villages have subscribed to AES Sonel. In response to this problem, 7 villages of the urban space will soon be connected to AES Sonel, while studies for electricity project for Ibam are pending.

### 3.6.6 Public works (Roads)

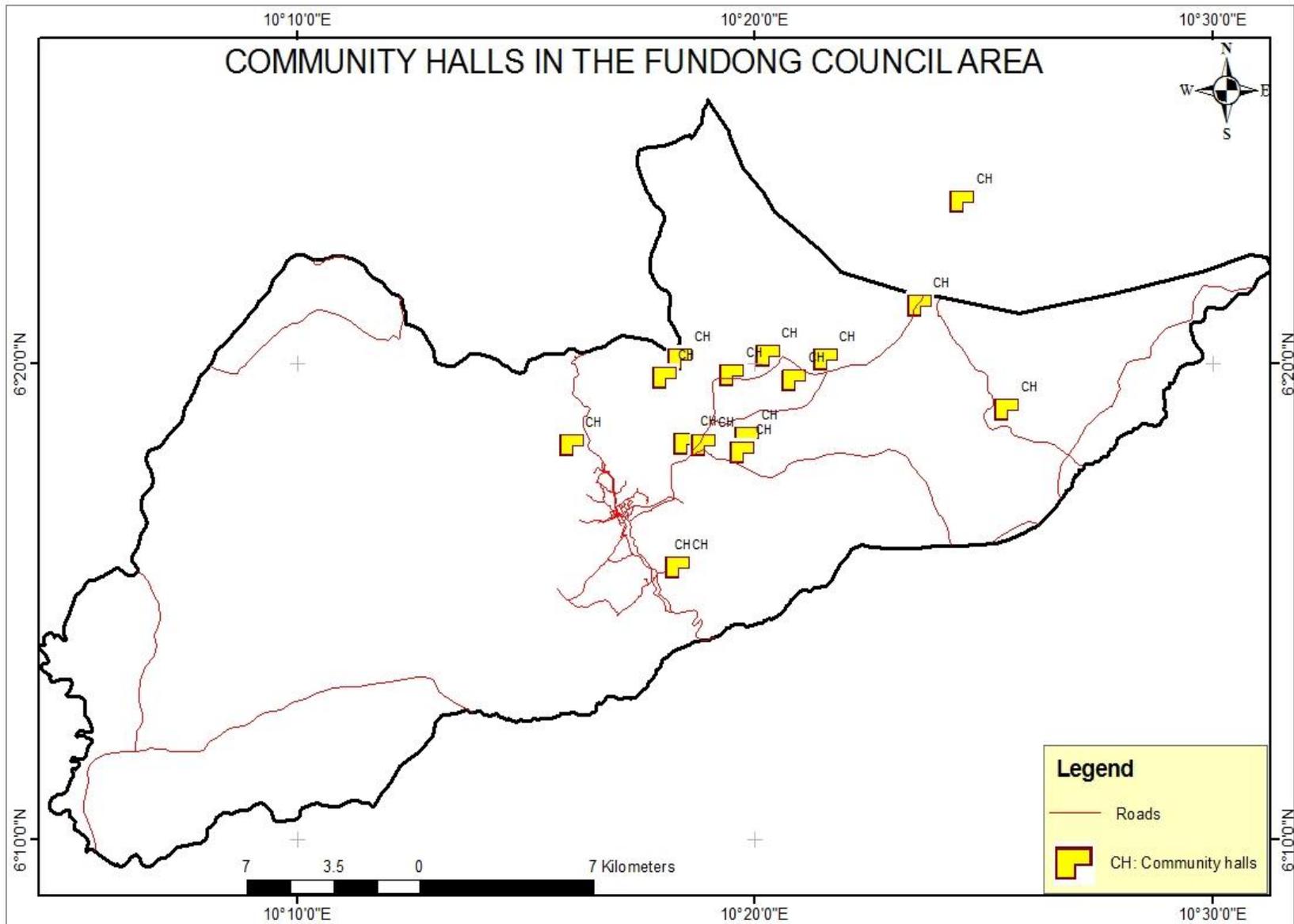
Most road networks in the municipality are not accessible in the rainy seasons. Only one road network linking Boyui, Alim and Fundong is tarred. The rest are earth roads, which are temporary accessible. Of the 154.712 km, less than 5 per cent of road networks in the municipality are permanently passable. Some of the road networks lack culverts and bridges.

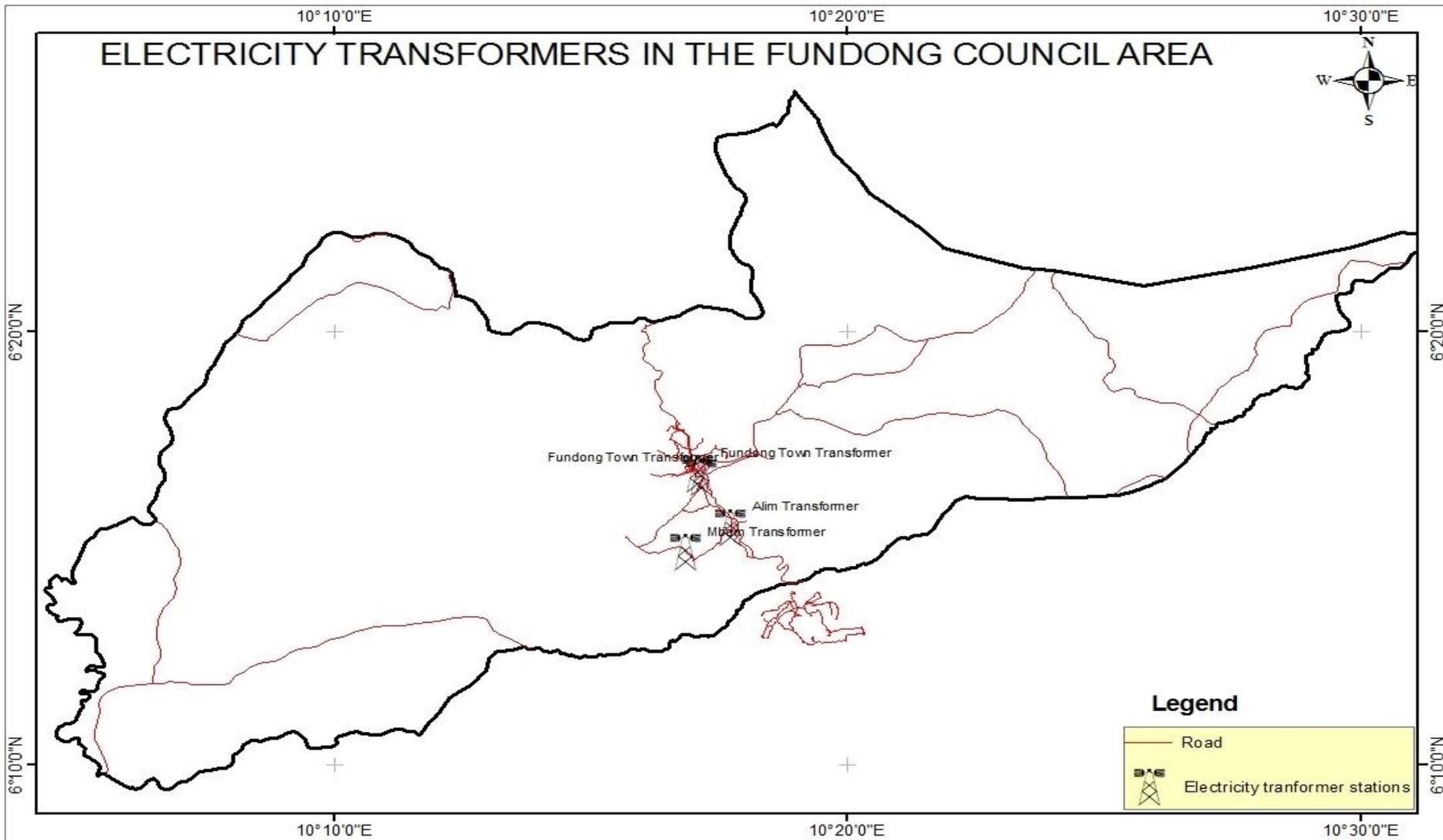
### 3.6.7 Culture

Community halls are social and cultural infrastructure found in most villages. Only 17 out of the 35 villages have community halls, even though these halls are in bad state. Cultural festivals are dwindling due to lack of infrastructure. There is need for each village to have a community hall.

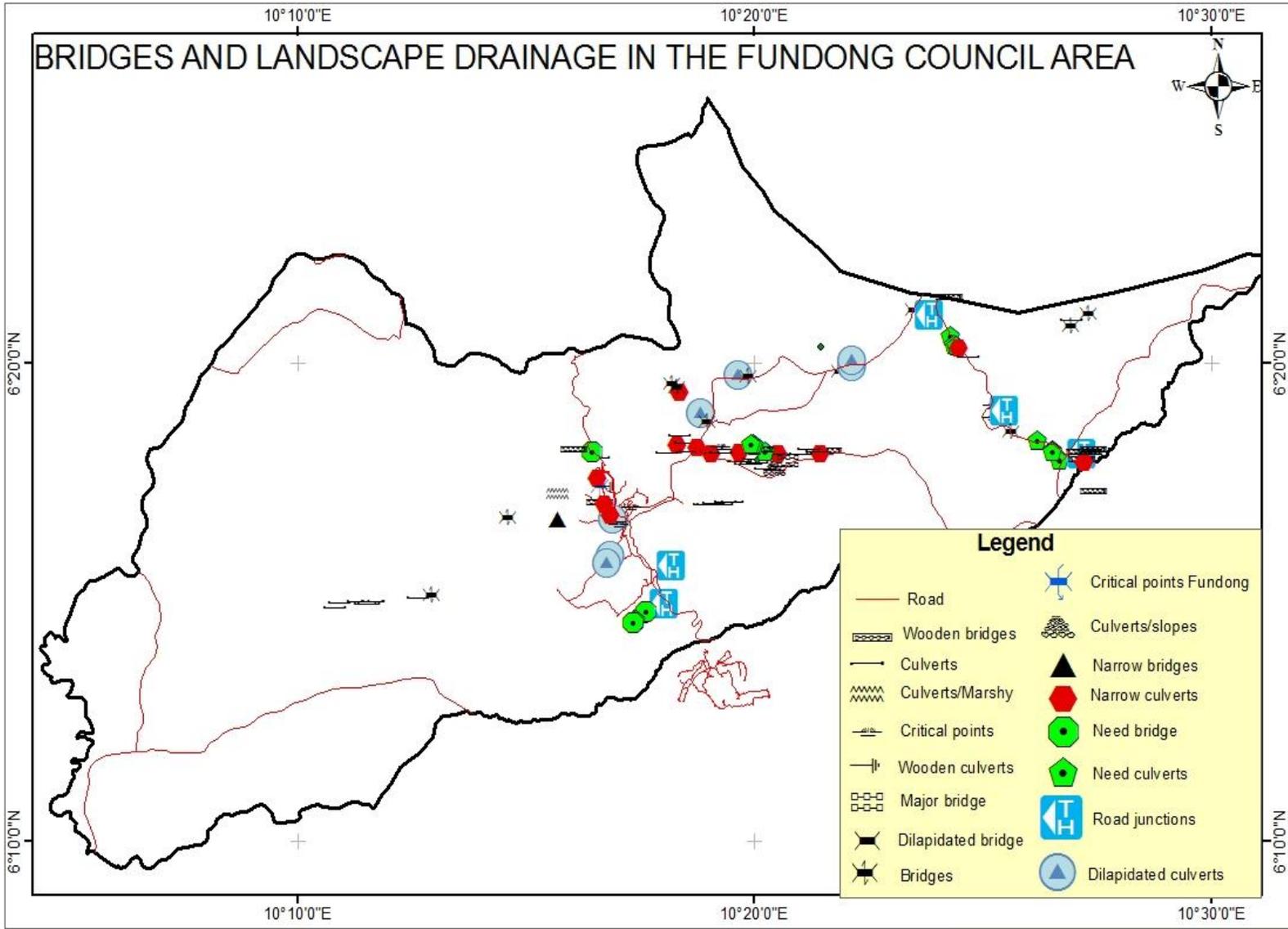
### 3.6.8 Water

Potable water is available in just about 14 villages in Fundong municipality, though some of them are not functional. Camwater is only in Fundong center. The other 13 villages have community water. Ibam villages namely Aduk, Mboh, Ilung, Yviwi, and Bolem water project is ongoing under the sponsorship of FEICOM.





Legend



Legend

## CHAPTER FOUR: SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS

### 4.1 Consolidated diagnosis data

Table 5: Consolidation diagnosis data

Village	Population (a)	Name Health Institution	General Information on the Centre			
			Centre Status	Geographical contact of work		
			(i)	X	Y	Z
FUNDONG CENTER		FUNDONG DISTRICT HOSPITAL	HOP	10.28693	6.27713	1543
FUNDONG CENTER		FUNDONG URBAN INTEGRATED HEALTH CENTER	INT	10.28863	6.28331	1575
MELI	9000	MELI HEALTH CENTER	PRI	10.27452	6.30923	1513
AKEH	10500	AKEH BAPTIST HEALTH CENTER	PRI	10.45254	6.30076	1595
ILUNG	3000	ILUNG CATHOLIC HEALTH.C	PRI	10.36001	6.33314	1826
ADUK	2484	INTERGRATED HEALTH CENTER ADUK	PUB	10.34923	6.33046	1715
ABUH	5012	ABUH COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	PRI	10.34212	6.29648	
MBENGKAS	5600	MBENGKAS INTEGRATED HEALTH CENTER	PUB	10.11269	6.24262	1019
MENTANG	4600	MENTANG INTEGRATED HEALTH CENTER	PUB	10.23079	6.27556	1521
ACHAIN	1200	ACHAIN CATHOLIC HEALTH CENTER	PRI	10.39744	6.35275	1500
AJUNG	2500	AJUNG BAPTIST HEALTH CENTER	PRI	10.42496	6.31466	1684
<b>TOTAL</b>						

Name Health Institution	Personnel needs	Infrastructure needs							Equipment needs for Centre						Development needs					
	Centre Status	Doctor	IDE	IB	AS	Matron	Comis	Rehabilitation	New building	Bed	Laboratory	Maternity	Pharmacy	Refrigerator	Water point	Latrine	Reaforestation	Fence	Waste treatment device	Lodging for Doctor
	(i)	(ii)						(ii)	(ii)					(ii)						
FUNDONG DISTRICT HOSPITAL	HOP	1	6	1	2	0	0	1	2	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
FUNDONG URBAN INTEGRATED HEALTH CENTER	INT	1	2	1	2	0	3	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
MELI HEALTH CENTER	PRI	1	3	2	2	1	3	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
AKEH BAPTIST HEALTH .CENTER	PRI	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
ILUNG CATHOLIC HEALTH.C	PRI	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
INTERGRATED HEALTH CENTER ADUK	PUB	1	2	1	3	0	1	1	1	10	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
ABUH COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	PRI	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
MBENKAS INTEGRATED HEALTH CENTER	PUB	1	2	2	4	0	5	0	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
MENTANG INTEGRATED HEALTH CENTER	PUB	1	3	1	4	0	3	0	1	11	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
ACHAIN CATHOLIC HEALTH CENTER	PRI	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
AJUNG BAPTIST HEALTH CENTER	PRI	1	3	2	3	1	1	0	1	12	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
		11	32	16	31	6	27	6	2	193	4	1	3	4	2	2	7	11	0	8

Village	Popula tion (a)	Water point name	FUNCTIONING OF EXISTING WATER POINT								
			Water point type	Geographical contact of work			State of work	Exploit ation of work	if any break down, state cause	Sufficient water quantity	Water quality
				(i)	X	Y					
ALIM		potable	WA	10.2962	6.25761	1555	R	EX		N	C
FUNDONG VILLAGE	6,000	potable	WA	10.26253	6.29494	1592	R	EX		N	C
FUJUA	2,750	Portable	WA	10.31883	6.28444		R	EX		N	C
MELI	9,000	Potable	WA	10.27066	6.31118		R	EX		N	C
MBAM	12,000	Potable	WA	10.28711	6.24832	1561	R	EX		N	C
MBISSI	4,500	Potable	WA	10.26924	6.3032		R	EX		N	C
NGWAIKUMA	11,000	Potable	WA	10.27847	6.29459	1554	R	EX		N	C
FUNDONG CENTER	5000	potable	WA	10.28493	6.27862	1549	R	EX		N	C
ILUNG	3000	potable	WA	10.35788	6.33977	1809	R	EX		N	C
BOLEM	2648	potable	WA				R	EX		N	C
ADUK	2484	potable	WA	10.34142	6.33236	1824	R	EX		N	C
MBOH	1500	potable	WA	10.34805	6.32718	1815	R	EX		N	C
ABUH	5012	potable	WA	10.33912	6.29665		R	EX		N	C
MUTEFF	3000	potable	WA	10.35918	6.30178		R	EX		N	C
YVIWI	2500	potable	WA	10.36636	6.33451	1790	R	EX		N	C
LAIKOM	5025	potable	WA				R	EX		N	C
MENTANG	4600	potable	WA				R	EX		N	C
AKEH	10500	potable	WA	10.44338	6.29861	1744	R	EX		N	C
ACHAIN	1200	potable	WA	10.39073	6.3508	1502	R	EX		N	C
AJUNG	2500	potable	WA	10.42387	6.31648	1693	R	EX		N	C
NGWAH ATONDUM	2853	potable	WA	10.31984	6.30467		R	EX		N	C
NGWAH IBOSUNG	3500	potable	WA	10.30439	6.31939	1504	R	EX		N	C
IBAMINGWAH	2056	potable	WA	10.3128	6.30556		R	EX		N	C
NGWAH ALOIN	2683	potable	WA	10.30859	6.30501	1674	R	EX		N	C
<b>TOTAL</b>											

Village					NEW HYDRAULIC NEEDS			
	if any break down, state cause	Sufficient water quantity	Water quality	Maintenance and repairs	New water points (vi)			
		(O/N)	(iv)	(v)	Borehole	0Wells	Source	Others
ALIM		N	C	RN	0	0	10	
FUNDONG VILLAGE		N	C	RN	0	0	10	
FUJUA		N	C	MN	0	0	15	
MELI		N	C	RN	0	0	10	
MBAM		N	C	MN	0	0	5	
MBISSI		N	C	MN	0	0	20	
NGWAINKUMA		N	C	RN	0	0	5	
FUNDONG CENTER		N	C	RN	0	0	25	
ILUNG		N	C	MN	0	0	8	
BOLEM		N	C	MN	0	0	10	
ADUK		N	C	MN	0	0	10	
MBOH		N	C	MN	0	0	8	
ABUH		N	C	MN	0	0	9	
MUTEFF		N	C	MN	0	0	12	
YVIWI		N	C	RN	0	0	14	
LAIKOM		N	C	MN	0	0	10	
MENTANG		N	C	MN	0	0	15	
AKEH		N	C	RN	0	0	10	
ACHAIN		N	C	RN	0	0	10	
AJUNG		N	C	RN	0	0	8	

<b>NGWAH ATONDUM</b>		N	C	MN	0	0	15	
<b>NGWAH IBOSUNG</b>		N	C	MN	0	0	18	
<b>IBAMINGWAH</b>		N	C	MN	0	0	10	
<b>NGWAH ALOIN</b>		N	C	MN	0	0	13	
				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

		Water point	latrines	Waste bins	Reafforestation	Fence	Longitivity of teachers	others
			(vii)					
<b>FUNDONG</b>	<b>BBKNPS ALIM</b>	0	0	2	YES	1		
	<b>CNS ALIM</b>	1	1	2	YES	1		
	<b>G.S ALIM</b>	0	0	1	YES	1		
	<b>FIPNS FUNDONG</b>	0	0	2	YES	0		
	<b>P.S FUNDONG</b>	1	0	2	YES	1		
	<b>G.S MBISSI</b>	0	1	2	YES	1		
	<b>G.S KUMTEM</b>	0	1	2	YES	1		
	<b>G.S NGWAIKUMA</b>	0	0	2	YES	1		
	<b>G.N.S NGWAIKUMA</b>	0	0	2	YES	1		
	<b>G.H.S MELI</b>	0	0	3	YES	1		
	<b>G.B.H.S FUNDONG</b>	0	0	10	YES	1		
	<b>G.T.H.S FUNDONG</b>	0	0	5	YES	1		
	<b>C.K.C.H.S FUNDONG</b>	0	0	3	YES	1		

	<b>SAR SM FUNDONG</b>	1	1	3	YES	1	
	<b>G.S FUNDONG</b>	0	0	2	YES	1	
	<b>G.N.S MELI</b>	1	1	1	YES	1	
	<b>G.S Iballi-Meli</b>	1	1	2	YES	1	
	<b>G.S ATOINI</b>	1	1	2	YES	1	
	<b>G.S MELI</b>	1	1	2	YES	1	
	<b>G.S AMENG</b>	1	1	2	YES	1	
	<b>G.S ABEIKANG</b>	1	1	2	YES	1	
	<b>G.S BAICHU</b>	1	0	2	YES	1	
	<b>G.S FUJUA 1</b>	0	0	2	YES	1	
	<b>G.S FUJUA 2</b>	0	0	2	YES	1	
	<b>G.B.S FUNDONG</b>	1	0	2	YES	1	
	<b>G.B.N.S FUNDONG</b>	1	0	1	YES	1	
	<b>G.S FUNDONG VILLAGE</b>	0	0	2	YES	1	
	<b>G.S LAIKOM</b>	1	0	2	YES	1	
	<b>G.S MBAM</b>	0	0	2	YES	1	
	<b>G.S NKOM - NKOM</b>	1	1	2	YES	1	
	<b>C.B.C FUJUA</b>	1	0	2	YES	1	
	<b>G.T.T.C FUNDONG</b>	1	1	3	YES	1	

Village	Population (a)	Mechand name			Geographic contact of work			Infrastructure type						
								Store	Market / Commercial Complex	Moto park	Cattle park	Slaughter house	Nursery	Others
								X	Y	Z	(i)			
FUNDONG MARKET							0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
FUNDONG SLAUGHTER							0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
BOLEM CATTLE PARK	2648						0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
BOLEM MARKET	2648						0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
ABUH	5012						1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AKEH WAREHOUSE	10500				10.456	6.29536	1643	1	0	0	0	0	0	
AKEH MARKET	10500				10.452	6.30137	1595	0	1	0	0	0	0	
ACHAIN	1200				10.393	6.35299	1511	0	1	0	0	0	0	
FUNDONG MOTOR PARK							0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	

