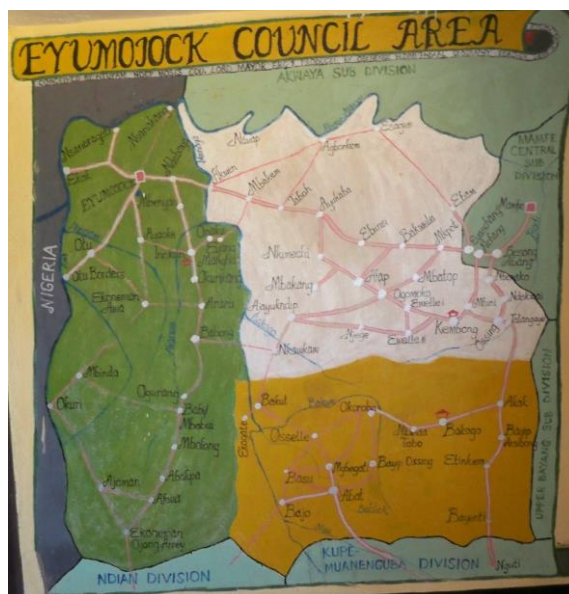




# EYUMOJOCK COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN



## **FORWARD**

Within the framework of the ongoing decentralization process, a financial convention was signed between the National Community Driven Development Program (PNDP) and the Eyumojock Council for the realization of a Council Development Plan (CDP).

The Local Support Organization “Rural Development Agents (RUDEA)” was recruited to accompany the Eyumojock Council in the elaboration and actualization of the CDP.

The process was officialy launched on the 7<sup>th</sup> December, 2010 at the Eyumojock Coiuncil Chambers and the LSO started their work in the municipality.

After the data collection process, a two (2) days planning workshop was organized on the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> of May, 2011 at the Council Chambers. During this workshop, a Mid Term Expenditure Framework (MITEF) for three (3) years was elaborated and projects retained for execution for 2011 were identified and presented on the Annual Investment Plan (AIP).

After the validation of the different reports in all the stages involved in the planning process, a final workshop was organized on the 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2011 at the Council Chambers for the training of COMES (Municipal Councilors extended to Sector Base Ministries) for the validation of the Eyumojock CDP. The CDP was validated based on the appreciation of the grid that was used by the COMES for validation.

THE DIVISIONAL DELEGATE

MINEPAT, MANYU

Mr. ABEY NAPOLEON NTUI

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Within the framework of the financing convention signed between the National Community Driven Development Program (PNDP) and the Eyumojock Council for the realization of the Council Development Plan and related activities, the Local Support Organization “Rural Development Agents (RUDEA)” was recruited to accompany the Eyumojock Council in the development of this important development tool. As part of the realisation of the terms of this agreement, an institutional diagnosis for the council, urban space diagnosis and village to village diagnosis were done as part of the prerequisites for the elaboration and implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation of the council development plan.

The rationale for starting with an institutional diagnosis was to enable the Council and PNDP (in the partnership) as well as the accompanying Local Support Organisation to have a clearer understanding of council potentials, challenges and existing opportunities as a baseline for implementation of other activities within the framework of capacity reinforcement in order to enhance performance. The monograph was carried with the objective of bringing out, in a participative manner a snap shot of the municipality. This entailed the collection and documentation of existing data that will act as a data bank for the elaboration of the Eyumojock council development plan.

The methodology used by the LSO to carry out this diagnosis at the level of the council was a combination of participatory meetings, desk analysis, interviews, and focus group discussion. The interviews were held with council partners (state and non state partners at local level), council executive and senior council staff. Focus group discussions were held with subordinate council staff, while preparatory and validation workshops were held with council executive/senior council staff and executive/senior council staff and council partners respectively. At the level of the villages and urban spaces a participative approach was employed within the framework of the work. The purpose of using this approach was to give room to participants (Villagers) to appreciate the steps, approach and tools used in modern council strategic planning.

Findings from the institutional diagnosis reveal that in spite of some strengths in the council especially with respect to the council's leadership potentials, staff capacity, transparency in management, diversification of revenue potentials, the council is still faced with the challenges of improving on its management style, improving on its staff performance, improving on the visibility of the council especially at the local level, improving collaboration with local partners, instituting a system for effective planning, monitoring/evaluation as well putting in place a framework for operationalising the HIV workplace policy and capacity building plan.

All data collected was consolidated and diagnosis was done in 28 sectors and the priority sectors identified in the field include: Water and Energy, Public Health, Public Works, Basic Education, Secondary Education, Agriculture and Rural Development, Urban Development and Housing, Culture, Small and Medium-size Enterprises, Commerce, Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry, Communication, Industry, Mines and Technological Development, Social Affairs, Transport and Employment and Vocational Training.

The mid term expenditure framework for the first three years was done for all the priority sectors and an annual investment plan for 2011 was done only for six sectors from the action plan of the council.



## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS**

AIDS.....	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIP.....	Annual Investment Plan
CAFECO.....	Cameroon Agriculture and Forestry Exploitation Company Limited
CAM Water.....	National Water Company
CBO.....	Community Based Organization
CDP.....	Council Development Plan
CEFAM.....	Local Government Training Centre
CIG.....	Common Initiative Group
CPDM.....	Cameroon People Democratic Movement
CSO.....	Civil Society Organizations
DMO.....	District Medical Officer
D.O.....	Divisional Officer
FEICOM.....	Council Support Fund
FESP.....	Forest-Environment Support Program
FMU.....	Forest Management Unit
FSLC.....	First School Leaving Certificate
GHS.....	Government High School
GIS.....	Geographic Information System
GIZ.....	German International Cooperation
GoC.....	Government of Cameroon
GPS.....	Geographic Positioning System
GTC.....	Government Technical College
GTTC.....	Government Teachers' Training College
HIPCI Funds.....	Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative
IBE.....	Inspectorate of Basic Education
ID/OS.....	Institutional Diagnosis and Organizational Strengthening
KNP.....	Korup National Park
LED.....	Local Economic Development
MINADER.....	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

MINADT.....Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation and Maintenance of Order

MINAS.....Ministry of Social Affairs

MINCOMMERCE...Ministry of Commerce

MINCULT.....Ministry of Culture

MINDAF.....Ministry of State Property and Land Tenure

MINDUH.....Ministry of Urban Development and Housing

MINEDUB..... Ministry of Basic Education

MINEE.....Ministry of Water and Energy Resources

MINEFOP.....Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training

MINEP.....Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection

MINEPAT.....Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development

MINEPIA.....Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry

MINESEC.....Ministry of Secondary Education

MINESUP.....Ministry of Higher Education

MINFOF.....Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife

MINIMIDT.....Ministry of Industry, Mines and Technological Development

MINJEUN.....Ministry of Youths

MINPMEESA.....Ministry of Small and Medium-size Enterprises, Social economy and Handicraft

MINPOSTEL.....Ministry of Post and Telecommunication

MINPROFF.....Ministry of Women Empowerment and the Family

MINSANTE.....Ministry of Public Health

MINSEP.....Ministry of Sport and Physical Education

MINTOUR.....Ministry of Tourism

MINTP.....Ministry of Public Works

MINTRANS.....Ministry of Transport

MINTSS.....Ministry Labour and Social Security

MINRESI.....Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation

MIPROMALO.....Local Materials Promotion Structure

MT..... Municipal Treasurer

NTFPs.....Non Timber Forest Products

PNDP.....National Community Driven Development Program

PRA.....Participatory Rural Appraisal

ProPSFE.....Forest Environment Support Program

PSMNR-SWR.....Programme for the Sustainable Management of Natural  
Resources South West Region

PTA..... Parent Teachers Association

RDARD.....Regional Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development

REPAC-CIG.....Rural Environment and Poverty Alleviation Community Initiative  
Group

RUDEA-CIG.....Rural Development Agents-Common Initiative Group

SONEL.....National Electricity Company

SWR.....South West Region

SWOT.....Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat

TRC.....Transformation Reef Cameroon

VTC.....Village Traditional Council

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# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Context and Justification**

With the constitutional reforms of 18 January, 1996 followed by the promulgation of a series of laws on decentralization in 2004 and the signing of decrees relating thereto, Cameroon once more adopted a development guide for local planning.

These laws and decrees make Councils the focus of the local development process thereby making local planning the lever on which development actors must act to provide solutions to the development problems of the councils.

Even though it has been observed that some Councils are not well furnished with the needed capacities and resources to do proper planning of revenue sources, planning and budgeting of investments, as well as monitoring and evaluation of own projects, this engagement obliges them to be effective in balanced local development. The achievement of this goal requires a clear knowledge on the existing situation of the municipality as well as participatory planning to enable ownership of identified and executed projects. The

National Community Driven Development Program (PNDP) being a partner to the council with objective to support Councils in the decentralization process through the elaboration and implementation of a council development plan as well as monitor and evaluate on-going and implemented projects in order to improve the living conditions of the local population.

In order to assist the council technically to elaborate this document, a local support organization "Rural Development Agents (RUDEA) was jointly selected by PNDP and the Council. This organization was trained by PNDP on the national procedures for the elaboration of communal development plans, after showing vested interest in providing technical services for the realization of this task. This local support organization (LSO) was introduced to the council during the official opening ceremony of the process on the 7th November, 2010.

As from this date, the LSO has been able to carry out a certain number of activities within the Eyumojock council which include: the council institutional diagnosis, the council urban space diagnosis and the village by village diagnosis. A synthesis and



consolidation was done for all data collected in the urban space and villages for purposes of using this information for planning.

## **1.2 Objectives of the CDP**

The global objective of the CDP is to provide the Eyumojock council with information on its council area including the available resources (human, material and financial resources), the needs and expectations of the population; that will guide the implementation of development projects.

The specific objectives are:

- ❖ To identify council actions and investments, rank them by order of priority and plan in space and time on the execution for these actions;
- ❖ To synthesize the needs and interest of the local communities in the municipality;
- ❖ Make the councilor to be able to conceive and budget in relation to the financial potential and available means of the council, monitor and implement in space and time the CDP elaborated based on the councilors priorities;
- ❖ To prepare council elites to be involved in the implementation of decentralization and helps in building their autonomy in decision making as an actor in local or regional development;
- ❖ Improve the value of local human resources and maximizing financial resources, it helps strengthen the relationship with other actors and leads to better management of council patrimony;
- ❖ To make communication become operational and effective between the council and the community;
- ❖ Reinforce civil society's intervention in defending the interest of the local communities and controlling the implementation and measures for sustainability of the CDP (quality, date, and procedures for the realization of the activities).

## **1.3 Structure of the document**

The CDP report has nine (9) chapters with the following headings: Introduction, Methodology, Summary Presentation of the Council, Summary of key findings from the Participatory Diagnosis, Strategic Plan, Programming, Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism, Communication Plan of the CDP and Conclusion.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **METHODOLOGY**

The elaboration of the Eyumojock Council Development plan was done following four phases. The first phase constituted the re-initiation of the process, sensitization and distribution of functions to all stakeholders within the municipality. The second phase entailed the collection of relevant data and updating of all previously documented reports related to the elaboration of the development plan. The third phase constituted the planning process and fourth, the documentation of the plan. In this process, a combination of methods was used. This includes:

#### **2.1 Preparation of the entire process**

During this stage, four main activities were implemented:

- Putting in place of an institutional planning machinery
- Adoption of the planning program
- Information and public awareness of the process in the elaboration of the CDP
- Data collection

The methodology was participatory. Preparation was done through working sessions and meetings with the steering committee and council executive at all levels of the planning process. Invitation letters to the launching and planning workshop were prepared by RUDEA and presented the Mayor and the SDO to invite the stakeholders involved in the process. Local administrative authorities and other stakeholders involved in the planning process were informed and sensitized on the procedure for the elaboration of a communal development plan and their responsibilities. The proposed program of work for data collection was presented during the launching workshop and it was validated.

#### **2.2 Collection and treatment of data**

Data was collected using secondary and primary sources.

##### **2.2.1 Secondary data collection**

This information was gathered during a reconnaissance survey of the Eyumojock Council area carving out the urban space from the villages. During this data collection exercise, all documents and reports containing information linked to environmental, economic, social and development aspect of the Eyumojock council area were

consulted in the different libraries at the national, regional and local levels. Amongst these are the MINEP library in Yaoundé, RUMPI library in Buea, GIZ-ProPSFE library in Buea and the Eyumojock Council library in Eyumojock. This facilitated the kind of data to be collected and where.

### **2.2.2 Primary data collection**

This information was obtained through village meetings with a mixture of the entire population, informal meetings with resource persons, focus group discussions, and observation.

The tools used for data collection were:

- ❖ Semi structured interview (SSI);
- ❖ A questionnaire guide;
- ❖ Transect walk;
- ❖ Participatory mapping;
- ❖ Venn diagram;
- ❖ Simple ranking;
- ❖ Collection of GPS points using the Garmin GPSMAP 60CSx
- ❖ Camera to take some pictures

The tools used for data analysis were:

- ❖ Micro Soft Word (using simple statistical methods such as descriptive statistics amongst which frequency distribution, percentages, explanatory statistics through the use of the SPSS programs);
- ❖ Micro Soft Excel and Tabular analysis;
- ❖ Problem Tree;
- ❖ Objective Tree.



Photo 1: Focus group discussion with women (farmers) in Kembong



Photo 2: Focus group discussion with men (farmers) in Kembong



Photo 3: Participatory mapping exercise in Kembong



4(a)



4(b)

Photo 4 (a) and (b): Simple ranking exercise



Photo 5: Collection of GPS points

*Source: Field survey 2010*

### **2.3 Data consolidation and mapping**

The consolidation of data was done using excel spread sheets, with specific tabulation following certain indicators provided by PNDP.

The GPS points of features and structures identified in the villages were assembled and will be used by a GIS expert to produce the thematic maps.

## **2.4 Strategic planning, resource mobilization and programming workshop**

### **2.4.1. Preparation of the planning workshop**

Preparation of the planning workshop was done by RUDEA and the Mayor during a series of meetings where the stakeholders to be invited were identified and the Terms of Reference of the workshop was elaborated. The invitations were prepared by RUDEA. Invitations to the traditional heads and other stakeholders were signed by the Mayor and those to the sector heads were signed by the S.D.O. The two days planning workshop was scheduled to take place on the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> of May, 2011 at the Eyumojock Council Hall. RUDEA also had as task to do the logical frame work for the 28 sectors and then work with the sector heads in Mamfe and Eyumojock for the validation of the logical frame works before the planning workshop.

### **2.4.2 Restitution of the consolidated data of the participatory diagnosis**

Results of the consolidated data on the council institutional diagnosis and the urban space and village by village diagnosis were done on the first day of the workshop (12<sup>th</sup> May, 2011). Adjustments were made and corrections taken down.

### **2.4.3 Planning**

The planning was participatory involving the sectors heads concerned and the aim was to define the strategies to reach the development objectives and to determine the actions to be carried out. Planning was done for all identified needs for the 28 sectors, with precisions about time or delivery deadline, different stakeholders responsible for the execution of projects as well as the estimated cost of each project.

### **2.4.4 Mobilization of resources**

The identification and mobilisation of resources is an essential exercise for the realisation of development projects.

There are three types of resources; human, material and financial resources.

The human resource takes into consideration the quantity (all the population living in and out of the municipality) and quality (considering individual skills).

Financial resources includes: council taxes, national resources (state subvention and funds) and international resources (external support, loans, etc.).

Material resources include council and state property.

During the planning workshop, the Mayor presented all the sources of revenue for the Eyumojock Council for 2011 and he elaborated in detail how each project in the annual investment plan will be funded.

#### **2.4.5 Programming**

Programming consists of bringing into line identified projects and discountable resources temporally during the planning period.

Programming of proposed development projects was done only for the 16 sectors identified in the field. They include: Water and Energy, Public Health, Public Works, Basic Education, Secondary Education, Agriculture and Rural Development, Urban Development and Housing, Culture, Small and Medium-size Enterprises, Commerce, Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry, Communication, Industry, Mines and Technological Development, Social Affairs, Transport and Employment and Vocational Training. The programming table used composed of the activities, indicators, responsible person, period, resources (human, material and financial) and the source of finance for the planned projects.

#### **2.5 Putting in place a Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism**

For proper planning of activities, RUDEA had the following:

- A validated work plan submitted to the Mayor and the steering committee before the start of each phase of the field work;
- An office space at the council, known by the population;
- A monitoring sheet to be signed by the traditional authorities in all the villages visited.

After working in a village, each team will evaluate the work and write a report for that day, making recommendations/suggestions where necessary.

The team supervisors visit the team twice a month in the field to check the quality of the work. After the field work, there is an internal meeting to discuss the difficulties

and challenges experienced and a strategy is developed for the next phase of the work.

The steering committee also evaluated the work done at each phase and made contributions to ease the work in the field.



## **CHAPTER 3**

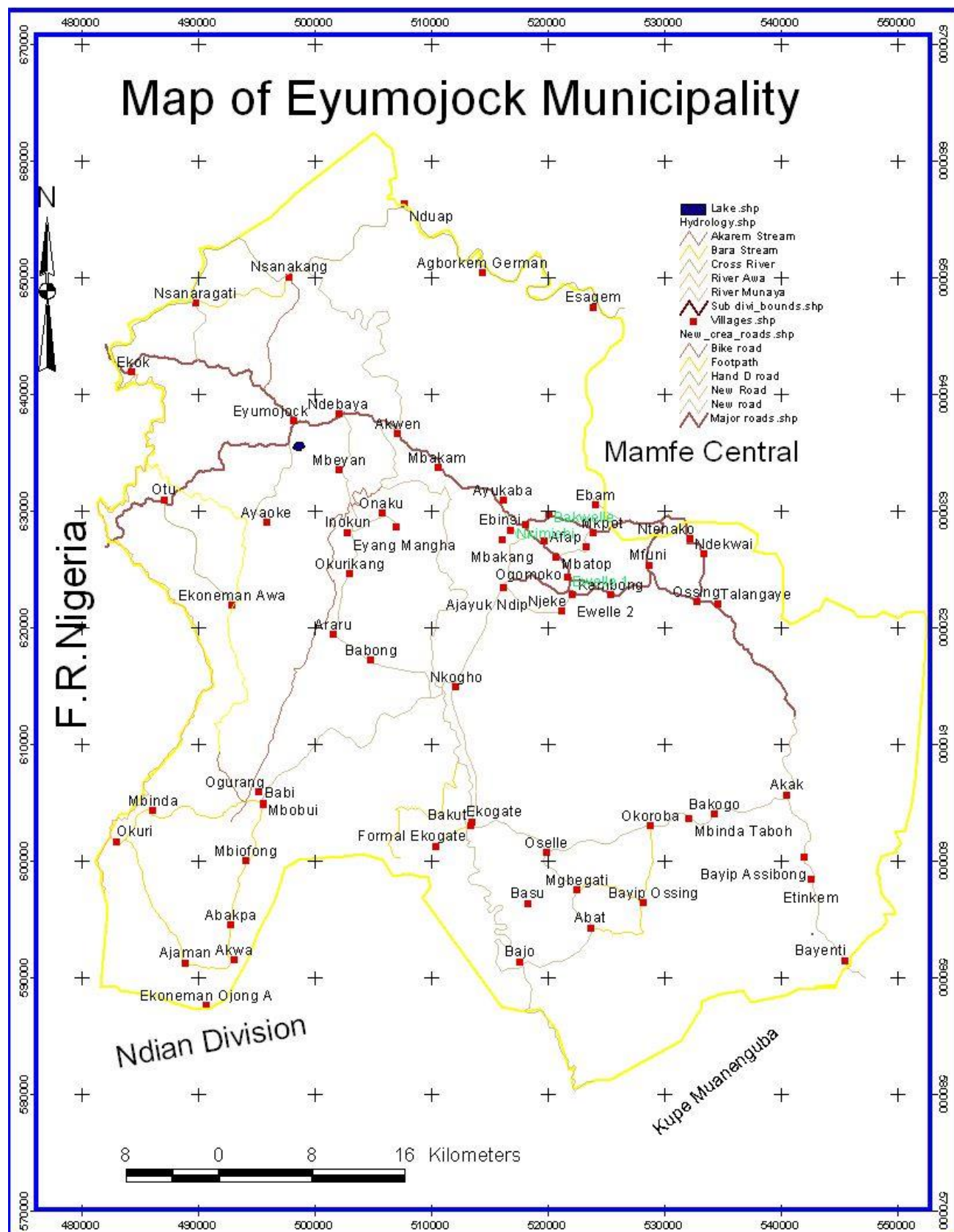
### **SUMMARY PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL**

#### **3.1 Location of the council**

The Eyumojock council is found in Manyu Division of the South West Region of Cameroon situated some 45km from Mamfe the capital of Manyu Division. The municipality is situated roughly between the towns of Ikom in Nigeria and Mamfe in Cameroon figuring as one of the border councils in the Republic. It shares its western boundary with the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Akwaya lies in the north, Upper Bayang and Mamfe Central occupies the eastern boundary while the south is shared with the Mundemba and Toko councils. It extends from latitude  $5^{\circ} 10'9''$  to  $5^{\circ} 50'7''$  north of the equator and longitude  $8^{\circ} 50'100''$  to  $9^{\circ} 20'5''$  east of the Greenwich Meridian. It covers a total surface area of approximately 3,442 km<sup>2</sup> benefiting from three Forest Management Units (FMU 11001, 11003 and 11005).

Eyumojock is about 300km from the South West Capital, Buea.

**Map 1: Map of Eyumojock Council**



### 3.1.1 Demographic data

The Eyumojock municipality has 66 villages (61 villages and 5 urban spaces) with an estimated population of about 46,771 inhabitants constituting of one ethnic group (Ejagham) splitted up into three clans. The clans are Central Ejagham, Ejagham Njemaya and obang. Besides these three clans, other groups of people resident in this area and they include the North westerners and Nigerians.

**Table 1: List of villages within the municipality**

No	Village	Clan	No	Village	Clan	No	Village	Clan
1	Eyumojock	<b>Ejagham Njemaya</b>	26	Akwem	<b>Central Ejagham</b>	51	Bayenti	<b>Obang</b>
2	Ndebaya		27	Mbakem		52	Bayip Assibong	
3	Mbenyan		28	Taboh		53	Etinkem	
4	Inokun		29	Ayukaba		54	Akak	
5	Okurikang		30	Ebinsi		55	Bakogo	
6	Araru		31	Mkpot		56	Mbinda Taboh	
7	Babong		32	Mbatop		57	Okoroba	
8	Ogurang		33	Bakwelle		58	Bayip Ossing	
9	Babi		34	Nkemechi		59	Osselle	
10	Mbiofong		35	Mbakang		60	Mgbegati	
11	Abapka		36	Ajayukndip		61	Abat	
12	Akwa		37	Afap		62	Bajo	
13	Ekoneman Ojong Arrey		38	Ogomoko		63	Basu	
14	Ajaman		39	Ewelle		64	Bakut	
15	Mbinda		40	Kembong		65	Ekogate	
16	Okuri		41	Mfuni		66	Bayenti	
17	Otu		42	Essagem				
18	Ekok		43	Agborkem German				
19	Nsanaragati		44	Njege				
20	Nsanakang		45	Ebam				
21	Ayaoke		46	Nduap				
22	Ekoneman Awa		47	Ossing				
23	Onaku		48	Talangaye				
24	Eyang Mangha		49	Ntenako				
25	Nkawnkaw		50	Ndekwai				

Source: Eyumojock Council Record

The Eyumojock municipality has an estimated population of 46,771 inhabitants. Kembong was seen to have the highest population with 6,350 inhabitants, followed by Ossing with 4,650 inhabitants and the least populated village was Abakpa with 25 inhabitants. It was also noted that the Central Ejagham clan was the most populated and then the Ejagham Njemaya and the least populated clan was the Obang.

These figures represent the number of people who are permanent residents in the villages (not those who are from the villages but resident out of the municipality).

The details on the population of each village (a total of the male, female, youth and children) in the municipality, obtained from the consolidated diagnosis report is presented on the table below.

**Table 2: Population distribution according the villages**

Villages	Male	Female	Youths less than 16 years	Children less than 5 years	TOTAL
Nsanaragati	121	142	40	57	360
Mkpot	85	140	90	30	345
Nsanakang	131	150	90	30	401
Mfuni	640	953	300	60	1 953
Mbakang	79	135	50	50	314
Bakut	210	346	100	200	856
Ekogate	26	45	29	20	120
Bayip ossing	58	67	17	5	147
Afab	200	316	200	150	866
Akak	85	145	60	55	345
Ogurang	72	70	30	15	187
Osselle	63	70	20	22	175
Talangaye	170	255	200	100	725
Abat	240	277	100	60	677
Ntenako	1 100	1 400	300	200	3 000
Ebam	110	200	90	50	450
Ayukaba	170	250	150	80	650
Ayaoke	190	156	70	50	466
Ndebaya	125	180	100	80	485
Bakogo	70	129	60	30	289
Mbiofong	53	40	20	27	140
Bakwelle	170	254	150	80	654
Mbobui	17	14	12	10	53
Babi	16	19	17	14	66
Ajaman	150	110	80	60	400
Abakpa	10	6	5	4	25

<b>Akwa</b>	59	70	30	21	<b>180</b>
<b>Babong</b>	200	405	250	75	<b>930</b>
<b>Ekoneman Ojong Arrey</b>	20	26	10	25	<b>81</b>
<b>Ekoneman Awa</b>	106	110	100	50	<b>366</b>
<b>Mbakem</b>	280	370	150	75	<b>875</b>
<b>Okurikang</b>	40	57	17	21	<b>135</b>
<b>Mbatop</b>	90	140	150	40	<b>420</b>
<b>Bajoh</b>	50	35	40	15	<b>140</b>
<b>Mbinda Taboh</b>	150	212	80	50	<b>492</b>
<b>Akwen</b>	163	300	50	40	<b>553</b>
<b>Bayib Asibong</b>	64	100	30	20	<b>214</b>
<b>Etinkem</b>	140	180	50	30	<b>400</b>
<b>Eyanghe Manghe</b>	50	42	45	25	<b>162</b>
<b>Ndekwai</b>	150	230	250	100	<b>730</b>
<b>Nkimechi</b>	162	190	29	33	<b>414</b>
<b>Ajayukndip</b>	350	405	200	50	<b>1005</b>
<b>Inokun</b>	180	182	120	130	<b>612</b>
<b>Okoroba</b>	115	200	40	65	<b>420</b>
<b>Njege</b>	85	123	22	10	<b>240</b>
<b>Mbenyan</b>	125	200	60	20	<b>405</b>
<b>Onaku</b>	21	27	20	10	<b>78</b>
<b>Bayenti</b>	40	30	20	10	<b>100</b>
<b>Essagem</b>	10	13	6	10	<b>39</b>
<b>Nduap</b>	13	18	11	9	<b>51</b>
<b>Agborkem German</b>	90	150	90	70	<b>400</b>
<b>Ogomoko</b>	300	500	100	100	<b>1 000</b>
<b>Nkogho</b>	120	97	78	43	<b>338</b>
<b>Taboh</b>	112	240	60	50	<b>462</b>
<b>Ekok</b>	725	1 700	440	160	<b>3 025</b>
<b>Ossing</b>	1 320	2 120	680	530	<b>4 650</b>
<b>Basu</b>	12	15	5	4	<b>36</b>
<b>Mgbegati</b>	120	170	250	60	<b>600</b>
<b>Ebinsi</b>	150	150	80	20	<b>400</b>
<b>Ewelle</b>	200	250	250	100	<b>800</b>
<b>Mbinda</b>	123	154	80	30	<b>387</b>
<b>Okuri</b>	290	327	120	80	<b>817</b>
<b>Araru</b>	50	59	15	20	<b>144</b>
<b>Otu</b>	500	780	421	280	<b>1 981</b>
<b>Eyumojoek</b>	740	900	310	240	<b>2 190</b>
<b>Kembong</b>	1905	2648	1 250	547	<b>6 350</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13781</b>	<b>19794</b>	<b>8389</b>	<b>4807</b>	<b>46 771</b>

Source: Field survey 2010 (head count)

## 3.2 Description of the biophysical environment

### 3.2.1 Climate

The Eyumojock municipality with a single dry season of approximately five months (November to March) and a long wet season of approximately seven months (April to October). (*Source: the Besongabang weather station, 2010*).

### 3.2.2 Rainfall

The mean annual rainfall for the period of 2005 – 2007 was 3336mm. This however in the Central Ejagham area and gradually increases towards the Obang and Ejagham Njemaya areas. Monthly rainfall recorded indicated that the highest rainfall was recorded in July and August in the area. Annual records also show that 2007 was the wettest year within the year of data collection (2005-2007). The mean annual rainfall recorded for the period 2005 – 2007 is presented in the table below.

**Table 3: Mean annual rainfall for the Eyumojock Municipality from 2005 – 2007 (Measured in Millimetre)**

Years	2005	2006	2007
Mean annual rainfall	3396	2691	3922

*Source: Besongabang weather station, 2011*

### 3.2.3 Humidity and Temperature

The mean monthly temperature ranges from 25°C to 29.3°C between 2005 and 2007 with a maximum monthly record of 27.9°C in March and the minimum of 20.4°C in August. The highest diurnal range in temperature is in the dry season as a result of very low mornings and night temperatures during the harmattan period. The mean annual temperature recorded for the period of 2005 – 2007 is presented in the table below.

**Table 4: Mean annual temperature for Eyumojock municipality from 2005 – 2007 (in °C)**

Years	2005	2006	2007
Mean annual temperature	29.1	28.2	26.4

*Source: Besongabang weather station 2011*

### **3.2.4 Soils**

A description of the geology and soils of the area can be done following Dumort (1965) description of the South West Region including the municipality. His description showed that the Precambian gneiss and cretaceous sedimentary sandstones which form old basement complex decomposes in situ into old sandy soils. These soils are heavily leached as a result of their low water retention capacity and the frequent heavy rainfall in the South of the municipality. Analysis of composite samples of the cores of the top 10cm of soils from the Korup national park which shares a common region with the municipality shows that the soils are strongly acidic (Low  $P^H$ ) and low in nutrients (Gartland, 1986; Newbery et al, 1988). However, in the north east, the soil is fertile because of the alluvial deposits, making the sedimentary soils to be good for the cultivation of palms, oranges and cassava. During the dry periods, due to excessive heat, the soils turn to loose almost all of its moisture making farming to be productive only during the wet periods.

### **3.2.5 Relief**

The northern part of the municipality is undulating with occasional knife-edge ridges forming the watersheds around the Akwaya region. Here the elevation is between 135m to 237m above sea level. Towards the south and center (FMU 11003 and 11005), the area becomes more and more broken and hilly with an elevation ranging between 200m to 800m above sea in most areas. Towards the east the topography forms a river bed escarpment with the river munaya which continues with a gentle slope with frequent granitic out-crop.

### **3.2.6 Hydrography**

The municipality which is the major watershed in the area drains into River Ndian in the north southerly direction and into the Cross River in the south westerly direction. The drainage system of the area is characterized by numerous small streams which take their rise from the Forest management units (FMU) especially from FMU 11001 and FMU 11003. These streams eventually empty themselves into River Manyu, Munaya, Awa, Ma'a and Badi. In Ejagham Njemaya area, the main Rivers include Mefem, Akerem, Manyu, Munaya, M'ann, and Awa while the Streams are Bate, Akegem, Owonabi, Nmarafu etc. Major Rivers in Central Ejagham area are River Manyu, Munaya, Bakogo, Badi and the Streams include Akolayip, Bawan, Moniem, and Bakip etc. In the Obang area the main Rivers are Ma'a, Bablick, Munaya, Mefem

and Aja while the streams are Moayip, Ayip plank, Bakep Ayip, Kerep, Ayi Bessi, Ojong Nchenghe, Bato, Etinkem Ayip, Bafick, and Ayip Ebangh. River Munaya was noticed to be the main river flowing within the municipality and draining in the cross river and the Atlantic Ocean

### 3.2.7 Flora and Vegetation

The vegetation of the Eyumojock municipality can be classified as lowland of the Guinea-Congolian type (White, 1993). The forest is part of the Atlantic Biafran Refugia as described by Letouzey. It is moist lowland evergreen forest, rich in the families of Cesalpinoaceae, caesalpinioideae and Moraceae. Lejoly (1996) on the other hand, described the forest more as an “Atlantic lower-Guinean domain” to stress the influence of the Atlantic Ocean.

The forest is quite dense and virgin. The northern and southern parts of the municipality are characterized by a mixture of secondary and primary rainforest which decreases in intensity as movement advances either to the west or the east. The northern and southern parts as refuge of a lowland rainforest have a higher diversity of flora, richer in species than any other part of the municipality. The flora includes widely distributed species which are generally common to other West and Central African lowland forests. Frequently occurring timber species of high market value include; Bubinga (Guibourtia tessmanii), Doussie (Afzelia bipindensis), Moabi (Baillonella toxisperma), Iroko (Milicia excelsa), Bilinga (Nauclea diderrichii), Poga (Poga Oleosa), etc.

The area also contains a wide variety of non timber forest products (NTFPs) of very high market value such as bush mango (Irvingia gabonensis), Njangsang (Rhcinodendron heudelotii), Country onion (Afrostryax lepidophyllus), Bush pepper (piper guinensis), Bitter kola (Garcinia cola), Eru (Gnetum africanum), Shea nuts (Poga oleosa) and several others with lesser market potential. Most of these species have very high medicinal value.

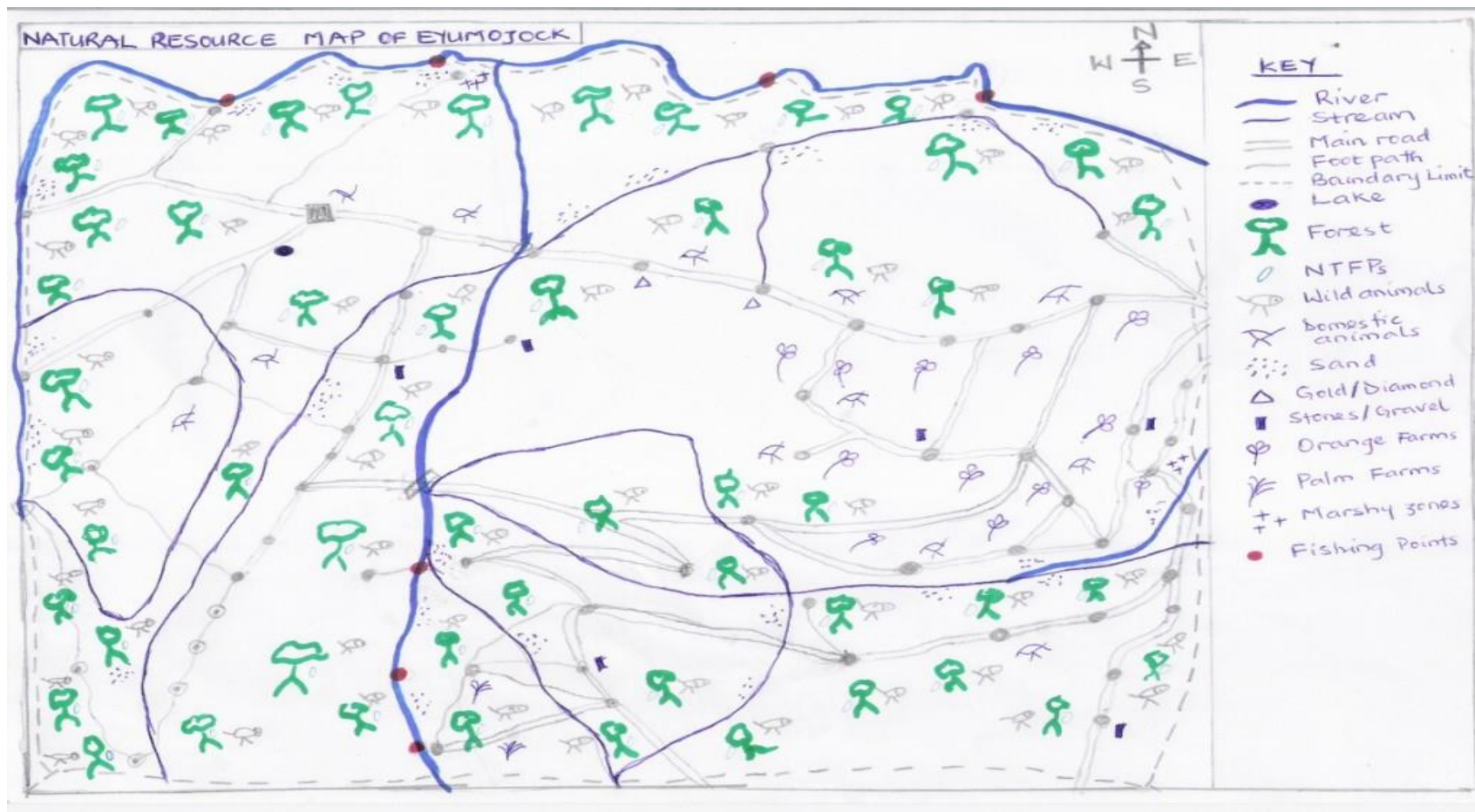
### 3.2.8 Fauna

The area is blessed with a wide variety of animal species. Frequently occurring animal species with very high ecological value include, Forest Elephant (Loxodonta africana cyclotis), Mona Monkey (Cercopithecus mona mona), Bay Duiker (Cephalophus dorsalis), Blue Duiker (Cephalophus monticola), Forest Buffalo



(*Syncerus caffer*), African Palm Civet (*Nandinia binotata*), Cane Rat (*Thryonomys swinderianus*), Brush-tailed Porcupine (*Atherurus africanus*), and many others of lower ecological value. A wide variety of amphibians and birds of different species are also found in the area.

