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DEPARTEMENT DE DONGA MANTUNG

COMMUNE D'AKO

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

PEACE- WORK-FATHERLAND

MINISTRY OF TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION
AND DECENTRALISATION

NORTH WEST REGION

DONGA MANTUNG DIVISION

AKO COUNCIL

AKO COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN



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



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Within the framework of Cameroon Vision 2035, the growth and employment strategy and the decentralisation process in Cameroon with focus on local governance, the Ako councils is expected to assume the full responsibility to manage resources and projects within its areas of jurisdiction. It is expecting resources from the Government, technical and financial partners as well as those mobilised locally. The Government through some of its sectorial ministries has already devolved some resources and competences to councils serving as a trial to measure their level in the areas of project execution and management.

The CDP was elaborated in a participatory manner involving information obtained from village level, urban level and institutional diagnosis which are consolidated. As such it involved various partners; the National Community Driven Development Program (PNDDP) that offered technical and financial resources, Mount Zion Foundation (MZF) that was privileged to provide services to the Ako Council for various studies, the Ako Council and inhabitants of constituent villages who provided the data required for the studies, and various sectorial ministries within the municipality, Division and the Region who equally provided data and assisted in the analysis and elaboration of planning tables. Data for the elaboration of this plan were collected between July and October 2011. A good number of meetings were organised and held, diagnoses conducted at various levels leading to a participatory identification and prioritisation of micro projects in all the 28 sectors for the council area. The Ako council is located to the extreme northern part of the North West Region of Cameroon and is the main gateway into the region from the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

The Ako CDP present major axes in its development as prescribed in Cameroon's vision 2035. For a start, it focuses on priorities dealing with basic infrastructures such as Water, Energy, Health, Basic Education, Public works, Environment and Nature protection, and Trade.

Despite the fact that the plan is still new, a substantial amount of financial resources were realised by the Council during resource mobilisation. Projects in ten (10) sectors feature in the annual investment plan and in the operational plan of the vulnerable population to the tune of **374.532.038CFAF**. This plan remains realistic and should be taken as a reference document by the council, Government, Technical and Financial Partner as well as other development stakeholders.

TABLE OF CONTENT OF THE CDP

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
TABLE OF CONTENT OF THE CDP	ii
LIST OF TABLES	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	v
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	vi
LIST OF ANNEXES	viii
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Context and justification	1
1.2 CDP objectives	2
1.3. Structure of the CDP.	3
CHAPTER 2. METHODOLOGY	4
2.1. Preparatory process	4
2.1.1. <i>Capacity building and harmonisation of process methodology.</i>	4
2.1.2 <i>Getting in contact with the municipal executive.</i>	4
2.1.3. <i>Informing and sensitising local administrative authorities.</i>	4
2.1.4. <i>Informing and sensitising of other parties involved.</i>	4
2.1.5. <i>Put in place an operational institutional arrangement.</i>	4
2.1.6. <i>Launching workshop.</i>	4
2.1.7. <i>Baseline and cartographic mapping data collection.</i>	5
2.2. Information collection and treatment	5
2.2.1 <i>At the village level.</i>	5
2.2.2. <i>At the level of the council urban space.</i>	6
2.2.3. <i>At the level of the Council institution.</i>	7
2.3. Consolidation of diagnosis and cartographic mapping data.	7
2.4. Planning workshop, resource mobilization and programming.	7
2.4.1. <i>Preparation of the planning workshop.</i>	7
2.4.2. <i>Restitution of diagnosis and consolidation data.</i>	8
2.4.3. <i>Planning workshop, resource mobilisation and programming.</i>	8
2.5. Implementation of participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanism.	8
CHAPTER 3. BRIEF PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL AREA	9
3.1 Description of the Ako Council area	9
3.2 Historical profile	9
3.1.2 <i>Population per village.</i>	11
3.3 Main potentials and resources of the Council	13
3.3.1 <i>Climate</i>	13
3.3.2 <i>Relief</i>	13
3.3.3 <i>Hydrology</i>	13
3.3.4 <i>Soil</i>	13
3.3.5 <i>Flora</i>	13
3.3.6 <i>Fauna</i>	14
3.3.7 <i>Protected Areas.</i>	15