Village	Population (a)								
		Water point	Latrine	Waste treatment device	Reaforestation	Electricity	Acces ramps for handicaps	Office	Others
FUNDONG MARKET		1	0	1	1	0	1	0	
FUNDONG SLAUGHTER		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BOLEM CATTLE PARK	2648	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	
BOLEM MARKET	2648	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
ABUH	5012	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	
AKEH WAREHOUSE	10500	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
AKEH MARKET	10500	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	
ACHAIN	1200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
FUNDONG MOTOR PARK		1	1	1	1	0	1	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	

Village	Population (a)	REHABILITATION AND WORK MAINTENANCE					
		Transformer to be rehabilitated	Generator to be rehabilitated	Polls to be replaced	Length of mid tension cable to be replaced	length of low tension cable to be replaced	Number of connections to be realised
		(i)			(en km)	(en km)	
ALIM	2000	0	0				1000
MBAM	12000	0	0				1500
FUNDONG CENTER		0	0				1200
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3700</b>

Village	Population (a)	length of low tension cable to be replaced	Transformers	Generators	polls	Average tension	Low tension	Others
						(en km)	(en km)	
		ALIM	2000		1	1		
MBAM	12000		2	2				
FUNDONG CENTER			5	5				
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

Village	Name road	Population (a)	REHABILITATION				CRITICAL POINTS			
			Length of road to be rehabilitated	Nature of works	Characteristic contacts		Nature	Work to be done	Characteristic contacts	
					(in kms)	X			Y	X
ATOINI		3000	5KM	REHABILITATION			TOO NARROW	WIDENING	6.28779	10.28241
FUNDONG VILLAGE		6000	6KM	REHABILITATION			CULVERT	CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERT	10.27738	6.2851
MBISSI		4500	10KM	OPENING			BGRIDGE	CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE	10.27079	6.30269
ALIM		2000	5KM	REHABILITATION			ALIM-AMENG ROAD	APPLICATION OF GRAVEL	10.30004	6.26028
ACHAIN		1200	10KM	REHABILITATION			WOODEN BRIDGE	CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE	10.40218	6.35478
ILUNG		3000	5KM	OPENING						
BOLEM		2648	5KM	OPENING			MUDDY/NO CULVERT	APPLICATION OF GRAVEL/CULVERT		
ADUK		2484	2KM	OPENING			ROAD JUNCTION	REHABILITATION	10.33802	6.3361
MBOH		1500	5KM	OPENING				MUDDY WITH NO CULVERT	10.34805	6.32718
ABUH		5012	12KM	REHABILITATION			MUDDY, STONY AND BROKEN CULVERT	REHABILITATION/DRAINAGE/GUTTERS	10.34104	6.29648
MUTEFF		300	3KM	OPENING			MUDDY/STONY	REHABILITATION/DRAINAGE/GUTTERS	10.34818	6.29996
YVIWI		2500	4.5KM	OPENING			2 WOODEN DILAPIDATED BRIDGE	CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES	10.36466	6.33092

<b>AKEH</b>		10500	7KM	OPENING			BRIDGE	CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE	10.45306	6.29999
<b>AJUNG</b>		2500	15KM	REHABILITATION			CULVERT	CONSTRUCTION OF A CULVERT	10.42078	6.31857
<b>ANYIM</b>		800	5KM	OPENING			BRIDGE	CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE	10.41632	6.36206
<b>ISAIBI</b>		875	13KM	REHABILITATION			CULVERT	CONSTRUCTION OF A CULVERT	10.40423	6.37622
<b>NGWAINK UMA</b>		11000	1.780KM	OPENING						
<b>MBAM</b>		1200	5KM	REHABILITATION			MUDDY POOL OF WATER ON ROAD	CONSTRUCTION OF A CULVERT	10.28283	6.24641
<b>NGWAH ATONDUM</b>		2853	7KM	REHABILITATION						
	TOTAL									

## 4.2: Main problems identified per sector

Table 6: Main problem identified per village

No	Sector	Core problem	village concerned	principal causes	principal effects
1.	<b>Basic Education</b>	-Limited access to quality basic education	All Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient nursery schools</li> <li>-Insufficient classrooms, desks chairs, and tables for nursery and primary schools.</li> <li>-Insufficient trained teachers and teaching aids</li> <li>- Dilapidated buildings</li> <li>-Lack of: Headmasters' offices, toilettes, potable water, play ground infrastructure/equipment, didactic materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Crowded classrooms</li> <li>-Poor results</li> <li>-High rate of drop outs.</li> <li>-Poor sanitation and hygiene.</li> <li>-Difficulty in Administration</li> </ul>
2.	<b>Secondary Education</b>	Limited access to technical education	All villages except Akeh,Muteff, Bolem and Fundong.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Insufficient technical colleges for 41 villages of 124,841 inhabitants, insufficient qualified staff,</li> <li>-poorly constructed and equipped classrooms by communities,</li> <li>- Lack of practical workshops and equipment, toilettes, potable water.</li> <li>-Only Fundong has a technical High School</li> <li>-Lack of didactic materials</li> </ul>	Difficulty learning poor results administration difficulty
		Limited access to secondary education	The following distant villages have no colleges: Mbongkisu Baiso Mboh, Ngwah, , Aboh, Mbengkas,Atoi ni,Ngwainkuma ,Fujua,Boyui,Fundong village, Nkom-Nkom, Mbissi,Laikom, Alim,Isaibi,Mual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other villages with colleges are affected because of;</li> <li>-insufficient teachers,</li> <li>- Lack of science/ computer laboratories</li> <li>-insufficient/poorly constructed classrooms by communities,</li> <li>-insufficient qualified teachers,</li> <li>- poorly constructed latrines - insufficient desks, tables, chairs,</li> <li>inadequate administrative</li> </ul>	Difficulty learning poor results administration difficulty

				blocks and High Schools (only Aduk, Fundong and Abuh have High Schools). -Lack of didactic materials	
3.	<b>Water and Energy</b>	Absence of potable water	Aduk,Bolem, Isaibi, Anyim, Mual,Mughum, Lu,Mbongkisu, Mbengkas,Abo h,Baiso,Nkom-Nkom, Alim,Ameng,At oini	-Poor execution of Feicom contract by contracted -Lack of funds for community water supply	-High risk of water borne diseases -poor sanitation and hygiene
		Limited Access to Potable Water	Mentang,Mboh Muteff,Yvuwi, Ilung, ,Ngwah Atondum,Ngwah Wanchia, Abuh,Ngwah Aloin, Ngwah Ikwijuah, Ibamingwah,Ng wah Ntehgum, Ngwah Iboisum,	-inadequate water supply to all neighbourhoods - Poor management of water points -Lack of water committees -mismanagement of water projects	Insufficient potable water High risk of waterborne diseases Poor sanitation and hygiene
		Absence of Electricity	The entire Fundong subdivision is un-electrified but for Mbam, Alim and Fundong central.	-No national rural electrification project -No alternative sources of energy	-slow development take-off -health centers cannot operate to capacity -inability for schools to operate laboratory -lack of information (no radio/television)
4.	<b>Public Works</b>	Absence of access roads in all seasons	Akeh,Ajung,Ac hain Isaibi,Aboh,Mb engkas,Mugho m,Mbongkisu,N gwah Ikwijua, Ngwah Waichia,Mboh, Muteff, Yvuwi,Nkom-Nkom	-Absence of projects on road opening/construction -enclave nature of villages -difficult topography (steep slopes and deep valleys) -Insufficient council funds for inter-village roads -Lack of farm-to-market roads	-difficult movement -head load transportation -high cost of imported household provisions -low prices of agro products (low incomes)
		Inaccessible Roads during the rainy season	All villages except those enlisted above with no access roads in all seasons	-Lack of regular road maintenance -heavy rainfall -limited community endeavor -use of roads by cattle -frequent landslides	-difficult movement of four wheel drive vehicles during rainy seasons -head load transportation

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-high cost of imported household provisions</li> <li>-low prices of agro products (low incomes)</li> </ul>
5.	<b>Commerce</b>	Absence of Access sales points	All villages except Akeh, Fundong centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of access roads to facilitate trade</li> <li>-lack of community initiative to develop community markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-high transport cost on agro products to distant markets</li> <li>-high cost of imported goods</li> <li>-lack of rural economy</li> <li>-lack of opportunities for diversification</li> </ul>
6.	<b>Transport</b>	Limited Access to Transport Services	Except for Fundong Central all villages have limited or no access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of Access Roads in all seasons</li> <li>- Inaccessible Roads during the rainy season</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-limited economic activity</li> <li>-limited rural livelihoods</li> </ul>
7.	<b>Agriculture and Rural Development</b>	Low Agricultural yields	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-lack of agro inputs</li> <li>-limited knowledge on modern techniques</li> <li>-soil erosion (leaching)</li> <li>-limited organizational support to farm groups</li> <li>- Inadequate agric personnel/ assistance and extension work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Low yield</li> <li>-Low income and poverty.</li> <li>-Poor coverage in extension work</li> </ul>
		Low agricultural production	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-lack of farm to market roads</li> <li>-farmer grassier problems</li> <li>-limited farmland (most farmland is on steep slopes)</li> <li>-destruction of crops by wild animals especially from Ijim Mountain Forest reserve</li> <li>-lack of subsidies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Heavy loss of crops during transportation</li> <li>-High cost of transportation to market</li> <li>-High cost of transportation of inputs</li> </ul>
8.	<b>Culture</b>	Falling Cultural Standards	All villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increasing adulteration of indigenous culture with modern culture</li> <li>-Underdeveloped cultural institutions</li> <li>-Insufficient capacity to organize cultural activities</li> <li>-inadequate/incomplete community halls for collective cultural activities</li> <li>-Absence of cultural festivals/activities</li> <li>-Culture not well-documented</li> <li>Weak Enculturation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ignorance on cultural aspects</li> <li>-Conflict in the interpretation of culture</li> <li>-culture not developed for tourism</li> </ul>

9.	<b>Environment and nature protection (Natural Resource Management)</b>	destruction/deforestation of the Ijim Mountain Forest Reserve	Yvuwi, Akeh, Mboh, Achain, Ajun, Muteff, Ilung, Bolem, Anim, Aduk, Abuh, Laikom.	- Encroaching farmland -bush fires by fulanis to expand grassing land	-Loss of endangered bird species such as Bannermans Turaco, Banded Wattled-eye; trees such as Pninus Africana, podocarpus; animals such as prews monkeys
		destruction/deforestation of Kom-Bum reserve	Mbongkisu, Mbengkas, Baiso, Mughom	-illegal hunting -farming activity -bush fires by fulanis to expand grassing land	-loss of endangered species such as mbete, mahogany, iroko, pnius Africana; Animals such as gorillas, chimpanzees, bufallos
		Limited knowledge on environmental issues	All villages	-inadequate rural education on environmental issues -limited personnel on environmental issues -limited knowledge on natural resource management	-Loss of income from unexploited natural resources. -poor natural resource management -exposure of environment climate change effects
10.	<b>Health</b>	Poor access quality health services	All villages	-few state health centers managed by communities -Lack of basic equipment and materials -insufficient qualified staff -Dispersed settlements distant from services -inaccessible roads	-high rate of prenatal mortality -high rate child mortality
		Inadequate Health Facilities	Only Mentang, Mbengkas Aduk and Abuh have state (poorly managed) health centers	-Absence of health posts in several communities - Shortage of trained staff and specialists  -Absence of civil society organizations in health promotional activities.  -Difficult access to health information	-Tendency for high prevalence diseases -Reliance on traditional medicine
		High costs of medical services	Achain, Akeh, Ajun, Ilung, Meli, Ibamingwah	-many health centers owned privately  -Long distances to nearest health services  -rural poverty	-inability to afford quality health -tendency for high death rate -reliance on unsafe roadside cheap drugs

11.	<b>Women Empowerment and Family</b>	High rate of political marginalisation of women	All villages	-sector not represented at all in all 39 villages  -most rural women are illiterate and lacks information  -absence of TV deprives rural women of basic information	-Women generally have limited awareness of the significance of sector -several socio-economic organizations lack support
12.	<b>Territorial Administration and Decentralization</b>	Limited Access to State Administration	All villages	-37 distant villages all rely on Fundong sub-division -population of 124,841 inhabitants makes administration difficult	-difficult documentation by rural people -high crime wave and civil issues -limited/delayed knowledge on state issues
13.	<b>Labour and Social Security</b>	Influence of Services not felt	All villages	-limited private employees (only private health centers, commercial riders and shepherds )	Tendency for few recruits to be exploited
14.	<b>Mines and Industry and Technological Development</b>	Influence of Services not felt	All villages	Sector under-developed	
15.	<b>Communication</b>	Poor radio signals/absence of television signals	All villages except Mbam, Alim and Fundong central	-37 villages lack electricity	-people un information on national/global affairs -misinformation “hearsay news”
16.	<b>Post and Telecommunications</b>	Difficult access to post and telecommunication services	All villages except Mbam, Alim and Fundong central with electricity	- Absence of electricity -dotted mobile telephone signals -Absence of a telecommunication network - Absence of postal services	-Difficult communication - misinformation “hearsay news” -High cost of telephone calls -Poor network reception
17	<b>Youth Affairs</b>	Limited youth activities	All villages	-high rate of rural exodus -activities common only during holidays	-Youth generally in-activities in rural areas -absence of youth funded projects
18	<b>Tourism</b>	Sector underdeveloped	All villages	- Poor exploitation of the touristic potentials (game, reserves, waterfalls,	Limited tourist activity

				ecotourism) -Poor lodging and restaurant facilities -Poor access roads -falling standards of culture - No power supply and telecommunication facilities	
19	<b>State Property and Land Tenure</b>	Encroachment into state land(Ijim Reserve and Kom-Bum reserve)	Yvuwi, Muteff, Akeh, Mboh, Achain, Ajun, Ilung, Bolem, Anim, Aduk, Abuh, Laikom, Mbongkisu, Mbengkas, Baiso, Mughom	-Increase in farming population -difficulty to control state land -limited means of livelihoods makes hunting unavoidable	-loss of biodiversity -disappearance of endangered species
		Limited Influence of services	All villages		
20.	<b>Urban Development and Housing</b>	Unplanned towns and villages	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
21.	<b>Forestry and Wild Life</b>	Deforestation	All villages especially those around protected areas (Yvuwi, Muteff, Akeh, Mboh, Achain, Ajun, Ilung, Bolem, Anim, Aduk, Abuh, Laikom, Mbongkisu, Mbengkas, Baiso, Mughom)	-expansion of farmland -expansion of grassing land -limited knowledge on the importance of wildlife protection -limited knowledge on intensive agriculture and livestock	-loss of biodiversity -disappearance of protected and endangered species
		Poor Aforestation/reaf orestation	All villages	-Limited Knowledge on wildlife issues -limited civil society actions organization on the sector -Insufficient control of forest and wildlife activities	-planting of trees (eucalyptus) that are harmful to the water table/soil fertility -exposure of environment to climate change effects
22.	<b>Scientific Research and Innovation</b>	Difficulty to use scientific res. knowledge	All villages	-Sector not institutionalized in the entire Boyo Division  -Little diffusion of scientific and innovative knowledge to villages	- No scientific research and innovative activities -loss of potential resources not discovered/exploited

					- Poor application of results of scientific research in other sectors such as agric, livestock etc.
23.	<b>Social Affairs</b>	High rate of people with disability	All villages	-inadequate services	-Abandonment of Elderly, orphans, and disable at home -Absence of humanitarian services -Lack of information -high rate of adult Illiteracy
24.	<b>Higher Education</b>	Absence of Sector	All villages	-Sector not institutionalized in the entire Boyo Division	
25.	<b>Employment and Vocational Training</b>	Limited Access to Services	All villages	-Insufficient vocational training centers -only one SAR/SM in the entire Boyo Division	-Greater proportion of youths unskilled -youth delinquency in communities -high rate of rural exodus
26.	<b>Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry</b>	Low production	All villages (one poultry in Mbam); four villages with fish ponds (Meli, Ngwah, Muteff, Alim).	-insufficient support to cattle grazers -lack of intensive grassing methods -seasonal transhumance -dependence on local knowledge (pigs, goats, sheep, fowls, etc) -insufficient funds to build fences -no support to fish ponds -limited knowledge in fish breeding	-low incomes -loss of cattle during trashumance/droughts -high rate of theft -cattle grassier problems -poor sanitation and hygiene by stray animals -spread of cattle/bird diseases -loss of fish to predators (birds, snakes).
27.	<b>Sports and Physical Education</b>	Limited Sporting Activities	All villages	-inadequate facilities (play grounds and equipment, associations, initiatives).	-loss of talents -rural exodus -dormant communities
28.	<b>Small and Medium Size Enterprise, Social Economy and Handicraft</b>	Limited Activity in the Sector	All villages	-limited access to sales points -no access roads/seasonal roads for commercial activity -too much taxation -limited motivation and lack of promotional activities	-low income/poverty -unemployment -inadequate diversification

### 4.3 Needs identified per sector

Table 7: Needs identified per sector

No	SECTOR	VILLAGE CONCERNED	IDENTIFIED NEEDS	POTENTIALS	PROJECT IDEA
1	<b>Agriculture</b>	All villages within the municipality	Agricultural Inputs and agric technicians	Farms. Farming groups Local materials and community labour for the construction of agric posts	Regular provision of inputs Support to farming groups Creation of agric posts within the five principal zones of the municipality.
2	<b>MINEPIA</b>	All villages within the municipality	Modern rearing techniques veterinary services. Funds needed to expand. Permanent solution to farmer-grassier problems,	Domestic animals. Rearing culture. Poultry farms.	Training on modern rearing methods Regular veterinary services. Provision of drugs. Provision of funds for expansion. Demarcation of grazing/farming land Introduction of Improved Species.
3	<b>Small and Medium Size Industries, Economy and Handicraft</b>	All villages within the municipality	1 Handicraft Centre. 1 Show room. Motivations. Tax reduction to encourage small businesses.	Craft men Small businesses Local materials	Construct a handicraft centre in Fundong. Provide a show room for Marketing in Fundong
4	<b>Youth Affairs</b>	All Villages within the Municipality	Employment opportunities 1 multifunctional centre for the Fundong Municipality. 1 youth centre per traditional council area.	Youth groups. Available land	Improve on youth funded projects Construct and equip a multifunctional centre in Fundong centre. Construct a youth centre in each

			Encourage the creation of more youth groups. Leisure facilities.		council area. Promote youth groups.
5	<b>Sports and Physical Education</b>	All villages within the municipality	Sports association. Sports facilities. Sporting activities.	Land. Sports and physical education department. Youth associations.	Construction of a multipurpose sports complex in Fundong. Create and promote sports association in all villages. Organize Holiday tournaments in popular disciplines in all the villages. Provide play grounds in all the villages.
6	<b>Commerce</b>	Ngwah  The rest of the Villages  Aduk for Ibam Zone  Mbenkas for Atumichin zone  Akeh for Atumikwi zone	Functional market needed  Needs sales point at CBD of all villages  These zones need markets	Available market site. Good population (over 15,000). Agricultural produce. Poorly constructed sales points. Abundant agricultural/livestock produce These zones have land for market size. The zones have the necessary populations for market. Distance from Fundong central market	Construction of some 30 temporal Sheds at market site. Launch the Ngwah market operational  Create markets in the zones mentioned. Construct sales points at the CBD of all villages.
7	<b>Culture</b>	Ngwa Wainchia, Ngwa Atohndum, Meli, Mbam, Alim, Boyui, Isaibi, Mual,Fujua,Laikom Mbengkas,Mbong kisu,Atob,Mugho m, Aboh,	Need 18 cultural halls	Cultural halls. Rich culture. Socio-cultural groups. Cultural and development associations.	Assist the mentioned villages in constructing community halls  Assist ,organize, and promote

		All the villages of the municipality.	Need for organization of yearly cultural festival to sustain culture		cultural festivals in all villages of the municipality
<b>8</b>	<b>Environment and Nature Protection</b>	All Villages of the Municipality	Education on Environmental protection/preservation. Environmental clubs in the Villages	Community forests management projects. Many streams. Varied vegetation	Institute environmental education in the villages. Train community forest management committees Create and fund environmental clubs Education on the planting of good species of trees.
<b>9</b>	<b>Communication</b>	All villages of the municipality	Need for radio and TV signals. Regular supply of newspapers	Every citizen needs information Vast land and high population	Plant Radio and TV antennas to cover the entire municipality.  Encourage the distribution of newspapers within the municipality
<b>10</b>	<b>Post and Telecommunication</b>	All villages of the municipality	Regular ,complete telephone network and internet services	Population. Businesses Schools	Plant telephone antennas to cover the entire municipality
<b>11</b>	<b>Territorial Administration</b>	All the villages except the urban space villages.	Administration	Sub division. Traditional councils.	Administration should go closer to people
<b>12</b>	<b>Scientific Research</b>	All the villages of the municipality	The municipality is in needs for dissemination of results of scientific research centre	Agricultural activities. Livestock. Biodiversity and endangered species. Unidentified mineral resources. Rich hydro power potential	Create a research institute/center in the division

13	<b>Urban Affairs</b>	Entire municipality	Need for town planning	Good set up for Urban space	Institute hygiene and sanitation services Planning architectural construction
14	<b>Women's Empowerment and the Family</b>	All the villages of the municipality.	Political exclusion/marginalization of women 4 Women empowerment centers are needed in the following ; Aduk for Ibam, Akeh for Atumikwi, Mbengkas for Atumichin and Ngwa for Abuh and Muteff	Women are highly productive in socio-economic sector Availability of many women socio- economic groups	Education/capacity building for political emancipation Construct and equip 4 women empowerment centers. Regular visits to women groups in the hinterlands. Subsidize women socio-economic groups.
15	<b>Forest and Wild Life</b>	All the villages	Two reserves - Ijim and Kom-Bum need protection	Endangered species of animals and biodiversity Endemic species of birds	Training of the community Forest management committees Introduce afforestation programmes.
16	<b>Social Affairs</b>	All the villages	Social Services are needed in the Villages	Vulnerable people are found in all the Villages. Functional NGOs on The Elderly. Orphanage. There are more aged people in the villages than youths	Creation of social centers to cater for the old. Specialized services should identify special needs/projects for disabled persons to enable them self-reliant
17	<b>Mines, industry and Technological Development</b>	All villages	Services needed in the sub division	Quarries, sand pits, handicrafts.	Sector should be functional. Institutes of technology should be created within the Municipality
18	<b>Labour and Social</b>	All the villages	Employees/employer	Labour	Provide more staff