Map2. Map of natural resources in Eyumojock



Source: Field survey 2011

### 3.3 History and the people of the Council

#### 3.3.1 Origin of the people

The Eyumojock Municipality was created in 1984 along other municipalities in the Region by Presidential decree as an administrative unit. It is inhabited by the Ejagham people composing of three main clans (Ejagham Njemaya, central Ejagham and obang). This group of people migrated from Nigeria splitting from the Efick ethnic group.

The Eyumojock council has been administered by nine administrators since its creation in 1984. Before the signing of the presidential decree creating Eyumojock municipality, the municipality had enjoyed a municipal status for two years and has been administered by the following administrators.

**Table 5: Past and Present Administrators/Mayors of Eyumojock Council**

No	Name	Status	Period
1	Mr. Alfred Egbe Besong	Civil Administrator	1978 – 31/12/1982
2	Mr. Kate Yato Joseph	Civil Administrator	31/12/1982 – 30/07/1985
3	Mr. James Nkongho Ntui	Civil Administrator	30/07/1985 – 08/10/1992
4	Mr. Daniel Tanyi Besong	Civil Administrator	08/10/1992 – 09/02/1996
5	Mme Mary Chu nee Manyi Besong	Elected Mayor	09/02/1996 – 24/07/2004
6	Mr. Ndep Moses Odu	Elected Mayor	24/07/2004 – 04/03/2006
7	Mr. Anafor Gabriel Agbor	Elected Mayor	04/03/2006 – 24/08/2006
8	Mr. Nju Tabot Thomas	Elected Mayor	24/08/2006 - 08/08/2007
9	Mr. Agbor Mbi James	Elected Mayor	08/08/2007 – present

*Source: Field survey, 2011*

#### 3.3.2 Ethnic Groups and inter-ethnic relations

The Eyumojock municipality consists of sixty six (66) villages belonging to three clans from the same ethnic group. The clans include Ejagham Njemaya (26 villages), Central Ejagham (25 villages) and Obang (15 villages). The Central Ejagham clan dominates the municipality with the largest and most populated villages (Kembong and Ossing). The whole municipality speaks the Ejagham dialect but for four villages

(Ossing, Talangaye, Ntenako and Ndekwai) that speak additionally Kenyang and Nduap that speaks Boki languages. The entire Ejagham migrated from Nigeria splitting from the Effick ethnic group and settled along the Cameroon-Nigerian border taking hunting and fishing as their main occupation. There are actually very good inter-ethnic relations between one clan and the other, but for the usual chieftaincy crisis that is the order of the day especially in Central Ejagham villages.

### 3.3.3 Religion

There are three conventional churches in the municipality which are Catholic, Baptist and Presbyterian. Specially, in the Obang and Ejagham Njemaya clans, there are other pentacoastal churches like Deeper life, Apostolic, Brotherhood of the Cross and Star. All this is as a result of Nigerian influence of the people.

### 3.3.4 Economic Activities

The population of Eyumojock municipality is made up of three classes of people namely: farmers, businessmen and civil servants. Farmers make up about 60% of the total population. The rest (40%) of the population is involved in other sectors including administration, petit trading, teaching, transportation, hunting, fishing and forest exploitation. Activities like rearing are done on part time bases as supplementary for income generation. This is better explained in the table below.

**Table 6: Main activities of the population of Eyumojock**

Main Activities	Male	Female	Youths
Farming	Cocoa, Palm, Cassava	Cassava, Plantains, Banana, Cocoyams, Vegetable	Cassava, Plantains, Banana, Cocoyams, Vegetable
Hunting	Monkey, Bush Pig, Porcupine, etc.		Monkey, Bush Pig, Porcupine, etc.
Fishing	Mud fish, Craw craw nose, Tilapia, Dog fish, etc.		Mud fish, Craw craw nose, Tilapia, Dog fish, etc.
Gathering of NTFPs	Bush mango, Bush pepper, Country onion, Njansang, etc.	Bush mango, Bush pepper, Country onion, Njansang, etc.	Bush mango, Bush pepper, Country onion, Njansang, etc.

Petit trading	Farm produce, Provision, Cosmetics, etc.	Farm produce, Provision, Cosmetics, etc.	Farm produce, Provision, Cosmetics, etc.
Livestock husbandary	Pig, Goat, Fowl, Cane rat, etc.	Pig, Goat, Fowl, Cane rat, etc.	Pig, Goat, Fowl, Cane rat, etc.

*Source: Field survey 2010*

### 3.4 Basic socio-economic infrastructures

The municipality has socio-economic infrastructures such as schools, health centres, community halls, wells, boreholes, stand taps, etc. And all data collected for these infrastructures is elaborated on the consolidation tables below.

#### 3.4.1 Water Resources

The table below shows that only 8 villages in the municipality have boreholes and some are non functional and have been abandoned. It can also be seen that the quality of water in some cases is not very good for drinking.

**Table 7: Consolidation on borehole**

Village	Popul ation	Geographic Coordinates of the Project			Realisation			Characteristics of the project							Present state of the project	Maintenance			Quantity and quality of water			
					Entrepri se	Sourc e of finan ce	Date of start of operati on	Area purifi ed	Diamet re of Boreho le	Depth of boreho le	Heig ht of wate r	Type of pum p	Mark	Functi oning		Freque nt Breakd own	Exploit ation	Mana geme nt com mittee	Functi onality of manag ement commit tee	Is the quan tity suffic ient	Quality of water	Wate r born e disea ses
		X	Y	Z (m )																		
Nsanaragati	360	04 89 910	06 47 961	94	GoC	Counc il	1995	Y	2	18	1	Manu al	Volanta India	Y	N	Good	Expliote d	Y	Y	N	Pure	N
Nkimechi	414	05 17 034	06 28 533	72	FORAG E	Counc il	2008	Y	2	43		Manu al	Volanta India	N	Y	Bad	Abando ned	Y	Y	Y	Cloudy	N
Ndebaya	800	05 02 001	06 38 418	13 4	GoC	Counc il	1995	Y	2	2		Manu al	Tubosid er Italy 8.8	N	Y	Needs to be rehabilitated	Abando ned	Y	Y	N	Cloudy	N

<b>Mbatop</b>	420	05 23 56 1	06 26 64 7	11 7	Contract or	GoC	2008	N	1			Manu al	Volanta India	N	N	Needs to be rehabilitated	Abando ned	Y	N	N	Cloudy	N
<b>Taboh</b>	1000	05 43 07.2	009 06 52.8		ETS TADATA	Counc il	2009	Y	2	4	2	Manu al	Volanta India	Y		Good	Exploite d	Y		Y	Pure	N
<b>Njege</b>	240	05 20 781	06 23 251	15 4	CIAC	Counc il	2002	Y	1.10	2		Manu al	Volanta India	Y		Good	Exploite d	Y	N		Pure	
<b>Ete-Erem (Eyumojock)</b>		4985 79	6377 23	14 5	contract or	Counc il	2006	Y	2	22.4	4,6	Manu al	Volanta India	Y	N	Needs to be rehabilitated	Exploite d	Y	N	N	Cloudy	N
<b>Ossor-Ayok (Eyumojock)</b>	115	4996 77	6375 21	10 7	contract or	Privat e	2008	Y	1	20	10	Manu al		Y	N	Good	Exploite d	Y	N	Y	Pure	N
<b>Ekok(Arikpo )</b>	200	4837 79	6417 52		contract or	Counc il		N	1	18	4	Manu al	Vergnet Tropic	Y	N	Good	Exploite d	Y	N	N	Cloudy	N

Source: Fiel survey 2011(Consolidated diagnosis report)

**Table 8: Consolidation on wells**

Village	Popu lation	Geographic coordinates of the project			Realisation			Characteristics of project										State of water point	Maintenance			Quantity and quality of water		
					Entre prise	Source of finance	Date of start of proj ect	Co ver ed wel ls	Pave ment	Area purifi ed	Type of pum p	Materi al used	Heigh t of mater ial	Diam etre of wells	Dep th of well s	Wat er Dep th	Functiona lity		Explo itatio n of proj ect	Existe nce of manag ement commi tee	Func tionality of manag ement commi tee	Is the water sufficie nt	Quatity of water	Are there water born e disea ses
		X	Y	Z (m)																				
Taboh	462	0543 07 .3	009 06 52.8		TADA T	Council	2009	Y	Y	Y	Man pow er	Concr ete			30	5	Y	Good	Explo ited	Y	N	Y	Pure	N
Mbakem	875	06 33 67.6	05 10 88.2	108	RUM PI	RUMPI		Y	Y	Y	Man pow er	Concr ete			15	2	N	Good	Unexp lioted	Y	Y	N	Pure	Y
Osselle	175	05 26 05.7	009 10 47.1	158	Contr actor	Ellite	2008	Y	Y	Y	Man pow er	Concr ete			3	3	N	Bad	Aband oned	N	N	N	Cloudy	N

<b>Etinke m</b>	400	542686	599039	217	Individual	Individual	2008	Y	Y	Y	Man power	Concrete			3	3	Y	Good	Exploited	Y	Y	Y	Slightly cloudy	Y
<b>Abat</b>	677	05 94 34.3	05 23 83.3	230	Fokou Ets	GoC	2009	Y	Y	Y	Man power	Concrete			20	1	Y	Good	Exploited	N	N	N	Slightly cloudy	N
<b>Essage m</b>	39	527947	640659	65	Community	Community		N	Y	N	Man power	Concrete	0.003		12	2	Y	Average	Exploited	N	N	N	Cloudy	N

Source: Fiel survey 2011(Consolidated diagnosis report)

Wells existing in the municipality are mostly owned by individuals. Only 6 villages were seen to have a community well. The wells have top pavement built of concret. The quality of water is not very good for drinking and all these wells dry up during the dry season.

**Table 9: Distribution of water**

Village	Popu lation		Realisation			Characteristic of project							Functionality																	
		Sup ply of port able wat er	Entre prise	Souce of finance	Date of start oper ation	Wa ter Poi nt	No. of wat er tan ks	No. of bore holes	Num ber of func tional taps	No. of distrib utio ns	Capaci ty	Length of pipes	Is the Net work func tional	Wate r tank /Exist ing water catch ment	No. of dama ged bore holes	Num ber of non func tional taps	Ma nag em ent	Water tank 1			Stand Tap 1			Stand Tap 2			Stand Tap 3			
						(i)					(in Litres)		(in m)				(Y/N)	(ii)	X	Y	Z (m)	X	Y	Z (m)	X	Y	Z (m)	X	Y	Z (m)
Akak	345	Co	CIAC	C	2010	Y	1	1	4	0	500	4500	Y	Y	0	0	Co	05 40 64 0	06 06 05 0	246	540487	605382	227	540441	605641	232	540474	605803	239	
Afab	866	Co	Co	Co	1999	N	0	0	6	0	2000		Y	N	0	3	Co				05 19 19 9	06 27 63 5		05 19 31 0	06 27 53 6	128	05 19 44 0	06 27 40 1	127	



Mkpot	345	Co	CIAC	Co	2000	Y	1	0	4	0		50	Y	Y	0	0	Co					05 24 59 8	06 28 39 7	85			05 24 17 8	06 28 41 6	87		05 23 95 1	06 28 38 9	82	
Ntenako	3000	Co	Co	Co	2010	N	1	0	4	0			Y	N	0	1	Co					05 32 93 1	06 27 42 6	147			05 32 55 6	06 27 41 8	153		05 32 40 8	06 27 36 8	156	
Talanga ye	725	Co	Contr actor	Co	1980	N	1	0	0	0	4000		N	Y	0	4	Co		05 35 50 0	06 21 27 0														
Ndebaya	485	Co	Contr actor	C	2008	Y	1	1	4	0	1000	50	Y	Y	0	0	Co		05 02 14 6	06 38 46 0	140		05 01 95 3	06 38 53 5	138			05 02 41 1	06 38 52 7	133		05 02 12 6	06 38 43 1	139
Ayukaba	650	Co	Contr actor	C	2008	Y	1	0	0	0			N	Y	0	3	Co					05 42 22.9	009 08 41.1	74			05 42 25.9	09 08 41.1	76		05 42 30.1	09 08 44.3	80	
Ebam	450	Co	Engin eer Royal	GoC	1979	N	1	0	0	0			N	Y	0	3	A																	
Bajoh	140	Co				N	0	0	0	0			N	N	0	3			518068	591588	207		517900	591675	202			517694	591442	174		517690	591307	155
Mbinda Taboh	492	C	Sowe l Const ructio n	C	2010	Y	1	0	4	0	30000		Y	Y	0	0	A		05 32 136	603605	165		05 32 22 8	06 03 71 7	247			05 32 16 0	06 03 83 3	239		05 32 09 5	06 03 91 7	235

Okoroba	420	C	Contr actor	C	2010	Y	1	1	4	0			Y	Y	0	0	D				528792	603098	230	528892	603032	224	529012	603147	224
Ossing (Ebarensi)	1500	Co	SATA	Co	1972	Y	1	0	0	0			Y	Y	0		Co				05 34 09.9	06 22 34.2	141	05 33 99.7	06 22 39.5	140	05 33 70.7	06 22 42.2	122
Bakogo	289	Co	RUM PI	RUMPI	2010	Y	1	1	3		15000	1500	Y	Y	1	0	Co	05 32 72.4	06 02 87.2	306	05 34 58.9	06 03 93.1	296	05 34 31.0	06 04 02.5	295	05 34 29.6	06 04 03.4	205
Ayaoke	466	Co	CAFE CO	CAFEC O	2011	Y	1	0	3	0			Y	Y	0	0	Co												
Mfuni	1953	Co	CIAC	C	1990	N	1	0	15	0			Y	Y	0	1	Co				05 39 17.3	09 15 36.3	205	05 39 18.9	09 15 34.9	204	05 39 21.1	09 15 32.2	202
Akwen	553	Co	KOR UP	C	2008	Y	2	0	4	0	1500		Y	Y	0	4	Co	05 06 76.5	06 36 53.4		506768	636535		507079	636510		507196	636393	202
Mbakang	314	Co	SATA	C	1982	Y	2	0	5	0		50	Y	Y	0	5	Co	05 40 46.1	09 09 32.1	122	05 40 34.3	09 09 15.2	102	05 40 34.3	09 09 06.2	100	05 40 42.2	09 09 04.7	105
Ewelle	800	Co	Com munit y	Co	1970	N	0	0	7	0			Y	Y	0	0	Co				05 38 19.2	09 11 46.4	158	05 38 20.3	09 11 49.7	158	05 38 17.2	09 11 55.7	162
Bakwell e	654	Co	Contr actor	SOWE DA	2001	Y	1	1	1	1		500	Y	Y	0	0	Co	520381	629945	112	05 20 42.9	06 29 71.5	130						

Nsanara gati	360	Co	Tanyi const ruction	C	1995	N	1	1	0	0	500	N	N	0	4	Co	04 90 09 3	06 47 81 4	102	04 89 69 9	06 48 00 7	84	04 89 75 0	06 48 01 6	87	04 89 79 2	06 47 97 2	90
Otu (Osso-mfam)	250	Co	Co	Co		Y	On goi ng					N	Y	0	0	Co				487334	630668	123	487676	630488	130			
Eyumoj ock (Efiom qter)	500	Co	CIAC C	C	1997	Y	0	N	4	4		Y	Y	N	0	C				498044	637421	389	498017	637183	393	498126	637632	396
Eyumoj ock (Ekpe-Eta qter)	345	Co	CIAC C	C	1993	N	0	N	1	3		N	Y	0	2	C				498314	637573	374	498309	637409	375	498436	637632	376
Kembon g	6350	Co	SATA	SATA/ Co	1963	Y	1	N	15	17		Y	Y	N	Y	D	05 37 17.0	009 14 24.4	185	05 38 10.8	009 13 58.7	180	05 38 12.1	009 13 53.9	179	05 37 24.4	009 14 21.6	173

Source: Fiel survey 2011(Consolidated diagnosis report)

## Key

C – Council, Co – Community, D – Direct, A – Agent

The different sources of water in the municipality include boreholes, wells and catchment supplying water to stand taps. In some villages, the taps are not functioning and the villages have streams, springs or river as their drinking source.

**Table 10: Consolidation table on other water sources**

Village	Population	Geographic coordinates of the work/project			Type of work/project			Realisation			Characteristics of project					State of water point	Maintenance			Quantity and quality of water			
					Spring	Well	Others	Enterprise	Source of finance	Operational date	Covered well	Area purified	Diameter of project	Depth of project	Water depth		Functionning	Exploitation of project	Existence of management committee	Functionality of the management committee	Is the quantity sufficient	Quality of water	Water borne diseases
		X	Y	Z (m)			(b)				(Y/N)	(Y/N)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(Y/N)	(i)	(ii)	(Y/N)	(Y/N)	(Y/N)	(iii)	(Y/N)
Njege	240	05.20.781	06.23.251	154	N	N	Borehole	CIAC	Council	2002	Y	Y	1	10	9	Y	Good	E	N	N	N	P	N
Akak	345	05.40.436	06.05.633	232	N	N	Borehole	CIAC	Council	2007	Y	Y	1	10	8	N	Bad	A	N	N	N	P	N
Okoroba	420				N	N	Borehole	Contractor	TRC	2010	Y	Y	3	42		Y	Good	A	N	N	Y	P	N
Onaku	78	05.05.847	06.29.840	98	N	N	Stream	Community	Community			N	1	-	1	Y	Good	E	N	N	Y	P	N
Araru	144	06.19.691	05.01.133	152	Y	N						Y			3		Good					P	N
Ewelle	800	05.38.23.5	09.11.39.6	144	N	N	Water tank	SATAR	Elites	1959	Y	N	-	-	-	Y	Good	E	Y	Y	N	P	N
Essagem	39	05.27.690	06.40.772	51	Y	N						Y	0		1	Y	Good	E	Y	Y	N	SC	
Otu(Ossomfam)	250				N	N	Brook					N				Y	Bad	E	N	N	N	C	N
Otu( Echi-agbor ayep)	300				Y	Y										Y	Good	E	Y	Y	N	P	N
Otu(Nchemimba)	500				Y	N										N	R	E	Y	Y	Y	P	

Ndebaya	485	05 05 34 2	06 38 88 6	122	Y	N		FEICOM	Council	2008		Y	4	4	-	Y	Good	E	Y	Y	Y	P	N
Bakwelle	654	05.20.381	06.29.945	112	Y	N		SATA/SNU	Council	2002		Y				N	Good	A	Y	N	Y	P	N
Ekok (Ntui)	750				Y	N		EKOK Youths	Council	1998						R	A	N	N	N	SC		
Eyang Manghe	162	05 06 31 6	05 06 31 6	144	Y	N						N				Y	C	E	N	N	N	SC	N
Mbenyan	405	502239	633960		Y	N	Stream					N				N	A	E	Y	Y	N	P	N
TOTAL																							

Source: Fiel survey 2011(Consolidated diagnosis report)

### Key

R – Rehabilitate, C – Under construction, A – Abandoned, E – Exploited, S – Slightly cloudy, C – Cloudy, P - Pure

**Table 11: Consolidation for electrical infrastructure**

Village	Popul ation	Realisation			Project characteristics						Functionality of the connection					Geographic Coordinates						
		Enter prise	Sourc e of finan ce	Date of start of opera tion	Nate ure	No. of Quar ters served	No. of transfor mers	No. of insta lled pole s	Len gth of high tens ion cab le	Len gth of nor mal cab les	No. of custom ers (househ olds)	Func tionality of the connect ion	No. of non func tional transfor mers	No. of non func tional poles (bad or fallen)	Existen ce of a group of techn icians (commi tee for the exten sion of connec tion)	Existen ce of manage ment committ ee	Generator			Transformer N°1		
									(in km)	(in Km)		(Y/N)					X	Y	Z (m)	X	Y	Z (m)
Ebam	450	AES	GOC	1991	HE	7	1	25	1.2	0.7	55	Y	0	10	N	N				05.25. 524	06.30. 016	96
Ndekwai	730	AES	GOC	1985	HE	6	1	80	4.1	7	500+	Y	0		N	N				05.33. 296	06.26. 455	132

Mfuni	1953	AES	GOC	1988	HE	4	1	103	2.5		>300	Y	0	3	N	N				05 39 51.5	009 15 23.8	1 9 4
Mbakang	314	AES	GOC	1993	HE	4	1	69	1.5	2.6	120	Y	0	2	N	N				05 40 356	009 09 163	1 0 2
Ajayukn dip	1005	AES	GOC		HE	7	2	80	4.1	8		Y	0	4	N	N				51878 7	62467 6	1 1 2
Okoroba	420	C	GOC	2009	T	3	0	45	2	0.6	120	Y	0	45	N	Y				-	-	-
Ajaman	400	TC	C	1986	T	0	0	0								Y						
kembong	6350	AES	AES/ GOC	2002	HE	16	2	250	0.03		403	Y	0	0	Y	N				05 37 54.1	009 14 03.0	1 8 2
Ogomok o	1000	AES	GoC	1993	HE	6	2	100	1.84	7	100	Y	0	7	N	N				052 08 27	062 63 96	1 4 2
Ewelle	800	AES	GoC	1990	HE	4	1	69	3.45	1	20	Y	0	2	N	N				0 53 84 81	0 91 15 54	1 5 8
Njege	240	AES	CO	1997	HE	2	1	6	0.3		20	Y	0	0	N	N				052.0 8.79	062.3 1.56	1 5 4
Araru	144	C	CAFE CO	2010	T	1	0	0				Y	0	0	Y	Y	050.1 1.46	061.9 7.19	1 5 4			
Taboh	462	AES	GoC	2010	HE	4	1	30	1.5	0.05	80	Y	0		Y	N				054.3 0.59	009.0 6.02	1 2 5
Mbinda	387	C	C	2006	T	3	1	0				Y			N	Y	04.86. 048	06.04. 667	2 9 4			
Bakwelle	654	AES	GOC	2010	HE	6	1	18	0.6		16	Y	0	0	N	N				05 20 19.8	06 29 71.8	1 2 8
Afap	866	AES	GOC	1993	HE	8	1	30	1.5	0.03	-	Y	0	4	N	N				05 19 50 7	06 27 37 1	1 2 6
Ntenako	3000	AES	GOC/ TC	1985	HE	11	1	14	1.4	0.05	1300	Y	0	4	Y	N				05 31 86 7	06 27 58 1	1 5 7
Ndebaya	485	AES	GOC	2010	HE	4	1	55	0.65	0.02	40	Y	0	5	N	N				05 02 18 0	06 38 52 7	1 3 9
Nkimechi	414	AES	GOC	1988	HE	1	1	12	0.6	0.03	18	Y	0	0	N	N				05 17 01.5	06 28 52.9	7 2
Mkpot	345	AES	GOC	1994	HE	2	1	12	-	-	-	Y	0	0	N	N				05 24 22 2	06 28 47 7	

Ossing(A pack-mbet)	2500	AES	GOC	1989	HE	6	2					Y	0	3	Y	Y			05 32 45.2	06 22 67.0	1 6 1
Ossing(Takpa)	650	AES	GOC		HE	1	1					Y	0	0	N	Y					
Ossing (Ebarensi)	1500	AES	GOC	1986	HE	4	0	207				Y	1	0	N	Y					
Ayukaba	650	AES	GOC	2008	HE	5	1	37	0.05 5	0.11	34	Y	1	1	N	N			05 42 25.0	009 08 38.8	8 1
Talangaye	725	AES	GOC	1986	HE	2	0	6	0.05	0.03	0	Y	0	1	N	N					
Akwen	553	AES	GOC	2009	HE	2	1	16	0.48	0.02 5	19	Y	0	0	Y	N			05 07 17 9	06 36 50 9	9 8
Babong	930	C	CAFE CO	2010	T	4	0	0	-	-	-	Y	0	0	N	N	05 05 16.4	06 17 08.3	1 5 4		
Mbatop	420	AES	GOC	1992	HE	5	1	19	0.95	0.02	29	Y	0	4	N	N			05 23 32 9	06 26 91 9	1 0 1
Mbakem	875	AES	GOC	2010	HE	4	1		2	0.03		Y	1	0	N	N			05 10 61 5	06 33 752	1 1 6
Eyumojo	2190	AES	GOC	2011	HE	6	2	90	1.8	6	120	Y	0	0	N	N	49823 7	63751 9			
Ekok	3025	AES	GOC		HE	4	2	100	1.84	7	125	Y	0	0		N	48405 9	64211 0			
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>31</b>	<b>1473</b>													

Source: Fiel survey 2011(Consolidated diagnosis report)

## Key

HE – Hydroelectricity, T - Thermal

Electricity in the municipal is either hydroelectricity or thermal electricity. Most of the villages do not have electricity but for those in the Central Ejagham and part of Ejagham Njemaya clan.

### 3.4.2 Public Health

**Table 12: Consolidation on health infrastructure**

Village	Population	Geographic Coordinates			Realisation			General information of centre				Personnel						Infrastructure				Equipments					Furnishing						Sanitation data					Management of centre		
					Enterprise	Source of finance	Year of construction	Health Centre	Health District	Status of the centre	Year of creation	Doctor	State registered nurse	Assistant nurse	Nurse aide	Ward servant	Others	No. of buildings	State			Lab.	Maternity	Pharmacy	Refrigerator	Water point	Latrine	Reaforestation	Fence	Waste disposal system	Doctor's residence	Extent of health coverage	Frequency rate (%)	Average delivery rate (%)	Extent of vaccination coverage (%)	Epidemic	Existence of management committee	existence of health committee		
		X	Y	Z (m)															(i)	(ii)	Good																		Average	Bad
Bakogo	289	05 34 350	06 04 011	295	GoC	GoC	1974	√		S	1974	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	√			7	Y	Y	Y	1	Y	Y		N	N	Inci-nator	N	12 villages	70	10	75%	None	Y	Y
Taboh	462	05 43 03.3	009 06 56.2	126	Private	Private		√		P							1		√		0	N	N	N	0	N	N		N	N		N	1 Village		5	10	None	N	N	
Akak	345	05 40 48.6	06 05 91.0	242	Private	Private	2010	√		P	2010	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	√			12	N	Y	Y	1	Y	Y		N	Y	Ces-pool	N	Akak	60	40	20	Malaria, Typhoid, Dysentry	Y	Y
Babong	930	504998	617173	159	GoC	GoC	2008	√		S	2007	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	√			10	N	Y	Y	0	Y	Y		Y	N	Pit	N	7 villages	70	50	87	River blindness	Y	Y
Ogurang	187	495523	605774	259	GoC	GoC	2010	√		S	2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	√			0	Y	Y	Y	0	N	Y		N	N		N							



Bak well e	654	05 20 26.8	06 29 80.9	127	Co mm unit y	Co mm unit y	199 5	√		C	19 95	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	√		6	N	N	Y	0	N	Y	N	N	Sep tic	N	3 Vill age s		60	40	None	Y	Y
Afab	866	519053	627690	126	Go C	Go C	198 9	√		S	19 89	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	√		1 5	Y	Y	Y	3	Y	Y	N	N	Sep tic	N	12 villa ges	70 %	50	83%	Malar ia	Y	Y
Ossi ng(T apka )	4 650	05 32 77.1	06 23 46.6	155	Go C	Go C	200 0	√		S	20 00	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	√		1 6	Y	Y	Y	2	N	Y	N	N	Pit	N	4vill age s	80 %	50	90%	Malar ia,Ty phoid	Y	Y
Nsa nara gati	360	489940	647956	90	Go C	Go C	199 0	√		S	19 89	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	√		1 0	Y	Y	N	0	N	Y	N	N	Inci ner ator	N	3 Vill age s	30	30	50		Y	Y
Otu (Oss o-mfa m)	1 981	487683	630477	128	Go C	Go C	200 7	√		S	20 04	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	√		5	N	Y	Y	0	N	Y	Y	N	Pit	N	3 Vill age s	50		20	Malar ia	Y	Y
Mba kang	800	05 40 368	009 09 000	100	Full Go spe - Mis sion	Full Go spe - Mis sion	197 0	√		M	19 65	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	√		8	Y	Y	Y	1	Y	Y	Y	N	Inci ner ator	Y	12 villa ges	50	20	50	None	N	Y
Ekok (Ete k-Efe)	3 025	483994	642280		Go C	Go C	198 5	√		S	19 84	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	√		1 2	Y	Y	Y	2	N	Y	N	N	Inc ene rato r	N	2 villa ges	20	20	50	None	N	Y
Kem bon g	6350	526200	623010	166	FO CU	Go C	198 0	√		S	20 04	0	3	2	1	1	0	1	√		1 2	Y	Y	Y	2	Y	Y	Y	N	Inci ner ator	N	4 villa ges	70 %	40	90%	Malar ia,Ch oleria	Y	Y
Eyu mojo ck (Ete m-Etek )	2 190	497963	637716		Go C	Go C			√	S		2	5	2	3	1	4	1	√		4 0	Y	Y	Y	1	Y	Y	Y	N	Inc ene rato r	Y	The enti re mu nicipa lit y	90	80	95	Malar ia, Diarr hoea, Typh oid and Pneu moni a	Y	Y

Source: Fiel survey 2011(Consolidated diagnosis report)

There are 9 functional integrated health centres and 1 district hospital in the municipality. All the health centres have insufficient medical facilities (personnel as well as medical equipment, etc.).

### 3.4.3 Basic and Secondary Education

The table below shows that the municipality has 48 Government Primary Schools, 8 Government Nursery Schools, 5 Government Secondary Schools, 5 Government Technical Colleges and 3 Government High Schools. There are some private as well as mission schools in the municipality. The details regarding the number of teachers and pupils are elaborated on the table.

**Table 13: Consolidation on educational infrastructure**

Village	Geographic coordinates			Status of school	Level	Year of creation	Total No. of effective pupils			Total No. of effective teachers			Number of Equipment in classrooms					General state of buildings			Pupils/teachers ratio	Pupil/classroom ratio	Pupil/sitting ratio	Furnishing							Management structure	
	X	Y	Z (m)				(i)	(ii)	Female	Male	Total	PTA	Contract	Gov't	Benches	Plank	semi permanent	Permanent	Desks	Good				Average	Bad	Water source (Y/N)	Latrine (Y/N)	Trash can (Y/N)	Reafor ratio (Y/N)	Fenced (Y/N)	Staff Quarters (Y/N)	Others
Akak	05 40 50.5	06 05 35.9	2 2 7	GPS	1 to 6	1998	64	63	127	0	3	1	0	0	6	0	112	0	0	1	25//1	21//1	1//1	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Bakut	5 27 36.0	009 07 16.6	1 4 8	GPS	1 to 6	1986	113	105	218	2	3	0	2	0	0	2	45	0	2	0	44//1	36//1	5//1	Y	Y	N	Y	Y/N	Y	N	Y	Y
	5 27 37.3	009 07 19.5	1 5 2	CNS		2010	8	15	23	1	0	0	0	0	Church	0	24	0	0	0	23//01	23//01	1//1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Etinkem	05 42	05 98		GPS	1 to	1999	20	25	45	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	56		1	0	15//1	22//1	1//1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y

	805	687			6																	1										
Mkpo t	05.2 5.12. 9	06.2 8.53. 5	1 0 8	GP S	1 to 6	199 6	80	4 0	12 0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	12 0	0	4	0	30// 1	30// 1	1// 1	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Nkog ho	05.1 1.78. 6	06.1 5.57. 3	1 7 6	GP S	1 to 6	200 4	35	6 5	10 0	1	0	2	0	0	Hall	0	30	0	0	0	33// 1	33// 1	3// 1	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Nsan akan g	05 52 53.7	008 58 44.6	6 0	GP S	1 to 6	200 4	78	1 0	18 0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	3	0	36// 1	60// 1	3// 1	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	PG	Y	Y
Eba m	05.2 5.06 9	06.2 9.83 6	9 1	GP S	1 to 6	200 0	90	6 5	15 5	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	77	2	0	4	31// 1	26// 1	1// 1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
	05 33 43 8	06 26 01 1	1 4 0	GP S	1 to 6		10 8	1 3	24 1	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	15 0	0	6	0	30// 1	40// 1	2// 1	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	PG	Y	Y
	05 33 76 1	06 26 25 4	1 4 2	GT C	1 to 3	200 5	30	5 9	89	7	0	4	0	0	0	0	12 0	4	0	0	62// 1	39// 1	2// 1	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
	05 33 79 6	06 26 38 7	1 4 9	VC	1 to 2	199 8	3	7	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	2	0	0	19// 1	38// 1	1// 1	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
	05 39 32.3	009 15 09.9	1 9 2	GP S	1 to 6	199 2	20 0	1 0	31 0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	13 6	5	0	0	62// 1	39// 1	2// 1	Y	Y	N	Y	N	PG	Y	N	
	05 39 43.8	009 15 17.8	1 9 2	GN S	1 to 2	200 7	25	1 3	38	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	38	1	0	0	19// 1	38// 1	1// 1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Mbak ang	05 40 36.8	009 09 000	1 0 0	GP S	1 to 6	200 3	66	6 4	13 0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	10 3	2	2	0	22// 1	32// 1	1// 1	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
	05 17 24 3	06 24 12 1	1 1 5	GP S	1 to 6		38 5	1 5	70 0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	35 0		2		140 //1	116/ /1	2// 1	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
	05 17 24.3	06 24 12.1	1 1 5	GN S	1 to 2	200 7	13	2 7	40	1	0	2	10	0	0	0	0				13// 1		4// 1	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Akwe n	05 07 14 6	06 36 29 2		GP S	1 to 6	199 8	78	6 8	14 6	2	3	0	0	4	4	0	25			4	29// 1	36// 4	6// 1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Osse lle	05 26	009 10	1 6	GP S	1 to	199 6	25	3 5	60	1	0	3	0	3	2	0	57	0	0	2	15// 1	12// 1	1//	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y

	16.2	43.9	0		6																1											
Afab	05 18 38 1	06 27 94 4	4 0	GP S	1 to 6	199 5	12 1	1 0 6	22 7	1	5	0	0	0	0	6	50	6	0	0	38// 1	38// 1	5// 1	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	
				GS S	1 to 4		21 3	1 9 4	40 7																							
Bayi b Asib ong	05 42 040	06 00 708	2 2 4	GP S	1 to 6	195 5	30	4 0	70	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	50	0	0	1	14// 1	12// 1	1// 1	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Inoku n	05 03 04.4	06 28 19.0	1 0 8	GP S	1 to 6	194 8	76	8 5	16 1	1	0	3	120		3	3	13 6		1		40// 1	27// 1	1// 1	N	N	N	Y	N	N	PG	Y	Y
Bakw elle	05 20 81.1	06 29 55.5	1 2 6	GP S	1 to 6	198 6	86	8 0	16 6	2	0	4	28	0	0	4	28	1			28// 1	41// 1	6// 1	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Ekon eman Awa	04 92 40 2	06 21 64 9	1 6 0	GP S	1 to 6	198 9	27	4 6	73	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	68	0	0	3	18// 1	24// 1	1// 1	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Nkim echi	05 16 64.7	06 28 79.4	6 1	GP S	1 to 4	200 7	55	2 5	80	1	1	1	10	0	3	0	10		1		27// 1	27// 1	8// 1	N	Y	N	N	N	N	PG	Y	Y
Babo ng	05 04 92 2	06 17 05 2	1 5 9	GP S	1 to 6	196 2	91	1 0 3	19 4	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	65	2	1	0	65// 1	39// 1	2// 1	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Nten ako	05 32 69.5	06 27 30.8		GP S	1 to 6	199 5	13 2	1 5 5	28 7	2	0	3	155				15 5	1			57// 1	47// 1	2// 1	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Abat	05 23 75 1	05 94 13 4	2 3 0	GP S	1 to 6	195 5	90	6 5	15 5	0	0	4	0	0	4	1	56	0	0	6	39// 1	31// 1	3// 1	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Mbat op	05 23 25 7	06 27 00 9	9 8	GP S	1 to 6		52	7 5	12 7	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	32	0	0	3	19// 1	19// 1	2// 1	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Eba m	05 25 06.9	06 29 836	1 9	GP S	1 to 6	200 0	90	6 5	15 5	1	0	4	0		4	2	77	2		4	11// 1	5//1	3// 1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Talan gaye	5345 31	6219 27	1 4	GP S	1 to 6	198 6	42	1 0 2	14 4	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	53	0	2	0	20// 1	51// 1	3// 1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y