3.4	Description of potentials of the socio-economic milieu	15
3.4.1	<i>Characterisation of the vulnerable populations</i>	15
3.4.2	<i>Economic Activities</i>	16
3.4.3	<i>Sector Development</i>	17
3.4.3	<i>Public Works</i>	20
3.4.4	<i>Markets and storage structures.</i>	22
3.4.5	<i>Health</i>	23
3.4.6	<i>Water and Energy</i>	25
CHAPTER 4.	RESULTS OF THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS	27
4.1	Consolidation of Diagnosis information	27
4.1.1	Education	27
4.1.2	Health	30
4.1.3	Water.....	31
4.1.4	Markets.....	32
4.2	IDENTIFIED AND ANALYSED RECURRENT PROBLEMS BY SECTOR	33
4.3	Needs identified per Sector.....	41
4.4	Priority Projects per Village.....	50
CHAPTER 5.	STRATEGIC PLANNING	59
5.1	Logical framework by sector (Marginalized populations inclusive)	59
5.3	Spatial planning of priority infrastructures	94
5.4.	Management of urban space.	94
5.5.	Land use plan and management of the council space	95
CHAPTER 6.	OPERATIONAL PLANNING	99
6.1	Resource Mobilisation	99
6.2	Triennial Planning of priority projects	100
6.3	The Annual Investment Plan.....	112
6.3.1	Annual Investment Plan of priority projects.	112
6.3.2	Operational Plan for Vulnerable Population	115
6.4	Socio-environmental management framework of the triennial investment plan of the Ako council.....	117
6.4.1	Main Potential impacts and Mitigation measures.....	117
6.5	Contract Award.....	125
CHAPTER 7.	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	129
7.1	Composition, attributions of CDP steering committee.	129
7.2	Follow up and evaluation indicators.....	129
7.3	Device tools and follow up frequencies.....	129
7.4	Review mechanism of the CDP and preparation of the AIP	130
7.5	Information plan and communication on the implementation of the CDP	130
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	131

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Projected sex and age bracket population distribution per villages in Ako.....	11
Table 2: Plant species in the Mbembe Forest Reserve.....	14
Table 3: Fauna of the Mbembe Forest Reserve.	14
Table 4: Vulnerable Groups in Ako.....	15
Table 5: Synthesis of main Economic Activities.....	17
Table 6: Summarised data on Education in Ako.....	17
Table 7: Characteristics of the Road Network in Ako.....	20
Table 8: characteristics features of boarder and periodic market.	22
Table 9: Characteristics of the Health sector.....	23
Table 10: Water Situation in the Ako Municipality.....	25
Table 11: Basic and Secondary Education Diagnoses.....	27
Table 12: Diagnosis of the Health sector.....	30
Table 13: Diagnosis of the water situation in Ako.....	31
Table 14: Diagnosis of markets situation in Ako.....	32
Table 15: Village needs in Ako.....	33
Table 16: Education needs in Ako.....	41
Table 17: Health needs in Ako.....	44
Table 18: Water Requirement in the Ako Municipality.....	45
Table 19: Electricity needs in Ako.....	46
Table 20: Markets needs in Ako.....	47
Table 21: Roads needs in Ako.....	48
Table 22: Vulnerable population needs in Ako.....	49
Table 23: Priority projects per village in Ako.....	50
Table 24: Logical Framework Public Health.....	59
Table 25: Logical Framework Basic Education.....	62
Table 26: Logical Framework Secondary Education.....	64
Table 27: Logical Framework Environment, nature protection and Sustainable Development.....	65
Table 28: Logical Framework Arts and Culture.....	67
Table 30: Logical Framework Commerce.....	68
Table 29: Logical Framework Transport.....	69
Table 31: Logical Framework Public works.....	70
Table 32: Logical Framework Energy and Water Resources.....	71
Table 33: Logical Framework Posts and Telecommunications.....	72
Table 34: Logical Framework Communication.....	73
Table 35: Logical Framework Tourism.....	74
Table 36: Logical Framework Agriculture and Rural Development.....	75
Table 37: Logical Framework Forestry and wildlife.....	77
Table 38: Logical Framework Small and medium size Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicraft.....	78
Table 39: Logical Framework Scientific Research and Innovations.....	79
Table 40: Logical Framework Livestock, fisheries and Animal Industries.....	80
Table 41: Logical Framework Youth Affairs and Civic Education.....	81
Table 42: Logical Framework Women Empowerment and the Family.....	82
Table 43: Logical Framework Social Affairs.....	83
Table 44: Logical Framework Labour and social Security.....	84
Table 45: Logical Framework Industry, Mines and Industrial Development.....	86
Table 46: Logical Framework Logical Framework State Property and Land Tenure.....	87
Table 47: Logical Framework Higher Education.....	88