	<b>Security</b>		s are not aware of services The service needs personnel	department. Employers/employees.	for the department. Department should extend to the Villages
<b>19</b>	<b>Transport</b>	All the Villages	Good roads motor-parks	Growing local economies. Population. Agricultural/livestock production	Rehabilitate and open more rural roads/farm to market roads. construct motor parks
<b>20</b>	<b>Higher Education</b>	All the Villages	Unskilled youths/graduates Need information on institutes of higher learning	High school/University graduates.	Provide regular information on higher institutes of professional studies
<b>21</b>	<b>State Property and Land Tenure</b>	All the Villages	Ignorance on procedures to acquire land titles. Farm land needs to be demarcated from Grazing lands State property (reserves) needs to be protected from encroachment	Private land. Farmer grazer conflict. Reserves (Ijim and Kom-Bum)	Provide explicit information as to acquisition of land certificates. Demarcate farm land from grazing land; Recruitment of permanent control staff for reserves
<b>22</b>	<b>Tourism</b>	All the Villages	Touristic assets underdeveloped Ignorance on benefits of tourism	Waterfalls, artifacts, rich culture, forest reserves, caves and beautiful savannah, beautiful cliffs.	Assist and fund private touristic agents. Create access roads to touristic sites. Exploit touristic sites in the villages to booster local economy.
<b>23</b>	<b>Basic Education</b>	Mual, Atondum, Mentang, Baiso, Mbongkisu, Mbengkas, Mughom, Aboh, Mbam, Mbissi, Fujua, Atoini, Fundong, Ilung,	34 Nursery schools	-Timber -stones, sand -availability of land, -community development unions -Man power -Already existing primary schools that can be	Creation of nursery schools

		Enyoh, Achangne, Muteff, Njinikijua, Abuh, Mboh, Bolem, Mindela, Yvuwi, Ngwa Tehgum, Ngwah-Ebosom. Nwah Aloin, Ibamingwah, Nkom-Nkom, Ameng, Laikom, Iballi Meli, Achain, Isaibi, Anyim	231 teachers	upgraded	
		All villages		Available labour force	Integration and employment of teachers
			336 classrooms	-Labour	Creation of
		All villages		-Raw materials -Land	sufficient classrooms for all schools in villages to improve on the basic education standards
			2766 desk	Available Timber(eucalyptus)	Improving infrastructures in basic education sector
		All villages			
		All villages	327 tables	Timber available(eucalyptus)	Improving infrastructures in basic education sector
		All villages	636 chairs	Timber available (eucalyptus)	Improving infrastructures in basic education sector
		All villages	51 latrines	Land ,labour,sand stones available	Improving infrastructures in basic education sector

		Akeh, Isaibi, Anyim, Achain, Ajung, Mual, Atondum, Mentang, Baiso, Mbongkisu, Mbengkas, Mughom, Aboh, Fundong town, Alim, Mbam, Meli, Atoini, ilung, Enyoh, Achangne, muteff, Abuikwi, Abuh, Bolem, Aduk, Mundela, Yvuwi, Ibamingwa, Ngwatehgwa, NgwaEbosom, NgwaAloin, Atondum, NkomNkom, Ameng, Liakom, Ibali Meli	45 water points	-Abundant water sources through gravity -Existing water management committees	To provide 45 stand taps for Nursery and Primary schools in 37 villages.
	<b>Secondary Education</b>	All villages with secondary school as Abuh, Ilung, Bolem, Aduk, Muteff, Ngwah Ebosung, Fundong town, Ajung, Achain, Akeh, Mentang	160 teachers	Available labour force	Integration and employment of teachers
		Abuh, ilung, Bolem, Aduk, Fundong town, Ajung, Achain, Akeh, Mentang	14 water points	-Abundant water sources through gravity -Existing water management committees	To provide 14 stand taps for Secondary schools in 11 villages.
		All villages with secondary schools	102 classrooms	-Labour -Raw materials -Land	Creation of sufficient classrooms to improve on the secondary education

		Abuh, Ilung, Bolem, Aduk, Muteff, Fundong town, Ajung, Achain, Akeh, Mentang  All villages	878 desks  99 tables	Available Timber(eucalyptus)  Timber available(eucalyptus)	standards  Improving infrastructures in the secondary education sector  Improving infrastructures in the secondary education sector
		All villages	90 chairs	Timber available (eucalyptus)	Improving infrastructures in the secondary education sector
		Abuh, Bolem, Aduk, Muteff, Ngwah Ebosung, Fundong town, Ajung, Achain, Akeh, Mentang	10 latrine	Land ,labour,sand stones available	Improving infrastructures in the secondary education sector
<b>25</b>	<b>Public Works</b>	Ngwainkuma, Mbam, Nkom-nkom, Ameng, Fundong village, Meli, Fujua, Laikom, Ngwah Bolem, Aduk, Ilung, Achain, Ajung/Mual, Baiso Mbengkas, Mughom.	154.712km of road	-Gravel, stones, laterite, wood and labour available -village development unions and road development committees available	Rehabilitation and construction of permanent roads with bridges and culverts, and gutters to serve all the villages

25	Health	Abuh, Akeh, Achain, Ajung, Ngwah, Meli, ilung, Mbengkas	8 Government health centers	-Land -Man power -Sand, stone, timber	Construct and equip health post for the 6 villages		
		Abuh, Akeh, Achain, Ajung, Ngwah, Meli, ilung, Mbengkas, Mentang, Fundong center,	4 Resident Doctors	-Needy persons(unhealthy population) in community health posts	Provision of adequate medical attention		
		Aduk Abuh, Akeh, Achain, Ajung, Ngwah, Meli, ilung, Mbengkas ,Mentang, Fundong center, Aduk	12 State registered nurses	-Existing needy population	Provision of adequate medical attention		
			11laboratory assistants	Existing needy Population	Provision of adequate medical attention		
			11 pharmacist	Needy population	Sufficient supply of Drugs		
		Mentang ,Fundong center, Aduk	Renovation of 4 Health post	Availability of labour	Rehabilitation of 4 health post		
		Abuh, Akeh, Achain, Ajung, Ngwah, Meli, ilung, Mbengkas, Mentang, Aduk	10 Electricity supply	-Available timber	Improve lighting conditions		
			10 Fridges	-Need for drug preservation	Improve medical attention		
		Abuh, Akeh, Achain, Ajung, Ngwah, Meli, ilung, Mbengkas, Mentang, Aduk	10Equipped Laboratory 10 pro pharmacy	-Needy population -Availability of land	Provision of adequate medical attention		
		All 11 villages above	360 Beds	Needy population	Improve lodging facilities		
		All villages	12 Latrines	Needy population	Improve sanitary conditions		
		26	Water and Energy				
			Water	Alim, Mbam, Ngwainkuma,	Insufficient water supply to all	Availability of water catchments,	Extension of potable water to

		Meli, Mbessi, Fujua, Mentang, Achain, Ajung, Akeh, Yvuwi, Abuh, Muteff, Ngwah  Boyui, Atoini, Ameng, Nkom-nkom, Aduk, Bolem, Mual, Isaibi, Anyim, Mbengkas, Baiso, Itom, Mughom, Aboh, Mbonkisu	neighbourhoods  Lack of pipe borne water	stones, and village development unions and water management committees.  Availability of water catchments, stones, village development unions and water management committees	un-served neighbourhoods.  Provision of pipe borne water
27	Electricity	Mbam, Alim and Fundong Center	Inadequate supply of electricity to all the neighbourhoods.	Population growth, business activities.	Extension of electricity to un-served neighbourhoods.
		All other villages	No electrification	Population growth, business activities	Rural electrification
28	Agriculture	All Villages	Agricultural inputs (farm tools, pesticides), modern agricultural techniques, farm to market roads, crop preservation facilities, permanent resolution to farmer-grassier problems.	Farm land, farm labour, fertile soils	-Creation of 5 agricultural posts as follows: Mentang, Mbengkas, Ibam (Aduk) and Ajung. -provision of agricultural inputs - opening/maintenance of farm-to-market roads

#### 4.4 Priority projects per village for the key sectors

Table 8: Priority projects per village for the key sectors

Village	Sector	Priority needs
Alim	Water and Energy	-Construction of a water catchment. Extension of pipe borne water scheme -Supply of AES electricity
	Public Works	-Bulldoze (widen), canalize, rehabilitate and extend 8 km of rural paths. -Construct permanent culverts and bridges
	Health	Provision of a Health Centre
	Basic Education	-Creation of 1 Government Nursery School and 1 GS -Construction of 6 permanent classrooms for CS Boyui. Employment of 3 trained teachers. Provision of furniture, water points, etc.
	Culture	-Construction of a Community Hall. Organize annual cultural festivals. -Provision of equipment material to cultural dance groups
	Commerce	Creation of a market
	Secondary Education	Creation and construction of a Government Secondary School
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues. -Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Transport	Creation of a motor park
Atoini	Water and Energy	-Provision of pipe borne water scheme -Supply of AES electricity grid
	Basic Education	-Creation of a GNS in Atoini -Construction of 6 permanent classrooms in GS Atoini. Employment of 1 trained teachers in GS. Provision of furniture (desks, tables, etc)
	Public Works	-Bulldoze (widen), canalize, rehabilitate and extend roads -Construct permanent culverts and bridges

	Secondary Education	Creation of a Government Secondary School in Atoini
	Health	Provision of a Health Centre
	Culture	-Construction of a Community Hall. Organize annual cultural festivals. -Provision of equipment and material to cultural dance groups
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues. -Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Commerce	Creation of a market
	Transport	Creation of a motor park
Boyui	Water and Energy	-Construction of a water catchment. Extension of pipe borne water scheme -Supply of AES electricity
	Public Works	-Bulldoze (widen), canalize, rehabilitate and extend 8 km of rural paths. -Construct permanent culverts and bridges
	Health	Provision of a Health Centre
	Basic Education	-Creation of 1 Government Nursery School and 1 GS -Construction of 6 permanent classrooms for CS Boyui. Employment of 3 trained teachers. Provision of furniture, water points, etc.
	Culture	-Construction of a Community Hall. Organize annual cultural festivals. -Provision of equipment material to cultural dance groups
	Commerce	Creation of a market
	Secondary Education	Creation and construction of a Government Secondary School
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues. -Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Transport	Creation of a motor park
Mbam	Water and Energy	-Rehabilitation of water catchments and tanks.

		<p>Extension of pipe borne water scheme</p> <p>-Extension of AES electricity</p>
	Public Works	<p>-Bulldoze (widen), canalize, rehabilitate and extend 19 km of rural paths.</p> <p>-Construct permanent culverts and bridges.</p>
	Health	Provision of a Health Centre
	Basic Education	<p>-Creation of 1 Government Nursery School.</p> <p>-Construction of 12 permanent classrooms for GS Mbam and GS Abekang. Employment of 4 trained teachers. Provision of furniture, water points, etc.</p>
	Secondary Education	Creation and construction of a Government Secondary School in Mbam.
	Culture	<p>-Construction of a Community Hall. Organize annual cultural festivals.</p> <p>-Provision of equipment material to cultural dance groups</p>
	Commerce	Creation of a market
	Environment and Nature Protection	<p>-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues.</p> <p>-Provision of seedlings and support for planting.</p>
	Transport	Creation of a motor park
Nkom-nkom	Basic Education	<p>-Creation of a Government Nursery School</p> <p>-Construction of 6 permanent classrooms and latrine for GS. Employment of 6 trained teachers. Provision of 60 desks, water point, etc.</p>
	Public Works	<p>-Bulldoze (widen) and extend 3 roads (Boyui-Nkom 5.6km, Nkomnkom-Mbam 1km and Nkomnkom-Baichi 3 km)</p> <p>-Construct permanent culverts and bridges</p>
	Water and Energy	<p>-Provision of pipe borne water scheme</p> <p>-Provision of AES SNEL electricity</p>
	Health	Provision of a Health Centre
	Commerce	Creation of a market

	Culture	-Construction of a Community Hall -Provision of equipment and material to cultural dance groups
	Secondary Education	-Creation of a Government Secondary School
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues. -Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Transport	Creation of a motor park
Ameng	Water and Energy	-Provision of pipe borne water scheme -Provision of AES SONEL electricity
	Public Works	-Bulldoze (widen), extend and canalize 4 roads (Ameng-Yang road 5km, Ameng-Fujua Road 3km, Ameng-Ewu Road 4.5 km, Ngain-Fengwanki Road 1.5km)  -Construct permanent culverts and bridges  -Provision of road maintenance equipment and material
	Basic Education	-Creation of a Government Nursery School  -Construction of 6 permanent classrooms and latrine for GS. Employment of 3 trained teachers. Provision of 60 desks, water point, etc.
	Health	Provision of a Health Centre
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues. -Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Culture	-Construction of a Modern Community Hall for socio-cultural activities -Provision of equipment and material to cultural dance groups
	Commerce	Creation of a market
	Transport	Creation of a motor park
	Secondary Education	-Creation of a Government Secondary School
Fujua	Water and Energy	-Extension of pipe borne water scheme

		-Supply of AES electricity grid
	Secondary Education	Creation of a Government Secondary School in Fujua
	Health	Provision of a Health Centre
	Basic Education	-Creation of at least 1 Government Nursery School -Construction of 9 permanent classrooms for GS Fujua 1 and 2. Employment of 7 trained teachers. Provision of furniture, water points, etc.
	Public Works	-Bulldoze (widen), canalize, rehabilitate and extend roads -Construct permanent culverts and bridges
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues. -Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Culture	-Construction of a Community Hall. Organize annual cultural festivals. -Provision of equipment material to cultural dance groups
	Commerce	Creation of a market
	Transport	Creation of a motor park
Ngwainkuma	Water and Energy	-Extension of pipe borne water scheme -Supply of AES electricity grid
	Culture	-Construction of a Community Hall. Organize annual cultural festivals. -Provision of equipment and material to cultural dance groups
	Public Works	-Bulldoze (widen), canalize, rehabilitate and extend roads -Construct permanent culverts and bridges
	Secondary Education	Creation of a Government Secondary School in Ngwainkuma
	Health	Provision of a Health Centre
	Basic Education	-Construction of 9 permanent classrooms for GPS and GNS Ngwainkuma. Employment of 2 trained teachers for GNS. Provision of furniture (desks, tables, etc)

	Environment and Nature Protection	-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues. -Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Commerce	Creation of a market
	Transport	Creation of a motor park
Mbissi	Water and Energy	-Extension of pipe borne water scheme -Supply of AES electricity
	Basic Education	-Creation of a Government Nursery School -Construction of permanent classrooms and latrine for GPS. Employment of trained teachers. Provision of furniture, water points, etc.
	Public Works	-Bulldoze (widen) and extend roads -Construct permanent culverts and bridges
	Secondary Education	Creation and construction of a Government Technical College
	Culture	-Construction of a Community Hall -Provision of equipment material to cultural dance groups
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues. -Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Health	Provision of a Health Centre
	Transport	Creation of a motor park
	Commerce	Creation of a market
Fundong Village	Water and Energy	-Extension of pipe borne water scheme -Supply of AES electricity grid
	Health	Provision of a Health Centre
	Public Works	-Bulldoze (widen), canalize, rehabilitate and extend roads -Construct permanent culverts and bridges
	Secondary Education	Creation of a Government Secondary School in Fundong village

	Basic Education	-Construction of 5 permanent classrooms for GS Fundong village. Employment of 2 trained teachers. Provision of furniture (desks, tables, etc)
	Commerce	Creation of a market
	Transport	Creation of a motor park
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues. -Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Culture	-Construction of a Community Hall. Organize annual cultural festivals. -Provision of equipment and material to cultural dance groups
Laikom	Public Works	-Bulldoze (widen), canalize, rehabilitate and extend roads -Construct permanent culverts and bridges
	Health	Provision of a Health Centre
	Secondary Education	Creation and construction of a Government Secondary School
	Basic Education	-Creation of a Government Nursery School -Construction of 4 permanent classrooms for GS Laikom. Employment of 4 trained teachers. Provision of furniture, water points, etc.
	Water and Energy	-Extension of pipe borne water scheme -Supply of AES electricity
	Culture	-Construction of a Community Hall. Organize annual cultural festivals. -Provision of equipment material to cultural dance groups
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues. -Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Transport	Creation of a motor park
	Commerce	Creation of a market
	Public Works	-Bulldoze (widen) and extend roads -Construct permanent culverts and bridges

Akeh	Water and Energy	-Extension of pipe borne water scheme -Supply of AES electricity
	Basic Education	-Creation of a Government Nursery School -Construction of permanent classrooms and latrine for GPS. Employment of trained teachers. Provision of furniture, water points, etc.
	Secondary Education	Construction of permanent structures for the Government Secondary school and Technical College
	Health	Provision of a Health Centre
	Culture	-Construction of a Community Hall -Provision of equipment material to cultural dance groups
	Commerce	Creation of an organised market
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues. -Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Transport	Creation of a motor park
Achain	Public Works	Construction of roads, bridges and culverts
	Health	Provision of an equipped health center
	Secondary Education	Creation and construction of Government Technical College
	Basic Education	Provision of 4 permanent, 3 trained teachers, desks, school equipment
	Water and Energy	Extension of Pipe Borne Water Scheme
	Commerce	Creation of a Market
	Transport	Creation of a Motor Park
	Environment and Nature protection	Awareness-raising and sensitization. -Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Culture	Construction of a Community Hall Promotion and Organization of Cultural Festivals
	Public Works	-Bulldoze (widen) and extend roads

<b>Isaibi</b>		-Construct permanent culverts and bridges
	Health	Provision of a Health Centre
	Basic Education	-Creation of a Government Nursery School -Construction of permanent classrooms and latrine for GPS. Employment of trained teachers. Provision of furniture, water points, etc.
	Secondary Education	Creation of Government Secondary school and Technical College
	Water and Energy	-creation of a pipe borne water scheme -Supply of AES electricity
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues. -Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Commerce	Creation of an organized market
	Transport	Creation of a motor park
	Culture	-Completion of the Community Hall -Provision of equipment material to cultural dance groups
<b>Anyim</b>	Health	Provision of an equipped health center
	Public Works	Construction of roads and bridges
	Basic and Secondary Education	Creation and construction of Government Technical College
	Water and Energy	Provision of Pipe Borne Water Scheme
	Culture	Construction of a Community Hall Promotion and Organization of Cultural Festivals
	Commerce	Creation of a Market
	Environment and Nature protection	Awareness-raising and sensitization. -Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Transport	Construction of motor park
	Public Works	-construction and maintenance of roads

Aboh		-Construct permanent culverts and bridges
	Basic Education	Creation of a Government Nursery school and construction of 5 classrooms and an H/M office for G.S Aboh.
	Water and energy	Construction of pipe borne water and Supply of AES electricity
	Health	Provision of a Health Centre
	Secondary education	Creation of a secondary school in Aboh
	Culture	-Construction of a Community Hall. Organize annual cultural festivals. -Provision of equipment material to cultural dance groups
	Environment and nature protection.	Sensitization of the community on the importance of nature protection
	Commerce	Creation to a market in Aboh
	Transport	Creation of a motor park
Mbongkisu	Public Works	-Bulldoze (widen), canalize. -Construct permanent culverts and bridges
	Health	Construct and equip a Health Centre and provide a resident doctor and other personnel.
	Basic Education	-Creation of a Government Nursery School -Construction of 4 permanent classrooms, a toilet and an H/M office for GS Mbongkisu. Employ 4 trained teachers. Provision of furniture, water points, etc.
	Secondary education	-approve and construct a G.S.S Mbongkisu
	Water and Energy	Construct a portable water scheme and train management committee members -Supply of AES electricity
Transport	Creation of a motor park	

	Culture	-Construction of a Community Hall. Organize annual cultural festivals. -Provision of equipment material to cultural dance groups
	Commerce	Creation of a market
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Education and Sensitization by MINEP officials -Supply of materials and support for planting -Introduction of agro-forestry techniques
Baiso	Public Works	-construction and maintenance of roads -Construct permanent culverts and bridges
	Health	Provision of a Health Centre
	Basic Education	Creation of a Government Nursery school and construction of 5 classrooms and an H/M office for G.S Baiso.
	Water and energy	-construction of pipe borne water Supply of AES electricity
	Commerce	-creation of a market
	Culture	-Construction of a Community Hall. Organize annual cultural festivals. -Provision of equipment material to cultural dance groups
	Transport	-creation of a motor park.
	Secondary education	Creation of a secondary education in Baiso
	Environment and nature protection.	Sensitization of the community on the importance of nature protection
Laikom	Health	-construct and equipped an integrated health center at Mentang
	Energy and water	Extension of pipe borne water scheme to all the quarters supply of A.E.S electricity
	Public works	Construction of culverts and bridges Regular road maintenance

	Basic Education	-Creation of a Government Nursery School  -Construction of 2 permanent classrooms for GS Mentang. Employment of 4 trained teachers. Provision of furniture, water points, etc.
	Secondary education	-provision of 5 classrooms recruitment of 7 teachers and construction of an administrative block and school library
	Commence	-creation of a market
	Transport	Creation of a motor park
	Culture	Construction of a community hall
	Environment and nature protection	Sensitization of the community on the importance of the conservation of biodiversity and the management of natural resources
Mughom	Public Works	-Bulldoze (widen), canalize.  -Construct permanent culverts and bridges
	Health	Construct and equip Health Centre and provide a resident doctor and other personnel.
	Basic Education	Creation of a Government Nursery School  -Construction of 6 permanent classrooms, a toilet and an H/M office for GS Mughom. Employment of 4 trained teachers. Provision of furniture, water points, etc.
	Water and Energy	- Construct a portable water scheme and train management committee members  --Supply of AES electricity
	Culture	-Construction of a Community Hall. Organize annual cultural festivals.  -Provision of equipment material to cultural dance groups.
	Commerce	Creation of a market

	Transport	Creation of a motor park
	Secondary education	-approve and construct a G.S.S Mughom
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Education and Sensitization by MINEP officials -Supply of materials and support for planting -Introduction of agro-forestry techniques
Mbengkas	Public Works	-Bulldoze (widen), canalize. -Construct permanent culverts and bridges
	Health	Construct and equip the integrated Health Centre and provide a resident doctor and other personnel.
	Water and Energy	Construct a portable water scheme and train management committee members -Supply of AES electricity
	Basic Education	-Creation of a Government Nursery School -Construction of 5 permanent classrooms, a toilet and an H/M office for GS Mbengkas. Employment of 4 trained teachers. Provision of furniture, water points, etc.
	Secondary education	-approve and construct a G.S.S Mbengkas
	Commerce	Creation of a market
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Education and Sensitization by MINEP officials -Supply of materials and support for planting -Introduction of agro-forestry techniques
	Transport	Creation of a motor park

	Culture	-Construction of a Community Hall. Organize annual cultural festivals. -Provision of equipment material to cultural dance groups
Bainjong	Water and Energy	Extension of pipe borne water scheme to all the quarters supply of A.E.S electricity
	Public works	Construction of culverts and bridges Regular road maintenance
	Scientific Research and Innovation	Create and equip a veterinary post and provide it with drugs and personnel, with a resident veterinary doctor.
	Health	-construct and equipped an integrated health center at Bainjong
	Basic Education	-Creation of a Government Nursery School -create a government primary school, construct and equip it, provide teachers.
	Culture	Construction of a community hall
	Environment and nature protection	Sensitization of the community on the importance of the conservation of biodiversity and the management of natural resources
	Secondary education	Creation of a government secondary school
	Transport	Maintain roads, culverts and bridges and create a motor park
	Trade	Create a cattle market in Bainjong
Mboh	Water and Energy	-Extension of pipe borne water scheme -Supply of AES electricity
	Public Works	- Open and extend roads -Construct permanent culverts and bridges
	commerce	Creation of a market
	Secondary Education	Creation and construction of a Government Technical College

	Health	-Renovate, equip and staff health centre in neighbouring community -Access road to health centre
	Culture	-Completion and equipping of a Community Hall -Sponsor cultural festivals
	Basic Education	Creation of a Government Nursery School Employment of trained teachers, provision of furniture, water points,
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues. -Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Transport	Creation of a motor park
Bolem	Secondary Education	Recruitment of personnel and principal, provision of structures and equipment for the school, provide water and energy
	Water and Energy	-Feicom to complete pipe borne water project -Supply of AES electricity
	Health	Provide a health centre to the community
	Public Works	- maintain national roads regularly and open roads linking major quarters -Construct permanent culverts and bridges
	Basic education	-Construction/equip Government Nursery School and recruit staff -build permanent structures, equip them and recruit teachers
	Commerce	Development of the local community market. -Sponsor cultural festivals
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues.
	Transport	Creation of a motor park
	Culture	Revitalize culture, organize festivals, and promote those that aspire
Yuwi	Public Works	Construct access road to village and build bridges and culverts

	Basic education	Build permanent structures, equip and recruit teachers
	Health	Provide health facilities to the village eg health post
	Water and Energy	-complete pipe borne water project -Supply of AES electricity
	Culture	Construction and equipping of a new Community Hall -Sponsor cultural festivals
	Secondary Education	Construct access road and build bridges to nearby secondary school
	Commerce	Creation of a nearby market
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues. -Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Transport	Creation of a motor park
Ilung	Water and Energy	-Extension of pipe borne water scheme -Supply of AES electricity
	Public Works	-Regular road maintenance (annually) -Construct permanent and more culverts
	Basic Education	-infrastructure, equipment and staff recruitment
	Secondary Education	Construct infrastructure, provide needed equipment and full trained staff
	Health	-State subventions to private health center to support common diseases
	commerce	Creation of a market
	Culture	-Completion and equipping of a Community Hall -Sponsor cultural festivals
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues.