Bako go	05 34 34.9	06 04 10.9	3 0 1	GP S	1 to 6	195 3	10 0	9 5	19 5	1	2	1	0		4	2	12 0	1			49// 1	32// 1	2// 1	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		Y	Y
				GN S	1 to 2	200 8	8	7	15	1	0	1	0	0			10	1			7//1	15// 1	1// 1	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	PG	Y	Y
	05 34 613	06 03 918	2 9 8	GS S	1 to 5	200 1	44	5 9	10 3	4	0	3	0			5	76	1			15// 1	21// 1	1// 1	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Ayao ke	04 95 67.4	06 30 92.1	1 3 9	GP S	1 to 6	199 4	94	8 0	17 4	3	3	0	0		2	4	52	4		2	29// 1	43/1	3// 1	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Okor oba	05 29 07.5	06 03 26.6	1 2 5	GP S	1 to 6	199 7	34	4 0	74	1	0	3	0			10	20 0	1			25// 1	7//1	3// 1	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	
				GT C	1 to 3		11	2 0	31																							
				GB SS	1 to 2		11	2 0	31																							
	05 29 07.5	06 03 26.6	1 2 5	GN S	1 to 2	200 9	9	7	16	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8//1	8//1	1// 1									
Mbak em	05 10 78.1	06 33 55.8	1 0 9	GP S	1 to 6	196 2	10 0	8 1	18 1	2	0	4	0			7	65	2	5		30// 1	26// 1	3// 1	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Akwa	04 92 90.0	05 91 81.2	2 8 8	GP S	1 to 6	200 8	23	4 0	63	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	21		1		21// 1	21// 1	3// 1	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Babi	04 95 81.7	06 04 79.5	2 2 5	GP S	1 to 3	200 6			1	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	24		1		24// 1	24// 1	3// 1	N	N	N	N	N	Y	PG	Y	Y
Ajam an	04 88 96.4	05 91 39.3	2 4 5	GP S	1 to 6	199 0	97	1 0	19 9	2	3	0	0	0	3	3	92	3	3		33// 1	40// 1	2// 1	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Ekok	04 83 68.3	06 41 81.7		GP S	1 to 6	195 9	10 9	9 4	20 3	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	12 5	1			29// 1	34// 1	2// 1	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	
	4836 83	6418 17		GN S	1 to 2	199 9	13	1 7	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	30	1			30// 1	15// 1	1// 1	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N

	4837 09	6417 99		GS S	1	201 0	12	2 0	32	2	2	0	0			1	36	1			8//1	32// 1	1// 1	N	Y	N		N	N	N	N	N	N
	4838 37	6418 15		MP S	1 to 4	200 4	37	7 4	11 1	5	0	0					24		5		23// 1	23// 1	5// 1	N	Y	N		N	N	N	N	Y	Y
	4838 37	6418 15		M NS	1 to 2	200 4	24	1 5	39	1	0	0	0		2		10		2		39// 1	19// 1	4// 1	N	Y	N		N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Ossi ng	05 32 98.3	06 23 68.3	1 6 3	GH S	1 to 7	200 2	30 2	2 9 8	60 0	1 5	0	13	0			14	21 6	1			21// 1	43// 1	3// 1	N	Y	N		Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
	05 32 72.9	06 22 62.4	1 6 4	GP S 1	1 to 6		70	6 0	13 0	1	5	0	0			4	50		1		22// 1	32// 1	3// 1	N	Y	N		N	N	N	N	Y	Y
				GP S 2	1 to 6		11 1	1 5	22 6	1	4	2	0			6	95		1		32// 1	38// 1	2// 1	Y	Y	N		N	N	N	N	Y	Y
				GN S	1 to 2		3	7	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5		1		5//1	10// 1	2// 1	Y	Y	N		N	N	N	PG	Y	Y
Mbeg ati	05 22 89.3	05 97 01.7	1 6 0	GP S	1 to 6	200 4	10 2	1 0	10 3	0	0	3	0		4		28		1		68// 1	51// 1	7// 1	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Ebin si	05 18 39.5	06 29 36.7	7 4	GP S	1 to 6	199 8	38	2 7	65	0	3	0	0	0	4	3	18	1	1	0	22// 1	9//1	4// 1	N	N	N		N	N	N	PG	Y	Y
Ewell e	05 39 01.2	09 11 48.7	1 5 3	GP S	1 to 6	198 8	10 0	1 0	20 3	2	3	1	0	0	0	9	10 3	2	7	0	34// 1	23// 1	1// 1	Y	Y	N		N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Mbin da	04 85 96.7	06 04 62.8	2 9 0	CP S	1 to 3	199 7	25	1 5	40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10		1		40// 1	40// 1	4// 1	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Okuri	04 82 57.2	06 01 63.8	2 9 8	GP S	1 to 6	196 4	57	5 4	11 1	0	0	3	0				20			1	37// 1	37// 1	6// 1	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Otu	04 87 63.7	06 30 50.6	1 3 3	PR SS	1 to 3	200 9	14	9	23	0	5	0	0			4	23	1			5//1	6//1	1// 1	N	Y	N		Y	N	N	N	N	N
	04 87 11.3	06 30 93.3	1 2 3	GP S	1 to 6	195 0	73	1 5	22 3	0	0	4	0			3	84		1		56// 1	74// 1	3// 1	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N

	04 87 06.3	06 30 98.1	1 2 4	GN S			17	2 3	40										14// 1	14// 1	1// 1											
Mbin da Tabo h	5321 36	6036 05	2 6 6	GP S	1 to 6		30	2 2	52	0	0	3			25	1			17// 1	17// 1	3// 1	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y		
Ndeb aya	05 01 95.7	06 38 54.4	1 3 8	GP S	1 to 6	199 9	10 0	7 0	17 0	2	0	3	0	0	3	3	11 5	0	3	3	34// 1	28// 1	2// 1	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	PG	Y	Y
Nsan araga ti	04 90 11.6	06 47 72.7	9 8	GP S	1 to 6	198 6	33	2 7	60	1	0	3	0			7	51	1		15// 1	9//1	1// 1	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y		
Onak u	05 06 04.5	06 29 54.8	1 3 0	GP S	1 to 6	200 1			90	3	2	0	0		4		26		1	18// 1	22// 1	3// 1	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Agbo rkem germ an	05 14 43.4	06 50 70.0	7 1	GP S	1 to 6	196 2	85	9 0	17 5	1	3	0	67			7	1		2	44// 1	25// 1	3// 1	N	N	N	Y	N	N	PG	Y	Y	
Ogo moko	05 21 00.7	06 26 04.8	1 5 1	GT C		200 9	1	2 4	25	4	0	3	60	0	Hall	0	60			4//1	0//1	1// 1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	
	05 20 65.0	06 26 60.0	1 5 5	GP S	1 to 6	198 7	62	7 3	13 5	2	0	5	67	0	0	8	67	3		19// 1	16// 1	2// 1	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Tabo h	05 43 17.6	009 07 9.0		GP S	1 to 6	199 9	31	3 9	70	1	2	1	150	0	0	6	15 0	1		17// 1	12// 1	2// 1	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Ayuk aba	05.4 2.48	009 08 28.0	7 0	GS S	1 to 3	200 7	35	2 2	57	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	34	0	3	1	14// 1	19// 1	2// 1	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
	05.4 2.33. 9	009. 08.3 5.3	7 1	GP S	1 to 6	199 0	72	8 2	15 4	2	2	1	0	0	0	7	50	0	0	7	31// 1	22// 1	3// 1	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	PG	Y	Y
Eyu mojo ck	04 99 49.1	06 38 24.2		GT C	1 to 4	200 1	25	8 5	11 0	7	0	13	0	0	0	7	21 5	7	0	0	8//1	16// 1	2// 1	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
	04 98 33.7	06 38 29.4		GB HS	1 to 7	198 2	27 5	2 5	50 0	1 0	0	15	0				22 1	9	0	0	20// 1	56// 1	3// 1	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
	04	06		GB	1	195	10	1	23	0	5	3	0	0	0	7	12	7	0	0	29//	33//		Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	PG	Y	Y

	98 06 5	37 97 7		PS	to 6	0	3	3 1	4							2				1	1	2// 1											
	4980 60	6374 83		MP S	1 to 6		27	3 3	60	5	0	0				62	5	0	0	12// 1	12// 1	2// 1	Y	Y	N		N	N	N	PG	Y	Y	
	04 98 06 5	06 37 97 7		GN S	1 to 2	199 7	34	2 9	67	6 7	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	33// 1	33// 1	3// 1	Y	Y	Y		N	Y	Y	PG	Y	Y
Kem bong	5260 16	6218 47	1 7 2	GT C	1 to 4	200 7	21	1 7 6	19 7	8	0	3				3	18 0	2	1		18// 1	66// 1	2// 1	N	Y	N		N	N	N	C	Y	Y
				GH S	1 to 7		33 0	2 6 9	59 9	1 0		4					14				43// 1	40// 1		Y	Y	Y		Y	N	N	PG	Y	Y

## Key



### 3.4.4 Commerce

The table below shows the villages with a market structure but there is marketing in all the villages in the municipality.

Some markets have stores and shades while others have just shades (tatches). During market days in a village, farmers come from different villages to sell their farm produce and buy as well. Hawkers also come from town to sell other stuffs like cosmetics, dresses, etc.

**Table 14: Consolidation of market infrastructure**

Village	Population	Geographic coordinates			Type of infrastructure						Realisation			Existing equipment						Furnishing							Management of Centre							
					Shop	Market/commercial complex	Bus station	Livestock farm	Slaughter house	Nursery	Others	Enterprise	Source of finance	Year of realisation	Nature	Market days	Present state	Bar	Shop	Shed	Butcher's shop	Cold store	Others	Water point	Latrine	Waste treatment system	Reafo restation	Electricity	Speed ramps for handicaps	Office	Others	Management method	Existing management committee	Monthly income
		X	Y	Z (m)																														
Mbakang	314	54 0 47 4	90 93 41	1 2 2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Community	Community	-	-	-	A	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	D	Y	-
Ajayukndip	1,01	51 65 18	62 39 75		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Obi and Sons	Council	2004	P	Sundays	G	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	D	Y	-
Ntenako	3000	53 29 10	62 73 97	1 4 7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Council	Council	1997	P	Wednesdays	G	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	D	Y	-
Akak	345	54 04 32	60 57 01	2 3 3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Community	Community	-	P	Thursdays	B	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	D	N	-
Ewelle	800	53 81 58	91 20 05	1 6 0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	Community	Community	1970	P	Thursdays	B	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	D	Y	-
Inokun	612	50 30	62 87	1 5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Community	Community	2010	P	Tuesdays	B	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	D	Y	-

[illegible]



		X	Y	Z (E)			ntr e															(Y/ N)	(Y/ N)	(Y/N)	(Y/ N)	(Y/ N)	(Y/N)	(Y/ N)	
Bajo h	140	05 17 67.3	05 91 25.0	150	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Com muni ty	2010	100	1	1	Soci o- cultu ral	0		0	0	0	0	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Akw en	553	05 07 19.7	06 36 40.0		0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Com muni ty	2005	160 0	1	3	Soci o- cultu ral	0		0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Mbat op	420	05 23 37.5	06 26 98.7	108	0	0	0	1	0	Cont racto r	Elite s	1985	500	1	4	Soci o- cultu ral	0		0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tala ngay e	725	05 34 56.6	06 21 94.3	179	0	0	0	1	0	Cont racto r	Elite s	2010	100	1	1	Soci o- cultu ral	0		0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Mfun i	4150	05 39 43.8	09 15 17.8	192	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Com muni ty	1980	100	1	1	Soci o- cultu ral	0	Benc hes	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Okor oba	420	05 29 026	06 03 234	221	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Com muni ty	2006	400	1	3	Soci o- cultu ral	0		0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y

Nsan akan g	401	05°52'56.0"	0858430	51	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Com muni ty	1930	50	1	1	Soci o- cultu ral	0		0	0	0	Dr um s	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Ajam an	400	04 88 96 5	06 90 99 5	252	0	0	0	1	0	Cont racto r	Com muni ty	2011, Ongoi ng	300	1	1	Soci o- cultu ral	0	Benc hes	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Mbof ong	140	04 94 51 3	06 00 05 3	129	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Com muni ty	2011, Ongoi ng	400	1	1	Soci o- cultu ral	0		0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Ndeb aya	485	05 02 13 7	06 38 45 3	140	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Com muni ty	2008	100 0	1	3	Soci o- cultu ral	0		0	0	0	0	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Ndek wai	730	05 33 421	06 26 370	142	0	0	0	1	0	Cont racto r	Coun cil	2002	500	1	1	Soci o- cultu ral	0	Benc hes	0	0	0	0	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Nkim echi	414	05° 16' 98 1"	06° 28' 59 2"	70	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Com muni ty	1989	100	1	1	Soci o- cultu ral	0	Benc hes	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Eyan g Man gha	162	05 06 16 5	06 29 52 5	143	0	0	0	1	0	Cont racto r	Com muni ty	2004	80	1	2	Soci o- cultu ral	0	Benc hes	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Etink em	400	05 42 80 5	05 98 68 7	219	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Com muni ty	1999	100	1	3	Soci o- cultu ral	0	Benc hes	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N

Bayi p Assi bong	214	05 41 97 0	06 00 50 8	219	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Com muni ty	1979	300	1	3	Soci o- cultu ral	0	Benc hes	0	0	0	0	0	N	N		N	N		
Nten ako	3000	531803	627561	156	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Com muni ty	1982	400	1	2	Soci o- cultu ral	0		0	0	0	0	Y	Y		N	N	Y	Y	N
Bayi p Ossi ng	147	05 28 05 3	05 95 78 1	-	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Com muni ty	Ongoi ng	50	1	1	Soci o- cultu ral	0		0	0	0	0	N	N		N	N		N	N
Mkp ot	345	05 24 38 8	06 28 43 5	89	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Com muni ty	2008	100 0	1	2	Soci o- cultu ral	0	Benc hes	0	0	0	0	Y	N		Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Bako go	289	05 34 242	06 04 144	294	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Com muni ty	1972	120	1	3	Soci o- cultu ral	0	Benc hes	0	0	0	0	Y	Y		N	N	Y	N	N
Afap	866	05 19 521	06 27 389	126	0	0	0	1	0	Cont racto r	Com muni ty	1991	400	1	4	Soci o- cultu ral	0	Benc hes	0	0	0	0	Y	Y		N	N	Y	Y	N
Essa gem	39	05 27 965	06 40 747	85	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Elite s	1995	40	1	3	Soci o- cultu ral	0	Benc hes	0	0	0	0	N	N		N	N	Y	N	N
Mbin da	387	485 967	06 04 628	290	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Elite s	Ongoi ng	200	1	1	Soci o- cultu ral	0		0	0	0	0	N	N		N	N	N	N	N

Mbe gati	600	05 22 495	05 22 495	158	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Com muni ty	2004	250	1	2	Soci o- cultu ral	0	Benc hes	0	0	0	0	N	N		N	N			
Agbo rkem	400	05 14 434	06 50 700	84	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Com muni ty	1992	150	1	2	Soci o- cultu ral	0	Benc hes	0	0	0	0	N	N		N	N	Y	N	N
Ewell e	800	05 38 379	09 11 529	148	0	0	0	1	0	Cont racto r	Com muni ty	Ongoi ng	0	0	0	Soci o- cultu ral	0		0	0	0	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Baye nti	257	05 45 338	05 91 557	237	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Com muni ty	2000	150	1	1	Soci o- cultu ral	0	Benc hes	0	0	0	0	N	N		N	N	Y	N	N
Ogo mok o	1000	05 20 861	06 26 295	142	0	0	0	1	0	Cont racto r	Com muni ty	2009	600	1	5	Soci o- cultu ral	0	Benc hes	0	0	0	0	N	N		N	N	Y	Y	N
Osse lle	175	05 2611.1	009 10 43.6	160	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Com muni ty	2009	200	1	1	Soci o- cultu ral	0		0	0	0	0	N	N		N	N	Y	N	N
Ossi ng	4650	532398	622711	180	0	0	0	1	0	Com muni ty	Elite		400	1	3	Soci o- cultu ral	0	Benc hes	0	0	0	0	N	Y		N	Y	Y	Y	N
TOT AL								29							59															

Source: Fiel survey 2011(Consolidated diagnosis report)

### 3.4.6 Public Works

The road network within the municipality is poor especially during the rainy season as the roads are not regularly maintained. Some of the villages in the Ejagham Njemaya clan are still very enclaved and the roads need to be opened.

**Table 16: Consolidation on road infrastructure**

Village	Populati on	Realisation			Characteristic of work			Geographic Coordinates											
		Enterprise	Source of finance	Year of realisati on	State of work	Stat e of road	Existence of managem ent committe e	Villages covered			Engineering work				Critical points				
								Village	X	Y	Wor k	Current state	X	Y	critic al point s	Work to be done	X	Y	
					(i)	(ii)													
Talangaye	725	Private	GoC		Complete	G	N	Kembong-Talangany e					Narrow	05 35 13 2	06 21 43 1	Bridg e	Constructio n of a bridge	5338 07	6223 95
Nsanakang	401	Community	Communi ty	2011	Needs to be opened	B	Y												
Ebam	450				Needs to be rehabilitat ed	AV	Y	Esagem- Ebam	05 25 077	06 29 962	Bridg e	Good	05 25 29 0	06 29 96 0					
Mbatop	420	Community	Council		start of work	AV	N	Mkpot- Mbatop	05 23 17 4	06 26 73 7	Culv ert	Poor	05 23 78 1	06 26 57 1					
Abat	677	T.R.C	Council	2008	Needs to be rehabilitat ed	AV	N	Mgbegati- Abat	05 23 66 5	05 9415 9	None								
Babong	930	SODIC and Super Comfort	GoC	2005	Needs to be rehabilitat ed	B	N	Araru- Babong	05 05 106	06 17 11 8							Constructio n of culvert	05 05 12 7	06 17 11 2
																	Rehabilitat e Bridge	05 05 40 9	06 17 19 9
Okurikang	135	SODIC SA	Council	2005	Needs to be rehabilitat ed	AV	N	Inokun- Okurikang	05 02 964	06 24 905	None	good	05 02 80 2	06 24 90 6					
Nkimechi	414	GoC	GoC	1973	Needs to be	AV	Y	Avukaba	05 42 27.2	009 08									



					rehabilitat ed					39.1											
											Nkimechi	05 16 92 8	06 28 63 5	Culv ert	Average	05 16 45 3	06 29 04 5		Bridge	05 17 12 3	06 28 64 2
														Culv ert	Average	05 17 23 2	06 28 17 8		Culvert	05 16 45 3	06 28 64 2
														Bridg e	Average	05 17 12 3	06 28 64 2			05 17 23 2	06 28 17 8
Ogurang	187	Wijma/CAF ECO		2010	Needs to be rehabilitat ed	AV	N														
Akak	345	CAFECO	SHIMA/ CAFECO	1996	Needs to be rehabilitat ed	AV	N	Akak- Bayib- Asibong	05 40 43 3	06 05 43 6	Bridg e	Good	06 05 43 6	05 40 43 3							
Eyang Emanghe	162	GoC	Gov't/Isla mic Bank	2005	Needs to be rehabilitat ed	AV	N	Eyang Emanghe- Onaku	05 06 16 3	06 29 56 4											
Babi	66	CAFECO	CAFECO	2010	Needs to be rehabilitat ed	AV	Y	Babi- Ogurang	04 95 64 2	06 04 89 3											
Bakut	856				Needs to be rehabilitat ed	B										Culvert	05 27 28.8	009 07 21.5			
Mbobui	53	CAFECO	CAFECO	2009	Needs to be rehabilitat ed	AV	Y														
Afab	866	GoC	GoC	1976	Needs to be rehabilitat ed	AV	N	Nkimechi- Ogumoko- bakwelle	05 19 49 2	06 27 40 4	Culv ert	Good	05 18 95 4	06 27 77 1	culve rt	Reconstruc tion of culvert	05 19 19 4	06 27 65 7			
											Culv ert	Good	05 19 42 4	06 27 44 6							
											Culv ert	Good	05 19 66 3	06 27 24 0							
											Culv ert	Good	05 19 31 3	06 27 56 1							
											Culv ert	Blocked	05 19 19 4	06 27 65 7							
											Bridg e	Good	05 19 48 2	06 27 40 1							
											Bridg e	Good	05 19 62 2	06 28 41 6							

											Bridge	Good	05 17 86 3	06 26 66 7				
Bakogo	289	SHIMA	SHIMA	1996	Needs to be rehabilitated	G	N	Mbinda Tabo-bakogo-akak	05 32 248	06 03 729								
Ayaoke	466				Needs to be rehabilitated	AV	Y	Ekoneman Awa-Ayaoke-Inokun								Construction	04 96 15 4	06 31 78 6
Mbinda Taboh	492				Needs to be rehabilitated	B		Akak-bakogo-mbinda tabo	5342 96	6040 34	Bridge	Poor	05 31 90 1	06 04 25 3	Bridge	Reconstruction of bridge	5319 01	6042 53
Inokun	612	SODIC	Islamic Bank	2003	Needs to be rehabilitated	B	N	Ayaoke-inokun-onaku	05 03 05 4	06 28 86 0	Bridge	Good	05 03 09 8	06 28 65 2		Reconstruction of bridge	05 02 86 7	06 29 05 2
Mbiofong	140				Needs to be rehabilitated	B	Y	Mbofong	04 94 51 6	05 99 93 3								
Mfuni	1953	GoC	GoC		Needs to be rehabilitated	AV	Y	Eyanchang-Nchang-mfuni	05 39 39 9	09 15 26 1	Culvert	Good	05 39 15 1	09 15 37 3				
											Culvert	Good	05 39 14 4	009 15 37 0				
											Culvert	Good	05 40 092	009 15 29 4				
											Culvert	Good	05 39 44 0	009 15 26 5				
											Culvert	Good	05 39 31 6	009 15 28 6				
Mbakang	314	Community	Community	2008	Needs to be rehabilitated	AV	N	Ayukaba-Nkimechi-Mbakang				Good	05 40 32 4	009 09 06 2		culvert	05 40 36 4	009 09 20 4
																culvert	05 40 34 3	009 90 18 8
																culvert	05 40 36 7	009 90 54
Mbakem	875	Community	Community	2000	Needs to be rehabilitated	AV	N	Mbakem-Onuku	05 10 65 0	06 33 76 0								

					ed														
<b>Bakwelle</b>	654	Contractor	Council		complete	B	N	Ayukaba-Ebinsi-Bakwelle			Culvert	Bad	629763	520317					
<b>Ajayukndip</b>	1005	Council	Council		Needs to be rehabilitated	AV	N	Ajayukndip-Nkogho-Ngeke	05 18 18 4	06 24 42 5	Bridge	Good	518184	624425					
											Bridge	Good	519145	624831					
<b>Ndebaya</b>	485	Chinese Cooperation	GoC/E.U		Needs to be rehabilitated	AV	N	Ndebaya-Eyumojock	05 02 06 1	06 38 33 6									
<b>Bayib Ossing</b>	147	Unconstructed	None	None	Needs to be rehabilitated	B	Y	Bayip ossing-Abat-Okorob	05 28 05 2	05 95 61 9		Need for a bridge	595970	528067					
												Need for a bridge	596238	527972					
												Need for a bridge	596492	527930					
												Need for a bridge	596719	527923					
												Need for a bridge	598172	527885					
												Need for a bridge	598331	527782					
												Need for a bridge	598688	527861					
												Need for a bridge	598765	527851					
												Need for a bridge	599463	528468					
												Need for a bridge	599894	528586					
												Need for a bridge	600315	528534					
												Need for a bridge	600680	528678					
<b>Osselle</b>	175	GoC	GoC	2005	Needs to be rehabilitated	AV	N	Osselle-Basu-Mgbegati	518188	596410	Bridge	Semi-Permanent bridge	05 26 01 6	09 10 54 6					
		Community	Community	1985	Needs to be rehabilitated	B	N		522637	597174	Culvert	Concrete	05 26 59.1	009 10 54.6					
<b>Abakpa</b>	25	Community	Community		Needs to be	B	N	Mbiofong-Akwa	494516	599933									

					rehabilitat ed				4931 88	5959 95								
<b>Okoroba</b>	420	Contractor	Council	2000	Needs to be rehabilitat ed	AV	N	Akak- Bakogo- Osselle	05 29 02 6	06 03 23 4	Bridg e	Bad	05 28 73 0	06 02 93 9		Culvert	5289 47	6030 15
											Bridg e	Average	05 29 27 9	06 03 61 3				
											Culv ert	Good	05 29 14 5	06 03 22 2				
											Culv ert	Good	05 29 20 4	06 03 36 9	Culve rt	Need for culvert	05 28 94 7	
<b>Ossing(Takp a)</b>	650	Community	Communi ty		Complete	AV	Y	Apact- Mbet- Takpa- Ndekwei	5330 05	6266 64		Concrete Bridge	5334 74	2593 8				
					Complete	AV	Y					Concrete culvert	5334 77	6251 9				
					Complete	AV	Y					Concrete culvert	5330 27	6239 23				
					Complete	AV	Y					Concrete culvert	5E+0 6	6235 08				
<b>Ossing (Apack-Mbet)</b>	2500	Community	Communi ty		Complete	AV	Y	Ossing- Mfuni	05 39 39.9	009 15 26.1	Bridg e	Concrete	05 30 34.5	06 23 45.4				
					Complete	AV	Y				Culv ert	Concrete	05 31 85.9	06 22 91.8				
					Complete	AV	Y				Culv ert	Concrete	05 32 50.4	06 22 69.6				
					Complete	AV	Y				Bridg e	Concrete	05 32 88.0	06 22 96.2				
					Complete	AV	Y				Culv ert	Concrete	05 32 81.6	06 22 61.2				
					Complete	AV	Y				Culv ert	Concrete	05 32 79.2	06 22 59.2				
<b>Ossing(Ebare nsi)</b>	1500	Community	Communi ty		Complete	AV	N	Apact- Mbet Ebarensi			Bridg e	Concrete	05 33 80 5	06 22 39 7				
					Complete	AV					Bridg e	Concrete	05 32 88 0	06 22 96 2				
					Complete	AV					Culv ert	Concrete	05 33 25 5	06 22 49 0				
					Complete	AV					Culv ert	Concrete	05 32 85 6	06 22 58 5				
					Complete	AV					Bridg e	Concrete	05 32 81.6	06 22 61.2				
					Complete	AV					Culv ert	Average	5325 04	6226 96				
<b>Bayib Asibong</b>	214				Needs to be rehabilitat ed	AV					Culv ert	Average	5326 22	6226 52				

					AV							Bridge	Concrete bridge	5328 80	6229 62				
					AV							Culvert	Concrete culvert	05 32 81 6	06 22 61 2				
					AV							Culvert	Concrete culvert	05 32 79 2	06 22 59 6				
					AV							Culvert	Concrete culvert	05 32 77 9	06 22 59 8				
<b>Ntenako</b>	3000	Community	Community		Complete	AV	N	Ossing-Ndekawai-Ntenako				Bridge	Good	05 30 84 6	06 28 61 8				
						AV	N					Culvert	Average	05 42 35 0	009 08 28 0				
												Bridge	Bad	05 42 28	009 08 36 7				
												Bridge	Bad	05 42 33 9	009 08 36 7				
<b>Ayukaba</b>	650	Contractor	GoC		Complete	B		Ebinsi-Ayukaba-Taboh				Bridge	Bad	05 42 35 0	009 08 28 0				
<b>Ogurang</b>	187	Wijma/Cafeco		2010	Complete	AV	N	mbofong-babi-ogurang				Culvert	Poor	04 95 94 7	06 05 81 5				
<b>Bayib Asibong</b>	214	Obang People Association	Wijma International	1995	Needs to be rehabilitated	B	N	Bakogo-Akak-Bayib Asibong					Need for a bridge	06 29 48 1	05 18 67 7				
<b>Etinkem</b>	400	Council	Council			AV	N	Bayenti-Bayib asibong	05 41 930	06 00 418		Culvert	Good	05 98 45 8	05 42 74 6				
<b>Araru</b>	144	GoC	Gov't/Islamic Bank	2005	Needs to be rehabilitated	B	N	Okurikang-Araru-Babong	05 01 20 4	06 19 65 9		Bridge	Bad	05 01 19 9	06 19 86 7	Bridge	Reconstruction of bridge	05 01 19 9	06 19 86 7
													Need for culvert	05 38 34 3	09 11 51 8		Culvert need extension	05 38 19 6	09 11 49 0
<b>Ewelle</b>	800	Community	Community	1930	Needs to be rehabilitated	B	N	Ogumoko-kembong	05 38 38 2	09 11 50 6			Need for culvert	05 38 19 6	009 11 49 0		Culvert need reconstruction	05 38 20 7	09 12 49 6
													Need for culvert	05 38 45 6	009 11 53 9		Culvert need reconstruction	05 38 16 5	09 12 07 8

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					rehabilitat ed											culvert		
										Bridg e	Average	05 11 82 8	06 15 29 8			Constructio n of a culvert	05 11 27 3	06 16 24 2
										Culv ert	Bad	05 11 27 3	06 16 24 2					
		CAFECO	CAFECO	2004	Needs to be rehabilitat ed	AV	N	Babong- Nkogho- Aja	5115 08	6159 02	Culv ert	Bad	05 11 69 9	06 15 72 7				
					Needs to be rehabilitat ed				04 89 64 3	06 48 01 4	Bridg e	Bad	04 90 82 6	06 46 64 7		Reconstucti on of bridges	04 90 82 6	06 36 64 7
Nsanaragati	360	Community	Communi ty		Needs to be rehabilitat ed	B	Y	Nsanaraga ti			Bridg e	Bad	04 90 32 3	06 45 00 6		Reconstruc tion of bridge	04 90 32 3	06 45 00 6
								Ajayukndip	06 24 12.1	05 17 24.3								
								Njege	05 20 78.0	06 23 24.6			06 22 22 1	05 20 86 0				
Njege	240	CAFECO	CAFECO	2004	Rehabilitat ion	AV	N	Ewelle	05 20 79 9	06 23 23 1	Bridg e	Bad						
Mbenyan	405	Community	Communi ty		Needs to be rehabilitat ed	B	N	Inokun- Okurikang- Araru	05 02 51 1	06 38 13 5	Bridg e	Good	5025 20	6381 18				
											Bridg e	Good	5028 35	6315 48				
								Inokun	05 03 05.4	06 28 86.0								
								Eyangman gha	05 06 16.3	06 29 56.4								
								Onaku	06 29 79 5	05 05 75 7	Bridg e	Bad	06 29 51 5	05 05 22 6		Reconstruc tion of bridge	06 29 51 5	05 05 22 6
Onaku	78	SODIC	SODIC	2005	Needs to be rehabilitat ed	B	Y				Bridg e	Bad bridge	06 29 51 5	05 05 40 0		Reconstruc tion of bridge	06 29 51 5	05 05 40 0
Bayenti	100	Community	Communi ty		Start of work	B	N	Etinkem- Bayenti-										
Ekoneman Awa	366	Community	Communi ty	1985	Needs to be rehabilitat ed	B	N	Out- Ekoneman Awa	04 92 52 1	06 21 91 8	Bridg e	Bad bridge						
Eyumojoek (Etem-etek)	425	Private	Council	2003	Needs to be	AV	N				Culv ert	Broken culvert	4964 54	6380 20	Culve rt	Reconstruc tion of	4964 54	6380 20

					rehabilitated											culvert		
						B	N				Culvert	Submerged	498275	637938	Culvert	Reconstruction of culvert	498275	637938
					Good	G	N				Culvert	Good	498186	637967				
					Needs to be rehabilitated	B	N				Culvert	blocked culvert	498025	637762	Culvert	Rehabilitation	498025	637762
<b>Eyumojock (Ete-erem)</b>	500	Private	Council	2003	Needs to be rehabilitated	B	N				Culvert	Broken culvert	498684	637762	Culvert	Reconstruction	498684	637762
<b>Eyumojock (Ekpe-Eta)</b>	345	Private	Council	2003	Needs to be rehabilitated	B	N				Culvert	Blocked culvert	498189	637330	Swamp	Construction of a culvert	498176	637432
<b>Eyumojock (Nkom-Ekpe)</b>	305	Private	Council	2003	Complete	G	N				Culvert	Good	498203	637606	Swamp	Construction of a culvert	498276	637937
		Private	Council	2003	Complete	B	N				Culvert	Blocked culvert	498282	637490				
<b>Ekok(Arikpo)</b>	200	Private	Council		Complete	B	N									Need a culvert	483781	641743
<b>Etek-Efe(Ekok)</b>	500	Private	Council		Complete	B	N				Culvert	Broken culvert	484280	642759	Culvert	Reconstruction	484280	642759
							N						484125	642471			484125	642471
<b>Nfone(Ekok)</b>	250	Private	Council		Incomplete	B	N				Culvert	Broken culvert	483756	642006	Culvert	Construction of a culvert	483756	642006
					Complete	G	N				Culvert	Good	483682	641921				
													483524	642040				
					Complete	G	Y				Bridge	Good	483155	642373				
<b>Ndekwei</b>	730	Private	Council		Complete	G	Y	Ossing	532398	622711	Bridge	Good	534013	626397	Culvert	Construction of a culvert		
																	537054	627075
																	536435	626842
																	5356	6264



																		37	76
																		5352	6261
																		55	63
																		5350	6261
																		59	50
<b>Bajoh</b>	140	Contractor	Council		Complete	B					Bridg e	Bad	5211 61	5917 09					
<b>Kembong</b>	6350	Contractor	Council		Complete	AV	Y	Ewelle					05 37 11.7	009 14 32.5				5264 18	6218 13
												Good	5259 47	6229 92				5261 75	6220 34
											Culv ert	Blocked	5259 40	6227 91				5260 13	6229 87

Source: Fiel survey 2011(Consolidated diagnosis report)

### Key

G – Good, AV – Average, B – Bad

The table below gives a brief description of the infrastructures present in each village.

**Table 17: General consolidation forms for the villages**

Village	Geographic Coordinates			Population				Existing Infrastructure													Accessibility		Village Organisation			Priority Problems																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
								Sc hool	Health Centre	Bore hole	Well	Other water sources	Psychosocial infrastructure	Shops	Markets	Bus station	Slaughterhouse	Livestock farm	Nursery	Electricity	Telephone	Accessible road	State of road	Chief's palace	No. of quarters	Development committee	Sector 1	Sector 2	Sector 3	Sector 4	Sector 5	Sector 6	Sector 7	Sector 8	Sector 9	Sector 10	Sector 11	Sector 12	Sector 13																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Number										(Y/N)			(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(Y/N)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Nsanaragati	04 89 64 3	06 48 01 4	64	198	162	40	57	360	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	G	S	3	4	Y	12	26	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

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	Ndek wai	Eyan ghe Mang he	Etink em	Bayi b Asib ong	Akwe n	Mbin da Tabo h
	05 33 00 5 06 26 66 4 150 430 300 250 100 730	05 06 16 3 06 29 56 4 143 100 62 45 25 162	05 99 383 05 42 623 218 180 220 50 30 400	05 41 930 06 00 418 212 75 139 30 20 214	05 07 11.8 06 36 55 5  203 350 50 40 553	05 32 22 2 06 03 72 9 246 272 220 80 50 492
	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Y Y G S 3 6 Y 1 2	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 N N G S 3 4 Y 1 3 1 1 2 1 2 1	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 N Y G S 3 5 N 9 1 2	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 N N G S 3 4 N 8 1 2 1	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 Y N G S 3 2 Y 8 2 3 1	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 N N G S 3 2 Y 8



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[illegible]

[illegible]

	Out	Araru	Okuri	Mbinda	Ewell e	Ebin si
	04 86 77 6 06 30 72 7 106 500 780 421 280 <b>1 981</b>	05 01 13.3 06 19 69.1 152 70 74 15 20 <b>144</b>	04 82 70.0 06 01 70.1 297 400 417 200 80 <b>817</b>	04 86 111 06 04 652 294 183 204 80 30 <b>387</b>	05 38 38 2 09 11 50 6 157 500 300 250 100 <b>800</b>	05 18 29 8 06 29 34 7 79 170 230 80 20 <b>400</b>
	2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 N Y G S 2 6 Y 1 2 2 0 1 1 8 2 5	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Y N G S 3 1 Y 1 3 1 1 1 8 5	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 N N FP S 3 4 Y 1 3 8	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 N N FP S 3 3 Y 1 3 1	1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 Y Y G S 3 4 Y 1 2 8 1	1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Y Y G S 3 1 Y 1 2 8 1



### **3.5 Main potentials and resources of the municipality**

The municipality is endowed with a rich dense equatorial forest with numerous streams that provide a good climatic condition as well as a comfortable home for a wide variety of species. The rivers and streams also provide sand, gravel and stones that could be used for construction. In the forest is also found a wide variety of timber and non timber species which could be used for local and national as well as international consumption. The canopy layer of the dense forest protects the soil from the high temperature variations, giving the soil the ability to reconstitute and remain fertile. These variations in temperatures favour the growth of tropical crops like cocoa, oranges, palms and cassava. In this forest are along a number of rivers and stream that also act as a transportation lines to the neighboring Nigeria, fishing sites and a source of drinking water in some cases.

The undulating relief favours good run off after the heavy rains, making the soils to be well aerated. The high canopy layer also protects the soils from the extreme temperature conditions, enabling the soil to retain its fertility.

The border position offers it a market gate way into the country with many advantages. Villagers can easily travel to neighbouring Nigeria and buy provision goods at very low cost. This gives them an advantage of paying less transport and selling at the same prices like those coming from afar. The closeness of most of the villages linked by motorable roads makes circulation less time consuming. In areas where the soils are fertile with the high labour force, villages engage in the production of diversified crops resulting to high yields.



**6 (a)**



**6 (b)**

6 (a) and (b): State of some bridges along  
Mbenyan – Inokun road



7 (a): GPS Nkogho



7 (a) and (b): State of  
some Government  
Primary Schools

7 (b): GPS Akwen

Source: Field survey 2010

## CHAPTER 4

### SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS

#### 4. 1 Summary of the Council Institutional Diagnosis

##### 4.1.1 Human Resources

The Eyumojock Council staff is classified in five groups as seen on the table below.