Table 48: Logical Framework Sports and Physical Education	89
Table 49: Logical Framework Territorial Administration and Decentralization	90
Table 50: Logical Framework Urban Development and Housing	91
Table 51: Logical Framework Employment and Professional training	92
Table 52: Land use plan of the council space	95
Table 53: Matrices' for Analyzing Land use Zoning: Problems, constraint, strength and potential ..	97
Table 54: CDP Budget	99
Table 55: Triennial plan of priority projects	100
Table 56: The annual investment plan (AIP) of priority projects	112
Table 57: Operational plan for the vulnerable population in Ako Council	115
Table 58: Socio-environmental impact and mitigation measures in Ako Council	117
Table 59: Socio-environmental Plan envisaged in the Triennial Plan	124
Table 60: Contract Award for Ako	125

LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Figure 1: Location Map of Ako Council Area</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Figure 2: Population Distribution in the Ako Council Area</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Figure 3: Map of Basic Education Establishments Ako Council Area</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Figure 4: Map of Secondary Education Establishments Ako Council Area</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Figure 5: Map of the Road Network in Ako Council Area</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Figure 6: Map of Health Institutions in Ako Council Area</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Figure 7: Map of water & energy structures in Ako Council Area</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Figure 8: Land Use Map of the Ako Council Area</i>	<i>96</i>

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MINEPAT	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development
PNDP	National Community Driven Development Program
CDP	Council Development Plan
DO	Divisional Officer
SDO	Senior Divisional Officer
LSO	Local Support Organization
CDO	Council Development officer
MINEDUB	Ministry of Basic Education
IBE	Inspectorate of Basic Education
CFC	Council follow up Committee
VFC	Village follow up Committee
MINESEC	Ministry of Secondary Education
GHS	Government High School
GSS	Government Secondary School
MTN	Mobile Telephone Network
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NTFP	Non timber forest product
MINEFOP	Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat
MINPROFF	Ministry of Women Empowerment and the Family
MINAS	Ministry of Social Affairs
VDA	Village Development Association
MINTSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security

MINPMEESA	Ministry of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicraft
MINFOF	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
MINEP	Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature
MINEPIA	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry
AES/SONEL	American Energy Society/ Electricity National Corporation
MINDUH	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
MINPOSTEL	Ministry of Post and Telecommunication
MINSANTE	Ministry of Public Health
MINTP	Ministry of Public Works
MINEE	Ministry of Water and Energy
MINCULT	Ministry of Culture
MINDAF	Ministry of state property and land tenure
ADB	African Development Bank
ACT	Additional Council Taxes
PIB	Public Investment Budget
MINADT	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation
MINCOM	Ministry of Communication
MINEPDED	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MINJEC	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Civic Education
MINCOMMERCE	Ministry of Trade
FEICOM	Special Council Support Fund for Mutual Assistance