		-Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Transport	Creation of a motor park
Aduk	Water and Energy	-complete pipe borne water project -Supply of AES electricity
	Health	-Renovate, equip and staff integrated health centre in the community.
	Public Works	- Maintain roads regularly -Construct permanent culverts and bridges
	Basic education	-Construction/equip Government Nursery School and recruit staff -Employment of trained teachers, provision of furniture, water points to primary schools
	Culture	-Construction and equipping of a new Community Hall -Sponsor cultural festivals
	Secondary Education	-Recruitment of personnel, equipment of school, provide water and energy
	Commerce	-Creation of a market
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues. -Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Transport	, Creation of a motor par
Ngwa I	Water and Energy	Extension of water supply and provision of electricity
	Public works	Rehabilitation of rural paths
	Health	State should take over community health centre.
	Basic Education	Provision of permanent structures, Trained teachers, Teaching aids and stationeries.
	Secondary Education	Construction of Permanent structures for the college, Provision of teachers, Provision of a science Lab and didactic materials.
	Commerce	Provision of Commercial facilities like markets and sales points.

	Culture	Completion of community halls.
	Environment	Educate the public on Environment.
	Transport	Improve on roads to booster transport activities.
Ngwa II	Water and Energy	Extension of water supply and provision of electricity
	Public works	Rehabilitation of rural paths
	Health	State should take over community health centre.
	Basic Education	Provision of permanent structures, Trained teachers, Teaching aids and stationeries.
	Secondary Education	Construction of Permanent structures for the college, Provision of teachers, Provision of a science Lab and didactic materials.
	Commerce	Provision of Commercial facilities like markets and sales points.
	Culture	Completion of community halls.
	Environment	Educate the public on Environment.
	Transport	Improve on roads to booster transport activities.
Meli	Water and Energy	-Provision of pipe borne water project -Supply of AES electricity
	Health	-Renovate, equip and staff integrated health centre in the community.
	Public Works	- Maintain roads regularly -Construct permanent culverts and bridges
	Basic education	-Construction/equip Government Nursery School and recruit staff -Employment of trained teachers, provision of furniture, water points to primary schools
	Culture	-Construction and equipping of a new Community Hall -Sponsor cultural festivals
	Secondary Education	-Recruitment of personnel, equipment of school, provide water and energy
	Commerce	-Creation of a market

	Environment and Nature Protection	-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues. -Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Transport	, Creation of a motor par
Ajung	Water and Energy	-Rehabilitate pipe borne water project -Supply of electricity
	Health	-Renovate, equip and staff integrated health centre in the community.
	Public Works	- Maintain roads regularly -Construct permanent culverts and bridges
	Basic education	-Create government nursery school -Employment of trained teachers, provision of furniture, water points to primary schools
	Culture	-Construction and equipping of a new Community Hall -Sponsor cultural festivals
	Secondary Education	-Recruitment of personnel, equipment of school, provide water and energy
	Commerce	-Construction of sheds in the market
	Environment and Nature Protection	-Awareness-raising and sensitization on wider environmental issues. -Provision of seedlings and support for planting.
	Transport	, Creation of a motor par

## CHAPTER FIVE: STRATEGIC PLANNING

### 5.1 Vision and Objectives of the CDP

#### Vision

By 2020, Fundong municipality would have become an emerging council area with improved living standards for all its inhabitants through better delivery of social services to people, as well as ameliorating income earnings of rural and urban dwellers. This would hopefully be achieved by identifying and harnessing socio-cultural and economic potentials of the municipality in a rational, transparent, and equitable manner, so as to ensue sustainability.

#### Strategic objectives of the CDP

- Improve access to basic and secondary education; health care delivery; water and energy; and other social infrastructure necessary for upgrading living standards;
- Improve the performance of Fundong council through a more robust, proactive and results-driven management of personnel, assets, financial resources, and relationships with stakeholders;
- Boost agricultural sector as the main engine for economic development by modernizing production and productivity through research, extension services, and capacity building of farmers, as necessary;
- Mainstream socio-cultural issues in the development of the Municipality by harnessing its rich cultural heritage and diversity;
- Improve infrastructural development, especially road networks linking farming communities and markets (Atumi-ichin and Fundong); and
- Enhance the use of human and natural capital (land, forest, and water) for wealth creation by creating an enabling environment for entrepreneurship. Creation of agro-industries, for instance, in Atumi-ichin is plausible for wealth creation and employment generation.

## 5.2 Logical frameworks

Table 9: Logical frameworks

### Council institutional strengthening

	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>O.V.I</b>	<b>M.O.V</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Goal</b>	Improvement in socio-economic conditions of all inhabitants of the Municipality			
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Improved council performance	By 2016, 75% realization of Fundong Council projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Projects realized</li> <li>- M&amp;E Reports</li> <li>- Communal services</li> </ul>	Support from external partners obtained
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1. Increased collection of revenue	75% increased of council revenue by 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring report</li> <li>- Administrative accounts</li> <li>- Audit report</li> </ul>	
	R2. Increased capacity of councils materials resources	All basic materials available by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Store account report</li> <li>- Inventory report</li> <li>- Reception note</li> </ul>	
	R3. Human resources of the council reinforced	All departments of the council functional with adequate trained and sufficient staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contract letters</li> <li>- Training and development report</li> </ul>	
	R4. Improved relationships between council and development actors	Increased number of formal relationships between councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protocol agreement</li> </ul>	Willingness of external actors
	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Means</b>	<b>Cost</b>	
<b>R1</b>				
1.1 Train revenue collectors		Materials – revenue Consultants	3.000.000	
1.2 Identify and deposit revenue collected at the financial service		Movement allowance Logistics / materials	10.000.000	
1.3 Sensitize economic operators		Tax consultant	10,000.000	
1.4 Computerised financial management		IT specialist Hard & Soft wares	15,000.000	
1.5 Train councilors		Specialists Training materials	10.000.000	
1.6 Reinforce revenue collection system		Council staff	-	
1.7 Put in place revenue collection monitoring system		Human resources Displacement allowances	1.500.000	
<b>R2</b>				

2.1 Contact and equip slaughter house	Material / labour	60.000.000	
2.2 Revitalise motor park	Material . human resources	10.000.000	
2.3 Acquire civil engineering equipment (grader, bulldozer, camion etc)	Repairs	15.000.000	
<b>R3</b>			
3.1 Review personnel status	- HRM expert	2.000.000	
3.2 Elaborate & adopt staff training and development plan for the council		5.000.000	
3.3 Review work plan for staff and executive	Consultant	2.000.000	
3.4 Train council executive	- Consultant - Materials for training	7.000.000	
3.5 Recruit qualified staff according to the organigram	HRM	23.000.000	
<b>R4</b>			
4.1 Organise systematic work session between decentralized technical services (DTS) to improve collaboration	- Personnel (council) - Chief of service of DTS	10,000.000	
4.2 Formalise and harmonise relationship between the council and NGO and economic operators' groups	- Council executive - Materials	2.000.000	
4.3 Improve coverage and community radio programme	- Council Executive - Modern equipment/materials - Increased no. of staff	10.000.000	
4.4 Develop council twining programme ( South –South and North-North Cooperation)	- Council Executive - Displacement allowance - Proposal development	21.000.000	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>219,500,000</b>	

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Goal</b>	The first cycles of general secondary/technical education seek to reduce the repeaters and drop-outs rate and progress toward universalization in the long run while second cycles seeks to be aligned with higher education focusing on quality improvement and professionalism			
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Provide access to quality secondary education	- Completion rate - % of repeaters	-Performance reports -Examination and grades of results	General/technical education standards improved
<b>Expected</b>	R1. Access to essential educational	- No. of schools created	-Contracts completion handing over	Availability of funds

<b>Results</b>	infrastructure/facilities improved	-No. of classrooms constructed -No. of school rehabilitated	report	Basic equipment acquired
	R2. Teaching conditions improved	-Quantity didactic materials -Pupils /teacher ratio -working condition	-Store account reports -Supplies reports -Teachers attendance registers Improved staff rooms	Teachers teach effectively and efficiently
	R3. Schooling environment ameliorated	-No./frequency of change of text books -No. of latrines, potable water, and electricity available	-Annual booklist -School annual reports -M&E reports -Contract reception reports Teachers/students performance	All stakeholders participate in follow-up
<b>Activities</b>		<b>Cost</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Cost</b>
<u>R1.</u>				
1.1 School rehabilitation		2.800.000.000	2.2 Recruitment of 160 trained teachers	
1.1 Supply workshop equipment to all 4 technical colleges		60.000.000	2.3 Organize refresher courses monitor and evaluate construction and educational activities and school map expansion	8.000.000
1.2 Feasibility and creation of 4 Technical Colleges & 1 secondary		1.500.000	<u>R3.</u>	
1.2 Construction of 239 classrooms *18.000.000		4.302.000.000	3.1 Provide potable 16 water points*6.500.000	104.000.000
1.3 Provision of 2391 desks*15.000		35.865.000	3.2 Construct 10 latrines* 500.000	5.000.000
1.4 Building of 6 workshops*25.000.000		150.000.000	3.3 Connect 14 colleges with electricity generators*500.000	7.000.000
<u>R2.</u>			3.4 Provide science, computer labs: 14*10.000.000	140.000.000
2.1 Supply basic didactic materials		45.000.000		
<b>Total Investment cost</b>				<b>7.600.365.000</b>

## BASIC EDUCATION

	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Goal</b>	<u>Pre-school level</u> Extend nursery school coverage by developing community experience for the benefit of the rural population and with the strong involvement of decentralized authorities <u>Basic education</u> Universal primary education for all.			
<b>Specific Objective</b>	By 2017, 100% access and	-% of pupils completing	- FSLC results	Continuous support

	completion rate of basic education by all six school years pupils	primary school -% of children school going age being able to access school	-School records	by partners
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1. Access to basic education infrastructure/facilities improved	- No. of schools created -No. of classrooms constructed -No. of schools rehabilitated	-Contracts completion handing over report	Availability of funds
	R2. Enhance qualitative/quantitative improvement in teaching conditions	-Quantity/qualitative didactic materials -Quality of teachers recruited	-Store account reports -Supplies reports	
	R3. Schooling environment ameliorated	-Pupils /teacher ratio -Type and no. of text books -No. of latrines, potable water, and electricity	-School annual reports -M&E reports -Contract reception reports	
	R 4. Ensure quality training of teachers (GTTC) in an enabling environment	No of student teachers admitted and trained	GTTC records Delegation of basic education	Graduates are recruited into schools
	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Cost</b>
	<b>R1.</b>		<b>R3.</b>	
	1.1 Creation of 33 Government Nursery schools	3,300,000	3.1 Provide 51 potable water points	10.200.000
	1.2 Construction of 293 permanent classrooms	2,344,000,000	3.2 Construct 53 latrines:53x	185.500.000
	1.3 Provide 2827 desks to lower, middle, higher primary*30.000	84.810.000	3.3 Connect 65 schools with electricity	32.500000
	1.4 Provide 100 tables for Nursery pupils*5000	500.000	<b>R4</b>	
	1.5 Provide 360 small chairs for Nursery pupils*4000	1.440.000	4.1 Construction of six classrooms*9.000.000	54.000.000
	1.6 Provide 317 teachers tables*150.000	47.550.000	4.2 Construction of 4 VIP toilets*500.000	2.000.000
	1.7 Provide 457 teachers' chairs*10.000	45.700.000	4.3Construction of 7 offices and internal toilets*7.000.000	49.000.000
	1.8 Construct 60 HMs' offices*7.000.000	420.000.000	4.4Provision of 360 benches*30.000	10.000.000
	1.9 Rehabilitation of 100 old classrooms*1.500.000	150.000.000	4.5 Provision of 7 offices' equipments*3.600.000	25.200.000
	<b>R2.</b>		4.6 Provision of water and energy	25.000.000
	2.1 Supply basic didactic materials to 65 schools*6.000.000	390.000.000	4.7 Construction of Administrative bloc	49.000.000
	2.2 Recruit and deploy 210 trained teachers*1.800.000*6 years	2.268.000.000	4.8 Construction of fence	40.000.000
	2.3 Organize refresher courses :30.000*700*4 times/year*6 years	504.000.000	4.9 Didactic materials/computers	200.000.000
			4.10 Creation of an orchard	3.000.000
			4.11 Refrigerator and television	1.000.000
		<b>Total investment cost</b>		<b>6.945.3000.000</b>

## PUBLIC HEALTH

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>	Sustainably provide universal access to quality health care through improving on infrastructure, equipment, recruitment of personnel both in quality and quantity			
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Enable all health facilities to play their role to ensure validity health care	-Under-five mortality is reduced by 2/3 by 2015 - Maternal mortality ratio is reduced by ¾ by 2015 - All adolescents and population of child bearing age have access to quality reproductive health services.	Health services' reports	Qualified health personnel are effective at service.
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1. Health facilities viable ensuring effective treatment of patients	-No of patients satisfied with services rendered - No of patients per doctor	Register of patients	Treatment is provided at affordable cost
	R2. Infant and maternal mortality reduced	-Proportion of deaths less that 5yrs -Proportion of deaths during /after delivery -Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles and 5years and below against polio	Vaccination reports	All death rates are registered
	R3. Disease control ensured	-% of people infected by malaria, HIV/AIDS, and non-communicable disease -No of people living on HIV/AIDS eligible for treatment who are effectively on treatment -Number of mosquito nets distributed by 2013	-Health services' reports	Patients make use of treated mosquito nets
	R4. Health promotion activities implemented	-Proportion of households with good toilets -Proportion of population having access to pipe borne water -Proportion of public places with drinking water and public toilets -No of health campaigns organized in each community a year	-No. of health campaigns executed	People actively respond to campaign messages
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>COST</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>COST</b>
<u>R1.</u>			<u>R3.</u>	
1.1 Rehabilitate 4 Integrated Health Centers (IHCs)*10.000.000		40.000.000	3.1 Recruit 12 doctors, 32 State nurses, 16 Brevete nurses, 32 Assistant nurses, 27 auxiliary staffs, 10 laboratory technicians and 32 mid-wives	40.000.000

1.2 Construct 6 latrines, 11 fences, 2 water points, 1 maternity	80.000.000	3.2 Improve distribution of treated mosquito nets to all households	500.000
1.3 Equip IHC with 360 beds, 35 tables, 80chairs, etc.	250.000.000	3.3 Create and render functional 10 more outreach vaccination posts	50.000.000
<b>R2.</b>		<b>R4.</b>	
2.1 Create/improve 6 pharmacies, Create 4 laboratories, Supply 6 refrigerators	160.000.000	4.1 Create and make functional hygiene and sanitation committees at village level	10,000,000
3.2 Improve infant and maternal vaccination and health care	15.000.000	4.2 Conduct hygiene and sanitation campaigns	15,000,000
<b>Total Investment cost</b>			<b>660.500.000</b>

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>	Improve on housing and urban development in the Municipality			
<b>Specific Objective</b>	To restructure urban development and provide a master plan for housing and movement in the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of a master plan</li> <li>- Present housing situation restructured</li> <li>- Free flow of urban traffic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urban master plan for Municipality</li> </ul>	Availability of funds
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1. Infrastructural development plan for the Municipality elaborated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urban development master plan elaborated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urban development master plan</li> </ul>	Availability of funds
	R2. Improvement of current house and street construction in municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of houses with standard utilities</li> <li>- No of streets and residential neighborhoods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Council and DD of Urban Dev and Housing Reports</li> </ul>	Political will and available resources

ACTIVITIES	COST	ACTIVITIES	COST
<u>R1.</u>		1.4 Public cemetery (Chapel /mosque, water, toilet, fencing etc	100.000.000
1.1 Development of master plan	40.000.000	<u>R2.</u>	
1.2 Mobilization and capacity building of stakeholders	10.000.000	2.1 Restructuring/compensations of urban space for reconstruction project	1.200.000.000
1.3 Waste Management: dump site, demarcations, trash cans, collection vans, treatment, recycling etc	450.000.000	2.2 Construction of buildings and 16km roads in the urban space	8.000.000.000
<b>Total Investment cost</b>			<b>9.800.000.000</b>

## AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>	Ensure food security and strengthen growth and employment in this sector			
<b>Specific Objective</b>	By 2016, 30% increased in agricultural production and productivity	-Quantity and quality of agric produced by 2016 -Increase in household income from coffee by 20% by 2016 -30% increase in food production by 2016	-MINADER annual reports - Increased living standards	-High and continuous subsidies/ motivation of farmers -Support from partners through agric projects.
<b>Expected Results</b>	<u>R1.</u> Access to technical services improved; youths and elites actively involved in agricultural activities	-50% increased no. of farmers covered by extension services by 2016 -At least 50% of farmers using sustainable agric practices -No of youths and elites	-MINADER reports ( extension activities)	Favourable climate for crop growth
	<u>R2.</u> Access to improved planting materials increased	-At least 50% of farmers use improved planting materials	-MINADER reports (extension activities) -Field visits and observations	-Availability of agric programs/projects

	<u>R3.</u> Financial and physical capital of farmers improved	-No. of farmers using village banks or financial services	-Village banks / micro-finance reports	-Ability of farmers to comply to micro-finance conditions
	<u>R4.</u> Access to market improved	-Quality of goods sold -Reduction of post harvest loss	-MINADER reports	-Effective implementation of road projects
	<u>R5.</u> Farmers organizations strengthened	-No. functional cooperatives /CIGs created -No. of crop/CIGs supported	-MINADER /Partners report	-Availability of funds
	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>COST</b>
	<u>R1.</u>		2.3 Supply necessary agricultural inputs/encourage the creation of input stores (fertilizers, pesticides, tools).	50.000.000
	1.1 Construction of 6 agric-posts*15.000.000	105.000.000	2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation	2.500.000
	1.2 Encourage youths and elites to be involved on crop production e.g. land allocation to youths, financial and material assistance	75.000.000	<u>R4</u>	
	1.3 Expand / intensify technical services in 41 communities	20.500.000	4.1 Maintain & rehabilitation 120 km of rural roads, culverts and bridges	240.000.000
	1.4 Recruit and train 20 extension staff	10.000.000		
	<u>R2.</u>		4.2 Creation of Market Information Systems	10.000.000
	2.1 Mobilize farmers	5.000.000	4.3 Creation of 5 markets	50.000.000
	2.2 Facilitate the creation of cooperatives and CIGs	7.000.000	4.4 Organize annually an agric show at sub divisional level	25.000.000
			4.5 Facilitate the creation and construction of a CEAC (Center for Education and Action Center)	180.000.000
	<b>Total Investment cost</b>			<b>780.000.000</b>

## POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Goal	Improve postal and telecommunication coverage in the Municipality, and make services affordable to all			
Specific Objective	Provide access to P&T services for rural dwellers of the Municipality	- Number of villages connected with telecom networks increase from 03 to all villages of the municipality - Number of cellular subscribers per population	P&T Reports - Reports from MTN.ORANGE,CAMTEL	MTN,ORANGE, CAMTEL, willingness to invest in the municipality even if under-utilized
Expected Results	<u>R1</u> Robust telephone networks	- Number of villages covered by telecom networks	- Reports from MTN.ORANGE,CAMTEL - Council reports	- Telecom companies could be subsidized through special tax reductions  - Electricity available
	<u>R2</u> Creation of postal services on distant communities	- Number of post offices in the municipality	- MINPOSTEL - Council reports - Village chiefs	GOC finds this worthwhile
	<u>R3</u> Provision of internet services facilitated	-Number of cyber cafes operating in the municipality  -Personal computers in use per population and Internet users per population	-Council reports	Balance in demand and supply of services
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>COST</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>COST</b>
R1			R3	
1.1 Feasibility studies, identify locations with ample coverage potential		600.000	3.1 Supply internet network system	40.000.000
1.2 Install or supply telephone lines		50.000.000	3.2 Open communal ICT training Center	30.000.000
R2			3.3 Training youths in ICT	10.000.000
2.1 Create 04 postal services in the municipality		60.000.000	3.4 Facilitate enterprise development (cyber cafes)	10.000.000
<b>Total Investment Cost</b>				<b>200.600.000</b>

## SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>	Improve sport competitiveness and participation at all levels (municipal, divisional, national and international level)			Increasing interest of individuals /actors in this sector
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Promote public/private sector partnership on the development of infrastructure and competitive sporting skills	No. of joint project finance Effective policy that attract private capital in sport development	-Memorandum of understanding (MOU) with private actors -Reports from Delegation of Sports	
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1. New sporting infrastructure constructed and old ones rehabilitated		Council reports Sectoral reports	
	R2. Skilled athletes identified and trained	No. of people involved in sporting activities	Reports from Min. of sports	
<b>Activities</b>		<b>Cost</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Cost</b>
<u>R1.</u>			<u>R2.</u>	
1.1 Study and inventory of existing infrastructure		1.000.000	2.1 Organization of seasonal sports competition	10.000.000
1.1 Designing/construction of 01 multipurpose sports infrastructure in Fundong		300.000.000	2.2 Identification/scholarships/training of distinguished sport stars	20.000.000
1.2 Construction of coaching centers and specialized schools		100.000.000		
<b>Total Investment Cost</b>				<b>431.000.000</b>

## Youth Affairs

Strategy		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
Goal	Promote youth development by exploring the productive potential towards the development of the Municipality	Youth participation in Municipal development activities/programs	Delegation of Youth Affairs reports, -Observations	Youth are ready to participate in the community development	-Youth participation in Municipal development activities/programs -Youth development	-Reports of Delegation of Youth affairs -Observation

Specific objective	To harness the effective contributions of youth productive capacities for development	-Youth participation in Municipal development activities/programs -Youth development	Delegation of Youth Affairs reports, Visits	Youth are ready to participate in the community development and to evolve in the process	-Youth participation in Municipal development activities/programs -Youth development	-Reports of Delegation of Youth affairs -Observation
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Reduction of youth unemployment	Number of new employment opportunities	Delegation of Youth Affairs reports, Visits	Funds are available, Committed population	Increase in the budget for Youth Affairs	National Budget
	2) Youth capital and skill development	Number of new professional and vocational training facilities	Delegation reports, Inspection reports	Functional Youth Associations exist	Increase in the number youths with professional training certificates	Registry
	3) A functional multipurpose youth empowerment centre is constructed	At least one centre constructed	Delegation reports, Field visit reports	Funds are available	Increase in Youth Affairs budget	National Budget
	4) Youth problems / delinquency are identified and adequately managed	Number of delinquent youth	Youth Affairs Delegation reports, field reports	-High youth delinquency rate -Available funds	Decrease in youth delinquency	Service of Youth Affairs reports
	5) A sub delegation of youth affairs is constructed and made functional	At least one building constructed	Site visit, Youth Affairs Delegation report	Funds are available	Increase in the budget for Youth Affairs	National Budget

Results	Activities	Estimates		
		Quantity	Unit cost/ Designation	Amount
R1	Needs assessment to identify vocational training needs for all villages	15	300,000	2,100,000
	Youth registration of groups / associations and orientation and planning for training (Facilitate the creation of new associations and sensitize on the 1996 Law)	15	100,000	1,500,000
	Monitoring and evaluations		Lump sum	200,000
			Unforeseen	300,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>4,100,000</b>
R2	Contact ministry for creation of vocational training centers	2	200,000	400,000
	Feasibility studies and site allocation (Bobong 1, Mbueni 1)	2	100,000	200,000
	Tender process	2	500,000	1,000,000
	Construction of vocational training centers	2	35,000,000	70,000,000
	Equipment and furniture		Lump sum	30,000,000

	Monitoring and evaluation		Lump sum	2,000,000
			Unforeseen	4,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>107,600,000</b>
R3	Contact ministry for creation of youth multipurpose centre	1	200,000	200,000
	Feasibility studies and site allocation	01	100,000	100,000
	Tender process	01	500,000	500,000
	Construction of youth multipurpose centre	01	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Equipment and furniture		Lump sum	10,000,000
	Monitoring and evaluation		Lump sum	2,000,000
			Total investment	60,000,000
			Total running	2,800,000
			Unforeseen	3,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>65,800,000</b>
R4	Delinquency assessment to identify needs in all villages	15	100,000	1,500,000
	Organize public workshops on leadership and youth responsibility that leads to the following: -Create a framework for management of youthful distress	1	Lump sum	8,000,000
	-Coin a management plan and structure, youth partnership in management			
			Total running	9,500,000
			Unforeseen	700,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>10,200,000</b>
R5	Feasibility studies and site allocation	01	500,000	500,000
	Tender process	01	500,000	500,000
	Construct a sub delegation office		50,000,000	50,000,000
	Equipment and furniture		Lump sum	5,000,000
	Monitoring and evaluation		Lump sum	4,000,000
		01	Total investment	55,000,000
			Total running cost	5,000,000
			Unforeseen	4,000,000
			<b>Estimated sub total</b>	<b>64,000,000</b>
<b>Grand total</b>				<b>251,700,000</b>

## LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>	Ensure the availability and affordability proteins sources for human and economic development			
	Diversify production activities and increase on the income levels and living standards in the municipality	-Increase the number groups engaged in livestock farming from 2 to at least 40 by 2013 -At least 60% individual families engaged in livestock farming from by 2013	-Livestock reports from MINEPIA -Reports from CIGs and council -HPI	-Out-reach services and duty consciousness Regular/availability of funds
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1. Access to livestock technical services increased	-Number and quality of out-reach services to livestock CIGs and groups practicing livestock production - Increased No of animals per producer	-Reports from MINEPIA -Reports from CIGs -HPI	Livestock/animal rearing does not conflict (destruction) with farming/hygiene and sanitation activities
	R2. The Production base and methods modernized	Practice of modern production techniques and use of equipments e.g. artificial insemination	Reports from MINEPIA	Availability of sufficient funds
<b>Activities</b>		<b>COST</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>COST</b>
<u>R1.</u>			<u>R2.</u>	
1.1 Build capacity of local farmers on production techniques		10.000.000	2.1 Expand coverage and technical assistance for regular inspections (grass root activities)	10.000.000
1.2 Facilitate creation of CIGs, unions, cooperatives and provision of credit facilities to starters/revolving fund provide, financial incentives/pastoral shows/competition		65.000.000	2.2 Create veterinary centers/posts, train and recruit livestock personnel	60.000.000
1.3 Demarcation of grazing land from farmland		10.000.000	2.3 Improved management and development of non-conventional livestock like bee farming and cane rats	10.000.000
<b>Total Investment Cost</b>				<b>165.000.000</b>

## HIGHER EDUCATION

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>	To improve access to quality higher education training			
<b>Specific Objective</b>	To promote the professionalization of higher educational training toward self employment and job creation	No. of effective professional related training at tertiary level	MINESUP Institutional reports	Municipality gains higher institution
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1 Increase specialization and professionalization of tertiary education	No. of graduates in specialized or professional programs	MINESUP Institutional reports	Municipality gains higher institution
	R2 Use of academic research findings in solving problems	Quantity of research findings disseminated	Reports from MINESUP	Municipality gains higher institution
<b>Activities</b>		<b>Cost</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Cost</b>
<u>R1.</u>			<u>R2.</u>	
1.1 Feasibility study and Identification of institutions of higher learning		5,300.000	2.1 Develop modules with higher education institutions for operational research	10,300.000
1.2 Provide orientation for students in secondary schools		1.500.000	2.2 Disseminate research results to end-users	5.000.000
<b>Total investment cost</b>			<b>22,100,000</b>	

## SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>	Discovery of the natural potentials of the municipality			
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Institutionalized the sector in the municipality	-At least 75% of the resource potential of the municipality is known by 2017	Scientific and research publications	Availability of funds and desire of researches
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1: Innovative activities of scientific research to discover potential resources discovered/ exploited R2: Apply results of scientific research in other sectors such as agric, livestock etc	-Number and type of scientific and research publications by 2013	Scientific and research publications	Government motivation
<b>Activities</b>		<b>Cost</b>		
<u>R1</u>				
1.1 Creation of 01 research center in the municipality		30.000.000		
1.2 Equipment, staffing and motivation of personnel to the research center		55,000,000		
1.3 Lobby for funding for a research center		200.000		
<b>Total Investment Cost</b>		<b>85.200.000</b>		

## CULTURE

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>	Ensure the inter-generational preservation of the cultural patrimony			
<b>Specific Objective</b>	To Safeguard and promote the cultural identity and diversity of the Fundong society.	Functional annual cultural festivals	Observation Delegation of culture	Elites support is necessary
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1. Trans-generational transmission of the cultural heritage	Functional annual cultural festivals	Observation Delegation of culture	Elites support is necessary

Activities	Cost	Activities	Cost
<b>R1</b>			
1.1 Subsidize construction of 35 community halls	105,000,000		
1.2 Organise/subsidize 40 cultural events	40,000,000		
1.3 Build communal library in Fundong	60,000,000		
1.4 Provision of Equipment, material and instruments to 80 cultural dance groups in the municipality	40,000,000		
1.5 Training of youth in cultural and traditional dances/events in each 40 villages	12,000,000		
<b>Total investment cost</b>		<b>257,000,000</b>	

## COMMERCE

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>	Develop an accessible marketing system that makes the acquisition and disposition of local, national and international goods at acceptable and affordable prices.			Stable macroeconomic conditions
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Promote trade in core commodities notably coffee (export crop) and other income earning food crops (corn and beans) in the Municipality	-At least 25% of household income generated from coffee by 2017 -Over 50% of corn and beans are marketed by 2016	Improved household spending	Availability of favourable climatic conditions
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1: Marketing of coffee abroad facilitated for local producers	-Price stabilization	Macroeconomic reports	Farmers are subsidized
	R2: Village markets in strategic locations set-up	Number of markets increased from 1 to at least 4 in the municipality	Market days	Transport accessibility
	R3: Movement of persons and goods facilitated and volume of trade improved	Volume of trade between Fundong sub-division and Bamenda.	Market information systems	Related services for commerce upgraded

Activities	Cost	Activities	Cost
<b>R1</b>		<b>R2</b>	
1.1 Regulate relations between coffee buying agents and producers	500,000	2.1 Establish market management & revenue collection for the Council	2,200,000
1.2 Promote after sales quality, norms and service	3,000,000	2.2 Improve commercialization of food crops e.g. through market information systems	3,000,000
1.3 Organize and strengthen marketing cooperatives	6,000,000	3.3 Creation of 5 major markets	600,000,000

		R3	
		1.1 Organize annual trade fares and periodic auction sales	5.000.000
		1.2 Promote the use of legal measuring instruments for those selling pre-packaged goods	
		1.3 Construction of 2 cattle markets	4.000.000
		1.4 Fight against the entry of contraband products in the municipality	500.000
<b>Total Investment Cost</b>			<b>624.200.000</b>

## SOCIAL AFFAIRS

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>	Social Affairs services are well coordinated and extended	New operational technical units are available	Existing structures/Visit to site	Funds are available
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Provide assistance to vulnerable people of the Municipality and valorize social structures	-At least 50% of dependents become self-supporting	Self reliance of dependents	Necessary training financial support available
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1:Social affairs groups and networks are adequately assisted	No of groups and networks assisted	Reports Divisional Delegation of Social Affairs (DDAS)	Social integration is inevitable from families and community
	R2:Projects to enforce social work in the municipality are desired and carried out and services well coordinated and extended	No of projects desired and carried out	Quarterly/progress reports from DDAS	
	R3:Number of social workers in the municipality are increased both qualitatively and quantitatively	No of social workers working in the municipality	Reports from DDAS	
<b>Activities</b>		<b>Cost</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Cost</b>
<b>R1</b>			<b>R2</b>	
1.1 Create and construct Social Action Services (SAS) at prisons, hospitals and 3 gendarmeries (63.000.000), Equip 3 SAS (25.000.000) and supervision (3.000.000)		81,000,000	2.1 Design/implement projects on fight against stigmatization (40.000.000) and organize 10 anti-stigmatization campaigns (15.000.000)	
1.2 Provide nutritional, educational, medical, judicial and psychosocial support to orphans and vulnerable children and other vulnerable groups		35,000,000	2.2 Organize and animate educational talks especially early and forced marriages, girl child education etc (20.000.000) and follow-up execution (5.000.000)	

1.3 Construct and equip 1 sheltered workshop for disabled persons	40.000.000	R3	
1.4 Assistance to groups, associations, NGOs taking care of the vulnerable/disabled, for economic projects (15.000.000), marginalized persons/groups (4.000.000) and assistance to obtain invalid cards (5.000.000)	24.000.000	3.1 Recruit and train 8 social workers (16.000.000) and lobby for the transfer of 6 social workers in the municipality (1.000.000)	17.000.000
<b>Total Investment Cost</b>	<b>277,000,000</b>		

## LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Goal	Enhance good working conditions for private and public sectors by ensuring respect of labour laws			
Specific Objective	To involve all social groups (employees and employers) within the municipality to respect labour laws and responsibilities and create an inventory of enterprises and workers.			Availability of friendly government policy on social protection
Expected Results	R1. Good social climate between employers and employees created	-Number of workers' grievances -Number of employees registered with CNPS -Prompt & regular payment of pensioners	-Employers' Reports -Syndicate reports -Staff Delegate's reports -Reports from visits to establishments	Stable socio-economic atmosphere
	R2 Workers in the private sector are covered by the Labour Law of Cameroon	-Number of workers with signed contracts of employment -Number of workers covered by CNPS	-Reports from visits to establishments -Employers' Reports -Syndicate reports -Staff Delegate's reports	Government's ability to enforce labour laws
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>COST</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>COST</b>
R1		R2		
1.1 Sensitize employers and employees on their rights, roles and responsibilities	8.000.000	2.1 Identify providers of paid employment in the private sector within the municipality (Opening and closure of establishments)		1.000.000

1.2 Facilitate the creation and supervise elections of staff representatives	2.000.000	2.2 Encourage and/or assist in drawing up of contracts of employment for workers	800.000
1.3 Ensure that all employees are registered with CNPS	2.000.000	2.3 Ensure that pensioners dues are paid and on time	500.000
Regular inspection visits labour disputes	11.000.000		
<b>Total Investment Cost</b>			<b>25.300.000</b>

## WATER AND ENERGY

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>	Facilitate access to potable water and energy in the municipality			
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Provide potable water and electricity in the municipality	-No communities having access functional water -No. of functional electricity supply		Government does something or more projects in the municipality
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1. Water points constructed and rehabilitation of existing ones	-No. of functional water points		
	R2. Water management committee and caretakers strengthened	-No. of management committee -No. of caretaker trained and equipped	-Training reports -M&E reports	
	R3. Some villages connected to AES-Sonel network	-No. of villages connected by AES (Sonel)	-Project reports	
	R4. Alternative energy sources sought	-No. of villages using solar energy or thermal plants	- Project reports	Solar is cheaper for distant communities
<b>Activities</b>		<b>Cost</b>	<b>Activities</b>	
<b>R1.</b>		<b>R3.</b>		
1.1 Construct pipe borne water systems in 16 villages		800,000,000	3.1 Mobilise communities / resources	
1.2 Extend 24 water adduction points in 24 villages		24,000,000	3.2 Connect 25 community to AES Sonel	
			3.3 Extend electricity supply in 4 villages	
			160.000.000	

R2.		R4.	
2.1 Train/equip Water Management committee and 8 Caretakers	15,000,000	4.1 Mobilise communities and identify partners	2.000.000
Provision of tool kits	30.000.000	4.2 Provide alternative energy to 15 communities	150,000,000
<b>Total investment cost</b>		<b>1,424,000,000</b>	

## PUBLIC WORKS

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>	Improving road infrastructure provision, by initially stressing the rehabilitation and maintenance of existing road networks, and then their extension and development (including rural paths and farm-to-market-roads)			
<b>Specific Objective</b>	By 2017, 30% of secondary road networks and rural road are maintained or rehabilitated in the municipality	- No. of km of road networks maintained each year -% of road networks in good condition	-Public works reports -Urban Development	-Consistency of funding
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1. 30% of secondary and rural roads network maintained yearly			
	R2. Traffic regulations in the rainy season respected, especially by timber and sand trucks	-No. and km of passable roads networks in the rainy season	-Road transport reports	-Compliance ability by major road users
<b>Activities</b>		<b>Cost</b>		<b>Activities</b>
<b>R1.</b>		<b>Cost</b>		<b>Cost</b>
1.1 Rehabilitation - 140 km*10.000. 000		1.400.000.000		2.3 Construct 30 ring Q800* 720.000
1.2 Hiring and maintenance of equipments for rehabilitation of 140 km				2.4 Construction of 30 bridges*150.000.000
1.3 Opening and extension of 60km rural roads*20.000.000/Km		315.200.000		<b>R2.</b>
1.4 Construction of 4 Weighing Stations* 1.200.000		3.960.000.000		2.1 Involvement of local community in road maintenance for 10years
1.5 Involvement of local community road maintenance through training of Road Management and caretaker Committees		4.800.000		2.2 Construction of 10 rain gates*500.000
<b>Total investment cost</b>				<b>6.248,000,000</b>

## ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>	To enhance environmental protection/sustainability through proactive and responsive environmental management			Presence of sound political will for providing an enabling environment
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Promote biodiversity management and development of resources and afforestation	- Improved living environment - Quantity of land forest protected - No of trees planted	-MINEP reports -Report from sectoral partners	Continuous support of partners (international and local)
<b>Expected Results</b>	R <sub>1</sub> Environmental management plan for Fundong municipality designed and implemented	- Availability of local action plan for nature protection	- Report from sectoral partners	Political will at local level
	R <sub>2</sub> Community involvement on environmental management and protection improved	- Number of functional action plans for environmental protection at village level	- Departmental reports	
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>Cost</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>MEANS</b>
R1			<u>R2.</u>	
1.1 Develop environmental management plan eg. Control pollution (water, air, soil), hygiene and sanitation		80,000,000	2.1 Control of indiscriminate exploitation / identify and protect endangered natural resources (prevent bush fires).	30,000,000
1.2 Mobilize resources for implementation		8,000,000	2.2 Identify and involve stakeholders (NGOs, CSOs, CIGs)	5,000,000
1.3 Monitor implementation of plan		7,000,000	2.3 Mobilise resources	2,000,000
1.4 Identify risk zones put in place preventive measures, sensitization through tree planting/rehabilitation, sign boards, displacement of people		33,000,000	2.4 Sensitise 52 communities on climate change and wider environmental issues three times yearly for ten years	15,000,000
2.5 Planting of trees		28,000,000	Development of Town Green and recreational areas	90,000,000
<b>Total investment cost</b>				<b>298,000,000</b>

## FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>	Promote sustainable use of biodiversity in the Municipality			
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Develop and revamp permanent forest zone and the development of forestry and wildlife resources.	- Effective control mechanisms against poaching and illegal logging	- No of protected areas Increase in biodiversity species	
<b>Expected Results</b>	R <sub>1</sub> Existing protected areas like Kilum-ljim and Kom-Bum Forest reserves management strengthened	- Availability of strong, vibrant and sustainable environmental institutions at national and local level	- Environment, forest law	Strong political will
	R <sub>2</sub> Sustainable exploitation of NTFPs promoted	- Number of CIGs engaged in NTFPs activities - Number of livestock farmers.	- MINEF, MIFOF reports S	
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>Cost</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>Cost</b>
R1.			R2.	
1.1 Regular forest inspection missions		4000000	2.1 Strengthen forest mgt institutions	10000000
1.2 Construction of forest control posts		4000000	2.3 Train CIGs in sustainable marketing	10000000
1.3 Training of forest control personnel		4000000	2.4 Develop regeneration strategy of domestication	5000000
<b>Total investment cost</b>				<b>40,000,000</b>

## TRANSPORT

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>	To promote economic growth and competitiveness by easing the free movement of persons, goods and services within the municipality			Effective public – private partnership
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Facilitate and manage the activities of road users to ensure proper services and safety	Increased ability of goods and people to move	Sectoral reports	
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1. Movement of goods and persons improved	Availability of safe, reliable and consist transport services	Sectoral reports	Active private actors
	R2. Delays and accidents minimized	Number of breakdowns recorded Number of accidents per month/year	Transport office Syndicate reports	Active involvement of forces of law and order
<b>Activities</b>		<b>Cost</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Cost</b>
<b>R1.</b>			<b>R2.</b>	
1.1 Construction and rehabilitate 3 motor parks		45,000,000	2.1 Regulate traffic through control posts	7,000,000
1.2 Facilitate the proper functioning of drivers' and "benskin" unions/syndicates and refresher courses		2,000,000	2.2 Institute fine-system for road users who default	3,000,000
1.3 Construct infrastructure		150,000,000		
<b>Total investment cost</b>				<b>207,000,000</b>

## SMALL & MEDIUM SIZED ENTERPRISES, SOCIAL ECONOMY & HANDICRAFT (SMEs)

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>	Enhance the creation and growth of small businesses			Availability of support system
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Provide business climate, increase decent job provision as well as enhancing vocational training	- Proportion of businesses in the formal sector	MINPMEESA Youth Affairs Vocational Training	Presence of the spirit of entrepreneurship among citizens
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1: Handicraft villages created and equipped	- Quantity & quality of infrastructure ready for use	Contracts reception reports	

	R2: Creation and establishment of SMEs	Increasing no. of SMEs	MINPMEESA Youth Affairs Vocational Training	
	R3 A conducive business environment for the formalization of activities created	- Accessibility of business creation documents - Accessibility to business laws	MINPMEESA Youth Affairs Chamber of Commerce	
	R4 Support to social economy organizations (CIG's cooperatives, associations – sensitization of actors on necessity for projects on enterprises.	-Number of CIGs and associations created and financed	Agric. service for Cooperatives and Mutuality MINPMEESA	Support effectively reaches beneficiaries.
<b>Activities</b>		<b>Cost</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Cost</b>
R1			R3	
			3.1 Mobilize business actors and organize yearly competitions on crafts at municipal level	2,000,000
1.1 Create handicraft villages		50,000,000	3.2 Sensitize actors on laws & procedures	500,000
1.2 Support to social economy organization		10,000,000	3.3 Create strong & active syndicate to fight corrupt practices	6,000,000
R2				
2.1 Feasibility/identification of SMEs to be financed		2,000,000		
<b>Total investment cost</b>				<b>70,500,000</b>

## WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND THE FAMILY

	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Goal</b>	That gender based discrimination and inequality significantly reduced to a national acceptable level.			
<b>Specific Objective</b>	To contribute to women, men and children participation in the development process of the Municipality.	-Participation of both women and men in the development related activities in the Municipality	- Sectoral reports	Women are willing to contribute toward the development of their communities.