**Table 18: Classification of personnel and management of human resources**

Group	Category	No of staff	Qualification
1	4	21	First School Leaving Certificate
2	5	10	3 "O"Levels + CAP + FSLC Diploma
3	6-7	03	O'Level + Probatoire
4	8-9	04	'A' Level + Higher Diploma
5	10	03	1 <sup>st</sup> Degree + Higher Diploma in CEFAM

*Source: Field survey 2010*

The educational standards include 1 Bachelor's Degree (Geography), 5 Diplomas (Council Administration, Computerised Accounting, Civil Engineering, and Computer), 4 Advance Level Certificates, 2 Ordinary Certificates, 4 CAP certificates, and 25 FSLC.

The table below gives the strengths and weaknesses of the council human resources

**Table 19: Strengths and weaknesses of the council human resources**

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Existence of good staffing capacity (number and quality)</li><li>• Highly educated counsellors/enriched debates during council sessions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No system for staff evaluation</li><li>• Under exploitation of staff skills</li><li>• Inadequate understanding of staff role/functions</li><li>• Inadequate technical skills</li></ul>



#### **4.1.1.1 Organisation and functioning of services**

The Eyumojock council has adopted a functional organigram, following Order No.00136/A/MINADT/DCTD of 24 August 2009 to implement the standard list of council jobs. This organigram shows the management/coordination links and links between one service and the other

The organigram is well respected but for a few sections that are not yet functional.

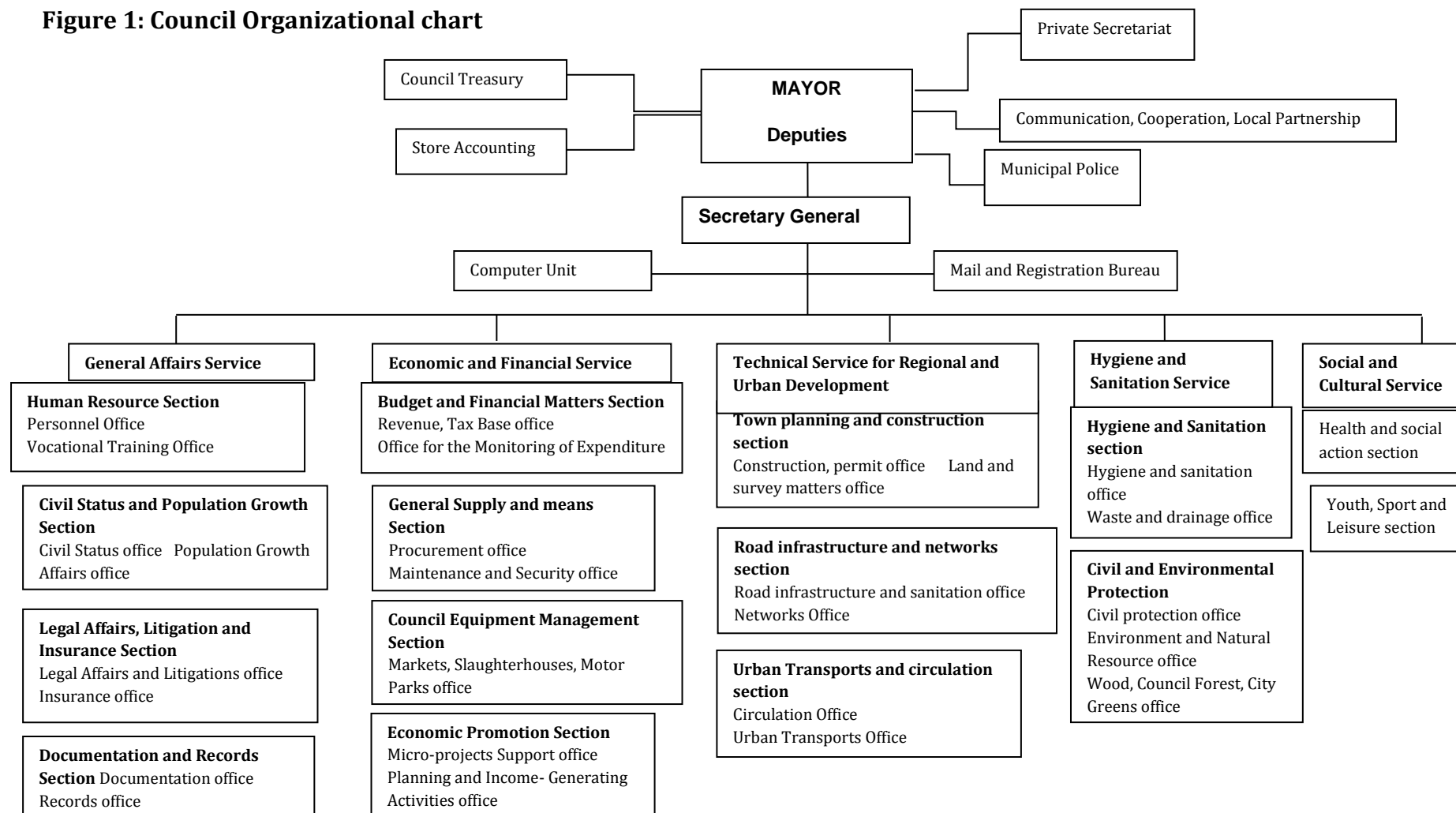
This includes:

- Municipal Police;
- Computer unit;
- Urban Transports and circulation section ; Circulation Office and Urban Transports Office;
- Legal affairs, litigation and insurance section; Legal Affairs and litigation office.

The Mayor is the general overseer of all activities in the council with specifically six units directly reporting to him. These are council treasury, stores accounting, secretary general, private secretariat, communication, cooperation, local partnership as well as the to be municipal police. The other unites are linked directly to the Secretary General who then reports to the Mayor. The two Deputies have specific tasks as per the laws organizing councils. The 1<sup>st</sup> Deputy has the role of coordinating Social Affairs while the 2<sup>nd</sup> Deputy coordinates cultural Affairs. All Deputies have offices which are occasional used. The Mayor delegates powers based on the availability of the deputies.

Most units in the council are functioning without clearly defined job description. Here attention should be paid on clarity and duplication that obviously reduces workers performance. For instance the duties of the communication, cooperation, local partnership officer and private secretary are not quite clear. The fact that the private secretary sometimes act as the financial and expenditure officer is not appropriate. These activities are supposed to be handled only by the economic and financial service. Also, the sporadic assignments given to the communication, cooperation, local partnership officer and the fact that a whole section is having just one staff (Social and cultural service), two staff (General Affairs Service), and three staff (Technical service for regional and urban development) enables an environment of incompleteness of duties. More staff should be recruited to fill the vacant positions in the organigram and complete the under staff sections.

**Figure 1: Council Organizational chart**



Source: Cameroon Tribune (Mardi, 15 September 2009; page I)

Apart from the above comments on the organisation and functioning of services, analysis of the structure of the council showed that legal provisions with regards to the general structure of councils were respected. In this light, the council, the council executive, council committees and the different services of the council such as administrative, financial, technical, health services were put in place and are functional. However, even though the Secretary General was not too open to the team, the diagnosis revealed inadequate execution of secretariat duties at certain levels. The task of the Secretary General as principal coordinator of council administrative services is not adequately executed as he is not aware of overall administrative and financial issues of the council. During the diagnosis, the Secretary General exhibited fear in responding to questions and he was unable to provide information related to the council organigram, modalities put in place by the council for staff assessment, although he is supposed to be acting like the human resource staff of the council. He did not take part in staff recruitment nor assisted in the elaboration of existing job descriptions for council staff. Also, he doesn't have adequate control over staff as some of them believe that they are accountable only to the mayor. Apart from inadequate execution of the task of the Secretary General, there is equally a limitation in the execution of the task of the council executive, accounted for by the non respect of legal provisions requiring the mayor and deputy mayors to reside within the council area. In this light, the fact that the deputy mayors don't reside within the council area affects the execution of the task of the executive, as the mayor is allowed to think and act alone most of the time.

## **4.1.2 Financial Resources of the council**

### **4.1.2.1 Process for the elaboration of the council budget**

The diagnosis revealed that Eyumojock Council respects the principles of council budgeting such as the principles of periodicity (annually), singleness, balance (revenue equals expenditure), and legality. The executive prepares the budgets; distribute copies to the councillors to study before the council session for deliberations. Budgets are validated and adopted following a simple majority. The executive and the finance committee have the mandate to follow up the acquisition of budgeted funds and implementation of the adopted budget.

### **4.1.2.2 Analysis of the structure of the council budget**

The table below shows the structure of the budget for the last three financial years.

**Table 20: Structure of the budget for the last three financial years**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Planned Revenue</b>	<b>Actual collection</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Recovery rate in %</b>
2007	496, 608,670	407, 971,799	304, 199,256	82.15
2008	547, 450,000	431, 676,130	431, 676,130	80.09
2009	650, 000,000	475, 333,901	475, 333,901	73.10

*Source: Field survey 2010*

In 2008 for example, planned revenue was 547,450,000 FCFA and actual collection for that year was 431,676,000 FCFA, with a recovery rate of 80.09%. This was because the major sources of revenue for the council are external such as Forest Royalties (186 million), Additional Council Tax (fluctuating between 48 million francs to 50 million francs), FEICOM loan (163 million); and payments were regular. In 2009 the joint order 520 restructuring the distribution of forest royalty payments of 50% to the state treasury, 20% to FEICOM, 30% to the concerned council where 10% goes to the immediate concerned villages, caused a drastic drop in the level of realisation.

### **4.1.2.3 Mechanism for the collection of council own resources**

The Eyumojock council collects revenue through the issuing of council tolls and direct payment into the council accounts. The major sources of revenue for the council are internal such as the additional council tax and other council sources; national such as

forest royalties and FEICOM loans as well international resources from foreign organisations such as GIZ ProPSFE SW.

Risks such as irregular payments, uncertainty of amounts to be received, non materialisation of the funding, abrupt termination of contracts (for example when there is a crisis as is already the case where payment of royalties is becoming irregular) may have negative effects on the administrative accounts of the council and planning, when budget estimates in terms of revenue and expenditure are not realised.

#### **4.1.2.4 Structure of the administrative accounts for the last three financial years**

The table shows the administrative accounts of the council for the last three years.

**Table 21: Situation of revenue and expenditure for the last three financial years**

Year	Situation of revenue	Situation of expenditure	Recovery rate of council taxes in %
	Revenue	Expenditure	
2007	407, 971,799	304, 199,256	82.15
2008	431, 676,130	431, 676,130	80.09
2009	475, 333,901	475, 333,901	73.10

*Source: Field survey 2010*

**Table 22: Investment rates**

Year	Investment Revenue	Investment Expenditures
2007	209, 550,000	209, 550,000
2008	355, 000,000	355, 000,000
2009	334, 800,000	334, 800,000

*Source: Field survey 2010*

### **4.1.3 Council Property**

#### **4.1.3.1 Inventory of council property**

The council in terms of assets owns a council building with accommodation space for workers, as well as a conference hall. Also, the council has six markets (in Afap, Ajayukndip, Kembong, Ossing, Ntenako and Eyumojock), two motor parks (in Eyumojock and Ekok), 100 hectares (35 hectares with palms) of oil palm plantation in Bajo, 35 hectares (3 hectares with oranges) orange farm in Ossing/Akak, 25 hectares banana plantation in Inokun, one 4 wheel Drive Toyota Prado, one 4 wheel Drive Toyota Pick Up, one Yamaha motorcycle, one generator and five computers. These plantations are still at the early stages and needs alot of planting and maintenance.

In terms of the realisation of day to day activities at the council, an assessment of the council assets showed that there has been an improvement in effectiveness/efficiency at work especially with the availability of computers, printer and the generator. However, there is need for more computers to be provided for the technical and administrative staff. In line with meeting up the development mission of the council, the farms, motor parks and markets on their part contribute in meeting the socio-economic needs of the population, as well as provide opportunities for improved council revenue collection. Nevertheless, there is need to purchase transformation equipment for the farm and provide facilities for transportation of farm produce. There is equally need for equipment to be purchased for the grading of roads within the municipality as well as providing accessibility to the council farms, since bad roads are a major obstacle to economic growth within the municipality. In order to meet up with the ever growing need of increased productivity/expansion and effectiveness in implementation, there is need to improve on council assets to correspond to the needs of the council

#### **4.1.3.2 Management of council property**

The council enumerates all property by fixing inventory numbers to each of the items. Particular items are assigned to workers based on the need of work, for instance computers and motor bikes. All generally used items are applied for by staff and signed out before and signed in after use.

#### **4.1.4 Management of relationship**

##### **4.1.4.1 Relationship between the council and the supervisory authority**

The analysis showed that there was effective collaboration between the council and the supervisory authority (S.D.O and D.O). The SDO (with his guards) attends all meetings called up by the council. In his absence, the D.O represents him. The S.D.O validates the accounts of the council after proper viewing of the records.

##### **4.1.4.2 Relationship between the council and the technical services**

Little collaboration was found between the council and most government technical services. The council interact mainly with sector of higher priority such as Public Health, Basic and Secondary Education, Water and Energy. This was largely due to the absence of a favourable environment for collaboration and conflict of interests. For example, difficult communication between the council and the technical services, the demand by government staff to be paid for services offered, the ignorance of roles etc. However, with the ongoing process of actualising a council development plan and good governance for this council, an enabled environment will be for the different state service to handle favourably their responsibilities.

##### **4.1.4.3 Development partners**

The council has a good working relation with her immediate partners (FEICOM, GIZ-ProPSFE and PNDP). This can be proven by the renewal of the memorandum of collaboration especially with GIZ-ProPSFE and the frequent monitoring of the CDP elaboration process by PNDP.

##### **4.1.4.4 Relationship between the council and village heads, and religious congregations**

There is effective collaboration between the council and the religious congregation. The relationship with some village heads is not very cordial.

##### **4.1.4.5 Relationship between the council and civil societies**

There is a cordial relationship between the council and some civil societies. The women groups for example, testified that the council has been assisting them in their development aspirations.

#### **4.1.4.6 Relationship between the council and private sector**

There is no effective collaboration between the council and the economic operators. This is basically because the access procedure for tax allocation is not very clear to the economic operators. Secondly they are not sensitised quite on time on when to pay taxes.

#### **4.1.4.7 Citizen control of council management**

There is limited interference of the public on council affairs. Even though council issues are pasted on the notice boards, there are no opportunities for public opinions and suggestions. External contribution is very limited.

#### **4.1.5 Organisation and functioning of the Council**

Analysis of strategies/systems put in place by the council in the realisation of its mission showed that, planning was carried out through project identification, budgeting and the elaboration of what the council calls a campaign plan, following the elaborated budget. This campaign plan highlight the projects to be implemented during the year, where projects will be carried out, the amount of money needed for the project, the source(s) of financing, the current situation and then the expected results after implementation. This is actually a good attempt to organise the execution of council projects.

However, the limitations of this planning system consist first of all the fact that project identification and planning is not participatory as the local population and council staff is not involved in the planning, although they benefit from the projects. Also, the campaign plan states limited activities necessary for the execution of the different projects, the deadline for the execution is not stipulated, resources needed for the execution of the project as well as the person responsible for the implementation of the project or activities related to the implementation of the project. This is important for effective realisation as well as effective follow up and evaluation of council projects.

Apart from inadequate planning system, the council does not have an effective system for follow up and evaluation of council activities staff assessment. The management system is more centralised as there is no work plan for the staff and



they only carry out activities based on instructions from the mayor. This limits staff creativity and pro-activity.

There is also no clear methodology for the implementation of the Council HIV workplace policy elaborated by GIZ-ProPSFE South West.

#### **4.1.6 Analysis of the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) of the council**

The table below shows the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the Eyumojock council.

**Table 23: SWOT Analysis of the Council**

<p><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of good staffing capacity (number and quality)</li> <li>• Diversification of revenue collection potentials</li> <li>• Existence of basic office equipment (computers, typing sheets, printers etc)</li> <li>• Highly educated counsellors/enriched debates during council sessions</li> </ul>	<p><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate office space</li> <li>• Inadequate office equipment</li> <li>• Under exploitation of local revenue sources</li> <li>• No system for staff evaluation</li> <li>• Inadequate understanding of staff role/functions</li> <li>• Inadequate internal communication flow</li> <li>• Under exploitation of staff skills</li> <li>• No framework for planning and evaluation</li> <li>• Inadequate collaboration with government technical services</li> <li>• Insufficient community awareness on council projects</li> <li>• No gender and HIV/AIDS policy, objectives, etc</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possibility of co-financing development projects with collaboration from some technical services</li> <li>• Availability of technical expertise in deconcentrated state services</li> <li>• Availability of potential development partners e.g. PNDP, FEICOM, GIZ, RUMPI, HPI etc</li> <li>• Existence of other revenue collection sources (e.g. slaughter fee)</li> <li>• Existence of technical expertise and farmers interest in livestock</li> </ul>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political pressure/conflict of interest</li> <li>• Back stabbing from political adversaries</li> <li>• Community pressure to practice tribal discrimination</li> <li>• Illegal exploitation of forest with effects on royalties</li> <li>• Bottlenecks in disbursement of revenue for project realisation</li> <li>• Effect of global financial crisis on timber exploitation companies within the community</li> </ul>

farming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of touristic potential</li> <li>• Location of the council as junction town between Cameroon and Nigeria, with transit opportunities.</li> <li>• Partnership agreements with some organizations (FEICOM, GTZ-ProPSFE)</li> <li>• Close collaboration with supervisory authority</li> </ul>	
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Source: Field survey 2010

From the SWOT analysis of the council, the following recommendations were made:

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>How to capitalise on identified strengths</b>
Good staffing capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make clear job descriptions</li> <li>• Seek possibilities for training and re-training</li> <li>• Put in place a good system of regular staff output evaluation</li> <li>• Effective utilisation of staff</li> <li>• Provision of good working conditions</li> </ul>
Diversification of revenue collection potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitisation of the population on the importance of revenue collection</li> <li>• Strict monitoring of revenue collection</li> <li>• Motivation of revenue collectors and traditional councils (fixed percentages of amounts collected), according to outstanding procedures.</li> </ul>
Existence of basic office equipment (computers, typing sheets, printers etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper usage and maintenance of office equipment</li> </ul>
Highly educated councillors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The potential of these councillors should be exploited</li> </ul>

<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>How to address weaknesses</b>
Inadequate office space and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension of the council building, provide more office equipment</li> </ul>
Insufficient community awareness on council projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Councillors should disseminate information on council realisations in their respective communities</li> <li>• Council should use the media to</li> </ul>

	inform communities about their activities
Under exploitation of local revenue sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create and intensify awareness about local revenue collection</li> <li>• Study the existing revenue sources and intensify collection</li> <li>• Ensure respect of agreement terms between the council and contractors responsible for the collection of toll gates</li> <li>• Create new revenue sources</li> </ul>
Inadequate collaboration with government technical services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation/concertation should be improved at both levels</li> </ul>
No system for staff evaluation, Inadequate understanding of staff role/functions, Inadequate internal communication flow, Under exploitation of staff skills, No framework for planning and evaluation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make clear job descriptions</li> <li>• Implement the organigram properly</li> <li>• Improve on council communication system (install fix phones)</li> <li>• Adopt a good strategy for planning and evaluation</li> </ul>
No policy/framework/objectives on gender and HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Put in place framework for mainstreaming gender and HIV/AIDS issues</li> </ul>

<b>Opportunities/threats</b>	<b>Strategic options</b>
Possibilities of co-financing development projects with other technical services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunities for co-financing identified</li> </ul>
Availability of technical expertise in deconcentrated state services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish collaboration system with technical services</li> <li>• Ensure effective participation of technical experts in the realisation of council projects</li> </ul>
Availability of potential development partners e.g. PNDP, FEICOM, GIZ, RUMPI, HPI etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lobby for funds for development projects</li> </ul>
Availability of touristic potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote tourism</li> </ul>
Existence of other revenue collection sources (e.g. slaughter fee)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximise revenue collection sources</li> </ul>
Partnership agreements with some organisations (e.g. FEICOM, GIZ-ProPSFE SW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify more organisations to broaden the base of council partners</li> </ul>
Close collaboration with supervisory authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain relationship with supervisory authority</li> </ul>
Location of the council as junction town between Cameroon and Nigeria, with transit opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve on road network</li> <li>• Increase economic investors</li> </ul>
Existence of technical expertise and farmers interested in livestock farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote livestock farming by supporting the farmers</li> </ul>

<b>Threats</b>	<b>Strategic options</b>
Political pressure/conflict of interest, Back stabbing from political adversaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitise politician/community on the vision and mission of the council</li> </ul>
Community pressure to practice tribal discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitise communities</li> </ul>
Illegal exploitation of forest with effects on royalties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop illegal exploitation</li> </ul>
Bottlenecks in disbursement of revenue for project realisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make provisions for fixed funds to solve problems of uncertainties</li> </ul>

#### **4.1.7 Axis of capacity reinforcement**

Following the training need analysis of the staff, capacities can be reinforced in the following areas:

##### **Human resources**

- Human resource management
- International relations
- Fund raising and resource mobilisation
- Networking and information exchange
- Basic computer software programs (Word and Excel)
- Monitoring and evaluation of projects
- Simple town planning procedures
- Waste management
- Impact assessment of social projects
- Security Skills (Sheppard security)

##### **Financial resources**

- Computerised accounting
- Computer skills (Excel)
- Financial management (Book keeping and reporting)

##### **Council asserts**

- Recording of council property
- Management of council property

### **Management of relationship and information**

- Information and communication

Note. The council, the state and PNDP are responsible for the trainings.

**Table 24: Capacity Building Plan**

Objective	Activity	Indicator	With whom	Deadline	Resources	Expected contribution		Budget
						Council contribution	Staff contribution	
Improvement on staff capacity								
Improvement on administrative staff capacity	Identify sources of funding	At least 03 sources of funding are identified and contacted by 2011	Councillors	March, 2012	Council budget	100%	0%	
	Include training cost on council budget	Cost of all trainings present in subsequent council budgets	Councillors	March, 2012	Council budget	100%	0%	
	Training of administrative staff on -Human resource management -International relations -Basic computer programs -Book keeping (Filing) -Resource mobilisation -Recording and management of council property -Information and communication	At least 03 administrators are trained on any of the subjects yearly	Local Consultants, CEFAM, ENAM, PAID-WA, IRIC, TRUST-TECH, etc.	Dec, 2012	Council Budget	90%	Forfeit part of annual leave period for work	
Improvement on technical	Training on -Monitoring and	At least 2 staff are trained on	Local consultants,	Dec, 2012	Council Budget	90%	Forfeit part of annual leave	

staff capacity	evaluation of projects -Simple town planning procedures -Waste management -Impact assessment of social projects	any of the subjects	CEFAM, PAID-WA,				period for work	
Improvement on financial staff capacity	-Computerised accounting -Computer skills (Excel) -Financial management (Book keeping and reporting)	At least 3 staff are trained on one of the subjects	CEFAM, PAID-WA, TRUST-TECH.	Dec, 2012	Council budget	90%	Forfeit part of annual leave period for work	
Improvement on support staff capacity	-Security Skills (Sheppard security)	One staff trained	Sheppard security	Dec, 2012	Council budget	90%	Forfeit part of annual leave period for work	

## 4.2 Common problems and needs identified by sector

**Table 25: Causes and Effects of Problems Identified by sector in the Municipality**

No.	Sector	Villages	Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Agriculture and Rural Development	All the villages	Low agricultural production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Limited access to improved farm tools</li> <li>- Destruction of crops by wild animals</li> <li>- Destruction of crops by pests and diseases</li> <li>- Insufficient use of improved planting materials</li> <li>-Small farm sizes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Low income</li> <li>-Food scarcity</li> <li>-High cost of basic food stuff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Modern farm tools</li> <li>-Improved seedlings</li> <li>-Fertilizers</li> <li>-Training on modern agricultural techniques</li> <li>-More agricultural technicians</li> </ul>
2	Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry	Eyumojock Ekok Ossing Kembong Otu	Low livestock production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited access to improved livestock feed</li> <li>- Insufficient use of improved animal breeds (Day old chicks, piglets)</li> <li>- Insufficient knowledge on production techniques</li> <li>- Inadequate extension officers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low income</li> <li>- Low intake of animal protein</li> <li>- High rate of livestock diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Livestock feed factory</li> <li>-Training on livestock breeding</li> <li>-More technicians</li> </ul>



3	State Property and Land Tenure	Eyumojock Oselle	Limited access to land	- Insufficient land for construction and farming activities	- High cost of land  - High congestion in communities	-Land for construction
4	Urban Development and Housing	Eyumojock Ekok Ossing Kembong	Poor development of infrastructure	- Poor town planning and housing  - Out dated master plan for Eyumojock town  - Placing of tombs beside the road	- Poor presentation of town  - Haphazard building of houses  - Health hazards  - High rate of insecurity	-Organized town with demarcated streets
5	Environment and Nature Protection	Eyumojock Ekok Ossing Kembong Otu	Poor environmental management system	- Poor waste disposal system  - No trash cans along streets  - No dumping site established	- Rampant disease outbreak  - Poor hygiene and sanitation conditions	-Trash cans along the streets  -Good dumping site
6	Forestry and Wildlife	All the villages	Low forest production	- High rate of Illegal hunting and exploitation of timber  - Limited capacity in the management of community forests	- Limited income from NTFPs  - Scarcity of some animal	-Enough area for local hunting and timber exploitation

					species	
<b>7</b>	Territorial Administration and Decentralization	Kembong	Poor governance and rule of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non respect and recognition of some Chiefs</li> <li>- Frequent chieftaincy crisis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor community spirit</li> <li>- Frequent conflicts</li> <li>- Poor community development</li> </ul>	-Increased community development
<b>8</b>	Basic Education	All villages with nursery and primary schools	Limited access to quality basic education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate nursery and primary schools</li> <li>- Insufficient school infrastructure</li> <li>- Insufficient qualified teachers</li> <li>- Insufficient didactic materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Late entry into school for children</li> <li>- High rate of school drop outs</li> <li>-High rate of juvenile delinquency</li> <li>- Poor performance in school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-More qualified teachers in schools</li> <li>-Rehabilitation of school structures</li> <li>-More classrooms</li> <li>-Didactic materials</li> </ul>
<b>9</b>	Secondary Education	Ayukaba Okoroba Ekok Eyumojock	Limited access to quality secondary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient school infrastructure</li> <li>- Insufficient qualified teachers</li> <li>- Insufficient didactic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low educational level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-More teachers in primary schools</li> <li>-More classrooms</li> <li>-Didactic materials</li> <li>- New laboratories</li> </ul>

				<p>materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Few laboratories and workshops</li> <li>- Insufficient laboratory and workshop materials</li> </ul>		<p>and workshops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase laboratory and workshop materials</li> </ul>
<b>10</b>	Higher Education	The entire municipality	Limited professional skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited higher professional institutions and vocational training centres</li> <li>- Limited knowledge on human development</li> </ul>	- Low economic growth	-Access to the development of professional skills
<b>11</b>	Public Health	The entire municipality	Prevalence of common diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited access to quality medical care</li> <li>- Inadequate medical facilities</li> <li>- Limited access to essential drugs</li> <li>- Insufficient health care sensitization/education on cholera, HIV/AIDS, malaria. Tuberculosis etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor health status</li> <li>- High death rate</li> </ul>	-Fully equipped health centres and district
<b>12</b>	Water and Energy Resources	The entire municipality	Poor access to portable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient water schemes (pipe borne water, boreholes, well etc</li> <li>- Irregular flow of water from existing taps</li> <li>- Contamination of existing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor hygiene and sanitation conditions</li> <li>- Prevalence of water borne diseases</li> </ul>	-Water connections increased

				water sources		
			Limited power supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited extension of AES SONEL services</li> <li>- Insufficient community generators</li> <li>- Poor functioning of existing community generators</li> <li>- Limited access to rural electrification program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insecurity</li> <li>- Rural exodus</li> </ul>	-Increase in power supply
<b>13</b>	Public Works	The entire municipality	Poor road network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient motorable roads</li> <li>- Poor rehabilitation/maintenance of existing roads</li> <li>- Poor usage of roads by heavy trucks</li> <li>- Poor drainage on existing roads</li> <li>- Insufficient bridges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor circulation</li> <li>- High cost of transportation</li> <li>- Poor means of evacuating farm products</li> </ul>	-Increase the portion of graded/ tarred road network
<b>14</b>	Social Affairs	Eyumojock Ekok Ossing Kembong	Inadequate social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited access to basic needs by the old and the vulnerable persons</li> <li>- Poor community management of vulnerable persons</li> <li>- Neglect by the family</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor health and living conditions of the vulnerable population</li> </ul>	-Good living environment

				members and community - Limited access to specialized structures for disabled persons		
<b>15</b>	Women Empowerment and the Family	The entire municipality	Poor conditions to women's empowerment	- Few women have access and control over resources - Few women in decision making positions - Most women don't know their rights - Few educated women	- Gender inequality and inequity	-Women contribution to development
<b>16</b>	Youth	The entire municipality	Limited employment opportunities	- Limited access to higher professional institutions	- High rate of unemployment - High crime wave - Under development	-Reduce unemployment rate
<b>17</b>	Sport and Physical Education	The entire municipality	Inadequate involvement in sporting activities	- Limited sporting facilities - Poor maintenance of existing playgrounds - Insufficient modern equipment for sporting activities	- Limited promotion of sports and physical education	-Sporting facilities increase
<b>18</b>	Transport	The entire municipality	Inadequate transport facilities	- Absence of an organized motor park	- Unstable transport fares	-Increased transport facilities

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor state of transport facilities (vehicles /Bikes)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High cost of transportation</li> <li>-Poor transport system</li> </ul>	
<b>19</b>	Employment and Vocational Training	The entire municipality	High rate of unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Few vocational training centres</li> <li>- Limited professional training offered</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase in dependency rate</li> <li>- High crime wave</li> </ul>	- Professional skills increase
<b>20</b>	Small and Medium-size Enterprise, Social Economy and Handicraft	Eyumojock Ossing Kembong Ekok	Limited support to self – employed workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited knowledge on entrepreneurship</li> <li>- Low prices of services by customers</li> <li>- High taxes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low rate of expansion of business</li> <li>- Rural exodus</li> </ul>	- Support to promote economic growth
<b>21</b>	Scientific Research and Innovation	The entire municipality	Poor access to improved technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Few research stations and antennas</li> <li>- Limited access to research findings</li> <li>- Poor participatory technology development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low economic benefits</li> </ul>	-A research centre
<b>22</b>	Tourism	Eyumojock Kembong Ekoneman Awa Nsanakang	Limited tourists visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Under developed touristic sites</li> <li>- Non –existence of local tourism strategies</li> <li>- Limited facilities for tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low income</li> </ul>	-Development of touristic sites

		Ossing Okoroba				
<b>23</b>	Culture	The entire municipality	Limited cultural activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No public museum</li> <li>- Limited organization of cultural festivals</li> </ul>	- Drop in cultural value	- Increase cultural activities
<b>24</b>	Industry, Mines and Technological Development	Mbakang Nduap Mbenyan Nsanakang	Limited production of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited knowledge on improved exploitation techniques</li> <li>- Limited access to appropriate equipment for exploitation</li> </ul>	- Under exploitation and transformation of mineral deposits	-Increase in production of resources
<b>25</b>	Commerce	The entire municipality	Limited sources of finance to promote businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient marketing infrastructures</li> <li>- Few marketing organizations (cooperatives, unions)</li> <li>- Few business investors</li> <li>- Limited microfinance establishments</li> </ul>	Inadequate economic operations	-Increase mobilization of economic investors

<b>26</b>	Post and Telecommunication	The entire municipality	Insufficient post and telecommunication facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient post offices</li> <li>- Poor flow of information</li> <li>- Insufficient staff</li> <li>- Limited means of transport</li> </ul>	- Few customers	-Improve post and telecommunication services
<b>27</b>	Labour and Social Security	The entire municipality	Limited practice of social security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Negative socio-cultural practices</li> <li>- Insufficient funds to hire labour</li> <li>- Non respect of existing laws and regulations</li> </ul>	High incidence of child labour	-Existence of social security bodies
<b>28</b>	Communication	The entire municipality	Poor communication net work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor coverage of MTN and Orange signals</li> <li>- Poor Cameroon radio and Television signals</li> </ul>	- Poor information flow	-Improved communication system

Source: Field survey 2011



## **CHAPTER 5**

### **STRATEGIC PLANNING**

#### **5.1 Vision and Objectives of the Communal Development Plan**

##### **5.1.1 Vision of the Communal Development Plan**

The vision of the Communal Development Plan for the Eyumojock Council for next 3 years is: “Walking towards sustainable development”. The vision aims at giving the council a better understanding of its council area in order to guide the implementation of development projects to meet the needs and expectations of the local population so as to improve on the living conditions without compromising the needs of the future generation.

##### **5.1.2 Objectives of the CDP**

The global objective of the CDP is to provide the Eyumojock council with information on its council area including the available resources (human, material and financial resources), the needs and expectations of the population; that will guide the implementation of development projects.

The specific objectives are:

- ❖ To identify council actions and investments, rank them by order of priority and plan in space and time on the execution for these actions;
- ❖ To synthesize the needs and interest of the local communities in the municipality;
- ❖ Make the councilor to be able to conceive and budget in relation to the financial potential and available means of the council, monitor and implement in space and time the CDP elaborated based on the councilors priorities;
- ❖ To prepare council elites to be involved in the implementation of decentralization and helps in building their autonomy in decision making as an actor in local or regional development;
- ❖ Improve the value of local human resources and maximizing financial resources, it helps strengthen the relationship with other actors and leads to better management of council patrimony;
- ❖ To make communication become operational and effective between the council and the community;

- ❖ Reinforce civil society's intervention in defending the interest of the local communities and controlling the implementation and measures for sustainability of the CDP (quality, date and procedures for the realization of the activities).

## 5.2 Logical Framework by Sector

### Logical Framework for Basic Education

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Quality basic education provided to the greatest number of children aged from 6 to 15 years.	An average result of FSLC is at least 60% yearly for all the schools.	-FSLC results. -Testimonies.	Favourable political conditions.
<b>Specific objective</b>	Access to quality basic education increased	At least 60% of children from the age of 6 to 15 years receive quality basic education yearly.	-School registers -Visit to schools	Collaboration between parents and schools ensured.
<b>Results</b>	R1.Nursery schools increased	At least 4 nursery and 2 primary schools created and functional by 2014.	-Visit to schools. -Pictures. -Field reports.	Favourable government policy.
	R2. School infrastructures increased	At least 2 classrooms constructed in each school by 2014.	-Visit to schools -Pictures -Field reports.	Favourable government policy.
	R3. Didactic materials increased	At least 20% of basic didactic materials supplied to schools yearly.	-Visit to schools -Reception receipts -Reports.	Respect of policy framework.
	R4. Qualified teachers increased	At least 2 qualified teachers in place in each school by 2014.	-Visit to schools. -Assumption of duty service note.	Respect of policy framework.