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1. Ako Baseline Studies Report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 2. Ako Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID) Report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 3. Ako Urban Space Diagnosis Report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 4. Ako village report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
ANNEX 5 Abunshie village report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 6 Abuenkpa village report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 7 Akwenko village report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 8. Ande village report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 9 Jevi village report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 10 Mbande village report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 11. Abafum village report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 12 Buku village report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 13 Ndaka village report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 14 Akwaja village report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 15 Akwesse village report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 16 Amba village report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 17. Assa village report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 18 Berabe village report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 19 Mbiribua village report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 20 Mpenchere village report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 21. Zembeaburu village report.	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 22 Project forms	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Annex 23 Pictures from the process	Erreur ! Signet non défini.

574

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context and justification.

Faced with multifarious changes and profound reforms undertaken at the level of the structure of the State in Cameroon, liberalisation, good governance and decentralisation, the State has reoriented its policies and strategies mainly towards regionalisation of activities in view of achieving local development. In this same vein, various attempts geared towards restructuring at grassroots level (development committees) so as to sensitise the population on their future and the ways to improve upon their living conditions. This awareness at grassroots level was manifested through the advent of many development stakeholders at the local level (NGOs, CIGs, Associations, SMEs, etc), and the gradual transfer of State's competence to local communities. Such entities display encouraging vitality by taking adequate decisions and in their organisation in the implementation of appropriate development plans and strategies. It is currently observed that development plans have better results only when they are drawn up with active collaboration of beneficiary populations. Despite the ongoing decentralisation policy, there are still limitations, mostly in the diversity of stakeholders in the regional and local planning process, the absence of effective involvement of populations in the choice and management of development initiatives concerning them, as well as their approximate mastery of development tools available within their environment.

Ako Council is located in Ako Sub Division in Donga Mantung Division of the North West Region of the Republic of Cameroon. It is one of the 34 councils in this region of the country. It covers an area of 1,500 square km and a population of over 40,349 inhabitants according to the 2005 census. Given the growth rate of 2.8% per annum, the current population figures is projected at 47,131 inhabitants (from 2005 population census).

In accordance with the Growth and Employment Strategy (GES), the development vision of Cameroon 2035 states 'Cameroon: an emerging, democratic and united country despite its diversity. Cameroon is embarked on a journey to build a sustainable, strong, diversified and competitive economy as well as social development with the involvement of all stakeholders. The key characteristics of the economy are to alleviate poverty to socially accepted level, becoming middle income council and to become a newly industrialized country. For the state to achieve these objectives, it has put in place a decentralized financial mechanism to ensure participatory community development to the smallest administrative units. This is the strategy to improve governance and strategic management of the state.

The National Community Driven Development Programme (PNDP) was put in place to accompany and set up mechanisms of funds transfer to councils for the financing of prioritized council infrastructures, to empower the communities and the councils in terms of management and planning and to improve on the legal framework for a smooth decentralized development. The main objective of the PNDP is to support government's efforts in improving the living conditions and opportunities for the rural masses of Cameroon. The National Community Driven Development Program (PNDP)

is now stepping in to support the Ako council as well as the other councils in the North West Region and Cameroon at large to elaborate the Council Development Plans (CDP) and to acquire the capacities necessary for an eventual management of the CDP and the development process as a whole.

For the process of decentralization to be effectively carried out, each council has to be equipped with a Council Development Plan (CDP), specifying the micro projects to be executed within a period of time. The Ako Council identified a local support organisation (LSO) to support it in the elaboration of its CDP. It is in this regard that the LSO, Mount Zion Foundation - (MZF) Bamenda was awarded the contract to assist Ako council in the realization of the Ako CDP.