<b>Expected Results</b>	R1: Gender based discrimination and inequalities reduced.	-Evidence of equal participation of both sexes in development work - Availability of policy frameworks promoting equality	- MINPROFF reports	
	R2: Women's participation in the non-agricultural sector increased	- Number of women involved in non-agricultural related activities	- Sectoral reports	Available support system
	R3: Women's social & economic capacity strengthened	- Availability of social & economic assets / capitals		Existence of economic boom
<b>Activities</b>		<b>Cost</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Cost</b>
R1			2.2 Valorize female concern resources to about 70%	10,000,000
1.1 Identify issues & stakeholders		3,000,000	2.3 Provide loans to boost non-agric activities	35,000,000
1.2 Develop awareness & sensitization campaigns		8,000,000	R3	
1.3 Implement campaigns to breach the gap between men & women in decision making positions at village & local levels		15,000,000	3. 1 Develop physical capital for women's economic activities	40,000,000
R2			3.2 Strengthen women's social networks	8,000,000
			3.3 Promote HIV/AIDS and other STIs prevention and treatment among women and girl children	10,000,000
2.1 Provide career opportunities through vocational training and reinforce output of women's centers		50,000,000	3.4 Promote equality among girl-child education through campaigns	10,000,000
<b>Total investment cost</b>				<b>194,000,000</b>

## TOURISM

	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Goal</b>	Double the number of foreign tourists each year thereby boosting employment and investment in this sector.	Number of international tourists per year		Continuous government support
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Build integrated tourism products around the Municipality	- No tourists visiting Fundong Municipality		Availability partners
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1: Touristic sites identified & developed	- Availability of tourism products	-MINTOUR reports	
	R2: Domestic tourism developed	- No visits to touristic sites		
	R3: Tourism institutions strengthened	- Availability of tour agents for the	-MINTOUR reports	

		Municipality	
Activities	Cost	Activities	Cost
<u>R1</u>		2.2 Facilitate marketing networks with relevant institutions at local & national level	10,000,000
1.1 Identify tourism potential and Cataloguing of touristic potentials within the Municipality	8,000,000	R3	
1.2 Develop touristic sites	88,000,000	3.1 Identify stakeholders & agents	8,000,000
1.3 Facilitate development of hotels and restaurants infrastructure by the private sector	10,000,000	3.2 Train agents in cultural & ecotourism guidance	10,000,000
<u>R2</u>			
2.1 Publicity of touristic potential of the council	8,000,000		
<b>Total investment cost</b>			<b>152,000,000</b>

### STATE PROPERTY AND LAND TENURE

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>	Improve on the management of state lands and property			
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Rationalize the allocation of land resources and improve state property control	Cadastral map of the municipality	Reports from Ministry of State Property Existence of cadastral map of the municipality	
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1. Primary and secondary sector demand for photo delimited	Effective delimitation of primary and secondary plots	Survey reports Cadastral map	
	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Cost</b>		
<u>R1.</u>				
1.1 Survey of land in the municipality		9,000,000		
1.2 Delimitation of primary and secondary plots		9,000,000		
<b>Total investment cost</b>		<b>18,000,000</b>		

## COMMUNICATION

	Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b>	Optimize the use of Telecommunication /ICT for development			Good public-private partnership
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Improve access to modern telecommunication facilities and ICT's	Effective ICT coverage in communities		
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1. Access and use of ICT's expanded and improved	Different types of ICT coverage in communities	Reports from council Reports from Mincom	
	R2. Territorial coverage of radio-television and satellite images increased	No. of audio-visual transmitters constructed	Reports from councils Reports from Mincom	Friendly and dynamic policy of private actors in the sector
<b>Activities</b>		<b>Cost</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Cost</b>
<u>R1.</u>			<u>R2.</u>	
1.1 Connectivity to the national telecommunication grid (optic fiber)		75,000,000	2.1 Create/improve unity (municipal radio/TV distribution)	50,000,000
1.2 Construction of telecommunication infrastructure		50,000,000	2.2 Recruitment and training of 5 local radio operators	2,500,000
<b>Total investment cost</b>		<b>177,500,000</b>		

## MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, MINES AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

	Objective	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Goals	Promote and encourage research, mining and the processing of mineral resources necessary for the economic and social development of the country			
Specific Objective	Create a municipal mining corporation, which will establish joint ventures with private partners, better inform domestic and foreign private investors on the geological and mining potential of the municipality.			

Expected Results	R1 Municipal mining corporation created	Availability of Mining Corporation exists	2 Council Reports	Friendly government policy
	R2. Geological and mining potential identified	Availability of geological maps and data	3 Report on mining potential and mineral of the municipality	Effective public – private partnership
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>Cost</b>		
R1				
1.1 Create mining sub-committee		500,000		
1.2 Facilitate the creation of a local mining Corporation		1,000,000		
R2				
1.1 Identify stakeholders		2,000,000		
1.2 Conduct minerals identification surveys		15,000,000		
1.3 Facilitate local artisanal mining in the municipality		10,000,000		
<b>Total investment budget</b>		<b>28,500,000</b>		

## EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Goal</b>	Significantly improve the quality of technical education by tailoring training to real market needs and by forging partnership with the productive sector of the economy			
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Access to technical education increased by 25%	-No. of technical schools created -No. of students attending technical schools	-Results -School records	
<b>Expected Results</b>	R1. Access to vocational training infrastructure/facilities improved	- No. of schools created -No. of classrooms constructed -No. of schools rehabilitated	-Contracts completion handing over report -M&E reports	Availability of funds
	R2. Youth employment opportunities in the municipality are created and increased	-Proportion of graduates employed	-Sector reports -Employment records	

	R3. The services of employment and vocational training are functional with sufficient staff and means to operate appropriately.	-Office space hosting the delegation -No. of personnel in the sector	-Sector reports	
	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Cost</b>
<b>R1.</b>			<b>R3.</b>	
1.1 Feasibility studies for creation of 05 SAAR/SM for vocational training	5,000,000	3.1 Provide 5 potable water points	32,500,000	
1.2 Construction of 25 classrooms:2x18000000	225,000,000	3.2 Construct 5 latrines	17,500,000	
1.3 Provision of 625 desks	22,000,000	3.3 Connect schools with electricity	50,000,000	
1.4 Provision of workshop materials and tools	50,000,000			
<b>R2.</b>				
2.1 Supply basic didactic materials	30,000,000			
2.2 Recruitment and deploy trained teachers	1,000,000			
2.3 Organise refresher courses	2,000,000			
<b>Total investment cost</b>			<b>435,000,000</b>	

### TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION

	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Goal</b>	Improve on governance through the effective transfer of competences and decision making			
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Promote the use of the participatory approach as a tool to effective and responsible governance	- Effective use of the participatory approach		
<b>Expected Results</b>	R <sub>1</sub> Strengthen the capacities of locally elected officials and council technicians towards truly local public service	- Effective organisation of capacity building program for council officials	- Council Reports	
	R <sub>2</sub> Strengthen the economic role of the local council	- Number of new income generating sources for the council	- Income/Expenditure Reports - Annual Financial Reports	
	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>Cost</b>
R1.			R2.	

1.1 Deepen understanding /expectation on decentralization and council governance	5,000,000	2.1 Create administrative relay centers	40,000,000
1.2 Awareness raising and capacity building on the use of the Participatory Approach	8,000,000	2.2 Creation and training of disaster vigilance and management committee	5,000,000
1.3 Sensitization and capacity building on responsible citizenship and local governance	5,000,000	2.3 Create a police post each at Atum-Ikue, Atum-Ichin, Ibam and Ngwah Abuh Muteff Zones.	80,000,000
<b>Total investment cost</b>	<b>143,000,000</b>		

## 5.3 Estimated budget

Table 10: Estimated budget

SECTOR	AMOUNT
Council Institutional Capacity	219,500,000
Agriculture	780,000,000
Basic Education	6,945,300,000
Secondary Education	7,600,365,000
Employment & Vocational Training	435,000,000
Public Health	6,248,000,000
Water and Energy	1,424,000,000
Public Works	10,618,000,000
Urban Development & Housing	9,800,000,000
Environment & Nature Protection	298,000,000
Forestry and Wildlife	40,000,000
Territorial Administration, Decentralisation & Maintenance of Order	143,000,000
Youth Affairs	251,700,000
Post & Telecommunication	200,600,000
Industries, Mines and Technological Development	28,500,000
Labour & Social Security	25,300,000
Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries	165,000,000
State Property and Land Tenure	18,000,000
Higher Education	22,100,000
Sport & Physical Education	431,000,000
Transport	207,000,000
Communication	177,500,000
Culture	257,000,000
Social Affairs	277,000,000
Commerce	624,200,000
Women's Empowerment and the Family	194,000,000
Small & Medium Sized Enterprises, Social Economy & Handicraft	70,000,000
Tourism	152,000,000
Scientific Research and Innovation	85,200,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>47,572,265,000FCFA</b>

## **5.4 Spatial planning of priority infrastructures**

Result of participatory diagnosis revealed that both rural and urban areas have inadequate infrastructure, especially education and culture sectors. Sectors such as water and energy, health and commerce are significantly better off in urban area compared to rural community. This variation has been considered in planning priority infrastructures.

Markets and classrooms have been earmarked in all the five zones of the Fundong municipality—Fundong, Ibam, Ngwa, Atumi-ichin and Atum-ikui. Due to limited financial resources, only two schools will benefit from the CDP in the first year. Public health too, has been barely covered for AIP by equipping two and constructing one integrated health centers all in rural areas.

## **5.5 Management of urban space**

Infrastructure projects for urban space are market sales points, tarring of Fundong-Lain-ni-lain road, one sport complex, and one monument. The land use and land tenure system of Fundong urban space reflects a town that is developing though there is no official urbanization plan. Land can be bought or inherited in Fundong urban space. The land is used for farming, conservation and settlements with a combination of government services, business structures and residences.

The different 21 government sectors found here are Agriculture, Livestock Fishing and Animal Husbandry, Health, Public Works, Basic Education, Culture, Women's Empowerment and the Family, Social Affairs, Water and Energy, Secondary Education, Forest and Fauna, Environment and Nature Protection, Urban Development, Youths Affairs, Sports and Physical Education, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises Craft, and Social Economy, Transport, Communication, Territorial Administration and Decentralization. The town is also a seat for many Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Common Initiative Groups (CIGs) all working towards a common goal which is to alleviate poverty. Very prominent is the existence of systems of varied religious institutions including the Muslim community which forms about a quarter of the population of the Fundong urban space.

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

*Table 11: Land use plan and management of the council space*

No.	Class	Sub Class
1	Built up Land	Town Settlement
		Village settlement
2	Agricultural land	Crop land
		Fallow land
		Plantation
3	Forest	Montane forest
		Sub montane forest
		Community forest
4	Grass Land	Savannah
		Woodland savanna
5	Others	Open land
		barren Rocky
		Sheet rocks
		Degraded rocks
		Swampy bush land
		Marshy/ Swampy Land
6	Water bodies	Rivers/ Streams

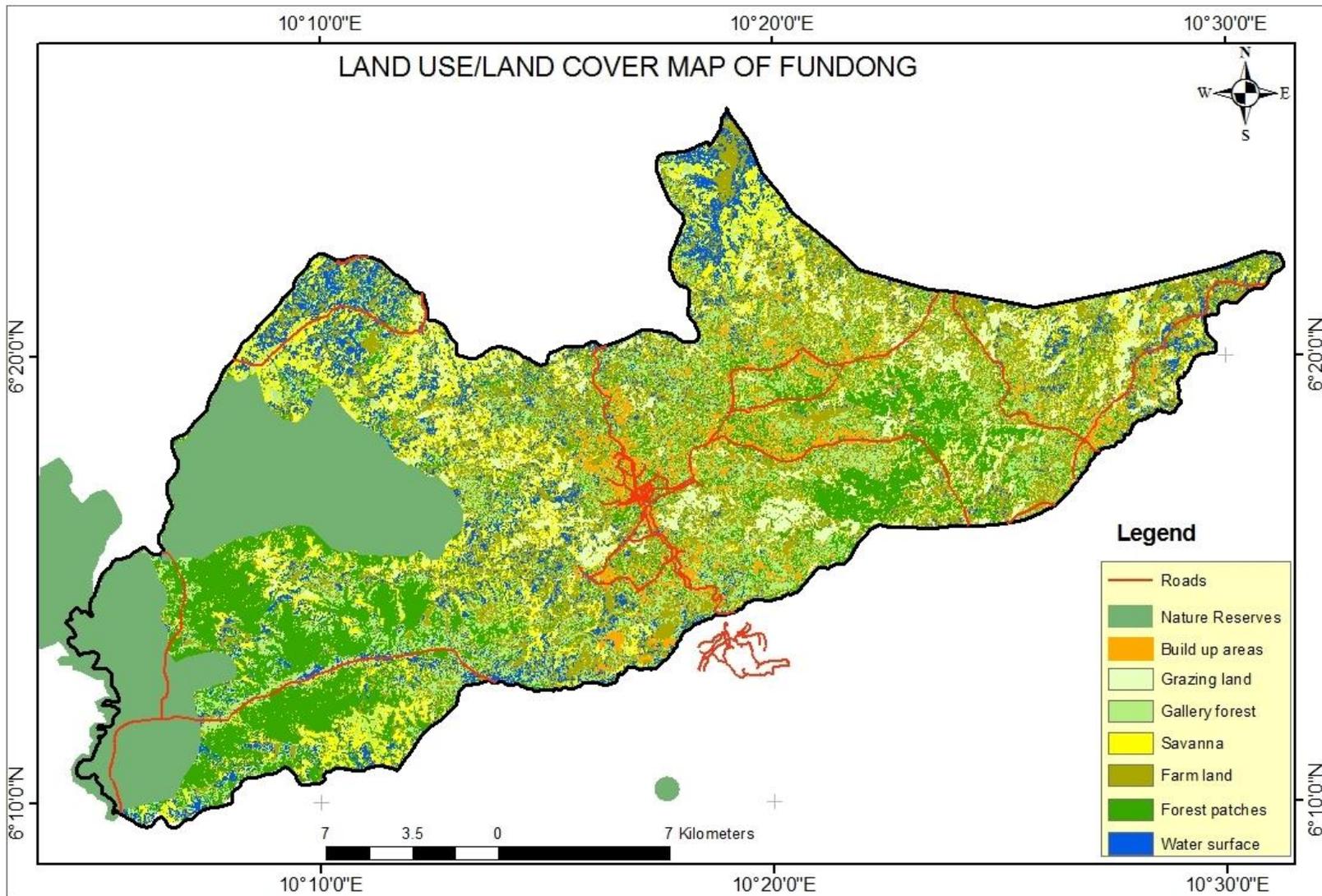


Table 12: Matrices' for analyzing land use zoning:

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

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

## CHAPTER SIX: OPERATIONAL PLAN

### 6.2 Triennial planning of priority projects (including marginalised population)

Table 13: Triennial planning of priority projects (including Marginalised population)

PROJECT	EXPECTED RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	ACTORS	SCHEDULE			Resources		
					YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	H	M	F
<b>BASIC EDUCATION</b>										
Construction of 63 classrooms at G.S Aboh, G.S Mughom, G.S Mbengkas, G.S Achangni, G.S Asu, G.N.S Abuh Ikwi, G.S Nkom-nkom G.T.T.C Meli, GS Mindila, GS Akeh, GS Baiso, etc.	63 classrooms constructed in this villages	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E -reception	33 classrooms are available	Council, state, community, others	13	20	20	x	x	x
Provision of desks and tables for G.S Mbongkisu, G.S Mentang, G.S Akeh, G.S Ntehgum, G.S Itinalah, P.S Fundong.	Desks and tables provided for these schools	-needs assessment -award of contract -supply of desks and tables -reception	Desks and tables are available in these schools	Council, state, community, others		120 desks and 36 tables	120 desks and 36 tables	x	x	x
<b>SECONDARY EDUCATION</b>										
Construction of 40 classrooms at G.T.C Bolem, G.T.C Akeh, G.S.S Ngwah-Ebosung, G.S.S Meli, G.S.S Mentang	40 classrooms constructed in these schools	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E -reception	40 classrooms are available in these schools	Council, state, community, others	5	15	20	x	x	x

<b>PUBLIC HEALTH</b>										
Construct 2 Integrated Health Centers at Mbengkas and Mentang	2 integrated health centers constructed at Mbengkas and Mentang	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E -reception	2 constructed integrated health centers available at Mbengkas and Mentang	Council, state, community, others	2	-	-	X	X	X
Equip 2 IHC with basic furniture at Aduk and Ajung	2 IHC with basic furniture at Aduk and Ajung equiped	-needs assessment -award of contract -supply of furniture -reception	2 IHC with basic furniture at Aduk and Ajung available	Council, state, community, others	2	-	-	X	X	X
Equip 3 Health Centers at Achain, Akeh and Abuh	3 health centers at Achain, Akeh and Abuh equiped	-needs assessment -award of contract -supply of equipment -reception	3 health centers at Achain, Akeh and Abuh available with equipment	Council, state, community, others	-	1	2	X	X	X
<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b>										
Construction of 4 farm to market roads and bridges at -Mbissi-Aboh -Mbam- Nchuoh -Fujua – Ntehgum -Atoini and Ntehgum bridges	4 farm to market roads and bridges constructed in these areas	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E -reception	4 farm to market roads and bridges constructed in these areas are existing	Council, state, community, others	X	-	-	X	X	X
Construction of 1 major road (Fundong – Mbengkas road)	Fundong – Mbengkas road constructed	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E -reception	Fundong – Mbengkas road constructed and available	Council, state, community, others	X	-	-	X	X	X
Construction of 11 bridges and culverts at - Ikuijua – Ebosung - Aduk – Mboh - Yuwi – Ilung	11 bridges and culverts constructed in these villages.	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E	11 bridges and culverts available in these villages	Council, state, community, others	-	5	6	X	X	X

- Abuh – Njinijva - Ntehgum – Ebosung - Achain – Ajung - Ajung – Akeh - Mentang – Mbam -Mentang – Mbonkisu - Ardorate 1/Adorate 2 - Boyui – Nkom-nkom		-reception								
<b>WATER AND ENERGY</b>										
Provision of 1 Water Projects at Alim, Boyui, Ameng and Nkom-nkom	1 water project provided for Alim, Boyui, Ament and Nkom-nkom	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E -reception	1 water project available at Alim, Boyui, Ameng and Nkom-nkom	Council, state, community, others	X	-	-	X	X	X
Rehabilitate 6 water points at Fujua, Ngwainkuma, Fundong Village, Akeh, Mentang and Ngwah	6 water points rehabilitated in these villages	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E -reception	Rehabilitation done in 6 water points in these villages	Council, state, community, others	-	X	X	X	X	X
Completion of 1 water project at Bainjong	1 water project at Bainjong completed	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E -reception	Bainjong water project completed	Council, state, community, others	-	-	X	-	-	-
Construction of 4 Bore Holes at Mbengkas and Mughom	4 Bore Holes at Mbengkas and Mughom constructed	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E -reception	4 bore holes available at M bengkas and Mughom	Council, state, community, others	2	1	1	X	X	X
Studies of electricity in Ngwah,lbam, Abuh	Studies on electricity	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources	Studies done on electricity in these	Council, state, community,	4	5	7	X	X	X

and Muteff	conducted in these areas	-award of contract -implementation -M & E	areas	others						
Studies of hydro electricity power in Akeh, Mentang, Fundong, Ngwah and Abuh	Studies on hydro electricity power conducted in these areas	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E	Studies done on hydro electricity power in these areas	Council, state, community, others	-	5	-	X	X	X
Electricity extension at Atoini, Ngwainkuma, Mbissi, Isaibal, Meli, Fundong village and Kumtem	Electricity extended to these villages	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E	Existence of electricity in these villages	Council, state, community, others	7	-	-	X	X	X
Installation of solar panels at Achain, Ajung, Mbengkas, Akeh, Baiso, Mbonkisu	Solar panels installed at Achain, Ajung, Mbengkas, Akeh, Baiso, Mbonkisu	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E	Solar panels available at Achain, Ajung, Mbengkas, Akeh, Baiso, Mbonkisu	Council, state, community, others	6	-	-	X	X	X
Extension of solar panels. at Achain, Ajung, Mbengkas, Akeh, Baiso, Mbonkisu	Solar panels extended at Achain, Ajung, Mbengkas, Akeh, Baiso, Mbonkisu	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E	Solar panels available and extended at Achain, Ajung, Mbengkas, Akeh, Baiso, Mbonkisu	Council, state, community, others	-	3	3	X	X	X
<b>AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>										
Organize mini agric shows in Fundong	Mini agric shows in Fundong organised	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -organization and launching	Mini agric show done in Fundong	Council, state, community, others	X	-	-	X	X	X

Creation of 1 CEAC in Fundong	CEAC created in Fundong	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E -reception	CEAC existing in Fundong	Council, state, community, others	-	-	X	X	X	X
<b>CULTURE</b>										
Construction of a monument in front of the council hall in Fundong	Monument constructed	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E -reception	Monument existing in the council premises	Council, state, community, others	1	-	-	X	X	X
Construction of a multi-cultural center in Fundong	Multicultural center constructed in Fundong	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E -reception	Multicultural center available in Fundong	Council, state, community, others	-	-	X	X	X	X
<b>SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION</b>										
Construction of 1 sports complex in Fundong	1 sports complex constructed in Fundong	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E -reception	1 sports complex available in Fundong	Council, state, community, others	X	-	-	X	X	X
<b>COMMERCE</b>										
Construction of markets in Ngwah, Aduk, Meli, Mbam, Ajung with 5 sheds each	Markets constructed in Ngwah, Aduk, Meli, Mbam, Ajung with 5 sheds each	-needs assessment -feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E	Markets available in Ngwah, Aduk, Meli, Mbam and Ajung with 5 sheds each	Council, state, community, others	25 sheds	-	-	X	X	X