## Activities

<b>R1.Nursery schools increased</b>	<b>R2. School infrastructures increased</b>	<b>R3. Didactic materials increased</b>	<b>R4. Qualified teachers increased</b>
<p>1.1 Lobby for the creation of a Nursery school Agborkem German</p> <p>Cost=50,000</p>	<p>2.1 Construct play grounds. Play grounds constructed in GNS Mfuni, GNS Etinkem, GNS Ntenako, GNS Ndekwei, GNS Ajayukndip, GS Mbinda Taboh, GS Babi, GS Mkpote, and GS Nkimechi.</p> <p>Cost=4,500,000</p>	<p>3.1. Distribute didactic materials. Didactic materials distributed in municipality.</p> <p>Cost=15,000,000</p>	<p>4.1. Employ qualified teachers (PTA). Employ 69 qualified PTA teachers in nursey and primary schools (GS Akak 2, GS Bakut 1, GS Etinkem 3, GS Mkpote 2, GS Nkogho 2, GS Nsanakang 1, GS Ebam 1, GS Ajayukndip 5, GS Akwen 1, GS Osselle 2, GS Bayip Assibong 1, GS Inokun 2, GS Ekoneman Awa 2, GS Nkimechi 3, GS Babong 3, GS Ntenako 1, GS Abat 2, GS Mbatop 2, GS Talangaye 1, GS Bakogo 2, GS Okoroba 2, GS Akwa 3, GS Ajaman 1, GS Mgbegati 3, GS Ebinsi 3, GS Okuri 3, GS Otu 2, GS Mbinda Taboh 3, GS Ndebaya 1, GS Nsanaragati 3, GS Onaku 1, GS Agborkem German 2, GS Taboh 2, GS Ayukaba 1 and GNS Ekok 1)</p>
	<p>2.2. Construct toilets and water points. Toilets constructed in GS Inokun, GS Ntenako, GS Akwa and GS Mbinda Taboh. Water point constructed in GS Ndekwei, GS Ajayukndip, GS Nkimechi, GS Babong, GS Ekok, GNS Ekok, GS I and II Ossing, GS Ogomoko, GS Taboh and GS Ayukaba. Toilet and water point constructed in GS Etinkem, GS Mkpote, GS Nkogho, GS Bakut, GS Nsanaragati, GS Ebam, GS Mbakang, GS Akwen, GS Osselle, GS Bakwelle, GS</p>		<p>4.2. Lobby for the transfer of qualified teachers. Lobby for the transfer of 69 qualified teachers to the nursery and primary schools (GS Akak 2, GS Bakut 1, GS Etinkem 3, GS Mkpote 2, GS Nkogho 2, GS Nsanakang 1, GS Ebam 1, GS Ajayukndip 5, GS Akwen 1, GS Osselle 2, GS Bayip Assibong 1, GS Inokun 2, GS Ekoneman Awa 2, GS Nkimechi 3, GS Babong 3, GS Ntenako 1, GS Abat 2, GS Mbatop 2, GS Talangaye 1, GS Bakogo 2, GS Okoroba 2, GS Akwa 3, GS Ajaman 1, GS Mgbegati 3, GS Ebinsi 3, GS Okuri 3, GS Otu 2, GS Mbinda Taboh 3, GS Ndebaya 1, GS Nsanaragati 3, GS Onaku 1, GS Agborkem German 2, GS Taboh 2, GS Ayukaba 1 and GNS Ekok 1)</p> <p>Cost=100,000</p>

	<p>Ekonemen Awa, GS Mbatop, GS Talangaye, GS Babi, GS Mgbegati, GS Ebinsi, GS Mbinda, GS Okuri, GS Otu, GNS Otu, GS Onaku, GS Agborkem German, GS Ndebaya and GS Nsanakang</p> <p>Cost=168,000,000</p>		
	<p>2.3. Supply desks (GS Ayaoke 35, GS Mbakem 25, GS Akwa 10, GS Babi 12, GS I Ossing 15, GS II Ossing 18, GS Mgbegati 73, GS Ebinsi 14, GS Mbinda 20, GS Okuri 35, GS Mbinda Taboh 5, GS Onaku 30, GS Agborkem German 20, GS Ayukaba 26, GS Bakut 62, GS Nkogho 20, GS Nsanakang 15, GS Mbakang 20, GS Akwen 40, GS Osselle 5, GS Afab 60, GS Bakwelle 40, GS Nkimechi 30, GS Mbatop 31, GS Talangaye 20 and GNS Bakogo 5</p> <p>Cost=19, 380,000</p>		
	<p>2.4. Construct classrooms. Classrooms constructed (GS Etinkem 4, GS Nkogho 3, GS Nsanakang 3, GS Ebam 4, GS Mfuni 1, GS Mbakang 2, GS Ajayukndip 1, GS Akwen 4, GS Osselle 1, GS Afab 1, GS Bayip Assibong 2, GS Ekonemen Awa 3,</p>		

	GD Nkimechi 3, GS Babong 1, GS Abat 1, GS Mbatop 2, GS Talangaye 3, GNS Bakogo 1, GS Ayaoke 2, GS Akwa 6, GS I Ossing 2, GS Mgbegati 2, GS Mbinda 3, GS Okuri 4, GNS Ndebaya 2, GS Ndebaya 3 and GS Onaku 3. Cost=520, 000,000		
	2.5 Rehabilitate existing classrooms and construct staff office. Construct a staff office at GS Akwen. Rehabilitate classrooms (GS Akak 4, GS Bakut 4, GS Mkpote 2, GS Inokun 3, GS Ajaman 3, GS I Ossing 4, GS II Ossing 7, GS Mgbegati 4, GS Okuri 2, GNS Otu 2 and GS Agborkem German 5.  Cost=116,000,000		
50,000	827,880,000	15, 000,000	100,000
<b>Total Investment = 843,030,000</b>			

## Logical Framework for Secondary Education

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Quality secondary education based on a dynamic balance between general and technical education in preparation for higher studies in priority professional fields of studies for the development of an economy geared towards industrialization.	An average result of GCE 'O', 'A' levels and BAC of at least 50% for all the schools yearly.	-GCE 'O' and 'A' results. -Testimonies.	Favourable political conditions.
<b>Specific objective</b>	Access to quality secondary, high and technical education improved	At least 50% of children from the age of 12 to 19 received quality secondary, high and technical school education yearly.	-School registers. -Visit to schools.	Collaboration between parents and schools ensured.
<b>Results</b>	R1. Secondary and high schools increased	At least 3 secondary schools and 1 high school created and functional by 2014.	-Visit to schools. -Pictures. -Reports.	Favourable government policy.
	R2. School infrastructures increased	At least 5 classrooms exist in each secondary and high school by 2014.	-Visit to schools. -Reception receipts. -Reports.	
	R3. Qualified teachers increased.	At least 10 qualified teachers in place and functional in each school by 2014.	-Visit to schools. -Assumption of duty service notes.	Respect of policy framework.

## Activities

<b>R1. Secondary and high schools increased</b>	<b>R2. School infrastructures increased</b>	<b>. R3. Qualified teachers increased</b>
1.1. Create new secondary school in Babong and Babi.	<p>2.1 Construct toilet and water points.</p> <p>Construct toilet and water point in GSS Ekok and GTC Ogomoko.</p> <p>Construct water point in GHS Ossing, GTC Ndekwai, GSS Ayukaba and GSS Bakogo.</p> <p>Cost=19,000,000</p>	3.1. Recruit qualified PTA teachers. Recruit atleast 19 qualified PTA teachers (GSS Afab 5, GSS Bakogo 5, GSS Ekok 2, GSS Ayukaba 2 and GTC Kembong 5)
	<p>2.2 Supply benches. Supply 84 benches in GHS Ossing.</p> <p>Cost=2,520,000</p>	3.2. Lobby for the transfer of 19 qualified teachers to the schools. GSS Afab 5, GSS Bakogo 5, GSS Ekok 2, GSS Ayukaba 2 and GTC Kembong 5.
	<p>2.3. Construct classrooms and administrative block.</p> <p>Construct 2 classrooms in GSS Afab, 5 in GSS Bakogo, 4 in GSS Ekok and 4 in GTC Ogomoko.</p> <p>Construct an administrative block in GTC Ogomoko.</p> <p>Cost=160, 000,000</p>	
	<p>2.4. Construct laboratories and workshops.</p> <p>Construct 3 laboratories; 1 in GHS Kembong, 1 in GHS Ossing and 1 in GHS Eyumojock.</p> <p>Construct 8 workshops; 2 in GTC Ogomoko, 2 in GTC Kembong, 2 in GTC Okoroba and 2 in GTC Ndekwai.</p> <p>Cost=300,000,000</p>	
	2.5 Equip laboratories and workshops.	

	Equip 3 newly constructed laboratories (1 in GHS Kembong, 1 in GHS Ossing and 1 in GHS Eyumojock) and 8 workshops ( 2 in GTC Ogomoko, 2 in GTC Kembong, 2 in GTC Okoroba and 2 in GTC Ndekwai)	
	Cost=150,000,000	
	631,520,000	
<b>Total Investment=631,520,000</b>		

### Logical Framework for Water

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Improved access to water infrastructure	Access rate to portable water raised by at least 25% and the number of connections and water points increased by 2014.	-Hospital and health centre records -Testimonies	Epidemics reduced
<b>Specific objective</b>	Access to portable water increased	At least 50% of communities have portable water by 2014.	-Visits -Field reports	Favourable political frame work
<b>Results</b>	R1.Water schemes increased (Pipe borne, boreholes, wells etc.)	At least 10 water schemes constructed and functional in ten communities by 2014.	-Visits -Pictures -Testimonies -Reports	
	R2. Flow of water from existing taps made regular	At least 70% of existing taps flow regularly by 2013.	-visit -Pictures -Testimonies -Reports	Community participation ensured
	R3. Contamination of existing water sources reduced	Contamination of water source reduced by at least 40% by 2014.	-Site visits -Testimonies -Community reports	Change negative attitudes



## Activities

<b>R1. Water schemes increased (Pipe borne, boreholes, wells etc.)</b>	<b>R2. Flow of water from existing taps made regular</b>	<b>R3. Contamination of existing water sources reduced.</b>
<p>1.1. Mobilize community contribution. Community contribution in 12 communities (Mbatop, Ekok, Ebam, Babong, Mbakem, Osselle, Etinkem, Ossing, Agborkem German, Mgbegati, Nsanakang and Basu).</p> <p>Cost=5,000,000</p>	<p>2.1. Sensitize communities. 6 joined community sensitization meeting on water maintenance organized in Abat, Bakogo, Ossing, Taboh, Eyumojock and Babong for the municipality.</p> <p>Cost=3,000,000</p>	<p>3.1. Sensitize communities on hygiene and sanitation. 6 joined community sensitization campaign.</p>
<p>1.2. Conduct studies for water schemes. Studies for water schemes conducted in 12 communities. Mbatop, Ekok, Ebam, Babong, Mbakem, Osselle, Etinkem, Ossing, Agborkem German, Mgbegati, Nsanakang and Basu.</p> <p>Cost=100, 000,000</p>	<p>2.2. Mobilize community contribution. Communities contribute atleast 100,000FCFA each.</p>	<p>3.2. Reinforce the respect of laws on use of water sources. Attach fines for defaulters.</p>
<p>1.3. Submit project proposal. Project proposal for 12 communities submitted (Mbatop, Ekok, Ebam, Babong, Mbakem, Osselle, Etinkem, Ossing, Agborkem German, Mgbegati, Nsanakang and Basu).</p> <p>Cost=1, 500,000</p>	<p>2.3. Rehabilitate/maintain water schemes. 33 stand taps, 9 boreholes and 1 filtration tank maintained.</p> <p>Cost=50,000,000</p>	<p>3.3. Recruit qualified hygiene and sanitation inspectors. 2 new hygiene and sanitation officers recruited at Eyumojock.</p> <p>Cost=100,000</p>
<p>1.4. Construct water scheme. Water catchment in Nsanakang and 12 water schemes in 12 communities Mbatop, Ekok, Ebam, Babong, Mbakem, Osselle, Etinkem, Ossing, Agborkem German, Mgbegati and Basu.</p> <p>Cost=360,000,000</p>	<p>2.4. Protect water catchment. 3 water catchment protected in Mkpote, Ayaoke and Otu.</p> <p>Cost=1,000,000</p>	<p>3.4. Sensitize communities on dangers of agro chemicals. 6 joined community sensitization campaign.</p>
	<p>2.5. Train water management committees. Water management committees from 11 villages trained (Ekok, Ebam, Babong, Ossing, Nsanaragati, Eyumojock, Mbatop, and osselle, Mbakem, Etinkem and Basu) at Eyumojock.</p>	

	Cost=250,000	
	2.6. Train water care takers. Water care takers from 11 villages trained (1 week) at Eyumojock (Ekok, Ebam, Babong, Ossing, Nsanaragati, Eyumojock, Mbatop, osselle, Mbakem, Etinkem and Basu).  Cost=1, 500,000	
475, 000,000	55, 850,000	100,000
<b>Total Investment = 530, 950,000</b>		

### Logical Framework for Energy

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Improved access to electricity infrastructure	Power consumption doubles by at least by 2014.	-Visits -Reports -Testimonies	-Stable political and economic environment.
<b>Specific objective</b>	Access to electricity increased	At least 50% of the communities are lighted by 2014.	-Visits -Pictures -Testimonies -Reports	-Stable political and economic environment
<b>Results</b>	R1.Access to AES SONEL improved	At least five communities benefit from AES SONEL services by 2014.	-AES-SONEL reports Visits -Testimonies	-Favourable government policy
	R2.Community generator increased	At least five community generators in place and functioning by 2014.		
	R3. Functioning of existing community generator improved	At least three existing community generators are functioning by 2014.	-Visits -Testimonies -Meeting reports	-Community spirit ensured
	R4. Access to rural electrification programmed increased	At least 30% of the communities are linked to rural	-Visits -Testimonies -Reports	-Favourable policy framework

		electrification programme by 2012.		
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## Activities

<b>R1.Access to AES Sonel improved</b>	<b>R2.Community generator increased</b>	<b>R3. Functioning of existing community generator improved</b>	<b>R4. Access to rural electrification programmed increased</b>
1.1. Apply for AES SONEL installation. AES SONEL installation in Babong, Nkogho, Akak, Otu and Nsanakang.  Cost=80,000,000	2.1. Mobilize community contribution. Community contribution mobilized at Abat, Ayaoke and Bajoh.  Cost=10, 000,000	3.1. Train local technicians. 5 local technicians (1 from each village) trained at Eyumojock (1 week) from Araru, Taboh, Bakogo, Eyumojock and Ekok.  Cost=1, 000,000	4.1. Sensitize community
1.2. Monitor AES SONEL installation. AES SONEL installation monitored weekly.  Cost= 500,000	2.2. Submit project proposal. 3 project proposals submitted at council from Abat, Ayaoke and Bajoh.  Cost=300,000	3.2. Train management committee. 5 management committees trained one each from Araru, Taboh, Bakogo, Eyumojock and Ekok.  Cost=250,000	4.2. Lobby for rural electrification. Rural electrification in Bakogo and Mbinda Taboh.  Cost=50, 000,000
	2.3. Purchase new community generator. 3 new community generators (1 each in Abat,Ayaoke and Bajoh)  Cost=90,000,000		4.3. Replace 95 poles (Ebam 10, Mfuni 3,Mbakang 2,Ajayukndip 4,Okoroba 45, Ogomoko 7,Ewelle 2,Afab 4,Ntenako 4,Ndebaya 5,Ossing 3,Ayukaba 1,Talangaye 1,Mbatop 4) ;3 transformers(Ossing 1,Ayukaba 1,Mbakem 1) ;12.2km average tension cable,4.75km low tension cable,399 new connections.  Cost=50, 000,000

80, 500,000	100, 300,000	1, 250,000	100, 000,000
<b>Total Investment = 282, 050,000</b>			

### Logical Framework for Public Health

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Health district provided with all main services and all health centres function properly.	Disease burden reduced by 1/6 among the poor and most vulnerable population, infant mortality rates reduced by 1/3, and maternal mortality rate reduced by ¼ yearly.	-Testimonies -Reports -Records -Visits	-Favourable government policy
<b>Specific objective</b>	Prevalence of common diseases reduced	At least 40% of the population receives quality medical care yearly.	-Hospitals and health centre records. -Testimonies	-Favourable government policy
<b>Results</b>	R1.Medical facilities increased	At least five health centres and one hospital have at least 30% basic equipment by 2014.	-Visits -Pictures	-Favourable government policy.
	R2.Access to essential drugs improved	At least 40% of the population affords essential drugs by 2012.	-Visits to pro-pharmacies. -Sale of drugs reports -Testimonies	-Hawking of illicit drugs reduced.
	R3. Health care sensitization/education on cholera, HIV/AIDS etc increased	At least 30% of the population in the municipality is aware of disease such as cholera, HIV/AIDS and practice preventive measures by 2014.	-Testimonies -Sensitization reports -Visits	-Change negative attitude.

## Activities

<b>. R1.Medical facilities increased</b>	<b>R2.Access to essential drugs improved</b>	<b>R3. Health care sensitization/education on cholera, HIV/AIDS etc increased</b>
1.1. Create new health centers. One health centre created at Mbakem.	2.1. Create new pro-pharmacies. 1 in Mbakem and another one in Ogurang. Cost=500,000	3.1. Identify main stakeholders. GIZ Pro PSFE SW (Health), RUDEA CIG, Local health personnel.
1.2. Equip health centers (lab, delivery kids). Lab in Akak, Babong, Bakwelle and Otu. Delivery kids in 13 health centres. 33 beds (8 Kembong, 3 in Ekok, 5 in Otu, 4 in Bakwelle, 6 in Akak and 3 in Bakogo. 5 refrigerators (1 in Ogurang, 1 in Bakwelle, 1 in Afab, 1 in Otu & 1 in Nsanaragati). 7 water points (1 in Ogurang, 1 in Bakwelle, 1 in Ossing, 1 in Ekok, 1 in Otu, 1 in Mbakang and 1 in Nsanaragati). 1 latrine in Ogurang. 3 dumping pits (1 in Babong, 1 in Ogurang and 1 in Ossing). Cost=30, 000,000	2.2 Re-open non functional pharmacies. Pharmacy re-opened at Nsanaragati. Cost=200,000	
	2.3. Train local pharmacies attendants. 4 local pharmacy attendants trained, one from each village in Akak, Babong, Bakwelle and Otu Cost=2,800,000	3.2 Establish memorandum of collaboration with stakeholders. Memorandum of collaboration established.  Cost=50,000
	2.4. Supply drugs in pharmacies. Supply drugs in 14 pharmacies in the 14 health units. Eyumojock, Akak, Babong, Bakwelle, Otu, Ogurang, Ekok, Nsanaragati, Afap, Mbakang, Bakogo, Taboh, Ossing, kembong. Cost=3,000,000	3.3. Organize sensitization meetings on HIV/AIDS (Cholera). 21 joined sensitization campaign organized in 21 communities  Cost=9,000,000
		3.4. Train local health attendants (traditional health attendants). 3 trained traditional health attendants in Basu, Ajaman, Nsanakang. Cost=1, 000,000
		3.5. Lobby for the transfer of medical staff. 7

		SRN(Ekok,Nsanaragati,Mbakang, Afab,Bakwelle, Ossing); 17 AN (1 each in Ekok,Mbakang,Otu,Ossing& Afab,Ogurang, Mbakem, Babong, 2 Bakogo,2 Akak and Eyumojock 2); 12 NA (Ekok 2,Babong 2,Bakogo 2 & 1 each in Kembong ,Otu, Ogurang, Akak)
		3.6. Recrute auxiliary staff. 6 in Eyumojock, 2 in Ekok and 2 in Bakogo. 7 WS (Kembong, Ekok, Otu, Ossing, Bakwelle, Ogurang & Babong). Cost=2,600,000
30, 000,000	23, 000,000	13, 100,000
<b>Total Investment = 46, 100,000</b>		

### Logical Framework for Agriculture and Rural Development

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall objective</b>	A more efficient agricultural production system	Agricultural production in the municipality increase to at least 10% by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Health centre/ hospital reports</li> </ul>	Favourable political climate
<b>Specific objective</b>	Agricultural production and productivity increased	At least 60% of farmers increase their yields by at least 3% yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture reports</li> <li>• Farms record</li> </ul>	Favourable climate conditions
<b>Results</b>	R1. Access to improved farm tools increased	At least 40% of farmers use at least one improved farm tool by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farms visits</li> <li>• pictures</li> </ul>	Availability of improved farm tools ensured
	R2. Destruction of crops by animals reduced	At least 80% of animals are confined yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Reports</li> </ul>	Community collaboration ensured
	R3. Destruction of crops by pests and diseases reduced	At least 80% of farmers apply integrated pest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm visits</li> <li>• Farm record</li> <li>• Reports</li> </ul>	Availability of affordable agric chemicals ensured
	R4. Use of	At least 60% of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm visits</li> </ul>	Timely

	improved planting materials increased	farmers use improved planting materials yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sales reports</li> <li>• Agriculture reports</li> </ul>	availability of improved planting materials ensured
	R5. Farm sizes increased	At least 30% of farmers increased farm sizes by at least 1 ha by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm visits</li> <li>• Reports</li> </ul>	Reserved hand reduced
	R6. Soil quality improved	At least 40% of farmers apply soil improvement measures and increase yield by at least 2% yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm visits</li> <li>• Farm record</li> <li>• Reports</li> </ul>	Bush burning reduced
	R7. Knowledge on improved agricultural practices increased	At least 40% of farmers apply improved agricultural practices by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm visits</li> <li>• Pictures</li> <li>• Interview</li> </ul>	Negative traditional practice reduced
	R8. Post harvest losses reduced	At least 30% of farmers reduce post harvest losses by at least 3% yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farms record</li> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• Pictures</li> <li>• Visits</li> </ul>	Availability of affordable storage and processing facilities ensured
	R9. Community halls increased	At least 10 community halls constructed 10 villages by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Pictures</li> <li>• Testimonies</li> </ul>	Community collaboration ensured

## Activities

<b>R1. Access to improved farm tools increased</b>	<b>R2. Destruction of crops by animals reduced</b>	<b>R3. Destruction of crops by pests and diseases reduced</b>	<b>R4. Use of improved planting materials increased</b>	<b>R5. Farm sizes increased</b>	<b>R6. Soil quality improved</b>	<b>R7. Knowledge on improved agricultural practices increased</b>	<b>R8. Post harvest losses reduced.</b>	<b>R9. Community halls increased</b>
1.1 Make available farm tools to farmers on subsidies. 10 Trucks, 100 hoes and 100 cutlasses and 50 spraying cans to 100 best farmers in municipality. Cost = 2, 500,000	2.1. Sensitize communities on the dangers of stray animals. 12 joined sensitization campaign in 6 villages (Abat, Akak, Ossing, Bakwelle, Babong and Eyumojock). Cost= 6,000,000	3.1. Train farmers on farm maintenance. 6 joined training campaign in 6 villages (Abat, Akak, Ossing, Bakwelle, Babong and Eyumojock). Cost= 3,000,000	4.1. Sensitize farmers on RUMPI and SOWEDA improved planting materials. Same joined sensitization campaign	5.1. Sensitize farmers on acquisition of farm land. Same joined sensitization campaign	6.1. Train farmers on soil improvement techniques. Same joined rotational training campaign	7.1. Train farmers on improved agricultural techniques. Same joined rotational training campaign	8.1. Train farmers on storage and processing. Same joined rotational training campaign	9.1. Construct community halls. 10 community halls constructed (Akwen, Ayaoke, Nsanaragati, Inokun, Mbakem, Akak, Ngogho, Bayenti, Bakut and Bakogo). Cost= 200, 000,000
	2.2. Train farmers on animal husbandry. 6 CIGs trained. Cost= 3, 000,000	3.2. Make available chemicals to farmers at a subsidized rate. 12,000,000 subsidy by council					8.2. Assist farmers in the purchase of processing equipments. 5 cassava grinders and palm oil	



							processing machines to 10 CIGs. Cost= 10, 000,000	
2, 500,000	9, 000,000	15, 000,000					10, 000,000	200, 000,000
<b>Total Investment = 236, 500,000</b>								

## Logical Framework for Public Works

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Access to road infrastructure improved.	Portion of tarred road network increased by 2014.	-Council records. -Testimonies. -Vehicles counts.	Stable political climate.
<b>Specific objective</b>	Road network improved	At least 60% of the roads are accessible all seasons by 2014.	-Visits. -Field reports. -Testimonies.	Community participation ensured.
<b>Results</b>	R1. Motorable roads increased	At least 80% of the municipality is motorable by 2014.	-Visits -Field reports. -Testimonies.	Community participation ensured.
	R2. Rehabilitation/maintenance of existing roads improved	Dilapidated roads reduced by at least 30% each year.	-Visits. -Field reports. -Testimonies.	
	R3. Usage of roads by heavy vehicles reduced	Damages on roads by heavy vehicles reduced by at least 20% each year.	-Council reports. -Field visits. -Road assessment reports.	Favourable economic conditions.
	R4. Drainage of existing roads improved	At least 40% of the roads in the municipality have good drainage system.	-Council reports. -Field visits. -Road assessment reports.	Favourable economic conditions.
	R5. Bridges increased	At least 5 quality new bridges exist in the municipality by 2014.	-Council reports. -Field visits. -Road assessment reports.	Favourable economic conditions.

## Activities

R1. Motorable roads increased	R2. Rehabilitation/ maintenance of existing roads improved	R3. Usage of roads by heavy trucks improved	R4. Drainage of existing roads improved	R5. Bridges increased
<p>1.1. Open up new roads. New roads constructed from: Eyumojock to Nsanankang (12 Km), Mgbegati to Basu (5.36 Km), Okoroba to Bayip Ossing (7.2 Km), Babi to Ekoneman Ojong Arrey (19 Km) and Babi to Okuri (14.9 Km)</p> <p>Total length= 58.46 Km</p> <p>Cost=584,600,000</p>	<p>2.1 Rehabilitate/maintain existing roads. Existing roads maintained from Ndebaya to Babong (25.39 Km), Ogomoko to Mkpote (4.7 Km), Eyang Nchang to Ebam (3.3 Km), Eyumojock to Lake Ijagham (1 Km).</p> <p>Total length=34.39 Km Cost=137,560,000</p> <p>Maintain foot paths. Otu to Ekoneman Awa (12.25 Km), Apatha hill in Ossing (1 Km), German Graves and salt pond in Nsanankang (1 Km), Salt pond in Mbakang (0.3 Km); Mbenyan (0.5 Km) and Nduap (0.5 Km), water fall in Okoroba (1 Km), caves in Kembong (12 Km) and Ekoneman Awa (10 Km)</p> <p>Total length=39.55 Km Cost=9,887,500</p>	<p>3.1. Install and manage rain gates. 2 rain gates installed; 1 in Ossing road and 1 in Okoroba road.</p> <p>Cost=1,200,000</p> <p>Manage rain gates. Two rain gates managed for 5 months at 50,000/month each.</p> <p>Cost=500,000</p>	<p>4.1. Construct culverts. 25 culverts constructed in 13 villages. Laying of 25 metallic culverts of 6m with 2 heads.</p> <p>Cost=45,000,000</p> <p>Construct 25 culverts with 2 heads.</p> <p>Cost=15,000,000</p>	<p>5.1. Construct Bridges. Construct 4 bridges in 4 villages. 1 in Ayaoke, 1 in Babong, 1 in Ekoneman Awa and 1 in Onaku road.</p> <p>Cost=120,000,000</p>
	2.2. Train road maintenance committee. 2 trainings for road maintenance committee			

	organized at Eyumojock. Cost=2,000,000			
	2.3. Supply equipments to road maintenance committee. Equipment supplied for road maintenance at 5,000,000			
584, 600,000	154, 447,500	1, 700,000	60, 000,000	120, 000,000
<b>Total Investment = 920, 747,500</b>				

### Logical Framework for Environment and Nature Protection

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Access to sanitation infrastructure improved	Disease outbreak due to dirty environment reduce by at least 20% by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health centre and hospital record</li> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Observations</li> </ul>	Transportation means ensured
<b>Specific objective</b>	Environmental management system improved	Clean environment with trash cans along streets in the urban areas by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Observations</li> <li>• Interviews</li> </ul>	Collaboration among main stake holders ensured.
<b>Results</b>	R1. Trash cans along streets increased	At least , 1 trash can put in place in each quarter in the 5 urban spaces and are emptied weekly by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Observations</li> <li>• Interviews</li> </ul>	Collaboration among main stake holders ensured.
	R2. Waste management system put in place functional	A functional waste management system put in place by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Observations</li> <li>• Interviews</li> </ul>	Collaboration among main stake holders ensured.
	R3. Dumping site made available	At least, 1 dumping site created and used in each	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Observations</li> <li>• Interviews</li> </ul>	Collaboration among main stake holders ensured.

		urban space by 2014.		
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### Activities

<b>R1. Trash cans along the streets increased</b>	<b>R2. Waste management system put in place functional</b>	<b>R3. Dumping sites made available</b>
1.1. Install trash cans along the streets. Install 51 trash cans in each quarter in the urban spaces: 6 in Eyumojock, 6 in Ekok, 13 in Ossing, 17 in Kembong and 9 in Otu. Cost=2,520,000	2.1 Sensitise communities on waste management. Carry out 3 sensitisation campaigns in each urban space (3 in Eyumojock, 3 in Ekok, 3 in Ossing, 3 in Kembong and 3 in Otu).  Cost=900,000	3.1. Establish dumping site. 5 dumping sites established: 1 in Eyumojock, 1 in Ekok, 1 in Ossing, 1 in Kembong and 1 in Otu.  Cost=200,000
	2.2. Recruit waste management officer. 2 waste management officers recruited at Eyumojock.  Cost=50,000	
	2.3 Dispose waste from trash cans regularly. Waste from 51 trash cans are regularly disposed in communities  Cost=1,000	
2, 520,000	951,000	200,000
<b>Total Investment = 3, 671,000</b>		

### Logical Framework for Tourism

<b>Strategy</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Assumption</b>
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>			
<b>Overall objective</b>	A more efficient touristic system	A tourism strategy developed and functional by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Interviews</li> </ul>	Favourable political and economic climate
<b>Specific objective</b>	Tourists visits increased	At least 50 tourists visit the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Leaflets</li> </ul>	Pliable all season roads ensured

		yearly		
<b>Results</b>	R1.Touristic sites improved	At least 6 touristic sites developed by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Pictures</li> <li>• Reports</li> </ul>	Collaboration with local communities ensured
	R2.Local tourism strategies made available	Local tourism strategy developed and advertised by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaflets</li> <li>• Maps</li> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Site visits</li> </ul>	
	R3. Facilities for tourism increased	At least 1 functional two stars hotel available by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visit to hotel</li> <li>• Interview</li> </ul>	

### Activities

<b>. R1.Touristic sites improved</b>	<b>R2.Local tourism strategies made available</b>	<b>R3. Facilities for tourism increased</b>
1.1. Develop touristic sites. 10 Touristic sites developed. Apatha hill in Ossing, Lake Ijagham in Eyumojock, German graves in Nsanakang, Salt ponds in Mbakang, Mbenyan, Nduap and Nsanakang, Water fall in Okoroba, Caves in Kembong and Ekoneman Awa .  Cost=20,000,000	2.1. Organize training on the development of local tourism strategy. 2 trainings organized on the development of local tourism sites in the villages concerned.  Cost=5, 000,000	3.1. Construct hotels. A 1 Star Hotel constructed in Kembong.  Cost=50,000,000
	2.2 Organise tourism club excaution. 1 tourism club excaution organized in the municipality.  Cost=2,000,000	
	2.3. Organise beauty contest. 1 beauty contest organized at Eyumojock.  Cost=1,500,000	
20, 000,000	8,500,000	50,000,000
<b>Total Investment =327,200,000</b>		

## Logical Framework for Culture

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Promotion of local culture improved	At least 40% of the population practice positive cultural norms and values by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Visits</li> </ul>	Negative influence of western customs reduced
<b>Specific objective</b>	Cultural activities increased	At least 3 cultural activities organised in all the clans yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pictures</li> <li>• Reports</li> </ul>	Favourable policy frame work
<b>Results</b>	R1.Public museums increased	At least 1 functional museum exist by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Pictures</li> </ul>	
	R2.Oganisation of cultural festivals increased	Cultural festivals rganized at least once a year in all the clans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pictures</li> <li>• Reports</li> </ul>	

## Activities

<b>R1.Public museums increased</b>	<b>R2.Organisation of cultural festivals increased</b>
1.1 Build public museums. 1 public museum built in Eyumojock.  Cost=25,000,000	2.1. Develop cultural strategies. 2 cultural strategies, festivals and competition developed.  Cost=100,000
	2.2. Organize cultural festivals. 1 cultural festival and competition organized yearly at Eyumojock.  Cost=2,000,000
25, 000,000	2, 100,000
<b>Total Investment = 27, 100,000</b>	

## Logical Framework for Sports and Physical Education

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Promote sports and physical education	At least, one sporting facility exists in all the clans by 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Visits</li> </ul>	Available land ensured for play ground.
<b>Specific objective</b>	Involvement in sporting activities increased	At least 50% of the population carries out sporting activities by 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Pictures</li> <li>• Reports</li> </ul>	Sports and physical education instructors in place.
<b>Results</b>	R1. Playgrounds increased	Play grounds exist in at least 805 of the schools by 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Pictures</li> <li>• Reports</li> </ul>	Sports and physical education instructors in place.
	R2. Maintenance of existing playgrounds improved	All play grounds are regularly maintained and used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Pictures</li> <li>• Reports</li> </ul>	Sports and physical education instructors in place.
	R3. Modern equipment for sporting activities increased	At least, 60% of Sporting equipments are required by 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Pictures</li> <li>• Reports</li> </ul>	Sports and physical education instructors in place.

## Activities

<b>R1. Playgrounds increased</b>	<b>R2. Maintenance of existing playgrounds improved</b>	<b>R3. Modern equipment for sporting activities increased</b>
1.1. Construct new playgrounds. 4 New playgrounds constructed and equipped. 1 Ogurang, 1 Okoroba, 1 Bakut. Cost=2, 000,000	2.1 Mobilize community contribution. Monthly community contribution mobilized in Eyumojock, Ayaoke, Kembong and Ekok. Cost=300,000	3.1. Purchase modern equipment for sporting activities. Modern equipment for Track and field, high jump, gymnastics, long jump etc, in Eyumojock, Kembong, Ayaoke and Ekok purchased. Cost=10, 000,000
	2.2. Submit project proposal. 4 project proposals submitted at Eyumojock. Cost=500,000	
	2.3. Maintain existing	



	playgrounds. Existing playgrounds in Eyumojock, Ayaoke, Kembong and Ekok maintained monthly. Cost=100,000	
2, 000,000	900,000	10, 000,000
<b>Total Investment = 12, 900,000</b>		

### Logical Framework for Commerce

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Accelerate economic growth	Economic operation increase by at least 30%by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business accounts /records</li> </ul>	Favorable economic policies
<b>Specific objective</b>	Economic operators increased	Income level of business population increase by at least 3% yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visits</li> <li>Reports</li> </ul>	Favorable economic policy
<b>Results</b>	R1. Market infrastructures increased	At least, 2 market structures constructed in at least 3 markets by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visits to markets</li> <li>Reports</li> </ul>	Community participation ensured
	R2. Market organizations increased	At least, 3 functional cooperatives exist by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visits</li> <li>Cooperative records</li> </ul>	Cooperative spirit enhanced
	R3. Business investors increased	Business investors increase by at least 10% yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visits</li> <li>Business records</li> </ul>	Favourable taxation policy

### Activities

<b>R1. Market infrastructures increased</b>	<b>R2. Market organizations increased</b>	<b>R3. Business investors increased</b>
1.1. Maintain markets in Eyumojock, Kembong, Mfuni, Ossing and Otu Cost=20, 000,000	2.1 Sensitize the population on the importance cooperatives/unions. 3 joined sensitization campaign	3.1. Sensitize the population on various business ventures. Same joined sensitization campaign.

	organized.1 in Okoroba, 1 in Kembong and 1 in Eyumojock. Cost=1, 500,000	Cost=3,000,000
1.2. Construct slaughter slabs. Construct 1 slaughter house and 1 slaughter slab in Ossing and Kembong, 1 slaughter house in Eyumojock. Cost=10, 000,000	2.2. Create marketing cooperatives/Unions. 1 marketing union created in Eyumojock. Cost=500,000	3.2. Link potential investors to micro-finance institutions. 20 potential investors in municipality linked with 2 micro-finances. Cost=1, 000,000
	2.3. Train marketing cooperatives/unions. 3 weeks training (twice yearly) at Eyumojock. Cost=2, 500,000	
30, 000,000	4, 500,000	4, 000,000
<b>Total Investment = 38, 500,000</b>		

### Logical Framework Forestry and Wild Life

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall objective</b>	A more efficient forest production system	At least 40% of forest resources are sustainably managed by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forestry reports</li> <li>Forest visits</li> </ul>	Trans boundary policy frame work respected
<b>Specific objective</b>	Forest production increased	At least 30% of natural resources are sustainably managed by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forestry reports</li> <li>Forest visits</li> </ul>	Favourable political and economic policy frame work
<b>Results</b>	R1. NTFP's increased	The domestication of at least 3 NTFPs increased by at least 2% annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forestry report</li> <li>Training report</li> <li>Field visits</li> </ul>	
	R2. Illegal hunting reduced	Animal population in the forest increase by at least 25 by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forestry reports</li> <li>Animal inventory report</li> </ul>	
	R3. Illegal	At least 80% of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forestry reports</li> </ul>	

	exploitation of timber reduced.	exploitation is legal by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest visits</li> <li>• Inventory of legal exploitations</li> </ul>	
	R4. Capacity in the management of community forest improved	At least 80% of community forest are sustainably managed by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forestry reports</li> <li>• Management committee reports</li> <li>• Forest visits</li> </ul>	

### Activities

<b>R1. NTFP's increased</b>	<b>R2. Illegal hunting reduced</b>	<b>R3. Illegal exploitation of timber reduced.</b>	<b>R4. Capacity in the management of community forest improved</b>
1.1. Organize training on the domestication of NTFP's. 6 joined training and sensitization on the domestication of NTFP's organized yearly. 1 each in Abat, Okoroba, Mfuni, Taboh, Eyumojock and Ogurang. Cost=3,000,000	2.1. Promote the production of livestock. 2 CIGs supported in municipality. Cost=2,000,000	3.1. Sensitize population on exploitation permit. Joined training sensitization meeting yearly.	4.1. Train communities on the management of community forest. 3 communities training on management of community forest. 1 each in Akwen, Babong and Akak Cost= 3,000,000
1.2. Support the domestication of NTFP's. 3 NTFP farms opened. 1 in each clan. Cost=6,000,000			
9, 000,000	2, 000,000		3, 000,000
<b>Total Investment = 14, 000,000</b>			

## Logical Framework for Small and Medium-Size Enterprise, Social Economy and Handicraft

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Promote human development for economic growth	At least 80% of small and medium size enterprise produce quality products and fetch good prices by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business record</li> <li>• Visits</li> </ul>	Favourable political and economic policy
<b>Specific objective</b>	Support to self – employment increased	At least 20% of youth are gainfully employed		
<b>Results</b>	R1.Expansion increased	At least 50% of profits made are invested for expansion by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Business record</li> </ul>	
	R2.Knowledge on entrepreneurship increased	At least, 80% entrepreneur apply knowledge and skills acquired by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• Business record</li> </ul>	
	R3. Prices for services by customers improved	At least 90% of customers pay appropriate prices for services by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business account books</li> </ul>	
	R4. Taxes reduced	Taxes affordable by at least 80% of entrepreneur by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Records on tax payer cards</li> </ul>	

### Activities

R1.Expansion increased	R2.Knowledge on entrepreneurship increased	R3. Prices for services by customers improved	R4.Taxes reduced
1.1. Link entrepreneurs to micro-finance institutions.20 entrepreneurs linked to 2 micro-finance	2.1. Organize training on entrepreneurship. 3 trainings for entrepreneur on	3.1. Create unions of various enterprises. 5 unions created (Bike riders, drivers, carpenter	4.1. Lobby for the reduction of taxes. Dialogue on payment of rightful due by tax payers.

institutions. Cost=100,000	entrepreneurship at Eyumojock. Cost= 6,000,000	Hair dressers & garage unions). Cost=500,000	Cost=300,000
100,000	6, 000,000	500,000	300,000
<b>Total Investment = 6, 900,000</b>			

### Logical Framework State Property and Land Affairs

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Management of state property improved	Reportd on the management of state property available by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site visits</li> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Land titles</li> </ul>	Favourable forestry policy ensured.
<b>Specific objective</b>	Access to land improved	At least , 40% of the population have access to land by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site visits</li> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Land titles</li> </ul>	
<b>Results</b>	R1.Land for construction and farming made available	at least 100 hundred hectares of land made available from the reserve for construction and farming by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site visits</li> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Land titles</li> </ul>	

### Activities

<b>. R1.Land for construction and farming made available</b>
1.1. Negotiate for land from the reserve forest. Farmland made available in Eyumojock, Mbinda, and Okoroba. Cost=1,000,000
<b>Total Investment = 1, 000,000</b>

## Logical Framework for Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Amore efficient livestock production system	Livestock production increase by at least 10% by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health centre and hospital record</li> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Visits</li> </ul>	Stable political and economic climate
<b>Specific objective</b>	Livestock production increased	Malnutrition reduced by at least 70% by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock report</li> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Farm record</li> </ul>	Epidemic reduced(e.g bird flu, swine fever)
<b>Results</b>	R1.Access to improved livestock feed increased	At least, 60% of farms use improved livestock feed by 2012		
	R2.Use of improved animal breed increased	At least, 60% of farms use improved animal breed by 2012		
	R3. Livestock diseases reduced	Livestock disease reduce by at least 50% by 2014		
	R4.Knowledge on production techniques increased	At least 80% of livestock farmers apply acquired knowledge and skills by 2012		

## Activities

<b>. R1.Access to improved livestock feed increased</b>	<b>R2.Use of improved animal breed increased</b>	<b>R3. Livestock diseases reduced</b>	<b>R4.Knowledge on production techniques increased</b>
1.1. Create an association for the production of livestock feed. 1 association for production of livestock feed created at Kembong. Cost=100,000	2.1. Train animal breed multipliers. 10 animal breed multipliers trained at Eyumojock. Cost=2, 000,000	3.1. Train farmers on livestock disease control. 1 training for 5 prospective CIG on livestock disease control. Cost=1, 000,000	4.1Train farmers on livestock production techniques. Same training for 5 prospective CIG on disease control.
1.2. Support the		3.2Create a livestock	

establishment of livestock feed factory. Livestock feed factory in established at Kembong Cost=1,000,000		pharmacy. 3 livestock pharmacy created at Kembong, Eyumojock and Okoroba. Cost=300,000	
		3.3. Construct livestock pharmacy.3 livestock pharmacies in Eyumojock and Kembong constructed.  Cost=30, 000,000	
1, 100,000	2, 000,000	31, 300,000	
<b>Total Investment = 34, 400,000</b>			

### Logical Framework for Employment and Vocational Training

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Increase decent employment opportunities by increasing and diversifying the range of training offered	At least , 60% of youth acquire knowledge and skills on various trade by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Pictures</li> <li>• Observation</li> </ul>	Favourable policies in place and respected
<b>Specific objective</b>	Rate of unemployment reduced	At least , 60% of the youth are employed 2014		
<b>Results</b>	R1.Vocational training centers increased	At least 5 operational vocational centres put in place by 2012		
	R2.Development of informal sector improved	Informal sectors developed and functional by 2012		

## Activities

<b>R1. R1.Vocational training centers increased</b>	<b>R2. R2.Development of informal sector improved</b>
1.1. Create vocational training centers. 3 vocational training centers created. Okoroba 1, Ekok 1 and Babong 1. Cost=500,000	2.1. Support the development of existing informal sectors.3 informal sector supported in 3 villages (carpentry-Kembong and Ndekwei, tailoring in Eyumojock. Cost 3,000,000
1.2. Construct vocational training centre. 3 vocational training centres constructed. Okoroba 1, Ekok 1 and Babong 1. Cost=90, 500,000	
90, 500,000	3, 000,000
<b>Total Investment = 93, 500,000</b>	

## Logical Framework for Higher Education

<b>Strategy</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Assumption</b>
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Promote higher education with a professional focus	At least 30% of high school graduates pursue higher professional education by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Contracts</li> </ul>	Favorable political and climatic conditions
<b>Specific objective</b>	Professional skills increased	At least 20% of the youths gain professional employment by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enrolment record</li> <li>• Visit</li> <li>• Reports</li> </ul>	Mobility to distant learning institutions reduced
<b>Results</b>	R1. Higher professional institutions increased	At least one higher professional institution operational by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Picture</li> </ul>	Favorable government policy
	R2.Orientation on higher education increased	At least 50% of the youths understand the importance of higher professional education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testimonies</li> </ul>	Willingness of the youths



## Activities

<b>R1. Higher professional institutions increased</b>	<b>R2.Orientation on higher education increased</b>
1.1. Create higher professional institutions. 2 higher professional institutions created at Kembong and Okoroba. Cost=500,000	2.1. Orientate students on higher education. 3 sensitization campaigns organized on higher education at Kembong, Okoroba and Eyumojock. Cost=1, 500,000
<b>Total Investment = 2, 000,000</b>	

## Logical Framework for Youth

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall Objective</b>	Improve efficiency of the job market	Channels for placement of job seekers strengthened by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Pictures</li> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Testimonies</li> </ul>	Favourable political and economic climate
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Employment opportunities increased	Collaboration between the National employment fund and other public structures increased by at least 5% by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testimonies</li> </ul>	Favourable political and economic climate
<b>Results</b>	R1. Rate of unemployment reduced	At least 5 youths gain employment every year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Pictures</li> <li>• Contract</li> </ul>	Favourable political and economic climate
	R2. Access to quality higher education improved	At least 2 highr learning institutions created in the municipality by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Leaflets</li> <li>• Pictures</li> </ul>	Favourable political and economic climate
	R3. Moral standards raised	Moral standards of youths raised to at least 10% by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testimonies</li> </ul>	Favourable political and economic climate

## Activities

<b>R1. Lobby for modification in government policies on training</b>	<b>R2. Create more professional schools</b>	<b>R3.Sensitise parents on the importance of parental upbringing and control</b>
1.1 Modify government policies on training. More vocational skills required on training in schools.	2.1 Lobby for the creation of vocational training centres. 2 vocational training Cost= 200,000	3.1 Organise at least 2 sensitisation meetings in Eyumojock Cost= 10,000,000
<b>Total Investment = 10,200,000</b>		

## Logical Framework for Urban Development and Housing

<b>Strategy</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Assumption</b>
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Improved access to infrastructure	Urban infrastructures in the municipality developed by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Pictures</li> <li>• Reports</li> </ul>	Favourable political framework
<b>Specific objective</b>	Presentation of the town improved	Streets and low-cost houses are constructed by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Building permits</li> </ul>	Negative perceptions on acquiring building permits reduced
<b>Results</b>	R1. Haphazard building of houses reduced	At least 10% of the houses have building permits by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Building permits</li> </ul>	Negative perceptions on acquiring building permits reduced
	R2. Master plan improved	A reviewed master plan put in place and used by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Master plan</li> </ul>	Collaboration between the council and technical services ensured
	R3. Placing of tombs beside the road reduced.	At least 10% of the dead are buried in cemetery or behind their houses by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Pictures</li> </ul>	Negative traditional practices reduced

## Activities

<b>R1. Haphazard building of houses reduced</b>	<b>R2. Master plan improved</b>	<b>R3. Placing of tombs beside the road reduced.</b>
1.1. Establish building permits. 50 building permits established for 50 houses in the municipality. Cost=5, 000,000	2.1 Review master plan. Master plan of the municipality reviewed. Coat=10, 000,000	3.1 Research on home burials carried out in the municipality. Cost=8, 000,000
1.2. Reinforce implementation of laws. Monthly patrol in the municipality to get defaulters. Cost=10, 000,000		3.2. Establish community cemeteries. Community cemeteries created within Eyumojock, Kembong, Ndekwei, Ossing, Mfuni, Otu, Ekok, Ajayukndip, Akak, Afab and Ogomoko. Cost=55, 000,000
15, 000,000	10, 000,000	63, 000,000
<b>Total Investment = 88, 000,000</b>		

## Logical Framework for Labour and Social Security

<b>Strategy</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Assumption</b>
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Structure of social security bodies reorganised	Scope of social security practices expanded by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School enrollment</li> <li>Registers</li> <li>Certificates obtained</li> </ul>	Policy framework respected
<b>Specific objective</b>	Social protection increased	At least ,70% of labour is made up by mature men and women by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visit to farms</li> <li>interview</li> </ul>	
<b>Results</b>	R1.Negative socio-cultural practices reduced.	At least , 60% of the population change their attitude towards child labour by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Testimonies</li> <li>Family visits</li> </ul>	
	R2.Funds to hire labour increased	At least ,60% of farmers hire labour by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visit to farms</li> <li>Testimonies</li> </ul>	
	R3. Respect of	At least, 60% of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visit to farms</li> </ul>	

	existing laws and regulations improved	the population respect of at least 50% of laws and regulations by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testimonies</li> </ul>	
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### Activities

<b>R1.Negative socio-cultural practices reduced.</b>	<b>R2.Funds to hire labour increased</b>	<b>R3. Respect of existing laws and regulations improved</b>
1.1. Sensitize the population on the dangers of the practice. 2 sensitization meetings organized in Eyumojock and Okoroba (1 in each village) to sensitize the population. Cost=500,000	2.1. Promote income generating activity. 1 council farm created and support to CIGs in the municipality. Cost 50, 000,000	3.1. Sensitize population on existing laws. Same sensitization meetings at Eyumojock and Okoroba.
		3.2. Reinforce the respect of the laws. Monthly patrol to ensure enforcement of the laws. Cost=2, 500,000
500,000	50, 000,000	2, 500,000
<b>Total Investment = 53, 000,000</b>		

### Logical Framework for Women Empowerment and the Family

<b>Strategy</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Assumption</b>
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Conducive conditions to women's empowerment and their better contribution to socio-economic development	At least 50% of women actively participate and benefit from development projects by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Business record</li> </ul>	Favourable policy frame work
<b>Specific objective</b>	Empowerment of women improved	At least 60% of women are empowered economically, politically and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Visits</li> </ul>	Negative socio-cultural biases reduced

		socially by 2014		
<b>Results</b>	R1.Number of women having access and control over resources increased	At least 20%of women own farm/ building land by 2014		
	R2.Number of women in decision making positions increased	At least 1 woman in executive position in traditional /municipal council and community based organizations by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Institutional analysis reports</li> <li>• Visits</li> </ul>	Male dominance reduced
	R3. Women's knowledge on their rights increased	At least 40% of women know and use their rights by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Report of violated cases</li> </ul>	Male dominance reduced
	R4.Number of educated women increased	At least , 50% of girls have access to education at all levels by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School enrollment registers</li> <li>• Public examination results</li> <li>• Testimonies</li> </ul>	Early and forced marriage of the girl child reduced.

## Activities

<b>R1.Number of women having access and control over resources increased</b>	<b>R2.Number of women decision making positions increased</b>	<b>R3. Women's knowledge on their rights increased</b>	<b>R4.Number of educated women increased</b>
1.1. Sensitize women and men on women's inheritance rights. 3 sensitization meetings organized. 1 in Bakogo, 1 in Babong and 1 in Ndekawai. Cost=1, 500,000	2.1. Organize training on gender issues. 6 trainings organized. 2 in Bakogo, 2 in Babong and 2 in Ndekawai on gender issues. Cost=3, 000,000	3.1. Organize training on women's rights. Same 6 training on gender issues.	4.1 Sensitize families on the importance of the education of the girl child. Same 3 sensitization meeting.
			4.2. Award scholarship for the

			education of the girl child. 10 scholarships award to 10 best girl child in the municipality. Cost=500,000
			4.3. Establish a women empowerment center. 1 women empowerment centre established at Eyumojock. Cost=25, 000,000
1, 500,000	3, 000,000		25, 500,000
<b>Total Investment = 30, 000,000</b>			

### Logical Framework for Scientific Research and Innovation

STRATEGY		INDICATOR	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall Objective</b>	Standard for research and innovation improved	Research reports available at the council yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial record</li> <li>Testimonies</li> </ul>	Favorable political and economic environment
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Access to improved technology increased	At least 20% of the population use improved technology by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Testimonies</li> <li>Visits</li> <li>Records</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Favorable climatic conditions</li> <li>Epidemic reduced</li> </ul>
<b>Results</b>	R1. Research programs increased	At least two research program organized in municipality by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visits</li> <li>Reports</li> </ul>	Favorable government policies
	R2. Access to research findings improved	Dissemination rate increased by at least 20% by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visits</li> <li>Testimonies</li> <li>Monitoring reports</li> </ul>	Favorable political conditions
	R3. Participatory technology development improved	At least 50% of technology development involving all the main	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technology development reports</li> <li>Testimonies</li> </ul>	Willingness of the population

		stakeholders		
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## Activities

<b>R1. Research station and antennas increased</b>	<b>R2. Access to research findings improved</b>	<b>R3. Participatory technology development improved</b>
1.1. Lobby for the creation of research station and antenna. Research station and antenna established at Eyumojock. Cost=75, 000,000	2.1. Revise information dissemination strategy. Postal and notice boards in communities. Cost=100,000	3.1. Sensitize stakeholders on participatory technology development. 2 sensitization meeting organized at Eyumojock to sensitize stakeholders. Cost=2, 000,000
	2.2. Disseminate research findings. Research findings disseminated through postal and notice board in municipality. Cost=5, 000,000	3.2. Conduct participatory research. 2 participatory researches conducted in Eyumojock. Cost=5, 000,000
	2.3. Monitor information dissemination. Quarterly patrol in communities to monitor information dissemination. Cost=4,000,000	
75, 000,000	9,100,000	7,000,000
<b>Total Investment = 91,100,000</b>		

## Logical Framework for Industry Mines and Technological Development

<b>Strategy</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Assumption</b>
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Modernising the production system	Exploitation of mineral resources increase by at least 10% by 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploitation sites</li> <li>Sales records</li> <li>Testimonies</li> </ul>	Favourable political and economic frame work.
<b>Specific objective</b>	Production of resources improved	At least three mineral resources are exploited, sold and income increase by at least 10%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploitation sites</li> <li>Sales records</li> <li>Testimonies</li> </ul>	Favourable political and economic frame work.
<b>Results</b>	R1. Maintenance of salt ponds	At least 60% of salt ponds are	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploitation sites</li> </ul>	Favourable political and

	improved	maintained and regularly exploited by 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sales records</li> <li>Testimonies</li> </ul>	economic frame work.
	R2. Knowledge on improved exploitation methods increased	At least 60% of exploiters use acquired knowledge and skills by 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploitation sites</li> <li>Sales records</li> <li>Testimonies</li> </ul>	Favourable political and economic frame work.
	R3. Access to appropriate equipment for exploitation increased	At least, 50% of equipment made available and used by 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sites visits</li> <li>Pictures</li> <li>Testimonies</li> </ul>	Favourable political and economic frame work.

### Activities

<b>R1. Maintenance of salt pond improved</b>	<b>R2. Knowledge on improved exploitation increased</b>	<b>R3. Access to appropriate equipment for exploitation increased</b>
1.1 Sensitize the population. 8 sensitization meeting in Ekok, Nsanakang, Ayukaba, Nduap, Essagem, Mbakang, Mbeyan, Nkimechi (1 in each village). Cost= 4,000,000	2.1 Train local technicians on exploitation methods. 5 local technicians trained in Nduap, Essagem, Mbakang, Mbenyan & Nkimechi at Eyumojock. Cost=2,500,000	3.1 Mobilize community contribution. 10% community contribution for purchase of material. Cost=2, 000,000
1.2 Create maintenance committee. 5 maintenance committee created in 5 villages, 1 in each village (Nduap, Nkimechi, Mbakang, Essagem, Mbeyan). Cost=250,000		3.2. Submit project proposal. 5 project proposal submitted from Nduap, Essagem, Mbakang, Mbenyan & Nkimechi. Cost=250,000
1.3 Maintain salt pond. 5 salt pond maintained in Nduap, Nkimechi, Mbakang, Mbenyan & Essagem. Cost=10,000,000		3.3. Purchase equipment. 40% equipment exists in Nduap, Essagem, Mbakang, Mbenyan & Nkimechi. Cost=25, 000,000
14, 250,000	2, 500,000	27, 250,000
<b>Total Investment = 44, 000,000</b>		



## Logical Framework for Transport

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall objective</b>	New transport infrastructures developed	At least one beach for transportation through river constructed in the municipality by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Park record</li> </ul>	All season plyable road net work ensured
<b>Specific objective</b>	Transport facilities increased	At least two bus stations constructed in the municipality by 2014		
<b>Results</b>	R1.Stae of transport facilities improved	Break down of vehicles / bikes reduce by at least 20% by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• Observations</li> <li>• Visit to garages</li> </ul>	Availability of spare parts ensured
	R2.Transport fares made more stable	Stable fares paid for at least 75% of destinations by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• Parks fare record</li> </ul>	Clandestine transportation reduced

## Activities

<b>. R1.State of transport facilities improved</b>	<b>R2.Transport fares made more stable</b>
1.1. Train local maintenance technicians. 7 local technicians trained in Eyumojock, Bakwelle, Ossing, Ogomoko, Akak, Bakogo, and Babong. Cost =1, 750,000	2.1. Establish uniform transport fares. Cost=100,000
1 Open spare part stores. 3 spare part stores opened.1 in Eyumojock,1in Bakogo & 1in Ossing Cost=6,000,000	2.2. Put in place control mechanism for transportation.4 control point put in place. 1 in Akak, 1in Ossing, 1 in Ogomoko & 1 in Eyumojock. Cost=400,000
7, 750,000	500,000
<b>Total Investment = 8, 250,000</b>	

## Logical Framework for Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Maintenance of Order

Strategy		Indicator	Sources Of Verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall Objective</b>	Reinforcement of law and order	Documents on the reinforcement of law and order available at the council by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Field reports</li> <li>• Pictures</li> </ul>	Favorable political and economic environment
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Governance and rule of law improved	Cases of conflict reduced and collaboration intensified in the communities by 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Court registers</li> </ul>	Fight for power reduced
<b>Results</b>	R1. Chieftaincy rules strictly defined by communities	Chieftaincy documents of communities available at the council by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Visits</li> </ul>	Negative influences reduced
	R2. Village crisis reduced	Community participation increased by at least 70% by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• Pictures</li> <li>• Financial record</li> <li>• Minutes</li> <li>• Community labour record</li> </ul>	Respect of traditional laws and values on chieftaincy ensured

### Activities

<b>R1. . Chieftaincy rules strictly defined by communities</b>	<b>R2. Village crisis reduced</b>
1.1 Consult communities for the reviewing of rules	2.1. Apply system of succession of the various communities. Law and order maintain in Kembong and Bakogo.

## Logical Framework for Communication

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall objective</b>	An efficient communication system	At least, 60% of the population receive and send vital information by 2014.	-Testimonies -visits - Observation -Report	Favourable political and economic climate
<b>Specific objective</b>	Communication network improved	Camtel, MTN and Orange networks covers at least 80% of the municipality by 2014	-Testimonies -Visits -Observation -Report	Favourable political and economic climate
<b>Results</b>	R1.Coverage of MTN and ORANGE signals improved	At least 50% of the populations use mobile phones by 2012.	-Testimonies -visits -Observation -Report	Favourable political and economic climate
	R2.Cameron radio and television signals improved	At least 50% of the populations receive CRTV signals by 2014.	-Testimonies -Visits -Observation -Report	Favourable political and economic climate

## Activities

<b>R1.Coverage of MTN and ORANGE signals improved</b>	<b>R2.Cameron radio and television signals improved</b>
1.1. Carry out negotiations with MTN and ORANGE officials. Hold 1 negotiation at Mamfe. Cost=100,000	2.1. Lobby for CRTV antennae. CRTV antennae installed in Eyumojock. Cost=60,000,000
<b>Total Investment = 60, 100,000</b>	

## Logical Framework for Social Affairs

Strategy		Indicator	Sources of verification	Assumption
Level	Formulation			
<b>Overall objective</b>	Conditions for the vulnerable population improved	At least 60% of the old and vulnerable groups have proper care daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Visits</li> </ul>	Stable political and economic climate
<b>Specific objective</b>	Social protection improved	At least 60% of the old and vulnerable groups get at least 80% of		

		their basic needs daily		
<b>Results</b>	R1. Neglect by the family and community members reduced	At least 70% of the old and vulnerable are taken care of by their families and communities daily		
	R2.access to social welfare services increased	At least 40% of vulnerable and old persons receive social benefits by 2012		Moral obligations ensured

### Activities

<b>R1. Neglect by the family and community members reduced</b>	<b>R2.access to social welfare services increased</b>
1.1Sensitize the families and community. 6 joined sensitization meeting at Okoroba,Akak,Kembong, Eyumojock, Babong & Bakwelle. Cost=1, 800,000	2.1. Lobby for the transfer of social welfare staff. 2 new officers transferred to Eyumojock. Cost=200,000
	2.2. Distribute social welfare benefits. Distribution of social welfare benefits to communities. Cost=4, 000,000
1, 800,000	4, 200,000
<b>Total Investment = 6, 000,000</b>	

### Logical Framework for Post and Telecommunication

<b>STRATEGY</b>		<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>SOURCES OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTION</b>
<b>Level</b>	<b>Formulation</b>			
<b>Overall Objective</b>	Development of infrastructure for information technologies	New post offices created in the urban areas by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Records</li> </ul>	Favorable political and environment
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Post and telecommunication facilities increased	Postal vehicles and new postal points available in the municipal by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Testimonies</li> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• Transaction record</li> <li>• Visits</li> </ul>	Favorable economic conditions
<b>Results</b>	R1. Information flow improved	At least two means of communication used for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pictures</li> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Testimonies</li> </ul>	Favorable economic conditions

		effective transaction daily by 2012		
	R2. Post offices increased	At least two functional post office exist in the municipality by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Pictures</li> </ul>	Favorable economic conditions
	R3. Means of transport increased	At least one all season vehicle in place and functional by 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visits</li> <li>• Pictures</li> <li>• Testimonies</li> </ul>	Favorable economic conditions
	R4. Staff increased	At least four staff in place and functional by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assumption of duty service note</li> </ul>	Favorable economic conditions

## ACTIVITIES

<b>R1. Information flow improved</b>	<b>R2. Post offices increased</b>	<b>R3. Means of transport increased</b>	<b>R4. Staff increased</b>
1.1Purchase communication equipment. 3 computers, 3 telephones, 3 inter-com connections in placed. 1 each at Eyumojock, Ossing & Okoroba. Cost=2, 600,000	2.1. Lobby for the creation of more post offices. 2 post offices created in 2 villages (Ossing and Okoroba). Cost=300,000	3.1. Purchase an all season vehicle for the post points. 3 bikes made available to Telecentres. Cost=2, 000,000	4.1. Lobby for the recruitment of more staff. 5 service notes of newly recruited post point staff at Ossing and Okoroba. Cost=500,000
<b>Total Investment = 5, 400,000</b>			

### 5.3 Estimated Cost of the CDP

The estimated cost of the Communal Development Plan is elaborated in the table below. The total investment is obtained from the sum of all the projects in the logical framework by sector, the total running budget is what the council has projected as revenue for each year and the precautionary budget is miscellaneous (10% of total investment).

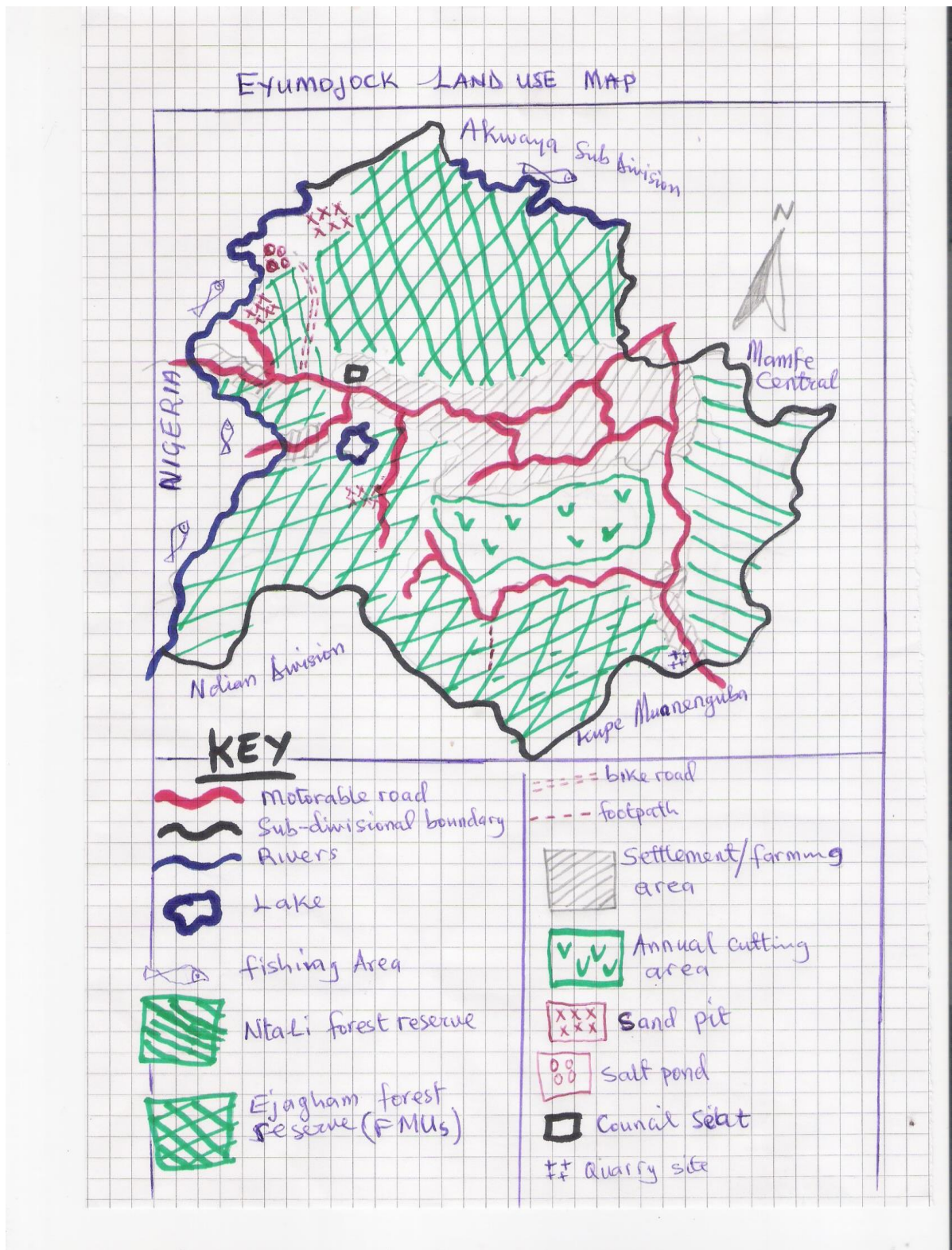
**Table 26: Estimated cost of the CDP**

Type	Amount
Total Investment	4,199,418,500
Total Running Budget	369,800,000
Precautionary Budget	209,970,925
<b>Total Estimate of the CDP</b>	<b>4,779,189,425</b>

*Source: Logical framework by sector (2011)*

## 5.4 Land use plan

Map 3: Land Use Plan



## CHAPTER 6 PROGRAMMING

### 6.1 Mid Term Expenditure Framework (MITEF) for 3 years

**Table 27: Programming Of Activities for Public Health**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCE OF FINANCE
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial FCFA	
R.1  Medical facilities increased									Traditional council, PNDP, GIZ, World Bank, council
1.1  Create new health centres	Documents of the newly created health centre in Mbakem available by 2014.	State and Eyumojock Council	√	√	√	The Minister of Public Health, Mayor	Stationary		
1.2  Equip health centres (Lab, Delivery kits, Beds, Maternity, etc)	Receipts of equipment received by health centres in the municipality available by 2014	The Ministry of Public Health and the Traditional Council	√	√	√	Lab technicians	Delivery kits, gloves, lab reagents, mackintosc h, scissors, blades, syringes	30,000,000	



R.2									
Access to essential drugs improved									
2.1 Create new pro-pharmacies	Documents to newly created pro-pharmacy in Mbakem and Ogurang available by 2014	The State and GIZ	√			Pharmacy attendant	Essential drugs	500,000	
2.2 Re-open non functional pharmacies.	Pharmacy in Nsanakang functional by 2014.	Ministry of Public Health and Eyumojock Council		√	√	Pharmacy attendant	Essential drugs	200,000	
2.3 Train local pharmacy attendance	Reports of training of 4 local pharmacy attendants (one from each village in Akak, Babong, Bakwelle and Out) available by 2014	Ministry of Public Health and Eyumojock Council	√				Pharmacy experts, Didactic materials, Study aid	2,800,000	
2.4 Supply drugs in pharmacies	Receipts of drugs received by 14 pharmacies in the 14 health centres (Eyumojock, Akak, Babong, Bakwelle, Otu, Ogurang, Ekok, Nsanaragati, Afap, Mbakang, Bakogo, Taboh, Ossing, kembong) available by 2014	Special fund for health	√	√	√	Pharmacy attendant	Drugs		
R.3									

Health care sensitisation/ educated on cholera, HIV/AIDS, etc. increased									
3.1 Identify main stakeholders	List of stake holders available by 2012.	Mayor, Village Chiefs and quarter heads, District Medical Officer	√	√	√	Village youths, Health committees, Council health personnel	stationary		
3.2 Memorandum of collaboration with stakeholders	Memorandum of collaboration established with stake holders available by 2012.	Mayor, Director FEICOM, Regional representative PNDP, Project manager RUDEA	√	√		Stake holders, Local community representative	Stationary, cocktail	50,000	
3.3. Organize sensitization meetings on HIV/AIDS (Cholera).	Reports of sensitization campaigns organized in 21 communities available by 2013.	Medical officer/mayor	√	√	√	Medical officer	material	9,000,000	
3.4 Train local health attendants (e.g. Traditional birth attendants)	Reports of training of 3 local health attendants available by 2014	Mayor	√			The Ministry of Public Health (Doctors, nurses, participants)	Training materials	1,000,000	
3.5 Lobby for the transfer of medical	Letters to lobby for the transfer of medical personnel available at the council by 2014.	Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Public service	√	√	√	Medical personnel	stationary		

personnel									
3.6 Recruit auxiliary nurses	Employment letters of auxiliary staff available by 2013.	DD Public health	√	√	√	Medical officer	stationary	2,600,000	

**Table 28: Programming of Activities for Forestry and Wildlife**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial FCFA	
R.1 NTFPs increased									
1.1 Organise trainings on domestication of NTFPs	Reports of training and sensitization on the domestication of NTFP's organized yearly (1 each in Abat, Okoroba, Mfuni, Taboh, Eyumojock and Ogurang) available by 2013	MINFOF GIZ	√	√	√	Technicians, consultants, villagers	Stationaries or workshop materials	3,000,000	MINFOF GIZ Council
1.2 Support the domestication of	Documents of 3 NTFP farms opened (1 in each clan) available by 2014	MINFOF GIZ	√	√	√	Technicians, consultants	Domestication materials	6,000,000	Council

NTFPs		Council							GIZ
R.2 Illegal hunting reduced									
2.1 Promote the production of livestock	Documents for the support of 2 CIGs in municipality available by 2014	MINEPIA GIZ Council	√	√	√	Technicians, consultants, villagers	Magasin and equipment needed for animal feed depot	2,000,000	MINEPIA Council GIZ
R.3 Illegal exploitation of timber reduced									
3.1 Sensitise population on exploitation permits	Reports of sensitization meeting on the importance of obtaining an exploitation permit available by 2014	MINFOF	√	√	√	Technicians	Workshop materials		MINFOF GIZ
R.4 Capacity in the management of community forest improved									
4.1 Train communities on the management of community forest	Report of training on management of community forest available by 2014	MINFOF	√	√	√	Technicians, Forest management committee	Workshop materials	3,000,000	MINFOF GIZ

**Table 29: Programming of Activities for Secondary Education**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R.1  Secondary and high schools increased									
1.1  Create new secondary schools	Documents of the newly created secondary school in Babong and Babi available by 2014.	Mayor	√	√	√	Local Elite	Land and Building materials		PTA/Elite  Council  State  PNDP  FEICOM  GIZ
R.2  School infrastructure increased									
2.1  Construct toilets and water points	Newly constructed toilet and water point present in GSS Ekok and GTC Ogomoko by 2014.  Water point present in GHS Ossing, GTC Ndekwei, GSS Ayukaba and GSS Bakogo by 2014.	Eyumojock council	√	√	√	Technician	Building materials	19,000,000	

2.2 Supply benches	At least 84 benches are supplied to GHS Ossing by 2014.	Eyumujock Council	√	√	√	Technician	Wood, Nails	2, 520,000	
2.3 Construct classrooms and administrative blocks	Newly constructed classrooms in some schools by 2014.  2 classrooms in GSS Afab, 5 in GSS Bakogo, 4 in GSS Ekok and 4 in GTC Ogomoko.  Newly constructed administrative block in GTC Ogomoko by 2014.	Eyumojock council	√	√	√	Technician	Building materials	160,000,000	Council PTA
2.4 Construct laboratories and workshops	3 newly constructed laboratories; 1 in GHS Kembong, 1 in GHS Ossing and 1 in GHS Eyumojock and 8 workshops; 2 in GTC Ogomoko, 2 in GTC Kembong, 2 in GTC Okoroba and 2 in GTC Ndekwei present by 2014.	Eyumojock council PTA	√	√	√	Technician	Sand, cement, rods, stones	300,000,000	Council PTA
2.5 Equip laboratories and workshops	3 newly constructed laboratories (1 in GHS Kembong, 1 in GHS Ossing and 1 in GHS Eyumojock) and 8 workshops ( 2 in GTC Ogomoko, 2 in GTC Kembong, 2 in GTC Okoroba and 2 in GTC Ndekwei) are fully equipped	Council	√	√	√	Teachers	Chemicals, small kits, burners	150,000,000	Council PTA

	by 2014.								
R.3 Qualified teachers increased									
3.1 Recruit qualified teachers (PTA)	Atleast 19 qualified PTA teachers (GSS Afab 5, GSS Bakogo 5, GSS Ekok 2, GSS Ayukaba 2 and GTC Kembong 5) are recruited by PTA, by 2014.	PTA	√	√	√	PTA Exco Qualified persons			PTA
3.2 Lobby for the transfer of qualified teachers	Documents to lobby for the transfer of at least 19 PTA teachers (GSS Afab 5, GSS Bakogo 5, GSS Ekok 2, GSS Ayukaba 2 and GTC Kembong 5) available by 2014.	Divisional Delegation of Secondary Education – Manyu, Regional Delegation of Secondary Education – Buea	√	√	√	Local Elite Qualified personnel			State

**Table 30: Programming of Activities for Basic Education**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R.1  Nursery schools increased									
1.1  Lobby for the creation of a nursery school	Documents of the newly created nursery school in Agborkem German available by 2014	Inspector of Basic Education Eyumojock	√	√	√	Inspector of Basic Education Eyumojock	Stationery  Transport	50,000	Eyumojock council
R.2  School infrastructure increased									
2.1  Construct play grounds	Play ground present in GNS Mfuni, GNS Etinkem, GNS Ntenako, GNS Ndekwei, GNS Ajayukndip, GS Mbinda Taboh, GS Babi, GS Mkpote, and GS Nkimechi by 2014.	Eyumojock council	√	√	√	Head teachers	Bull dozers	4,500,000	Eyumojock council
2.2  Construct toilets and water points	Newly constructed toilet present in GS Inokun, GS Ntenako, GS Akwa and GS Mbinda Taboh by 2014.  Newly constructed and functional	Eyumojock council	√	√	√	Eyumojock council	Building materials	168,000,000	Eyumojock council



	<p>water points present in GS Ndekwa, GS Ajayukndip, GS Nkimechi, GS Babong, GS Ekok, GNS Ekok, GS I and II Ossing, GS Ogomoko, GS Taboh and GS Ayukaba by 2014.</p> <p>Newly constructed toilet and water point in GS Etinkem, GS Mkpot, GS Nkogho, GS Bakut, GS Nsanaragati, GS Ebam, GS Mbakang, GS Akwen, GS Osselle, GS Bakwelle, GS Ekonemen Awa, GS Mbatop, GS Talangaye, GS Babi, GS Mgbegati, GS Ebinsi, GS Mbinda, GS Okuri, GS Otu, GNS Otu, GS Onaku, GS Agborkem German, GS Ndebaya and GS Nsanakang by 2014.</p>								
2.3 Supply desks	<p>Newly received desks present in schools by 2014. GS Ayaoke 35, GS Mbakem 25, GS Akwa 10, GS Babi 12, GS I Ossing 15, GS II Ossing 18, GS Mgbegati 73, GS Ebinsi 14, GS Mbinda 20, GS Okuri 35, GS Mbinda Taboh 5, GS Onaku 30, GS Agborkem German 20, GS Ayukaba 26, GS Bakut 62, GS Nkogho 20, GS Nsanakang 15, GS Mbakang 20, GS Akwen 40, GS Osselle 5, GS Afab 60, GS Bakwelle 40, GS Nkimechi 30, GS Mbatop 31, GS Talangaye 20 and GNS Bakogo 5.</p>	Eyumojock council	√	√	√	Eyumojock council	Timber, Nails	19,380,000	Eyumojock council