		-reception								
Extension of 5 just constructed markets in Ngwah, Aduk, Meli, Mbam and Ajung	The 5 just constructed markets extended	-needs assessment -feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E -reception	Markets extended	Council, state, community, others	-	15 sheds	10 sheds	X	X	X
Construction of 5 toilets in the 5 markets of Ngwah, Meli, Mbam, Ajung and Aduk	5 toilets constructed	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E -reception	5 toilets available in the markets	Council, state, community, others	5	-	-	X	X	X
Construction of 1 sales point in the Fundong main market	1 sales point constructed	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E	1 sales point available in the Fundong main market	Council, state, community, others	1	-	-	X	X	X
Construction of sheds in 10 quarry sites	Sheds constructed in 10 quarry sites	-feasibility studies -mobilization of resources -award of contract -implementation -M & E	Sheds available in 10 quarry sites	Council, state, community, others	-	5	5	X	X	X

## 6.3 The annual Investment Plan

### 6.3.1 Annual Investment Plan of priority projects

Table 14: Annual Investment Plan of priority projects

Project	Expected Results	Activities	Indicators	Actors	Schedule				Resources			Responsibility
					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	H	M	Finances	
<b>BASIC EDUCATION</b>												
Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S Kumtem	2 classrooms at G.S kumtem constructed	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	2 classrooms at G.S Kumtem available	-council -state -FEICOM		x	x		x	x	20,000,000	FEICOM
Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S Aboh	2 classrooms at G.S Aboh constructed	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	2 classrooms at G.S Aboh available	-council -state -FEICOM		x	x		x	x	20,000,000	FEICOM
Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S Ibamingwah	2 classrooms at G.S Ibamingwah constructed	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	2 classrooms at G.S Ibamingwah available	-council -state -FEICOM		x	x		x	x	20,000,000	FEICOM

Construction of 2 classrooms & administrative block at G.T.T.C Fundong	2 classrooms and administrative block at G.T.T.C Meli constructed	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	2 classrooms and administrative block at G.T.T.C Meli available	-council -state		x	x		x	x	<b>75,000,000</b>	BIP
Construction of 1 toilet at G.T.T.C Fundong	2 classrooms and administrative block at G.T.T.C Meli constructed	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	1 toilet available at G.T.T.C Fundong	-council -state		x	x		x	x	<b>3,500,000</b>	BIP
Supply of 90 benches to GTTC Fundong	90 benches delivered and received	-Contract award -Execution -Reception	No of benches available	-State -GTTC		x	x		x	x	<b>2,700,000</b>	BIP
Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S at G.S Mughom	2 classrooms at G.S Mughom constructed	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	2 classrooms at G.S Mughom available	-council -state -FEICOM		x	x		x	x	<b>16,500,000</b>	PNDP
Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S Mindila-Aduk	2 classrooms at G.S Mindila constructed	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	2 classrooms at G.S Mindila available	-council -state -School		x	x		x	x	<b>16,000,000</b>	BIP

Supply of 60 benches to GS Mindila	60 benches delivered and received	-Contract award -Execution -Reception	No of benches available	-State -GS Mindila		x	x		x	x	<b>1,800,000</b>	BIP
Supply of 2 teaches table at Mindila	2 table delivered and received	-Contract award -Execution -Reception	No of tables available	-State -GS Mindila		x	x		x	x	<b>250,000</b>	BIP
Provision of benches at G.S Mindila – Aduk	Furniture provided at G.S Mindila - Aduk	- contract award - supplies -reception	Availability of furniture at G.S Mindela - Aduk	-council -state -School		x	x		x	x	<b>1,800,000</b>	BIP
Minimum package for all schools	Minimum package for all schools provided	-identification of needs -distribution -reception	Minimum package available for all schools	-council -state -FEICOM			x				<b>6,500,000</b>	BIP
<b>SECONDARY EDUCATION</b>												
Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S.S Ngwah	2 classrooms at G.S.S Ngwah constructed	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	Availability of 2 classrooms at G.S.S Ngwah	-council -state -FEICOM		x	x		x	x	<b>16,500,000</b>	Council
Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S.S Ngolain	2 classrooms at G.S.S Ngolain constructed	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	Availability of 2 classrooms at G.S.S Ngolain	-council -state -FEICOM		x	x		x	x	<b>16,500,000</b>	Council
Construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms at G.H.S Aduk	2 classrooms at G.H.S Aduk constructed	-contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	Availability of 2 classrooms at G.H.S Aduk	-council -state		x	x		x	x	<b>18,000,000</b>	BIP

Provision of 60 benches at G.H.S Aduk	Furniture provided at G.H.S Aduk	- contract award - supplies -reception	Availability of benches at G.H.S Aduk	-state -School		x	x		x	x	<b>1,800,000</b>	BIP
<b>COUNCIL INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING</b>												
Capacity building for council staff and municipal councilors for the Fundong council.	The capacity of council staff and municipal councilors improved	-needs assessment -training proper	Council staff and municipal councilors trained	Fundong council		x	x		x	x	<b>9,000,000</b>	Council
Creation of an Internet and computer center	Internet and computer center created	-Feasibility studies -needs assessment -award of contract	Internet and computer center available	Fundong council		x	x			x	<b>9,500,000</b>	council
Recruitment of 15 teachers for nursery and primary schools in the Fundong municipality	15 teachers recruited for nursery and primary schools	-needs assessment -recruitment -deployment	Availability of 15 recruited teachers	Fundong council		x			x		<b>8,500,000</b>	council
Construction of a council complex in Fundong	Council complex constructed in Fundong	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	Council complex available in Fundong	-council -state -Feicom	x	x			x	x	<b>207,360,000</b>	FEICOM
<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b>												
Opening of Fundong Mbengkas Road	Fundong-Mbengkas road opened	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	Fundong-Mbengkas road opened	-council -state -population		x	x		x	x	<b>45,000,000</b>	BIP

Construction of 2 small bridges at Kumtem via Fundong village to stone quarry	2 small bridges constructed	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	Existence of 2 small bridges	-council -state -population		x	x		x	x	<b>8,000,000</b>	council
Construction of Fujua - Laikom road	Fujua - Laikom road constructed	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	Fujua - Laikom road constructed	-council -state -population		x	x		x	x	<b>15,400,000</b>	council
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH</b>												
Construction of Health Center at Mbengkas	Health center constructed	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	Health center available at Mbengkas	-council -state -population -FEICOM		x	x		x	x	<b>40,000,000</b>	FEICOM
Equip one health center at Aduk	One health center at Aduk equiped	-feasibility studies -needs assessment -contract award -supplies -reception	Equipped health center at Aduk	-council -population -others		x	x		x	x	<b>4,500,000</b>	council
Equip one health center at Ajung	One health center at Ajung equiped	-feasibility studies -needs assessment -contract award -supplies -reception	Equipped health center at Ajung	-council -population -others		x	x		x	x	<b>4,500,000</b>	council
<b>WATER AND ENERGY</b>												
Rehabilitation of water projects in Fundong village,	water projects rehabilitated in these villages	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization	Rehabilitation of water projects done	-council -population -state		x	x		x	x	<b>15,000,000</b>	council

Mentang, Bainjong, Abeikang, Isaibal and Meli		-contract award -implementation -M & E		-others									
Construction of 2 Bore Holes at Mbengkas and Mughom	Bore holes constructed at Mbengkas and Mughom	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E	Bore holes available at Mbengkas and Mughom	-council -population -state -others		x	x		x	x	<b>12,000,000</b>	council	
<b>CULTURE</b>													
Construction of a monument at the council	Monument constructed	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	Monument existing in the council	-council -others -E.U	X	X	X				<b>8,000,000</b>	E.U	
Construction of a community hall in Fundong	Community hall constructed	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	Community hall available in fundong	-council -population -others -E.U	x	x	x		x	x	<b>22,500,000</b>	E.U	
<b>COMMERCE</b>													
Construction of a market with 5 sheds and 1 toilet at Meli	A market with 5 sheds and 1 toilet constructed at MELI	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	A market with 5 sheds and 1 toilet available at Meli	-council -population -state -others		x	x	x	x	x	<b>10,600,000</b>	P.N.D.P	

Construction of a market with 5 sheds and 1 toilet at Aduk	A market with 5 sheds and 1 toilet constructed at Aduk	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	A market with 5 sheds and 1 toilet available at Aduk	-council -population -state -others		x	x	x	x	x	<b>10,600,000</b>	P.N.D.P
Construction of a market with 5 sheds and 1 toilet in Ngwah	A market with 5 sheds and 1 toilet constructed in Ngwah	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	A market with 5 sheds and 1 toilet available in Ngwah	-council -population -state -others		x	x	x	x	x	<b>10,600,000</b>	P.N.D.P
Construction of a market with 5 sheds and 1 toilet in Mbam	A market with 5 sheds and 1 toilet constructed in Mbam	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	A market with 5 sheds and 1 toilet available in Mbam	-council -population -state -others		x	x	x	x	x	<b>10,600,000</b>	P.N.D.P
Construction of a market with 5 sheds and 1 toilet at Ajung	A market with 5 sheds and 1 toilet constructed at Ajung	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	A market with 5 sheds and 1 toilet available at Ajung	-council -population -state -others		x	x	x	x	x	<b>10,600,000</b>	P.N.D.P
Construction of 2 sales point in the Fundong main	2 sales points in the Fundong main market	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization	2 constructed sales points available in the Fundong main	-council -population -state		x	x	x	x	x	<b>8,000,000</b>	P.N.D.P

market	constructed	-contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	market	-others									
Construction of 1 cattle market in Fundong	1 cattle market in Fundong constructed	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	1 constructed cattle market available in Fundong	-council -population -state -others		x	x	x	x	x	<b>2,750,000</b>	P.N.D.P	
Construction of 1 cattle market at Bolem	1 cattle market at Bolem constructed	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	1 constructed cattle market available at Bolem	council -population -state -others		x	x	x	x	x	<b>2,750,000</b>	P.N.D.P	
<b>YOUTH AFFAIRS</b>													
Employment of 100 students during holidays in the Fundong municipality	100 students employed during holidays	-needs assessment -recruitment -duties assigned	100 students are employed during holidays	council -population			x		x	x	<b>1,500,000</b>	council	
Organize a council competition for Youths in the Fundong municipality	A council competition for youths organised	-needs assessment -organization -launching -handing over of trophy	Council competition for youths going on	council -population			x		x	x	<b>600,000</b>	council	

<b>SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION</b>												
Construction of a sports complex in Fundong	A sports complex constructed in Fundong	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	A constructed sports complex available in Fundong	council -population -state -others	x	x	x	x	x	x	<b>147,000,000</b>	E.U

### 6.3.2 Operational plan for vulnerable population

Table 15: Operational plan for vulnerable population

Project	Expected Results	Activities	Indicators	Actors	Schedule				Resources			Responsibility
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	H	M	Finances	
<b>WATER AND ENERGY</b>												
1.1 Rehabilitation of water projects in Mentang, Bainjong,	water projects rehabilitated in these villages	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	Water projects rehabilitated in these areas.	-council -state -FEICOM		x	x		x	x	<b>16,500,000</b>	Council
<b>URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING</b>												
1.3 construction of Fujua - Laikom road	Fujua - Laikom road constructed	-feasibility studies -resource mobilization -contract award -implementation -M & E -reception	Fujua - Laikom road constructed	-council -state -population		x	x		x	x	<b>15,400,000</b>	council

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

Simplified environmental management framework of the Triennial investment Plan for Fundong council consists of:

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

### 6.4.1 Main Potential impacts and Mitigation measures

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

#### 6.4.1.1 Potential Socio- environmental impacts and Mitigation Measures

Table16: Socio-environmental impact and mitigation measures in Fundong Council

Micro project types contained in the Triennial Plan including site (localization) of the project	Potential socio-environmental impacts	Social-environmental mitigation measures
<u>Micro projects dealing with the construction or rehabilitation of basic community infrastructure</u>	- Risks related to the acquisition of lands for the localization of the micro project	- Sensitize and inform the affected persons on the necessity of the site and the choice criteria. - Obtain Land donation attestation signed by the village chief and the proprietor of the site
Construction of Classrooms within the Fundong Council area:	- Conflicts related to the choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for site use	- Inform the affected persons ; - Census (Count the persons) / affected homes and evaluate their property. - Compensate affected persons in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms or clauses.
- Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S Mughom	- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work.	- Putting in place a Micro Project ( MP) management committee including women and establish use rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
- Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S Mbengkas		
- Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S Achangni	- Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	- Systematically avoid setting up works in sensitive zones such as ; swampy areas, sacred zones, rivers, parks and protected areas, used zones, mountain sides etc ;
- Construction of 2 classrooms at G.N.S Abuh Ikwi		
- Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S Nkom-nkom	- Erosion due to the use of borrowed pit or zones/ gravel quarry or sand and /or the excavation of the Project site.	- 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 ;
- Construction of 2 classrooms at G.T.C Bolem		
- Construction of 2 classrooms at G.T.C Akeh	- Impacts related to pollution due to waste oil from vehicles	- Use adapted engines and change filters regularly ; - Put in place engine oil reception tanks and get
- Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S.S Ngwah-Ebosung		

- Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S.S Meli.		them returned to specialized enterprises.
- Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S.S Mentang	- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and circulation of machines	- Respect the project site security rules and regulations (wearing of masks, boots,) - Watering the works with water from a permanent water source.
- Construction of 1 integrated health centers for Mbengkas village	- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.	- Re-afforestation around the works.
- Construction of 1 integrated health center for Mentang village	- The increase in the prevalence rate of STD/HIV/AIDS, and eventually on poaching	- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs and HIV/AIDS, and on poaching through bill boards and meetings
- Construction of 1 multi-cultural center in front of the council hall -Construction of 1 monument for Fundong	- Accident risks related to diverse movements and works	- 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
-Construction of 1 sports complex for Fundong center	- The increase of revenue within the micro project zone.	- 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).
-Construction of markets for Ngwah, Meli, Mbam, Ajung and Aduk villages	- Pollutions related to waste generated during the works.	- Avoid depositing waste matter within the river channel ( at least keep 100m distance from the river) - Deposit within the old borrowed zones
-Extension of existing markets for Ngwah, Meli, Mbam, Ajung and Aduk villages	- Impacts related to solid waste generated as a result of work.	- Preview garbage cans for the evacuation of solid wastes which will be taken to be emptied
-Construction of toilets in markets for Ngwah, Meli, Mbam, Ajung, Aduk and Akeh villages	- Impacts related to domestic wastes. (Used water, excreta, etc.)	- Preview a good drainage system especially for used water
-Construction of sales points for Fundong main market	- Improvement in the access to basic services.	- Train the management committee on key issues including, maintenance and the management of works - Preview a water point to improve on the utilization of the work.
-Construction of sheds in quarries, villages still to be determined by the council in 10 sites	- Floods and water stagnation risks around the work.	- Preview a simplified network for the purification of rain water, including its evacuation.

Hydraulic projects/ Water Supply Projects	Potential Socio-environmental impacts	Socio-environmental mitigation measures
-Construction of water scheme for Alim village	- Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization.	- Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria. - Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site.
-Construction of water scheme for Boyui village	- Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of site.	- Inform affected persons; - Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property.
-Construction of water scheme for Ameng village	- Conflicts related to the use, and the non durability or fragility of the work	- Compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms
-Construction of water scheme for Nkom-nkom village.	- Conflicts related to the use, and the non durability or fragility of the work	- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish use rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms.
-Construction of water scheme for Atoini village.	- Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	- Systematically avoid to localize or set up works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, River channels, protected parks, used zones, mountain sides, flanks of mountains
-Construction of water scheme for Ngwainkuma village.	- Pollution of water points either by phytosanitary products or latrines	- Forbid farming with phytosanitary products around the immediate borders of the site (maintain a distance of at least 300 metres)
-Construction of water scheme for Mbissi, village.	- Pollution of water points either by phytosanitary products or latrines	- Maintain latrines at least 50 m from the water point
-Construction of water scheme for Isaibal, village.	- Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machines	- Use adapted machines/ change filters - Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises.
-Construction of water scheme for Meli village.	- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines	- Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots) - Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.
-Construction of water scheme for Fundong village.	- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.	- Re-forestation beyond the works or come to a consensus as to a site to carry out the re-forestation exercise.
-Construction of water scheme for Kumtem village.	- The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS and eventually on poaching.	- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings.
-Rehabilitation of water point for Fujua	- Accident risk emanating from the works.	- Put sign boards at the site; - Observe basic security rules (wearing the appropriate uniforms, speed limitation, etc.)
-Rehabilitation of water point for	- Accident risk emanating from the works.	- Ensure security at the site
	- The increase of revenue within	- Favour the recruitment of local labour as well

<p>Ngwainkuma</p> <p>-Rehabilitation of water point for Fundong village</p>	<p>the micro-project zone.</p>	<p>as the use of labour intensive techniques( HIMO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recruitment to be done on the basis of competency and transparency</li> </ul>
<p>-Rehabilitation of water point for Akeh village</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channels ( at least 100m distance from the river )</li> <li>- Deposit in old borrowed zones.</li> </ul>
<p>-Rehabilitation of water point for Mentang village</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Floods and standing water risks around the works.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells</li> </ul>
<p>- Rehabilitation of water point for Ngwah village</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Render secure water points by building a fence around; Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones</li> </ul>
<p>- Rehabilitation of water point for Achain village</p> <p>- Rehabilitation of water point for Ajung village</p> <p>- Rehabilitation of water point for Mbengkas village</p> <p>- Rehabilitation of water point for Akeh village</p> <p>- Rehabilitation of water point for Baiso village</p> <p>- Rehabilitation of water point for Mbonkisu village</p> <p>-Completion of water project for Achain village</p> <p>-Completion of water project for Ajung village</p> <p>-Completion of water project for Mbengkas village</p> <p>-Completion of water project for Akeh village</p> <p>-Completion of water project for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Perturbation of water quality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regular physico-chemical water treatment.</li> </ul>

<p>Baiso village</p> <p>-Completion of water project for Mbonkisu village</p> <p>-Construction of 4 Bore Holes</p> <p>-Construction of 2 bore holes for Mbengkas village</p> <p>-Construction 2 bore holes for Mughom villages</p>		
<p><b><u>Interconnecting projects</u></b></p> <p>Construction of farm-to-market roads:</p> <p>-Mbissi- Aboh</p> <p>-Mbam – Nchuoh</p> <p>-Fujua-Ntehgum</p> <p>-Atoini – Ntehgum</p> <p>- Construction of major roads for Fundong – Mbengas</p> <p>-Construction of 11 bridges and culverts.</p> <p>-Construction of 1 bridge and 1 culvert for Ikuijua – Ebosung</p> <p>-Construction of 1 bridge and 1 culvert for Aduk – Mboh</p> <p>- Construction of 1 bridge and culvert for Yuwi – Ilung</p> <p>- Construction of 1 bridge and culvert for Abuh – Njinijva</p> <p>- Construction of 1 bridge and</p>	<p><b>Potential socio-environmental impacts</b></p> <p>- Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization</p> <p>- Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of the site.</p> <p>- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work</p> <p>- Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.</p> <p>- Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machine</p> <p>- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines</p> <p>- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.</p> <p>- The increase in the prevalence</p>	<p><b>Socio-environmental Mitigation Measures</b></p> <p>- Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria.</p> <p>- Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site.</p> <p>- Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property.</p> <p>- Compensate those affected in conformity with the involuntary displaced and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms</p> <p>- Putting in place a Micro Project ( MP) management committee including women and establish usage rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms</p> <p>- Systematically avoid to localize works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, water courses, protected parks, used zones, &amp; mountains sides</p> <p>- Use adapted machines</p> <p>- Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises</p> <p>- Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots)</p> <p>- Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.</p> <p>- Re-afforestation around the works</p> <p>- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Culvert for Ntehgum – Ebosung</li> <li>- Construction of 1 bridge and culvert for Achain – Ajung</li> <li>- Construction of 1 bridge and culvert for Ajung - Akeh</li> <li>- Construction of 1 bridge and culvert for Mentang - Mbam</li> <li>- Construction of 1 bridge and culvert for Metang – Mbonkisu</li> <li>- Construction of 1 bridge and culvert for Ardorate1/Adorate 2</li> <li>- Construction of 1 bridge and culvert for Boyui – Nkom-nkom</li> </ul>	rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings.</li> <li>- Put bill boards for prevention.</li> </ul>
	- Accident risks related to works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Put site sign boards;</li> <li>- Observe basic security rules (the wearing of the appropriate uniforms, speed limits, etc.)</li> </ul>
	- The increase of revenues within the micro-project zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competence and transparency ;</li> <li>- Favour the recruitment of local labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques (HIMO);</li> </ul>
	- Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel ( at least 100m distance from the river )</li> <li>- Deposit the biodegradable part within old borrowed zones.</li> </ul>
	- Floods and standing water risks around the works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells</li> </ul>
	- Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water around the work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Render secure water points by building a fence around; Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones</li> </ul>
	- Risks of persons, and birds being electrocuted or fire hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organize sensitization sessions for the direct beneficiary population.</li> <li>- Put in place protection boards right through the site line.</li> <li>- Install fire proofs around the works;</li> </ul>
	- Noise or sound pollution by the noise generated by a functioning generator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Buying of generators endowed with anti-noise mechanisms ;</li> <li>- Secure the generator within a site equipped to that effect;</li> <li>- Avoid installing a generator in the midst of or near habitation or public services</li> </ul>
<p><b>Natural Resource Management Projects</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Planting of water friendly trees around water catchments in Fundong municipality</li> <li>-Protection of Kum-Bum forest reserve</li> </ul>	Potential socio-environmental impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Socio-environmental Mitigation measures</li> </ul>
	- Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria.</li> <li>- Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site.</li> </ul>
	- Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of the site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property.</li> <li>- Compensate those affected in conformity with the involuntary displaced and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms</li> </ul>
	- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Putting in place a Micro Project ( MP) management committee including women and establish usage rules as well as a functioning and</li> </ul>

		maintenance mechanisms
Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	-	Systematically avoid to localize works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, water courses, protected parks, used zones, & mountains sides, etc.
- Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machine	-	Use adapted machines Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises
- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines	-	Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots) Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.
- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.	-	Re-forestation around the works
- The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS.	-	Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings. Put bill boards for prevention.
- Accident risks related to works.	-	Put site sign boards; Observe basic security rules (the wearing of the appropriate uniforms, speed limits, etc.)
- The increase of revenues within the micro-project zone.	-	The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competence and transparency ; Favour the recruitment of local labour to be mobilized as well as labour intensive techniques (HIMO);
- Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works	-	Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel ( at least 100m distance from the river ) Deposit the biodegradable part within old borrowed zones.
- Floods and standing water risks around the works.	-	Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
- Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water around the work.	-	Render secure water points by building a fence around; Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones
- Noise or sound pollution by the noise generated by a functioning generator.	-	Buying of generators endowed with anti-noise mechanisms ; Secure the generator within a site equipped to that effect; Avoid installing a generator in the midst of or near habitation or public services

### 6.4.1.2 Simplified Socio- environmental management plan

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

Table 17: 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 (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 ; councilors;	PM (Contract Award, Tender)	Related cost should be included in the micro project conception cost.