2.4 Construct classrooms	Newly constructed classrooms in schools by 2014. GS Etinkem 4, GS Nkogho 3, GS Nsanakang 3, GS Ebam 4, GS Mfuni 1, GS Mbakang 2, GS Ajayukndip 1, GS Akwen 4, GS Osselle 1, GS Afab 1, GS Bayip Assibong 2, GS Ekonemen Awa 3, GD Nkimechi 3, GS Babong 1, GS Abat 1, GS Mbatop 2, GS Talangaye 3, GNS Bakogo 1, GS Ayaoke 2, GS Akwa 6, GS I Ossing 2, GS Mgbegati 2, GS Mbinda 3, GS Okuri 4, GNS Ndebaya 2, GS Ndebaya 3 and GS Onaku 3.	Eyumojock council	√	√	√	Contractor	Building materials	520,000,000	Eyumojock council
2.5 Rehabilitate existing classrooms and construct staff office	Keys to the newly constructed staff office at GS Akwen handed to the Head Master by 2014. A number of classrooms rehabilitated in schools by 2014. GS Akak 4, GS Bakut 4, GS Mkpote 2, GS Inokun 3, GS Ajaman 3, GS I Ossing 4, GS II Ossing 7, GS Mgbegati 4, GS Okuri 2, GNS Otu 2 and GS Agborkem German 5.	Eyumojock council	√	√	√	Contractor	Building materials	116,000,000	Eyumojock council
R.3 Didactic materials increased									
3.1 Distribute didactic	Documents of didactic materials received in schools available by 2014	Inspector of Basic Education Eyumojock	√	√	√	Inspector	Didactic materials	15,000,000	Eyumojock council

materials evenly									
R.4  Qualified teachers increased									
4.1  Employ qualified teachers (PTA)	List of 69 newly employed PTA teachers available at the Delegation of Basic Education by 2014.	Inspector of Basic Education Eyumojock  PTA	√	√	√	PTA Exco	Good accommodation and incentive		Eyumojock council
4.2  Lobby for the transfer of qualified teachers	Documents to lobby for the transfer of PTA teachers to schools available by 2014. GS Akak 2, GS Bakut 1, GS Etinkem 3, GS Mkpot 2, GS Nkogho 2, GS Nsanakang 1, GS Ebam 1, GS Ajayukndip 5, GS Akwen 1, GS Osselle 2, GS Bayip Assibong 1, GS Inokun 2, GS Ekoneman Awa 2, GS Nkimechi 3, GS Babong 3, GS Ntenako 1, GS Abat 2, GS Mbatop 2, GS Talangaye 1, GS Bakogo 2, GS Okoroba 2, GS Akwa 3, GS Ajaman 1, GS Mgbegati 3, GS Ebinsi 3, GS Okuri 3, GS Otu 2, GS Mbinda Taboh 3, GS Ndebaya 1, GS Nsanaragati 3, GS Onaku 1, GS Agborkem German 2, GS Taboh 2, GS Ayukaba 1 and GNS Ekok 1.	Inspector of Basic Education Eyumojock  PTA  Elites	√	√	√	Inspector of Basic Education Eyumojock  PTA  Elites	Transport  Stationery	100,000	Eyumojock council

**Table 31: Programming of Activities for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicraft**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R.1  Expansion increased									
1.1  Link entrepreneurs to micro finance institutions	Reports of relationship of 20 entrepreneurs linked to 2 micro-finance institutions available by 2013	Mayor	√	√	√	Mayor	Letters  Radio	100,000	Eyumojock council  Micro finance institution
R.2  Knowledge on entrepreneurship increased									
2.1  Organise trainings on entrepreneurship	Reports of 3 trainings organized for entrepreneur on entrepreneurship at Eyumojock available by 2013	Mayor	√	√	√	Experts  Micro finance institution	Stationeries  Hand outs	6,000,000	Eyumojock council  Micro finance institution

R.3									
Prices of services by customers improved									
3.1	Documents of 5 unions created (Bike riders, drivers, carpenter Hair dressers & garage unions) in municipality available by 2013	entrepreneur	√	√	√	Entrepreneur s	Documents	500,000	Eyumojock council Entrepreneur s
R.4									
Taxes reduced									
4.1	Reports of joint seminars between traders and tax officers on the negotiation of the reduction of taxes available by 2014	Tax payers	√	√	√	Eyumojock council Divisional Delegate Entrepreneur	Circulars	300,000	Eyumojock council

**Table 32: Programming for Sport and Physical Education**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R.1 Play grounds increased									
1.1 Construct new play grounds	New play grounds constructed in Ogurang, Okoroba, and Bakut by 2013	Mayor	√	√		Stakeholders Contractor Laborers		2,000,000	Eyumojock council  Rumpi  PNDP
R.2 Maintenance of existing play grounds improved									
2.1 Mobilise community contribution	Monthly community contribution mobilized in Eyumojock, Ayaoke, Kembong and Ekok by 2014	Chief	√			Eyumojock council  Social officer  Sports coordinator		300,000	Eyumojock council
2.2	4 project proposals submitted at	Sports coordinator				Eyumojock	Pens		

Submit project proposal	Eyumojock by 2013		√	√		council Social worker Sports coordinator	Papers	500,000	Eyumojock council
2.3 Maintain existing play grounds	Existing playgrounds in Eyumojock, Ayaoke, Kembong and Ekok maintained monthly	Local communities Eyumojock council	√	√	√	Contractor	Construction materials	100,000	Eyumojock council Delegate
R.3 Modern equipment for sporting activities increased									
3.1 Purchase modern equipment for sporting activities	Modern equipment for Track and field, high jump, gymnastics, long jump etc, in Eyumojock, Kembong, Ayaoke and Ekok purchased	DD sport & physical education	√	√	√	Suppliers Sports coordinator	Vehicles	10,000,000	Eyumojock council, Delegate, Development partners

**Table 33: Programming of Activities for Women Empowerment and the Family**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R.1 Number of women having access and control over resources increased									
1.1 Sensitize women and men on women's inheritance right	Reports of sensitization meetings on women's inheritance right, organized in Eyumojock, Kembong and Okoroba, available by 2014	Divisional Delegate MINWEF Sub Divisional Delegate MINWEF	√	√	√	Delegates State council	Stationeries	1,500,000	Eyumojock council
R.2 Number of women in decision making position increased									
2.1 Organise trainings on gender issues	Reports of meetings on gender issues organized in Eyumojock, Ossing and Abat, available by 2014	Divisional Delegate and Sub Divisional Delegate of MINWEF and MINAS	√	√	√	Delegate MINWEF Delegate MINAS	Stationeries	3,000,000	Eyumojock council
R.3 Women's knowledge on their rights increased									



3.1 Organise training on women's right	Reports of meetings on Women's rights organized in Eyumojock, Ossing and Abat, available by 2014	Divisional Delegate and Sub Divisional Delegate of MINWEF and State council	√	√	√	Divisional Delegate and Sub Divisional Delegate of MINWEF and State council	Stationeries		Eyumojock council
R.4 Number of educated women increased									
4.1 Sensitise families on the importance of the education of the girl child	Reports of sensitization meetings on the importance of the education of the girl child organized in Eyumojock, Ossing and Abat, available by 2014	Divisional Delegate and Sub Divisional Delegate of MINWEF	√	√	√	D.D MINWEF D.D MINSEC D.D MINAS	Stationeries		Eyumojock council
4.2 Award scholarships for the education of the girl child	Reports on award of scholarships to 10 best females in the municipality available yearly	Divisional Delegate of Secondary Education Divisional Delegate and Sub Divisional Delegate of MINWEF	√	√	√	D.D MINWEF D.D MINSEC D.D MINAS	Transportation	500,000	Eyumojock council
4.3 Establish a Women Empowerment Centre	An equipped women empowerment centre created and functional in Eyumojock by 2014	Divisional Delegate and Sub Divisional Delegate of MINWEF	√	√	√	Contractor D.D MINWEF D.D Public Works	Building materials	25,000,000	Eyumojock council

**Table 34: Programming of Activities for Water**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCE S OF FINANCE
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R.1 Water schemes increased									
1.1 Mobilize community contribution	Effective community contribution in 12 communities (Mbatop, Ekok, Ebam, Babong, Mbakem, Osselle, Etinkem, Ossing, Agborkem German, Mgbegati, Nsanakang, Basu) by 2013	Councillors of various villages	√			Unskilled labour (youths of various villages)	Sand Stones Gravel Timber	5, 000,000	PNDP FEICOM BIP
1.2 Conduct studies for water schemes	Reports of studies for water schemes conducted in 12 communities (Mbatop,Ekok,Ebam, Babong,Mbakem, Osselle,Etinkem,Ossing, Agborkem German,Mgbegati, Nsanakang and Basu) available by 2013	Divisional Delegate Water and Energy for Manyu.	√			Consultant	Stationary	100,000,000	
1.3 Submit project proposal	Project proposal for 12 communities submitted by 2013 (Mbatop, Ekok, Ebam, Babong, Mbakem, Osselle, Etinkem, Ossing, Agborkem German, Mgbegati, Nsanakang	Eyumojock council	√			Consultant	Stationary	1, 500,000	

	and Basu).								
1.4 Construct water scheme	Newly constructed water catchment present in Nsanakang and 11 water schemes in 11 communities Mbatop, Ekok, Ebam, Babong, Mbakem, Osselle, Etinkem, Ossing, Agborkem German, Mgbegati and Basu by 2014	Eyumojock council		√	√	Enterprise	Sand, cement, rod etc	360, 000,000	
R.2 Flow of water from existing taps made regular									
2.1 Sensitize communities	Reports of 6 joined community sensitization meetings on water maintenance organized in Abat, Bakogo, Ossing, Taboh, Eyumojock and Babong for the municipality available by 2013.	Councillors of various villages	√	√		Councilors Population	Stationary	3, 000,000	
2.2 Mobilize community contribution	List of community contribution available by 2013.	Traditional council	√	√		Community		100,000	
2.3 Rehabilitate /maintain water schemes.	Documents on rehabilitated water schemes available by 2014.	Water management committee			√	Enterprise		50, 000,000	
2.4 Protect water catchment	Reports of water schemes protected in Mkpot, Ayaoke and Out available by 2014.	Water management committee			√	Community	Spade Dig axe	1, 000,000	

							Cutlasses Poles Wires Trees		
2.5 Train water management committees	Reports and minutes of training of water management committees from 11 villages (Ekok, Ebam, Babong, Ossing, Nsanaragati, Eyumojock, Mbatop, Osselle, Mbakem, Etinkem and Basu) available by 2013.	Eyumojock council	√	√	√	Consultant	Workshop materials	250,000	
2.6 Train water care takers	Minutes of training of water care takers from 11 villages (Ekok, Ebam, Babong, Ossing, Nsanaragati, Eyumojock, Mbatop, Osselle, Mbakem, Etinkem and Basu) available by 2013.	Eyumojock council	√	√	√	Consultant	Tool box	1, 500,000	
R.3 Contamination of existing water sources reduced.									
3.1 Sensitize communities on hygiene and sanitation	Reports of community sensitization campaign available by 2014.	Eyumojock council	√	√	√	Consultant	Stationaries		
3.2 Reinforce the respect of laws on use of water sources	Use of water sources in communities improved by 2014.	Traditional council of various villages			√	Water management committee		250,000	

3.3 Recruit qualified hygiene and sanitation inspectors.	Employment letter of 2 hygiene and sanitation officers recruited at Eyumojock council available by 2014.	Eyumojock council			√	Eyumojock council	Stationary	100,000	
3.4 Sensitise communities on the danger of Agro-chemicals	Reports of community sensitization campaign available by 2014.	Sub Delegate of agriculture Eyumojock)		√	√	Consultant			

**Table 35: Programming of Activities for Electricity**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R.1  Access to AES SONEL improved									
1.1  Apply for AES SONEL installation	Application letters for AES SONEL services installation in Babong, Nkogho, Akak, Otu and Nsanakang available by 2014.	Mayor	√			Traditional council/AES SONEL workers	Stationary	80, 000,000	Community
1.2  Monitor AES SONEL installation	Reports of weekly monitoring of AES SONEL installation available by 2014.	AES SONEL chief of centre	√	√	√	Maintenance committee		500,000	Eyumojock council
R.2  Community generators increased									
2.1  Mobilise community contribution	Community contribution mobilized at Abat, Ayaoke and Bajoh by 2013	Traditional council		√	√	Management committe		10, 000,000	Community
2.2  Submit project proposals	3 project proposals submitted at council from Abat, Ayaoke and Bajoh by 2013.	Community	√	√		Management committee		300,000	Eyumojock council
2.3	Three new generators present in Abat, Ayaoke	Mayor		√	√	Management committee		90, 000,000	FEICOM PNDP

Purchase new community generators	and Bajoh by 2014.								
R.3 Functioning of existing community generators improved	.								
3.1 Train local technicians	Reports of training of 5 local technicians one each from Araru, Taboh, Bakogo, Eyumojock and Ekok available by 2013.	Eyumojock council			√	Technicians		1, 000,000	Eyumojock council
3.2 Train management committee	Reports of training of 5 managements committee trained one each from Araru, Taboh, Bakogo, Eyumojock and Ekok available by 2013.	Eyumojock council			√	Technicians		250,000	Eyumojock council
R.4 Access to rural electrification programme increased									
4.1 Sensitize communities	Reports of five sensitisation meetings organized in five communities (Nkogho, Bakut, Mbenyan, Inokun, Ayaoke) available yearly.	Eyumojock council	√	√	√				Eyumojock council

4.2 Lobby for rural electrification	Rural electrification existing in Bakogo and Mbinda Taboh by 2013.	Eyumojock council			√	Technicians	Cables, poles, transformers	50, 000,000	Eyumojock council FEICOM GoC, PNDP
4.3. Replace poles, transformers and cables.	95 poles (Ebam 10, Mfuni 3, Mbakang 2, Ajayukndip 4, Okoroba 45, Ogomoko 7, Ewelle 2, Afab 4, Ntenako 4, Ndebaya 5, Ossing 3, Ayukaba 1, Talangaye 1, Mbatop 4); 3 transformers (Ossing 1, Ayukaba 1, Mbakem 1); 12.2km average tension cable, 4.75km low tension cable, 399 new connections replaced in villages by 2013.	Mayor	√	√	√	Technicians	Poles, cables, transformers	50, 000,000	Eyumojock council FEICOM GoC, PNDP



**Table 36: Programming of Activities for Social Affairs**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R.1 Neglect by the family and community members reduced									
1.1 Sensitize the family and community members	Reports of sensitization meeting at Okoroba, Akak, Kembong, Eyumojock, Babong & Bakwelle available by 2013	Mayor	√	√		Social workers	Motor bikes Fliers	1, 800,000	Council GoC
R.2 Access to social welfare services increased									
2.1 Lobby for the transfer of social welfare staff	Service note of 2 newly transferred officers available at Eyumojock by 2013	DD Social Affair	√	√	√		Didactic materials	200, 000	Council
2.2 Distribute social welfare benefits	Documents for the distribution of social welfare benefits to communities available by 2013	Chief of social centre Council	√	√	√	Social workers	Motor bikes Fliers	4, 000,000	BIP MINAS

**Table 37: Programming of Activities for the Council**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R.1 Funds for development projects increased									
1.1 Train staff on financial management.	One, one week course organised for 4 staff by 2012.	Municipal treasurer		√		Resource person	Soft ware Transport Logistics	1 ,000 ,000	Council
1.2 Carry out realistic budgeting	Yearly budgeting looking at the source of revenue critically.	Mayor	√	√	√	Committee	Stationary Food Perdiems	3,000 , 000	Council
1.3 Put in place a control mechanism for revenue collection	A data for tax payers in place and spontaneous controls.	Municipal treasurer	√	√	√	Tax team	Transport Stationary Food	1 ,200 ,000	Council
1.4 Identify internal and external sources of revenue	Conventions and twining documents signed	Mayor	√	√	√	Public Relation Officer  Secretary general	Stationary Transport	5,000, 000	Council
1.5 Develop motor parks	Eyumojock and Ossing motor parks made functional	Mayor		√	√	Municipal police  Revenue collectors	Stationary Receipts Transport	500, 000	Council
1.6 Reinforce the use of market space	Farming on market days prohibited	Mayor	√	√	√	Traditional council Municipal police Administration	Stationary Receipt	500 ,000	Council

1.7 Develop and implement strategies for inter council management resources	Divisional council union formed	Supervisory authority	√	√	√	Mayor Councilors	Stationary Transport Allowance	80,000, 000	Councils
1.8 Develop project proposal	At least five project proposals developed yearly.	Project committee	√	√	√	Consultant	Stationary	1 ,000 ,000	Council
1.9 Train staff on resource mobilisation	One three day course for eight staff by 2012.	Mayor	√			Resource person	Stationary	1,000, 000	Council
R.2 Management and leadership improved									
2.1 Train staff and councillors on management and leadership	One week course for 8 staff and all councillors	Mayor	√			Resource persons	Stationary Food Transport	2 ,000 ,000	Council
2.2 Design and implement a communication chart	A functional communication chart in place and functional by 2012.	Mayor	√			Secretary general	Stationary	50, 000	Council
2.3 Purchase information processing equipment (internet, telephones etc)	Intercom Telephone Computers	Mayor	√	√	√	Contractor	Stationary Transport	5,000, 000	Council
2.4 Train staff on planning, monitoring and evaluation	One week training seminar for at least 6 staff	Mayor	√			Resource person Some staff	Stationary Transport Perdiem	700, 000	Council
2.5 Set up a monitoring and evaluation system	Monitoring team and indices of evaluation put in place.	Mayors	√	√	√	Secretary general	Stationary	100 ,000	Council
2.6 Distribute and explain the organigram to staff	Copies of council organigram made available to all staff by	Secretary general	√			P.G.A	Stationary	50 ,000	Council

	2012.								
2.7 Establish a filing system	Document arranged according to fill sequence in all offices in the council by 2012.	Mayor	√			Secretary general	Stationary	50 ,000	Council
2.8 Elaborate mermorandum of collaboration with technical services	Copies of convention signed with technical services made available by the council.	Supervisory authority	√			Resource person	Stationary	500, 000	Council
2.9 Implement gender / HIV/ AIDS policy.	Regular sensitization programs on HIV/AIDS organized, HIV/AIDS magasins made available, use of male and female condoms promoted in the council every year.	Mayor	√			Experts	Logistics Allowance	1 ,500 ,000	Council
2.10 Recruit qualified staff	Service notes of newly recruited staff made available by 2013.	Mayor		√		Secretary general P G A	Stationary	25, 000	Council
2.11 Develop job descriptions for staff	Copies of terms of reference for each staff made available to staff by 2012.	Mayor	√			Secretary general P G A	Stationary	25 ,000	Council
2.12 Establish a system for staff evaluation.	Establish and make public indices of evaluation by 2012.	Mayor	√			Council executive	Stationary	10 ,000	Council
2.13 Track staff performance	Rules and regulations established and enforced.	Mayor	√	√	√	Council executive	Stationary	5 ,000	Council
2.14 Motivate staff on out put	Salary scale increment and other allowances respected.	Mayor	√	√	√	Council executive	Stationary	5 ,000	Council
R3 Working environment									

made more conducive									
3.1 Construct new council office	Spacious council office constructed by 2014	Mayor	√	√	√	Contractor		100 ,000 ,000	FEICOM
3.2 Purchase office equipment	At least 3 computers, one photocopier, and 2 printers made available by 2012.	Mayor	√	√	√	Supplier		15,000, 000	Council
3.3 Purchase heavy duty equipment for road maintenance	One bulldozer purchased by 2013	Mayor		√		Supplier		200,000, 000	Council
3.4 Construct recreational facilities	One, one star hotel /restaurant constructed by 2014.	Mayor			√	Contractor		75 ,000 ,000	Council
3.5 Plant shade trees and flowers in the urban space	Plant at least 20 shade tree and 40 flowers in each urban space by 2013.	Mayor		√		Flouri culturist		500 ,000	Council

**Table 38: Programming of Activities for Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R.1 Access to improved livestock feed increased									
1.1 Create an association for the production of livestock feed	Documents for the creation of an association for the production of livestock feed at Kembong available by 2013	CIGs SDD MINEPIA	√			CIG SDD MINEPIA	Registration certificate	100, 000	Council
1.2 Support the establishment of livestock feed factory	Documents for support in the establishment of Livestock feed factory at Kembong available by 2013	SDD MINEPIA	√	√	√	SDD MINEPIA	Transport	1,000 ,000	Council
R.2 Use of improved animal breed increased									
2.1 Train breed multipliers	Reports of the training of 10 animal breed multipliers organized at Eyumojock available by 2013	SDD MINEPIA	√	√	√	Livestock technician	Demonstration equipment Stationary Transport	2,000, 000	Council
R.3 Livestock disease reduced									
3.1 Train farmers on livestock disease control	Report of training for 5 prospective CIG on livestock disease	SDD MINEPIA	√	√	√	2 veterinary nurses	Clinic coat Clinic	1,000 ,000	Council

	control at Eyumojock available by 2013						materials for demonstration		
3.2 Create a livestock pharmacy	Documents for the creation of a livestock pharmacy in Kembong, Okoroba and Eyumojock available by 2014.	Mayor		√		DD Livestock	Stationary	300, 000	Council
3.3. Construct livestock pharmacy.	Newly constructed livestock pharmacy present in Eyumojock, Okoroba and Kembong by 2013	mayor	√	√	√	Contractor	Drugs Equipment	30, 000,000	
R.4 Knowledge on production techniques increased									
4.1 Train farmers on livestock production techniques	Report of training for 5 prospective CIG on livestock production techniques at Eyumojock available by 2013	SDD MINEPIA		√	√	Technical support staff	Exhibition materials Stationary		Council

**Table 39: Programming of Activities for Tourism**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R.1 Touristic sites improved									
1.1 Develop touristic sites	Visits to Apatha hill in Ossing,  Lake Ijagham Eyumojock,  German graves Nsanakang,  Salt ponds in Mbakang , Mbenyan, Nduap, Nsanakang;  Water fall in Okoroba,  Caves in Kembong and Ekoneman Awa; increased by 2013	Council  Communities  DD MINTOUR	√			Contractor  DD MINTOUR	Transportation  Logistics	20, 000, 000	Council
R.2 Local tourism strategies made available									
2.1 Organise training on the development of local tourism strategy	Reports of trainings organized in Eyumojock, Ossing, Mbakang,Nsanakang, Mbenyan, Okoroba, Ekoneman Awa,and Kembong available by 2013	MINTOUR	√	√		MINTOUR	Facilitators  Workshop materials	5,000, 000	Council
2.2 Organise tourism club excaution.	Reports of tourism excaution available by 2014	Council  MINTOUR	√	√	√	MINTOUR	2 motor bikes  6 gates	2,000, 000	Council



							6 sign boards Fliers Stationary		
2.3 Organise beauty contest.	Pictures and reports of beauty contest organized at Eyumojock available by 2014	Council MINTOUR	√	√	√	MINTOUR	2 motor bikes 6 gates 6 sign boards Fliers Stationary	1,500,000	Council
R.3 Facilities for tourism increased									
3.1 Construct hotels	Newly constructed 1 star hotel present in Kembong by 2014.	Council	√	√		Contractor	Building materials	50, 000 ,000	Council

**Table 40: Programming of Activities for Public Works**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R.1 Motorable roads increased									
1.1 Open up new roads.	New roads constructed from Eyumojock to Nsanankang (12 Km), Mgbegati to Basu (5.36 Km), Okoroba to Bayip Ossing (7.2 Km), Babi to Ekoneman Ojong Arrey (19 Km) and Babi to Okuri (14.9 Km) by 2013	Mayor  DD Public Works	√	√	√	Contractor	Road construction equipment	584, 600,000	Council
R.2 Rehabilitation/ maintenance of existing roads improved									
2.1 Rehabilitate/ maintain existing roads	Existing roads from Ndebaya to Babong (25.39 Km), Ogomoko to Mkpota (4.7 Km), Eyang Nchang to Ebam (3.3 Km), Eyumojock to Lake Ijagham (1 Km) and foot paths from Otu to Ekoneman Awa (12.25 Km), Apatha hill in Ossing (1 Km),	DD Public works	√	√	√	Contractor	Road construction equipment	147, 447,500	Council

	German Graves and salt pond in Nsanakang (1 Km), Salt pond in Mbakang ( 0.3 Km); Mbenyan (0.5 Km) and Nduap ( 0.5 Km), water fall in Okoroba (1 Km), caves in Kembong (12 Km) and Ekoneman Awa (10 Km) are maintained by 2013								
2.2 Train road maintenance committee	Reports of 2 trainings for road maintenance committee organized at Eyumojock available by 2013.	DD Public Works	√	√		Instructor	Stationary Hand tools	2 ,000 ,000	Council
2.3 Supply equipment to road maintenance committee	Receipts of supplies of equipments available at the council by 2014.	Mayor DD Public Works	√	√	√	Contractor	Spade Pix axe Wheel barrel	5, 000,000	Council
R.3 Usage of existing roads by heavy vehicles reduced									
3.1 Install and manage rain gates	Two rain gates present (1 in Ossing road and 1 in Okoroba road) and well managed by 2014.	DD Public Works	√			Council engineer		1 ,700 ,000	Council
R.4 Drainage on existing roads improved									
4.1 Culverts constructed and rehabilitated	16 new culverts (2 in Eyumojock, 3 in	Mayor DD Public Works	√			Contractor		60,000, 000	Council

	<p>Kembong, 2 in Out, 3 in Bayip Ossing, 1 in Babong and 5 in Ndekwei) present in the municipality by 2014.</p> <p>12 culverts (1 in Eyumojock, 2 in Ekok, 3 in Kembong, 1 in Nkogho, 1 in Akwen, 2 in Ewelle, 1 in Ayaoke and 1 in Afab) in the municipality are rehabilitated by 2014.</p>								
R.5 Bridges increased									
5.1 Construct bridges	4 newly constructed bridges present in 4 villages (1 in Ayaoke, 1 in Babong, 1 in Ekoneman Awa and 1 in Onaku road) by 2014.	Mayor  DD Public Works		√		Contractor	Sand, cement, rod	120, 000 , 000	Council

**Table 41: Programming of Activities for Industry, Mines and Technological Development**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R1. Maintenance of salt Pont improved									
1.1 Sensitise the population	Reports of sensitization meetings held in 10 villages:Ekok,Nsanakang, Ayukaba,Nduap,Essagem, Mbakang,Mbeyan,Nkimechi available by 2012	Mayor	√	√		Officers of DD industry,mines	stationary	4, 000,000	PNDP, FEICOM,COUN CIL,GoC,GIZ
1.2 Create maintenance committee	Atleast 5 management committees are created in 5 villages (Nduap,Nkimechi,Mbakang, Essagem, Mbeyan) by 2012	Mayor	√	√		Council officer	stationary	250,000	
1.3 Salt pond maintained	Reports on the maintenance of salt ponds in Nduap, Nkimechi, Mbakang, Essagem & Mbeyan available by 2013	Maintenance committee	√	√		Maintenance committee	Working tool	10, 000,000	
R2. Knowledge on improved exploitation methods increased									
2.1 Train local Technicians on exploitation methods	Reports of training of 5 local technicians in 5 villages(Nduap,Nkimechi,M bakang,Essagem, Mbeyan) available by 2013	Mayor	√	√		Officers of DD industry,mines		2, 500,000	PNDP, FEICOM,COUN CIL,GoC,GIZ
R3. Access to appropriate									

equipment for exploitation improved									
3.1 Mobilize community contribution	Community contribute 10% of total cost for purchase of equipment for exploitation by 2014	Maintenance committee		√	√	Maintenance committee	stationary	2, 000,000	
3.2 Submit project proposal	Atleast 5 project proposals submitted from 8 communities by 2014: Ekok,Nsanakang, Ayukaba,Nduap,Essagem, Mbakang,Mbeyan,Nkimechi	Maintenance committee		√	√	Maintenance committee	stationary	250,000	
3.3 Purchase equipment	Atleast 40% of exploitation equipment exist in communities by 2014: Nduap,Nkimechi,Mbakang, Essagem,Mbeyan)	Mayor/ maintenance committee		√	√	Maintenance committee/DD officers		25, 000,000	

**Table 42: Programming Of Activities for Territorial Administration Decentralization and Maintenance of Order**

RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R1. Chieftaincy rules strictly defined by communities									
1.1 Consult communities for the reviewing of rules	At least 3 consultation meetings held in a community by 2014.	DO/Mayor		√	√	Chief, DO	stationary		
R2. Village crisis reduced									
2.1 Apply system of succession of the various communities. Law and order maintain in Kembong and Bakogo.	Law and order maintain in Kembong and Bakogo by 2013	DO,Mayor		√	√	DO,Mayor,traditional council	stationary		

**Table 43: Programming of Activities for Environment and Nature Protection**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R1. Trash cans along streets increased									
1.1 Install trash cans along the streets	Ttrash cans present in each quarter in the urban spaces: 6 in Eyumojock, 6 in Ekok, 13 in Ossing, 17 in Kembong and 9 in Out; by 2013	Mayor	√	√		Waste management officer		2, 520,000	PNDP, FEICOM, COUNCIL, GoC, GIZ
R2. Waste management system put in place functional									
2.1 Sensitise communities on waste management	Reports of the 3 sensitisation campaigns organized in each urban space (3 in Eyumojock, 3 in Ekok, 3 in Ossing, 3 in Kembong and 3 in Otu) available by 2014.							900,000	
2.2 Recruit waste management officer	Employment letter of 2 waste management officers recruited at Eyumojock available by 2012	Mayor	√	√	√	Council executive		50,000	
2.3 Dispose waste from trash can regularly	Waste from trash cans are regularly disposed in	Waste management officer	√	√	√	Waste management officer, village		1,000	



	communities by 2013					management committees			
R3. Dumping site made available									PNDP, FEICOM, COUNCIL, GoC, GIZ
3.1 Establish dumping sites	Atleast 5 dumping sites are established in the communities by 2013	Mayor	√	√		Waste management officer, village management committees		200,000	

**Table 44: Programming of Activities for Post and Telecommunication**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R1. Information flow improved									PNDP, FEICOM, COUNCIL, GoC, GIZ
1.1 Purchase communication equipment	Receipts of equipment (3 computers,3 telephones,3 inter-com connections installed in Eyumojock,Ossing & Okoroba) available by 2013	Mayor/DD P&T		√	√	Council officer,P&T Officer	Stationary	2, 600,000	
R2 Post offices increased									
2.1 Lobby for the creation of more post office	New post office created in Ossing and Okoroba by 2013	Mayor		√	√	P&T Officer	Stationary	300,000	
R3. Means of Transportation increased									

3.1 Purchase an all season vehicle for the post points	3 bikes made available to Telecentres by 2013	Mayor		√	√	Council officer,P&T Officer	Stationary	2, 000,000	
R4. Staff increased									
4.1 Lobby for the recruitment of more staff	5 service notes of newly recruited post point staff made available by 2013	Mayor		√	√	Council officer,P&T Officer	Stationary	500,000	

**Table 45: Programming of Activities for Employment and Vocational Training**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R1. Vocational Training centers increased									PNDP, FEICOM, COUNCIL, GoC,
1.1 Creat vocational training centers	Documents for the creation of vocational training centers in Okoroba ,Babong and Ekok) available by 2013	Mayor	√	√	√	DD Employment & Vocational Training	Stationary	500,000	
1.2. Construct vocational training centre.	Newly constructed vocational training centres present in Okoroba, Ekok and Babong by 2014	Mayor	√	√	√	Technicians	Sand, cement,rod, etc	90,000,000	
R2. Development of informal sector improved									
2.1 Support the development of existing	Documents for the support of 3 informal sectors (carpentry-	Mayor	√	√	√	DD Employment & Vocational	Stationary	3, 000,000	

informal sectors	Kembong & Ndekwei, tailoring in Eyumojock) available by 2014.					Training, council			
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**Table 46: Programming of Activities for Transport**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R1. State of transport facilities improved									PNDP, GIZ, Council, GoC etc
1.1 Train local maintenance technicians	Reports of training of 7 local technicians (Eyumojock, Bakwelle, Ossing, Ogomoko, Akak, Bakogo, and Babong) available by 2014	Mayor		√	√	DD Transport	Stationary	1, 750,000	
1.2 Open spare parts stores	New spare part store present in Eyumojock, Bakogo & Ossing by 2013	Mayor		√	√	Entrepreneur	Materials	6, 000,000	
R.2 Transport fares made more stable									
2.1 Establish uniform transport fares	A fixed transport fare established by 2012	Mayor DD Transport		√	√	DD Transport	Stationary	100,000	
2.2 Put in Place control mechanism for transportation	Control points existing at Akak, Ossing, Ogomoko & Eyumojock by 2013	Mayor		√	√	Council officer	Stationary	400,000	

**Table 47: Programming of Activities for Agriculture and Rural Development**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R1. Access to improved farm tools increased									PNDP, FEICOM, COUNCIL, GoC, GIZ
1.1 Make available farm tools to farmers on subsidies	Receipts of received tools (10Trucks, 100 hoes and 100 cutlasses and 50 spraying cans) by 100 best farmers in municipality available by 2013	Mayor		√	√	Council staff	Stationary	2, 500,000	
R 2. Destruction of crops by wild animals reduced									
2.1 Sensitize communities on the dangers of stray animals	Reports of 12 joined sensitization campaign in 6 villages Eyumojock,Kembong, Akak,Okoroba,Bakwelle, Babong by 2013	Mayor		√	√	Council staff	Stationary	6, 000,000	
2.2 Train farmers on animal husbandry	Repports of training of 6 CIGs on animal husbandry in Ekok & Kembong available available by 2013	Mayor		√	√	DD Agriculture	Stationary	3, 000,000	
R 3. Destruction of crops by paste and disease									
3.1 Train farmers on farm maintenance	Reports of training on farm maintenance in 6 villages(Eyumojock,Kem bong,Akak,Okoroba,Bak welle,Babong) available by 2013	Mayor		√	√	DD Agriculture	Stationary	3, 000,000	

3.2 Make available chemicals to farmers at a subsidized rate	Receipts of 12million FCFA subsidy for chemicals by council available by 2013	Mayor		√	√	Council staff	Chemicals, stationary	12, 000,000	
R 4. Use of improved planting materials increased									
4.1 Sensitize farmers on RUMPI and SOWEDA improved planting materials	Reports of sensitization campaign available by 2013	Mayor		√	√	DD Agriculture	Stationary		
R 5.farm size increased									
5.1 Sensitize farmers on acquisition of farm land	Reports of sensitization campaign available by 2013	Mayor		√	√	DD Agriculture	Stationary		
R 6. Soil quality improved									
6.1 Train farmers on soil improvement techniques	Reports of sensitization campaign available by 2013	Mayor		√	√	DD Agriculture	Stationary		
R 7. Knowledge on improved agricultural practices increased									
7.1 Train farmers on improved agricultural techniques	Reports of sensitization campaign available by 2013	Mayor		√	√	DD Agriculture	Stationary		
R 8. Post harvest losses reduced									
8.1 Train farmers on	Reports of sensitization campaign available by	Mayor		√	√	DD Agriculture	Stationary		

storage and processing	2013								
8.2 Assist farmers in the purchase of processing equipment	Documents for the purchase of 5 cassava grinders and palm oil processing machines to 10 CIGs in the municipality available by 2013	Mayor		√	√	Council staff	Stationary	10, 000,000	
R9. Community halls increased									
9.1. Construct community halls.	10 community halls constructed (Akwen, Ayaoke, Nsanaragati, Inokun, Mbakem, Akak, Nkogho, Bayenti, Bakut and Bakogo) by 2013	Mayor		√	√			200, 000,000	

**Table 48: Programming of Activities for Communication**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
R 1. Coverage of MTN and ORANGE signals improved									
1.1. Carry out negotiations with MTN and ORANGE officials.	2 MTN & 2 ORANGE antennas installed in municipality by 2013.1 MTN & 1 ORANGE antennae in Babong & Okoroba each by 2013.	Mayor		√	√	MTN and ORANGE officers, Council staff	Stationary	100,000	PNDP, FEICOM, COUNCIL, GoC, GIZ
R2.Cameron radio and television signals improved									
2.1. Lobby for CRTV antennae.	1 CRTV antennae installed in Eyumojock by 2013	Mayor		√	√	MTN and ORANGE officers, Council staff	Stationary	60, 000,000	

**Table 49: Programming of Activities for Commerce**

RESULTS/ ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCES OF FINANCE
			Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Human	Material	Financial	
<b>R1. Market infrastructures increased</b>									
1.1 Maintain market infrastructures	Markets in Eyumojock, Kembong, Mfuni, Ossing and Otu are maintained regularly by 2014.	Council	√	√	√	Contractor	Construction materials	30, 000,000	PNDP, FEICOM, COUNCIL, GoC, GIZ
1.2 Construct slaughter houses and slaughter slabs	1 slaughter house and 1 slaughter slab in Eyumojock, Ossing and Kembong constructed by 2014.	Council	√			Contractor	Sand, cement, rod etc	10,000,000	
<b>R2. Market organizations increased</b>			√						
2.1 Sensitize the population on the importance of cooperatives/unions	Reports of 3 sensitization meetings on the importance of credit unions organized in Eyumojock, Ekok and Ossing are available by 2012	Council		√	√	DD of commerce	Workshop materials	1, 500,000	
2.2. Create marketing cooperatives/ Unions	Documents of marketing cooperative credit union Created in Eyumojock, Ekok and Ossing available by 2012	Council	√	√	√	DD of commerce	Stationary	500,000	
2.3. Train marketing cooperatives/unions	Reports of raining for marketing cooperatives/unions personnels organised in	Council	√	√	√	Consultant	Stationary	2, 500,000	



	Eyumojock, Ossing and Kembong(3 weeks) available by 2013								
R3. Business investors increased									
3.1. Sensitize the population on various business ventures	Reports of 3 sensitization meetings on various businesses organised in Ossing Eyumojock and Ekok available by 2014		√	√	√	DD commerce	Stationary	3,000,000	
3.2 Link potential investors to micro-finance institutions.	Potential investors in Eyumojock, Ekok, Ossing and Kembong have access to micro finance institution by 2014.	Council	√	√	√	DD commerce	Stationary	1, 000,000	

## 6.2 Summary of environmental management framework for the mid-term investment plan

The simplified environmental management framework of the Triennial Investment Plan of the Eyumojock council comprises of:

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

### 1. Main potential impacts and envisageable measures

From the microprojects contained in the Triennial Investment Plan, the main impacts and socio-environmental mitigation measures are as follows.