				CDO		
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 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	- Extraction of environmental measures of the MPs	Council Development officer/ Steering committee of the CDP	During	Delegation MINEP ;MINAS ;  PNDP ;	Integrated within the council budget	

measures of projects retained	- Elaborate a follow up plan of the measures		Work execution 2011-2014	Municipal Councilors		
Respect of environmental clauses contained in the tender document and the micro project environmental measures.	-Include the clauses in the Tender document ;  - Put operational the clause	-Council, PNDP  -Entrepreneurs or contractors		Delegation MINEP ;  Council development officer ;  Municipal Councilors	PM,( contract award - Integrated in the Micro-project cost)	

## 6.5 Contract award plan

Table 18: contract award plan

<b>COUNTRY:</b> Republic of Cameroon				-	-	-	<b>CONTRACT AWARD SCHEDULE</b>					
<b>PROJECT:</b> National Community Driven Development Program												
Project	Elaboration of Request Financing		Elaboration of the Project Convention		Actors Involved	Partners	Selection Method	Amount	Preparation of Tender Documents		Call for Proposals	
	Start	End	Start	End					Start	End	Start	End
Construction of 14 classrooms and an administrative block in	16-2-12	17-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	-council -state -CFC	LSO, Consultant , Mayor,	Call for Tender	18450000 00	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12

Kumtem, Aboh, Ibamingwah, Meli, Mughom, Mindela- Aduk					FEICOM MINEDUB MINEPAT	FEICOM						
Provision of furniture at G.S Mindela – Aduk	16-2-12	17-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC Council state MINEE MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant , BIP	Call for Tender	2,500,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Provision of a minimum package for all schools	16-2-12	17-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC -state -FEICOM	Council BIP	Call for Tender	6,500,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Capacity building for council staff and municipal councilors for the Fundong council.	16-2-12	17-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINEPAT	COUNCIL	Call for Tender	9,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Creation of an Internet and computer center in Fundong	16-2-12	17-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC others	Contractor, council	Call for Tender	9,500,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Recruitment of 15 teachers for nursery and primary schools in the Fundong municipality	16-2-12	35-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC state MINEPAT	council MINEDUB	Call for Tender	8,500,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Construction of a council complex in Fundong	16-2-12	35-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC STATE FEICOM	FEICOM COUNCIL	Call for Tender	207,360,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12

					PNDP MINEPAT							
Opening of the Fundong Mbengkas Road	35-2-12	35-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC State others MINEPAT	STATE COUNCIL MINEPAT	Call for Tender	45,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Construction of 2 small bridges at Kumtem via Fundong village to stone quarry	35-2-12	35-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC State others MINEPAT	COUNCIL Contractor PNDP	Call for Tender	8,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
construction of Fujua - Laikom road	35-2-12	35-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC STATE MINEPAT	COUNCIL Contractor PNDP COMMUNITY	Call for Tender	15,400,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Construction of 1 Health Center at Mbengkas	35-2-12	35-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC STATE OTHERS MINEPAT	LSO, FEICOM contractor, COUNCIL	Call for Tender	40,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Equip 2 health center at Aduk and Ajung	35-2-12	35-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINSANTE	LSO, Mayor, contractor	Call for Tender	90,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12

					MINEPAT							
Rehabilitation of water projects in Fundong village, Mentang, Bainjong, Abeikang, Isaibal and Meli	35-2-12	35-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC PNDP MINEE MINEPAT	LSO, Contractor council	Request of proforma invoice	15,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Construction of 2 Bore Holes at Mbengkas and Mughom	35-2-12	35-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINEE MINEPAT	LSO, COUNCIL Contractor PNDP	Request of proforma invoice	12,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Construction of a monument at the council	35-2-12	35-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINADT MINEPAT	LSO, Contractor E.U	Request of proforma invoice	8,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Construction of a community hall in Fundong	35-2-12	35-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINADT MINEPAT	LSO, Contractor E.U	Request of proforma invoice	22,500,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Construction of 5 markets with 25 sheds and 5 toilets at Meli, Aduk, Ngwah, Mbam and Ajung	35-2-12	35-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINADT MINEPAT	LSO, Contractor PNDP	Request of proforma invoice	53,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Construction of 2 sales point in the Fundong main market	35-2-12	35-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINADT	LSO, Contractor PNDP	Request of proforma invoice	8,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12

					MINEPAT							
Construction of 2 cattle market in Fundong and Bolem	<b>35-2-12</b>	<b>35-3-12</b>	<b>1-3-12</b>	<b>35-3-12</b>	CFC MINADT MINEPAT	LSO, Contractor PNDP	<b>Request of proforma invoice</b>	5,500,000	<b>18-3-12</b>	<b>20-3-12</b>	<b>22-3-12</b>	<b>31-3-12</b>
Employment of 100 students during holidays to work in the Fundong municipality	<b>35-2-12</b>	<b>35-3-12</b>	<b>1-3-12</b>	<b>35-3-12</b>	CFC MINJEUNE MINEPAT	LSO, mayor council	<b>Call for Tender</b>	1,500,000	<b>18-3-12</b>	<b>20-3-12</b>	<b>22-3-12</b>	<b>31-3-12</b>
Organize a council competition for Youths in the Fundong	<b>35-2-12</b>	<b>35-3-12</b>	<b>1-3-12</b>	<b>35-3-12</b>	CFC MINJEUNE MINEPAT	LSO, MAYOR	<b>Call for Tender</b>	600,000	<b>18-3-12</b>	<b>20-3-12</b>	<b>22-3-12</b>	<b>31-3-12</b>
Construction of a sports complex in Fundong	<b>35-2-12</b>	<b>35-3-12</b>	<b>1-3-12</b>	<b>35-3-12</b>	CFC MINSEPM INEPAT	LSO, Contractor E.U	<b>Call for Tender</b>	147,000,000S	<b>18-3-12</b>	<b>20-3-12</b>	<b>22-3-12</b>	<b>31-3-12</b>
	<b>35-2-12</b>	<b>35-3-12</b>	<b>1-3-12</b>	<b>35-3-12</b>	CFC MINTP MINEPAT	LSO, Contractor PNDP	<b>Call for Tender</b>		<b>18-3-12</b>	<b>20-3-12</b>	<b>22-3-12</b>	<b>31-3-12</b>

Project	Technical and Financial Evaluation		Non objection of the CNC		Negotiation of the Contract		Award of the Contract		Period of Execution		Technical Reception	Provisional Reception	Final Reception
	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Date	Date	
Construction of 14 classrooms and an administrative block in Kumtem, Aboh, Ibamingwah, Meli, Mughom, Mindela-Aduk	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12
Provision of furniture at G.S Mindela - Aduk	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-5-12	31-5-12	10-6-12	3-6-12
Provision of a minimum package for all schools	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-6-12	17-7-12	31-7-12	10-8-12	30-8-12
Capacity building for council staff and municipal councilors for the Fundong council.	20-6-12	22-6-12	22-6-12	23-6-12	24-6-12	26-6-12	27-6-12	30-6-12	1-7-12	19-12-12	22-10-12	3-12-12	20-12-12
Creation of an Internet and computer center in Fundong	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-7-12	17-7-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12
Recruitment of 15 teachers for nursery and primary schools in the Fundong municipality	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12
Construction of a council complex in Fundong	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12

Opening of the Fundong Mbengkas Road	<b>1-4-12</b>	<b>6-4-12</b>	<b>7-4-12</b>	<b>9-4-12</b>	<b>10-4-12</b>	<b>12-4-12</b>	<b>13-4-12</b>	<b>16-4-12</b>	<b>17-4-12</b>	<b>17-8-12</b>	<b>31-8-12</b>	<b>10-9-12</b>	<b>30-9-12</b>
Construction of 2 small bridges at Kumtem via Fundong village to stone quarry	<b>1-4-12</b>	<b>6-4-12</b>	<b>7-4-12</b>	<b>9-4-12</b>	<b>10-4-12</b>	<b>12-4-12</b>	<b>13-4-12</b>	<b>16-4-12</b>	<b>17-4-12</b>	<b>17-8-12</b>	<b>31-8-12</b>	<b>10-9-12</b>	<b>30-9-12</b>
construction of Fujua - Laikom road	<b>1-4-12</b>	<b>6-4-12</b>	<b>7-4-12</b>	<b>9-4-12</b>	<b>10-4-12</b>	<b>12-4-12</b>	<b>13-4-12</b>	<b>16-4-12</b>	<b>17-4-12</b>	<b>17-8-12</b>	<b>31-8-12</b>	<b>10-9-12</b>	<b>30-9-12</b>
Construction of 1 Health Center at Mbengkas	<b>1-4-12</b>	<b>6-4-12</b>	<b>7-4-12</b>	<b>9-4-12</b>	<b>10-4-12</b>	<b>12-4-12</b>	<b>13-4-12</b>	<b>16-4-12</b>	<b>17-4-12</b>	<b>17-8-12</b>	<b>31-8-12</b>	<b>10-9-12</b>	<b>30-9-12</b>
Equip 2 health center at Aduk and Ajung	<b>1-4-12</b>	<b>6-4-12</b>	<b>7-4-12</b>	<b>9-4-12</b>	<b>10-4-12</b>	<b>12-4-12</b>	<b>13-4-12</b>	<b>16-4-12</b>	<b>17-4-12</b>	<b>17-8-12</b>	<b>31-8-12</b>	<b>10-9-12</b>	<b>30-9-12</b>
Rehabilitation of water projects in Fundong village, Mentang, Bainjong, Abeikang, Isaibal and Meli	<b>1-4-12</b>	<b>6-4-12</b>	<b>7-4-12</b>	<b>9-4-12</b>	<b>10-4-12</b>	<b>12-4-12</b>	<b>13-4-12</b>	<b>16-4-12</b>	<b>17-4-12</b>	<b>17-8-12</b>	<b>31-8-12</b>	<b>10-9-12</b>	<b>30-9-12</b>
Construction of 2 Bore Holes at Mbengkas and Mughom	<b>1-4-12</b>	<b>6-4-12</b>	<b>7-4-12</b>	<b>9-4-12</b>	<b>10-4-12</b>	<b>12-4-12</b>	<b>13-4-12</b>	<b>16-4-12</b>	<b>17-4-12</b>	<b>17-8-12</b>	<b>31-8-12</b>	<b>10-9-12</b>	<b>30-9-12</b>
Construction of a monument at the council	<b>1-4-12</b>	<b>6-4-12</b>	<b>7-4-12</b>	<b>9-4-12</b>	<b>10-4-12</b>	<b>12-4-12</b>	<b>13-4-12</b>	<b>16-4-12</b>	<b>17-4-12</b>	<b>17-8-12</b>	<b>31-8-12</b>	<b>10-9-12</b>	<b>30-9-12</b>
Construction of a community hall in Fundong	<b>1-4-12</b>	<b>6-4-12</b>	<b>7-4-12</b>	<b>9-4-12</b>	<b>10-4-12</b>	<b>12-4-12</b>	<b>13-4-12</b>	<b>16-4-12</b>	<b>17-4-12</b>	<b>17-8-12</b>	<b>31-8-12</b>	<b>10-9-12</b>	<b>30-9-12</b>
Construction of 5 markets with 25 sheds and 5 toilets at Meli, Aduk, Ngwah, Mbam and Ajung	<b>1-4-12</b>	<b>6-4-12</b>	<b>7-4-12</b>	<b>9-4-12</b>	<b>10-4-12</b>	<b>12-4-12</b>	<b>13-4-12</b>	<b>16-4-12</b>	<b>17-4-12</b>	<b>17-8-12</b>	<b>31-8-12</b>	<b>10-9-12</b>	<b>30-9-12</b>
Construction of 2 sales point in the Fundong main market	<b>1-4-12</b>	<b>6-4-12</b>	<b>7-4-12</b>	<b>9-4-12</b>	<b>10-4-12</b>	<b>12-4-12</b>	<b>13-4-12</b>	<b>16-4-12</b>	<b>17-4-12</b>	<b>17-8-12</b>	<b>31-8-12</b>	<b>10-9-12</b>	<b>30-9-12</b>

Construction of 2 cattle market in Fundong and Bolem	<b>1-4-12</b>	<b>6-4-12</b>	<b>7-4-12</b>	<b>9-4-12</b>	<b>10-4-12</b>	<b>12-4-12</b>	<b>13-4-12</b>	<b>16-4-12</b>	<b>17-4-12</b>	<b>17-8-12</b>	<b>31-8-12</b>	<b>10-9-12</b>	<b>30-9-12</b>
Employment of 100 students during holidays to work in the Fundong municipality	<b>1-4-12</b>	<b>6-4-12</b>	<b>7-4-12</b>	<b>9-4-12</b>	<b>10-4-12</b>	<b>12-4-12</b>	<b>13-4-12</b>	<b>16-4-12</b>	<b>17-4-12</b>	<b>17-8-12</b>	<b>31-8-12</b>	<b>10-9-12</b>	<b>30-9-12</b>
Organize a council competition for Youths in the Fundong	<b>1-4-12</b>	<b>6-4-12</b>	<b>7-4-12</b>	<b>9-4-12</b>	<b>10-4-12</b>	<b>12-4-12</b>	<b>13-4-12</b>	<b>16-4-12</b>	<b>17-4-12</b>	<b>17-8-12</b>	<b>31-8-12</b>	<b>10-9-12</b>	<b>30-9-12</b>
Construction of a sports complex in Fundong	<b>1-4-12</b>	<b>6-4-12</b>	<b>7-4-12</b>	<b>9-4-12</b>	<b>10-4-12</b>	<b>12-4-12</b>	<b>13-4-12</b>	<b>16-4-12</b>	<b>17-4-12</b>	<b>17-8-12</b>	<b>31-8-12</b>	<b>10-9-12</b>	<b>30-9-12</b>

## CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

### 7.1 Composition and attribution of M&E

There will be committees at various levels to monitor and evaluate the CDP.

#### **Village Level:**

At the Village level, the committee will be composed of the Village Development Committee (VDC) and will have the duty to follow-up and report the execution of the micro-projects being implemented in their respective villages. However, technical committees like the Water Management Committee (WMC) for example, will be expected to take part, but still under the general supervision of the VDC, in monitoring projects under their area of specialization.

#### **Council Level:**

At the Council Level, there will be a monitoring committee led by the mayor, made up of people of integrity who should selflessly monitor and evaluate the implementation of various micro-projects within the municipality.

The steering committee will be technically backstopped by a Project Development Officer (PDO) and a Finance Officer. While the former will have the general mandate to technically follow-up the implementation of chosen projects, the latter will be responsible for the financial supervision of the said projects. The council development officer will be in touch with all the committees and contractors before, during and even after projects are executed. He will technically assist the committees at both the village and council levels. On monthly basis and as required, the CDO will report the progress of each and every project within the Council Development Plan.

#### **Sectoral Committee:**

Technical services especially those already decentralized are expected to contribute in the monitoring and evaluation of micro-projects within their sectors. For instance, if there is a project to supply desks for a primary school, the basic education officials will have to be involved to ascertain that the quality and quantity of desks supplied conform to standard and general policy and norms of the given sector.

## Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is required for effective implementation of a monitoring and evaluation framework. The MoU will help reduce potential conflict or misunderstanding between and within the various committees and ensure a smooth execution of micro-projects projects. The various committees are expected to be fully aware of the terms of contracts for proper follow-up, monitoring and evaluation.

## 7.2 Indicators, tools, and frequency of monitoring and evaluation

*Table 19: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework*

Activities	Indicators	Tools	Frequency of reporting
<b>Education</b>			
Construction of classrooms	- Availability of classrooms - Availability of GNS structure	- Direct observation - Reception reports	- Mid-term reports - End of project reports
Provision of benches	- No. of desks and benches	- Audit reports	
<b>Public Health</b>			
Provision of equipment	- Availability of equipment	- Reception	- Needs assessment report - Reception report
Construction of 2 ICHs	- No. of ICHs available	- Direct observation	- Monthly report
<b>Public works</b>			
Opening of road	- No. of km motorable road between Fdg and Mbengkas	- Observation - Sector report	- Quarterly reports
Construction of 2 small bridges	- Availability & no of bridges constructed	- Sector report - Project reception report	- End of project report - Quarterly report
<b>Water and Energy</b>			
Provision of gravity water supply	- No. of stand taps functional - No of communities supplied	- Observation - Sector report	- Quarterly reports - End of project report
Rehabilitation of 1 water project	- No of villages having functional water supply	- Direct observation	- Sector report
<b>Commerce</b>			
Construct 25 sheds for 5 markets for 5villages	- No of sheds constructed	- Field visit - Direct observation	- Project report
Construction of 1 sales point	- Availability of sales point	- Observation	- Project report - Sector report

<b>Culture</b>			
Construction of 1 monument	- Availability of a monument	- Direct observation	- Reception report
Construction of 1 community hall	- Availability of community hall	- Direct observation	- Reception report

### **7.3 Mechanism for the preparation of AIP and updating of the CDP**

The CDP is a long-term development plan based on Growth and Employment Strategic paper (GESp) and Vision 2035. However, concrete plans of action are short-term and medium term oriented. An annual investment plan and triennial plan, for instance, have been formulated in conjunction with anticipated financial resources. These plans have bearing with micro-projects and priority problems identified by village and by sector.

For the sake of this CDP, 08 key sectors have been affected for first year interventions namely commerce, basic education, secondary education, public works, public health, culture, urban development and housing and water and energy. The six sectors possess two or more areas of intervention derived from logical frameworks earlier developed. The choice of micro-projects and number of sectors is a consequence of available resources. For systematic implementation of the CDP, it is expected that the plan would be updated on yearly basis. For instance, micro-projects effectively executed should be cancelled from the long-term plan. The M&E committee has the mandate of updating the CDP. This activity should be properly documented and communicated to all partners in order to avoid duplication of efforts.

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

Information flow is vital for effective decision-making during the course of implementation of the CDP. CDP stakeholders notably the council, technical services, contractors, villages/traditional authorities, and donors have to be aware of the implementation process. The communication plan is derived from the M&E framework presented above. The table below presents the channel and techniques of communication among stakeholders.

Table 20: Communication plan for the CDP

Stakeholders	Council	Technical services	Communities	Contractors	Partners/donors
Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal service meetings</li> <li>Service notes</li> <li>Instructions</li> <li>Twining (North-South and South – South cooperation )</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council sessions with invitation letter through the S.D.O</li> <li>Face to face dialogue</li> <li>Regular joint meetings</li> <li>Media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct</li> <li>Media</li> <li>Public notices</li> <li>Councilors</li> <li>Traditional authorities</li> <li>Religious leaders</li> <li>Town criers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct letters</li> <li>Media</li> <li>Meetings (contract awards)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports</li> <li>Letters</li> <li>Internet</li> <li>Interpersonal communication</li> </ul>
Technical services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal service meetings</li> <li>Service notes</li> <li>instructions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Circulars</li> <li>Interpersonal</li> <li>Phone calls</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media</li> <li>Public notices</li> <li>Traditional authorities</li> <li>Religious leaders</li> <li>Town criers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct communication</li> <li>Media</li> <li>M.O.U</li> <li>Contracts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct through reports</li> <li>Internet</li> <li>Letters</li> <li>Interpersonal conventions</li> </ul>
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Letters</li> <li>councilors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media</li> <li>Public notices</li> <li>Traditional authorities</li> <li>Religious leaders</li> <li>Town criers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meetings for experience sharing</li> <li>Town criers</li> <li>Social mobilization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports</li> <li>Follow up committees for BID</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports</li> <li>Letters</li> <li>Meetings</li> </ul>
Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct media</li> <li>Meeting (tender board)</li> <li>contracts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>letters</li> <li>Media</li> <li>Phone calls</li> <li>M.O.U</li> <li>Contracts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports</li> <li>Follow up committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interpersonal meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control reports</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports</li> </ul>			
Partners / donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Letters</li> <li>• Interpersonal</li> <li>• Internet</li> <li>• convention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reports</li> <li>• letters</li> <li>• internet</li> <li>• interpersonal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings</li> <li>• Letters</li> <li>• Conventions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donors meetings</li> </ul>

## CHAPTER NINE: CONCLUSION

The present role of the council as a veritable development partner requires a strong institution, which should be able to cope with, and also take advantage of the ongoing decentralization process in the country. The CDP prepares the council to face the new challenges ushered in by decentralization. This is through capacity building in the areas of participatory diagnosis, strategic planning, resource mobilisation and programming of interventions in the short, medium and long-term within the framework of Growth and Employment Strategy and Vision 2035.

While problems were identified in all 28 sectors, priority recurrent problems from urban and village diagnosis came from the following sectors: public works, public health, basic education, secondary education, agriculture, and water and energy. Following these recurrent core problems and in line with available financial resources, an annual investment plan and alongside a medium-term three year plan have been formulated. Proposed micro-projects for 2012 annual investment plan largely cover these key sectors. In order to deliver on the proposed interventions, Fundong council has to focus on its financial, assets, human and relationships. As a result, the following recommendations have been made:

- There is a strong need for improvement on council performance by strengthening its human capital through a robust human resource acquisition, development and management system that is result-driven;
- A strong and functional public-private partnership is necessary for the council to deliver satisfactory social and economic services to the population. These relationships have to be properly negotiated ensuring that both parties understand their contributions / responsibilities, resources available and outputs required.
- There is a strong need for the council to establish formal and properly coordinated partnership with sectoral ministries, especially those already decentralised, in a manner that prevent conflict over resources, overlapping of services or duplication of efforts, and accountability.