#### 6.2.1 Potential Socio- environmental impacts

Micro project types contained in the triennial plan	Potential positive Socio-environmental impacts	Potential negative Socio - environmental impacts (Socio-environmental risks)	Socio-environmental quality improvement measures (Optimisation)	Socio-environmental mitigation measures
<b>Microprojects dealing with the construction of basic community infrastructures :</b> -Construction of classrooms in GNS Mfuni, GSS Ekok, GSS Ayukaba, GSS Afab, GTC Ogomoko, GTC Kembong and GTC Bakogo  -Construction of latrines in GNS Mfuni, GSS Ekok, GSS Ayukaba, GSS Afab, GTC Ogomoko, GTC Kembong,	- Improved access to basic social services such as education, health, potable water, etc) - Pressure of the population on the use of some basic infrastructure is reduced - Disenclavement of some villages through the construction of the basic infrastructures - Reinforce the dynamic of the population by	- Loss of habitats - Loss of vegetation - Soil erosion - Air and noise pollution around working area - Pollution of water sources from construction waste and poor location of latrines - Increased cases of malaria due to standing water around water points - Risk related to the acquisition of lands for localization of the micro-	- Sensitise the beneficiary population to be actively involved during the filling of the socio environmental form. - Sensitization campaigns for site workers and beneficiary populations, on medical and health risks, risks of work accidents and on environmental sustainability - Put in place a management committee	- Aforestation/reaforestation around the working areas - Planting of cover grass in affected zones - Obtain land donation attestation signed by village chief and the proprietor of the site - Restore the borrow zone after completion of works - Put in place a micro-project management committee including women and establish use rules as well as

<p>GTC Bakogo, GS Inokun, GS Ntenako, GS Akwa, GS Mbinda Taboh, GS Etinkem, GS Mkpote, GS Nkogho, GS Bakut, GS Nsanaragati, GS Ebam, GS Mbakang, GS Akwen, GS Osselle, GS Bakwelle, GS Ekonemen Awa, GS Mbatop, GS Talangaye, GS Babi, GS Mgbegati, GS Ebinsi, GS Mbinda, GS Okuri, GS Otu, GNS Otu, GS Onaku, GS Agborkem German, GS Ndebaya and GS Nsanakang</p> <p>-Construction of water point in GHS Ossing, GTC Ndekwa, GSS Ayukaba, GSS Bakogo, GS Ndekwa, GS Ajayukndip, GS Nkimechi, GS Babong, GS Ekok, GNS Ekok, GS I and II Ossing, GS Ogomoko, GS Taboh, GS Ayukaba, GS Etinkem, GS Mkpote, GS Nkogho, GS Bakut, GS Nsanaragati, GS Ebam, GS Mbakang, GS Akwen, GS Osselle, GS Bakwelle, GS Ekonemen Awa, GS Mbatop, GS Talangaye, GS Babi, GS Mgbegati, GS Ebinsi, GS</p>	<p>working through the mobilization of stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prevalence of common diseases and illnesses reduced as a result of increased access to potable water, health facilities, etc</li> </ul>	<p>projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Risk related to involuntary displacement of inhabitants</li> <li>- Risk of marginalization of the vulnerable population</li> <li>- Risk of potential conflict for the beneficiary population (insufficient quality, management and leadership problems)</li> <li>- Risk of insecurity of persons and goods (Banditry)</li> <li>- Risk in the spread of HIV/AIDS and other diseases</li> </ul>		<p>functioning and maintenance mechanisms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preview garbage cans for the evacuation of solid waste</li> <li>- Avoid standing water around working area</li> <li>- Compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan terms</li> </ul>
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<p>Mbinda, GS Okuri, GS Otu, GNS Otu, GS Onaku, GS Agborkem German, GS Ndebaya and GS Nsanakang</p> <p>-Construction of an administrative block in GTC Ogomoko</p> <p>-Construction of 3 laboratories; 1 in GHS Kembong, 1 in GHS Ossing and 1 in GHS Eyumojock</p> <p>-Construction of 8 workshops; 2 in GTC Ogomoko, 2 in GTC Kembong, 2 in GTC Okoroba and 2 in GTC Ndekwai</p> <p>-Construction of play ground in GNS Mfuni, GNS Etinkem, GNS Ntenako, GNS Ndekwai, GNS Ajayukndip, GS Mbinda Taboh, GS Babi, GS Mkpote, and GS Nkimechi</p> <p>-Construction of staff office in GS Akwen A number of – Rehabilitation of classrooms in GS Akak (4), GS Bakut (4), GS Mkpote (2), GS Inokun (3), GS Ajaman (3), GS I Ossing (4), GS II</p>				
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<p>Ossing (7), GS Mgbegati (4), GS Okuri (2), GNS Otu (2) and GS Agborkem German (5)</p> <p>-Construction of play grounds (sport complex) in Ogurang, Okoroba, and Bakut</p> <p>-Construction of a new council office</p> <p>- Construction of recreational facilities (a one star hotel /restaurant constructed in Kembong)</p> <p>-Construction of livestock pharmacy in Eyumojock, Okoroba and Kembong</p> <p>-Construction of 16 culverts (2 in Eyumojock, 3 in Kembong, 2 in Out, 3 in Bayip Ossing, 1 in Babong and 5 in Ndekwai)</p> <p>-Rehabilitation of 12 culverts (1 in Eyumojock, 2 in Ekok, 3 in Kembong, 1 in Nkogho, 1 in Akwen, 2 in Ewelle, 1 in Ayaoke and 1 in Afab)</p> <p>-Construction of vocational</p>				
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<p>training centre in Okoroba, Ekok and Babong</p> <p>-Construction of 10 community halls (one in each village) in Akwen, Ayaoke, Nsanaragati, Inokun, Mbakem, Akak,Nkogho,Bayenti, Bakut and Bakogo</p> <p>-Construction of 1 slaughter house each in Eymojock, Ossing and Kembong</p>				
<p><b>Water supply project:</b></p> <p>-Construction of water schemes by gravity in Mbatop,Ekok,Ebam, Babong, Mbakem,Osselle, Etinkem,Ossing, Agborkem German,Mgbegati and Basu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved access to potable water</li> <li>- Population pressure on water is reduced.</li> <li>- Reinforce the dynamic of the population by working through the mobilization of stakeholders.</li> <li>- Prevalence of common diseases and illnesses reduced as a result of increased access to potable water</li> <li>- Ameliorate local governance by working in the management of funds and creation of committee to manage micro-projects</li> <li>- Improvement in revenue of the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of habitats</li> <li>- Loss of vegetation</li> <li>- Soil erosion</li> <li>- Loss of timber species due to clearing of the site</li> <li>- Air and noise pollution around works</li> <li>- Under ground water pollution</li> <li>- Standing water risks around the works</li> <li>- Risk of contamination and infiltration of dirty and muddy water around the work</li> <li>- Risk of involuntary displacement of persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize the beneficiary population to be actively involved during the filling of the socio environmental form</li> <li>- Put in place a management committee</li> <li>- Favour the recruitment of the local population for mobilized labour as well as labour intensive techniques</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reafforestation around the working areas</li> <li>- Planting of cover grass in affected zones</li> <li>- Restore the borrow zone after completion of works</li> <li>- Maintain latrines at least 50m from the water points</li> <li>- Render secure water points by building a fence around; render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble</li> <li>- Regular physico-chemical water treatment</li> </ul>

<p><b>Interconnecting projects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of electricity network from Ndebaya to Ebam within the villages of Ndebaya, Ayukaba, Mfuni ,Mbakang ,Ajayukndip ,Okoroba , Ogomoko ,Ewelle ,Afab ,Ntenako ,Ossing, Talangaye, Mbatop and Ebam</li> <li>- Opening of roads from Eyumojock to Nsanakang (12 Km), Mgbegati to Basu (5.36 Km), Okoroba to Bayip Ossing (7.2 Km), Babi to Ekoneman Ojong Arrey (19 Km) and Babi to Okuri (14.9 Km)</li> <li>- Rehabilitation/maintenance of existing roads; Ndebaya to Babong (25.39 Km), Ogomoko to Mkpote (4.7 Km), Eyang Nchang to Ebam (3.3 Km), Eyumojock to Lake Ijagham (1 Km) and foot paths from Otu to Ekoneman Awa (12.25 Km), Apatha hill in Ossing (1 Km), German Graves and salt pond in Nsanakang (1 Km), Salt pond in Mbakang ( 0.3 Km); Mbenyan (0.5 Km) and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disenclavement of some villages through the opening of roads, construction of bridges and rehabilitation of electricity network</li> <li>- Reinforce the dynamic of the population by working through the mobilization of stakeholders</li> <li>- Ameliorate local governance by working in the management of funds and creation of committee to manage micro-projects</li> <li>- Ameliorate access to energy</li> <li>- Improvement in revenue of the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of habitats</li> <li>- Loss of vegetation</li> <li>- Soil erosion</li> <li>- Air and noise pollution around works</li> <li>- Pollution due to waste oil from vehicles</li> <li>- Loss of timber species related to the clearing of the site</li> <li>- Poaching due to opening up of paths, roads etc</li> <li>- Risk of involuntary displacement of persons</li> <li>- Risk of increase in the rate of STD/HIV/AIDS cases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize the beneficiary population to be actively involved during the filling of the socio environmental form</li> <li>- Put in place a management committee</li> <li>- Favour the recruitment of the local population for mobilized labour as well as labour intensive techniques</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aforestation/reaforestation around the working areas</li> <li>- Planting of cover grass in affected zones</li> <li>- Restore the borrow zone after completion of works</li> <li>- Avoid bush fire</li> <li>- Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel</li> <li>- Sensitize the population against poaching</li> <li>- Install rain gate where appropriate</li> <li>- Sensitize the population on the dangers of STD/HIV/AIDS etc.</li> </ul>
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<p>Nduap (0.5 Km), water fall in Okoroba (1 Km), caves in Kembong (12 Km) and Ekoneman Awa (10 Km)</p> <p>-Construction of 4 bridges (1 in Ayaoke, 1 in Babong, 1 in Ekoneman Awa and 1 in Onaku road)</p>				
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## 2. The environmental and social management plan

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

### 6.2.2 Simplified socio-environmental management plan

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



Training of COMES on safeguard policies and the taking into account of socio environmental aspects.	PNDP	2011-2012	MINEP Delegation ; MINAS delegation ;	Incorporated in the PNDP budget	
Provision for the carrying out of environmental impact studies.	PNDP, Mayor (Municipal Councilor)	2011-2014	MINEP delegation ; MINAS delegation ; PNDP ; Municipal councilor		In case of resettlement, the cost is to be borne by the Mayor.
Follow up and monitoring of socio environmental management plan and of the entrepreneurs.	Council Development Officer	2011-2014	MINEP delegation ; MINAS delegation ; PNDP ; Municipal councilor		
Respect of environmental clauses contained in the tender document and the micro project environmental measures.	Entrepreneurs		MINEP delegation ; Council Development officer ; Municipal councilor		
Training of development committees	Council	2011-2014	Council Development officer		

### 6.3 Annual Investment Plan

The projects in the action plan of the council for 2011 are presented in the annual investment plans below.

**Table 50: Annual Investment Plan for Secondary Education**

<b>PROBLEM</b>	<b>LIMITED ACCESS TO QUALITY SECONDARY AND HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>								
<b>Results</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Tasks</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Persons responsible</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Means</b>		<b>Cost</b>
							<b>Human</b>	<b>Material</b>	
School infrastructure in secondary and high school increased	Construct classrooms in secondary schools	Select site	Two newly constructed classrooms in GSS Ekok, GSS Ayukaba, GSS Afab, GTC Ogomoko and GTC Kembong by 2011	Mayor School Management Board (SMB)	Delegate MINESEC FEICOM	2 days	Principal Delegate SMB	Stationery	90,000,000
		Award contract	Contractor known and implementation carried out by 2011	Tender Board	Tender Board Members	1 month	Contractor	Stationery	
		Supervise work	Quarterly supervision and	Technicians Municipal Town	Public Works	1 week	Technician	Stationery	

			recommendations implemented	Planner	MINEPAT				
		Execute project	Contractor	Contractor	Chief, Mayor, Delegate MINEPAT, Principal	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> months	Contractor	Building materials	
		Receive project	Technical reception, respecting laid-down specifications by 2011	Tender Board	Public Works MINEPAT	2weeks	Tender Board Chairman	Stationery	
	Construct toilets	Select site	Toilet block present in GSS Ekok, GSS Ayukaba, GSS Afab, GTC Ogomoko and GTC Kembong by 2011	Mayor School Management Board (SMB)	Principal School Management Board (SMB)	2 days	Principal Delegate SMB	Stationery	22,5000,000
		Award contract	Contractor known and implementation carried out by 2011	Tender Board	Reception committee	1 month	Contractor Tender Board	Stationery	
		Supervise work	Quarterly supervision and recommendation implemented	Technicians Municipal Town Planner	Works man Project committee of council	1 week	Work supervisor (council)	Stationery	
		Execute	Contractor	Contractor	Chief, Mayor, Delegate	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Contractor	Building	

		project			MINEPAT, Principal	months		materials	
		Receive project	Technical reception,respectin g laid-down specifications by 2011	Tender Board MINEPAT	Chief, Mayor, Delegate MINEPAT, Principal	2 weeks	D.D. SEC  Principal/SM B	Stationery  Building materials	

**Table 51: Annual Investment Plan for Basic Education**

<b>PROBLEM</b>	<b>POOR ACCESS TO QUALITY BASIC EDUCATION</b>								
<b>Results</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Tasks</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Persons responsible</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Means</b>		<b>Cost</b>
							<b>Human</b>	<b>Material</b>	
School infrastructure increased	Construct toilet	Select site	Toilet block present in GNS Mfuni by 2011	Head teacher	Head teacher PTA Exco	2 weeks	Head teacher	Stationeries	3,500,000
		Award contract	Contractor known and implementation carried out by 2011	Eyumojock council	Reception committee	2 months	Chairman Tender Board	Stationeries	

		Supervise work	Quarterly supervision and recommendation implemented by 2011	Municipal town planner	Works man Project committee of the council	3 weeks	Technician	Stationeries	
		Receive project	Technical reception, respecting laid-down specifications by 2011	Eyumojock council	Eyumojock council Inspector Delegate Head teacher Chief	2 weeks	Eyumojock council Inspector Delegate Head teacher Chief	Stationeries	
	Construct classrooms	Select site	Two classrooms constructed in GNS Mfuni by 2011	Head teacher	Site Board Commission	2 weeks	Contractors	Building materials	16,000,000
		Award contract	Contractor known and implementation carried out by 2011	Eyumojock council	Tender Board members	2 months	Tender Board chairman	Stationeries	
		Execute project	Project executed by contractor by 2011	Contractor	Project Coordinator	3 months	Contractor	Building materials	
		Supervise work	Quarterly supervision and recommendations	Municipal town planner	Works man Project		Eyumojock council	Stationeries Building	

			implemented		committee of the council	3 weeks	Inspector Delegate Head teacher Chief	materials	
		Receive project	Technical reception, respecting laid- down specifications by 2011	Eyumojock council	Eyumojock council Inspector Delegate Head teacher Chief	2 weeks	Eyumojock council Inspector Delegate Head teacher Chief	Stationeries	

**Table 52: Annual Investment Plan for Water**

<b>PROBLEM</b>	<b>POOR ACCESS TO PORTABLE WATER</b>								
<b>Results</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Tasks</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Means</b>		<b>Cost</b>
							<b>Human</b>	<b>Material</b>	
Water schemes increased	Construct water schemes by gravity	Conduct studies	Water schemes constructed in Ekok, Ossing, Ebam and Babong water schemes by 2011	Council Technical service	Delegation of water and energy PNDP	2 months	Consultant		72, 000,000
		Award contracts	Contractors known and contracts signed by 2011	Mayor	Tenders board	1 month	Mayor	Tender file	
		Execute work	Work executed according to specifications by 2011	Mayor	Delegation of water and energy Mamfe	3 months	Technicians		
		Supervise the execution	Quarterly supervision conducted and recommendations implemented	Technical service	Delegation of water and energy Mamfe	1 week	Council's monitoring and evaluation team		
		Receive	Technical reception of	Mayor	Local	2 months	Beneficiary	Cocktail	

		project	project with respect of laid down specifications by 2011		administration		community		
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**Table 53: Annual Investment Plan for the Council**

PROBLEM	INADEQUATE FUNCTIONAL CAPACITY OF THE COUNCIL								
Results	Activities	Tasks	Indicators	Person Responsible	Partners	Period	Means		Cost
							Human	Material	
Working environment made conducive	Purchase heavy duty equipment for road maintenance.	Publish tender	Tender documents made available and published by 2011	Mayor	Divisional Delegation of public works.	2 months	Contractor		76, 400,000
		Award contracts	Contractors known and contracts signed by 2011	Mayor	Tenders board	2 months	Mayor	Tender file	



		Receive and make payment	Reception made respecting laid down contract specifications by 2011	Mayor	Member of reception committee	1 week	Mayor Treasurer	Cash receipts	
	Construct councilors lodge with restaurant	Conduct feasibility studies	Newly constructed councilors lodge by 2011	Council Divisional Delegate of tourism	Ministry of tourism	2 weeks	Council technician External expert		37, 400,000
		Publish tender	Tender document made available and published by 2014.	Mayor	DD MINEPAT	1 month	Mayor		
		Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed by 2011	Mayor	Tender board	2 months	Mayor	Stationary	
		Control	Technical control report made available by 2014	MINEPAT MINTP	Council technical service MINTOUR	3 months	MINEPAT MINTOUR	Stationary	

		Receive and make payment	Reception made respecting laid contract specification by 2011	Mayor	Members of reception committee	1 week	Mayor Treasurer	Cash Stationary	
	Councilors Micro-project funds	Make payment	Receipts of payment made available by 2011	Mayor	Council Exco	1 week	Treasurer	Stationary	12,000,000
	Maintain plantations (Palm plantation in Bajo, Orange plantation in Ossing and Plantain plantation in Inokun)	Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed by 2011	Mayor	Tender board	7 months	Mayor	Stationary	20,000,000
		Receive and make payment	Reception made respecting laid contract specification by 2011	Mayor	Members of reception committee	1 week	Mayor Treasurer	Cash Stationary	

**Table 54: Annual Investment Plan for Public Works**

PROBLEM	POOR ROAD NET WORK								
Results	Activities	Tasks	Indicators	Person Resposi ble	Partners	Period	Means		Cost
							Human	Material	
Drainage on existing road improved	Construct culverts	Conduct syudies	Major activities known for the construction of three (3) culverts in Ayaoke road by 2011	MIN public Works	Council  MIN Public Works	1 month	Engineers  Technician  Labour	Vehicle  GPS	10,000,000
		Award contract	Contractor known and contract signed by 2011	Mayor	MINEPAT  MIN Public Works  Tenders board	2 months	Contractor  Engineer  Labour	Sitting allowance  Stationery  Cocktail  Transport	
		Execute project	Work executed according to specifications by 2011	Contractor	MINEPAT  MIN Public Works	2 months	Contractor  Engineers  Labour	Culvert element  Gravel  Cement	

		Supervise work	Weekly supervision conducted and recommendations implemented	MIN Public Works	Council MINEPAT	3 weeks	MINEPAT MIN Public works Contractor	Vehicle Fuel Allowances	
		Receive project	Technical reception respecting laid down specifications by 2011	Mayor	MIN Public Works MINEPAT Civil society	1 week	Engineers Contractor Council MINEPAT	Vehicles Fuel allowances	

### 6.3.1 Resource mobilisation

**Table 55: Mobilisation of Financial Resources**

Type	Source	Amount FCFA	Strategy of mobilisation	Period
Internal resources (Council)	Additional Council Taxes	15,000,000	Tax recovery system	2011
	Other Council sources	25,000,000	improved	2011
National Resources	Royalties Granted by the State	56,400,000	Undertake stages to the mobilisation of probable grants and subventions and credits	2011
	FEICOM	132,000,000		2011
International Resources	Foreign Support	76,400,000		2011
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>304,800,000</b>		<b>2011</b>
PNDP allowance		<b>65,000,000</b>		<b>2011</b>

Source : Eyumojock council, 2011

**Table 56: Uses of Resources for 2011**

Project	Amount	Source of Finance
Construction of classrooms and latrines	142,000,000	FEICOM/Eyumojock Council Budget 2011
Construction of water schemes	65,000,000	PNDP allowance
	7,000,000	Other Council sources
Construction of Councilor's lodge	37,400,000	Royalties
Maintenance of plantations	20,000,000	Council
Construction of culverts	10,000,000	Canting
Councilor's micro-project funds	12,000,000	Council
Purchase of road maintenance equipment	76,400,000	Foreign support
<b>Total</b>	<b>369,800,000</b>	

Source : Eyumojock council, 2011

### 6.3.2 Programming of Priority Projects for the First Year (2011)

**Table 57: Programming of Activities for 2011**

ACTIVITIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Construct water schemes by gravity												
Construct toilet in nursery school												
Construct 2 classrooms in primary and nursery school												
Construct 2 classrooms in secondary schools												
Construct toilet in secondary schools												
Construct culverts												
Purchase heavy duty equipment for road maintenance												
Construct Councilor's lodge with restaurant												
Maintain plantations (Palm plantation in Bajo, Orange plantation in Ossing and Plantain plantation in Inokun)												
Councilors Micro- project funds												

Source : Eyumojock council, 2011

#### Key

Colour							
Delivery Period	3 Months	4½ months	3 months	2 months	4 months	7 months	1 month

### 6.3.3 Operational Plan in favour of the vulnerable population

**Table 58: Programming of Activities for the Vulnerable Population**

<b>PROBLEM</b>	<b>LIMITED ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS BY THE OLD AND THE VULNERABLE PERSONS</b>								
<b>Results</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Tasks</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Means</b>		<b>Cost</b>
							<b>Human</b>	<b>Material</b>	
Access to social welfare services increased	Distribute social welfare benefits to communities.	Supply basic needs to the old and needy in Eyumojock, Kembong, Ossing and Ekok	The old and vulnerable received basic needs from Social Affairs by 2012	Mayor	DD Social Affairs	2012	Social Affairs officers	Basic needs	4,000,000
		Provide finance to the handicaps in Eyumojock, Kembong, Ossing and Ekok	The handicaps received financial aids from Social Affairs by 2012	Mayor	DD Social Affairs	2012	Social Affairs officers	Basic needs	

*Source : Eyumojock council, 2011*

## 6.4 Contract Award Plan

Works					Technical specifications	Tender documents		Analysis of bids and award of proposal				Execution of the contract			Observations
Description	Number of lots	Number of call for Tender	Estimated amount	Process of contract award	Service responsible	Latest date of deposit	Examine tender document	Date of publication	Date of opening of bids	Validation of report of the subcommittee for the analysis of bids	Award proposal by the council tenders board	Amount of contract	Date of signing	Delivery period	
Construct water schemes by gravity			72,000,000	Call for tender	MINEE, Council	September 2011	September 2011	September 2011	September 2011	September 2011	September 2011				
Construct toilet in nursery school	3		142,000,000	Call for tender	MINEDU B, MINESEC, Council	March 2011	March 2011	12/04/2011	13/05/2011	14/05/2011	28/05/2011				
Construct 2 classrooms in nursery school															
Construct 2 classrooms in secondary schools															
Construct															



toilet in secondar y schools															
Construct culverts			10, 000,000	Call for tender	MINTP, Council	August 2011	Septem ber 2011	Septem ber 2011	Septemb er 2011	September 2011	September 2011				
Purchase heavy duty equipme nt for road maintena nce			76,400,00 0	Call for tender	Council	Octobe r 2011	Octobe r 2011	October 2011	October 2011	October 2011	October 2011				
Construct Councilor 's lodge with restauran t			37,400,00 0	Call for tender	MINTOU R, Council	June 2011	June 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011				
Maintain plantation s (Palm plantation in Bajo, Orange plantation in Ossing and Plantain plantation			20,000,00 0	Call for tender	MINADE ER, Council	June 2011	June 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011	July 2011				

in Inokun)															
Councilor s Micro- project funds			12, 000,000	Payment	Council	August 2011	August 2011	August 2011	August 2011	August 2011	August 2011				
<b>Total cost (FCFA)</b>			<b>369, 800,000</b>												<b>Degree of realisati on (%)</b>

Source : Eyumojock council, 2011

## **CHAPTER 7**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM**

Monitoring is the continuous or periodic examination and observation of implemented projects. Monitoring shows if the performance complies with the said norms.

Monitoring is also carried out to check the impacts or effects of planned actions so as to be able to recommend corrective measures.

Evaluation is an exercise which consists of determining in the most systematic and objective way, the relevance, efficiency and impact of activities with regards to the objective.

#### **7.1 Composition and functions of the committee in charge of monitoring and evaluation of the CDP**

A follow up committee will be formed by the Mayor, to carry out the monitoring and evaluation of planned projects in the CDP.

The committee should be made up of members with the following characteristics:

- Be locally elected (Parliamentarian, councillor) ;
- Preferably resident on a permanent basis in the council;
- A Deputy to the Mayor (member of the council executive in charge of local development);
- A council worker (SG, council worker, other) ;
- Be available ;
- Have a good knowledge of the council;
- Be imbued with principles of participative development,
- Be a member of the civil society (association, NGO, religious body, peasant organisation, etc.);
- A sector officer.

It is advisable that the number of members should not exceed a dozen persons.

The committee put in place will:

- Check the implementation of all the planned activities in the CDP;
- Check the quality and impacts of the implemented projects;
- Make report of monthly visits and submit to the Council.

The local population is also involved in the monitoring of micro projects through the management committees in the villages. The follow up committee will work in collaboration with the management committees and the council development officer will supervise the process and report to the council.

## 7.2 Monitoring and evaluation system and indicators (in relation to the AIP)

An indicator is a tool used to render an account of a state, a situation at a given time. The table below shows the indicators for the monitoring of planned projects in the annual investment plan.

**Table 59: Indicators for monitoring and evaluation of planned projects**

Sector	Activity	Indicator
Water and Energy Resources	Construction of water schemes by gravity	Functional stand taps in Ekok, Ossing, Ebam and Babong, by 2011
Basic Education	Construction of toilet	Newly constructed toilet blocks in GNS Mfuni by 2011
	Construction of classrooms	Two newly constructed classrooms in GNS Mfuni by 2011
Secondary Education	Construction of classrooms in secondary schools	Two newly constructed classrooms in GSS Ekok, GSS Ayukaba, GSS Afab, GTC Ogomoko and GTC Kembong, by 2011
	Construction of toilets	Newly constructed toilet block in GSS Ekok, GSS Ayukaba, GSS Afab, GTC Ogomoko and GTC Kembong by 2011
Public Works	Construction of culverts	Three newly constructed and functional culverts present in Ayaoke road by 2011
Council	Purchase heavy duty equipment for road maintenance	New and functional heavy duty equipment present in the council by 2011
	Construction of Councilor's lodge with restaurant	Newly constructed lodge for councillors existing in Eyumojock Town by 2011

Source: AIP 2011

### 7.3 Tools and frequency of reporting

The main tools used within the framework of participatory monitoring are:

- the monitoring book (with the use of the 3 posters) ;
- the building site monitoring book ;
- indicators;
- surveys ;
- periodic meetings;
- progress reports
- schedule;
- Rating scale, etc.

The follow up committee will produce and submit reports to the council after every field visit.

### 7.4 Review of the CDP and mechanism for the preparation of the next AIP

A new Annual Investment Plan is drawn for each year for three years. Before this is done, the results of the activities planned in the previous year are analysed to know the gaps and the reasons for the gaps. This is important because it guides in the drawing up of the plan for the next year as all the unrealised actions are reprogrammed for that year. The table below is what will be used by the committee in charge of the monitoring of planned activities in the CDP.

**Table 60: Table for monitoring and evaluation**

<b>Planned activity</b>	<b>Realised activity</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Gaps</b>	<b>Reasons for the gaps</b>	<b>Reprogramming of activity</b>

## **CHAPTER 8**

### **COMMUNICATION PLAN OF THE COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

The council will develop a communication strategy on the communal development plan. This strategy will be used to market (or advertise) the communal development plan and guide the council in lobbying for funds for the execution of projects in the communal development plan. This will consist of:

- Engaging in a widespread dissemination of the communal development plan (through the internet, news papers, media, etc.);
- Organising a round table of development partners such as donors, NGOs, economic operators, embassies, national and international development agencies, migrants, associations, etc. on the mobilisation of resources and support to the council.

## **CHAPTER 9**

### **CONCLUSION**

In the process of the elaboration of the communal development plan for the Eyumojock council, the entire municipality actively participated in all the stages.

Analysis of the findings revealed the needs and expectations of the communities and a three year program has been elaborated for the implementation of development projects that will improve the socio-economic conditions of the population by reducing poverty and enhancing opportunities for growth and employment.

An annual investment plan, showing the projects to be executed this year 2011 has been drawn up and the council will communicate all the stakeholders involved to actively participate in the execution of these projects.

A monitoring and evaluation mechanism will be put in place to monitor the execution of all planned projects in the communal development plan and progress reports will be submitted to the council.

It is worth mentioning that the objectives of the projects in the Eyumojock communal development plan are in line with the Cameroon Vision 2035. The Eyumojock Council should therefore adopt a good strategy for the marketing of this very important development tool.

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## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Project Presentation Sheets for the AIP

<b>Sector:</b> Basic and Secondary Education	<b>Date:</b> June 2011
<b>Reference No.</b>	<b>Project Name:</b> Construction of two classrooms each and latrine blocks in GSS Ekok, GSS Ayukaba, GSS Afab, GTC Ogomoko, GTC Kembong and GNS Mfuni in Eyumojock Sub - Division
<b>Region:</b> South West	<b>Intervention Domain:</b> Construction of classrooms and latrine blocks/ Public infrastructure
<b>Project Carrier:</b> Eyumojock Council	
<b>Location:</b> Eyumojock	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Respective communities
<b>Technical Partners:</b> Rural Development Agents (RUDEA), P.O. Box 509 Buea. Tel: 77 58 36 47/94 20 71 29  PNDP SW, Delegation of Basic and Secondary Education	
<b>Main Objective:</b> To improve the learning conditions of the pupils and students  <b>Specific Objective:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To increase school infrastructures</li> <li>- To increase the level of education</li> <li>- To improve on the hygiene and sanitation conditions</li> </ul>	
<b>Estimated Cost:</b> 142,000,000 FCFA	<b>Funding Source:</b> FEICOM/Eyumojock Council Budget for 2011 financial year
<b>Brief decription of the project:</b>  <b>Classrooms constructed on an area of ....., and the latrine block .....</b>	
<b>Respect for environmental policies:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The site must be properly selected</li> <li>- There should be a supply of portable water</li> <li>- A good waste disposal system should be put in place and waste disposed regularly</li> <li>- Trees should be planted around the site</li> </ul>	
<b>Execution time:</b> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> months	<b>Starting date:</b> June 2011

<b>Sector:</b> Water and Energy Resources	<b>Date:</b> June 2011
<b>Reference No.</b>	<b>Project Name:</b> Construction of water schemes by gravity in Ekok, Ossing, Ebam and Babong
<b>Region:</b> South West	<b>Intervention Domain:</b> Construction of stand taps/Public infrastructure
<b>Project Carrier:</b> Eyumojock Council	
<b>Location:</b> Eyumojock	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Respective communities
<b>Technical Partners:</b> Rural Development Agents (RUDEA), P.O. Box 509 Buea. Tel: 77 58 36 47/94 20 71 29  PNDP SW, Delegation of Water and Energy	
<b>Main Objective:</b> To improve access to portable  <b>Specific Objective:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To improve the hygiene and sanitation conditions</li> <li>- To reduce the rate of water borne diseases</li> <li>- To improve the living conditions of the communities</li> </ul>	
<b>Estimated Cost:</b> 72,000,000 FCFA	<b>Funding Source:</b> PNDP allowance/ Council Budget
<b>Brief description of the project:</b>  <b>Construction of ..... Number of stand taps</b>	
<b>Respect for environmental policies:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The site must be properly selected</li> <li>- Taps should well constructed to avoid pollution of water from source</li> <li>- A good drainage system should be constructed to avoid erosion</li> </ul>	
<b>Execution time:</b> 3 months	<b>Starting date:</b> October 2011

<b>Sector:</b> Tourism	<b>Date:</b> June 2011
<b>Reference No.</b>	<b>Project Name:</b> Construction of Councilor's lodge
<b>Region:</b> South West	<b>Intervention Domain:</b> Construction of councilor's lodge/Public infrastructure
<b>Project Carrier:</b> Eyumojock Council	
<b>Location:</b> Eyumojock	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> The entire municipality
<b>Technical Partners:</b> Rural Development Agents (RUDEA), P.O. Box 509 Buea. Tel: 77 58 36 47/94 20 71 29  PNDP SW, Delegation of Tourism	
<b>Main Objective:</b> To increase tourists visits  <b>Specific Objective:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To increase the touristic facilities</li> <li>- To promote tourism in the region</li> <li>- To increase the source of revenue for the council</li> <li>- To provide employment opportunities (through the recruitment of managers, cooks, etc.)</li> </ul>	
<b>Estimated Cost:</b> 37,400,000 FCFA	<b>Funding Source:</b> Royalties
<b>Brief decription of the project:</b>  Construction lodge with ..... rooms... and a restaurant	
<b>Respect for environmental policies:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The site must be properly selected</li> <li>- There should be a supply of portable water</li> <li>- A good waste disposal system should be put in place and waste disposed regularly</li> <li>- Trees should be planted around the site</li> </ul>	
<b>Execution time:</b> 4 months	<b>Starting date:</b> July 2011

<b>Sector:</b> Agriculture and Rural Development	<b>Date:</b> June 2011
<b>Reference No.</b>	<b>Project Name:</b> Maintaince of plantations (Palm plantation in Bajo, Orange plantation in Ossing and Plantain plantation in Inokun)
<b>Region:</b> South West	<b>Intervention Domain:</b> Maintenace of plantation/Agriculture
<b>Project Carrier:</b> Eyumojock Council	
<b>Location:</b> Eyumojock	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> The council
<b>Technical Partners:</b> Rural Development Agents (RUDEA), P.O. Box 509 Buea. Tel: 77 58 36 47/94 20 71 29  PNDP SW, Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development	
<b>Main Objective:</b> To increase agricultural production  <b>Specific Objective:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To strengthen the financial capacity of the council</li> <li>- To promote employment by recruiting workers</li> </ul>	
<b>Estimated Cost:</b> 20,000,000 FCFA	<b>Funding Source:</b> Council
<b>Brief decription of the project:</b>	
<b>Respect for environmental policies:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The use of chemicals and sprays should be controlled to avoid air and awter pollution</li> </ul>	
<b>Execution time:</b> 7 months	<b>Starting date:</b> June 2011

<b>Sector:</b> Public Works	<b>Date:</b> June 2011
<b>Reference No.</b>	<b>Project Name:</b> Construction of culverts (3) along Ayaoke road
<b>Region:</b> South West	<b>Intervention Domain:</b> Construction of culverts/Public infrastructure
<b>Project Carrier:</b> Eyumojock Council	
<b>Location:</b> Eyumojock	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Community
<b>Technical Partners:</b> Rural Development Agents (RUDEA), P.O. Box 509 Buea. Tel: 77 58 36 47/94 20 71 29  PNDP SW, Delegation of Public Works	
<b>Main Objective:</b> To improve the road network  <b>Specific Objective:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To improve the accessibility</li> <li>- To increase the level of economic activities and the living standard of the population</li> </ul>	
<b>Estimated Cost:</b> 10,000,000 FCFA	<b>Funding Source:</b> Canting
<b>Brief decription of the project:</b>	
<b>Respect for environmental policies:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The site should be properly selected</li> </ul>	
<b>Execution time:</b> 3 months	<b>Starting date:</b> October 2011