In order to be in touch with the development demands of the time, the Ako Council worked to improve the standard of the population in social, cultural, infrastructural, economic & political domains reflecting transparency, accountability and participation.

1.2 CDP objectives.

The objective of the mission is to equip the Ako Council with a Council Development Plan (CDP), while transferring competences in planning and programming to it thus enabling it to update its CDP and to elaborate its annual investment plan (AIP). In a specific way, MZF must accompany the council in the following aspects:

- The realization of the council monograph;
- The Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID);
- The support for the mobilization of stakeholders (elites ...)
- Geo-referencing (with a GPS) of the existing infrastructures in the whole council area and the collecting of GPS co-ordinates of the said infrastructures;
- The Sectorial Diagnosis per village;
- The identification and/or training and installation of development management structures of (ADC, VDC, PC etc).
- The setting up of a follow-up committee at the council level for the elaboration and implementation of the CDP.
- The realization of statutory capacity building trainings (on participatory monitoring and evaluation, simplified accounting and management, consideration of socio environmental aspects, maintenance of infrastructures, HIMO method);
- Integration of the following transversal aspects:
 - The local economic development (LED);
 - The management of the socio environmental aspects as well as Marginal populations Problems;
 - Gender and vulnerable populations problems;
 - Improvement of governance at local level;
 - The HIV/AIDS and its implications;
 - The financing plan (business plan).
- Support of the approval of the CDP by the COMES;

- The Support to the beneficiary for the appropriation of the development process of the CDP and its actualization;
- Identification by sector, of the micro projects that the Council wishes to implement in priority through an identification diagnosis;

1.3. Structure of the CDP.

The CDP report is made up of the main CDP and CDP annexes. The main CDP, for convenience is divided into 8 main sections: Section 1 presents the introduction which covers the context and justification of the CDP; the objectives of the CDP and the presentation of this document. Section 2 presents the methodology used to realise the CDP; section 3 presents a consolidation of the results of the participatory diagnosis. Section 4 contains a summary of the diagnostic results. Section 5 presents the strategic planning with 28 Logical Framework Matrices elaborated for each development sector, spatial planning of priority infrastructure and the management of the urban space. Section 6 presents the operational planning with the triennial plan, AIP and planning for the vulnerable and the procurement plan Section 7 presents an M&E plan for the council. Section 8 presents the conclusion on the CDP.

The CDP annexes include Baseline report, the CID report which give the main constraints, potentials, needs and proposed solutions to these needs at the council level as an institution, USD report which give the main constrains, potentials, needs and proposed solutions to these needs of the urban space, the project forms, Village reports which give the main constrains, potentials, needs and proposed solutions to these needs at village level, the consolidated report, program of work, photos, minutes of meetings with attendance sheets, activity reports and other relevant documents. These annexes are presented in a separate document (document 2).

CHAPTER 2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Preparatory process

2.1.1. Capacity building and harmonisation of process methodology.

To ensure that the LSO did a good job on the field and to ensure that there was a common understanding of the process and tools involved, PNDP organised a fourteen - day training on the procedures involved in the CDP process. This fourteen - day workshop focused on both the theoretical and practical aspects of the exercise. The representatives of MZF that attended the workshop as a necessity of duty scaled up this training, involving all who would eventually be involved in the CDP process in Ako.

2.1.2 Getting in contact with the municipal executive.

This is a plan for the Ako Council so the key stakeholders involved were Ako Council staff. They act as a link between MZF, which is the Local Support Organization (LSO) and all the stakeholders involved in the process. The first step therefore was to pay visits to the Ako Council, discuss with the Mayor, Secretary General and other council personnel and plan for the execution of the CDP process.

2.1.3. Informing and sensitising local administrative authorities.

Collaboration and participation of local administrative authorities in the planning process was a big booster and guarantees success. That is why MZF sent introductory letters and visited them. The SDO for Donga mantung. and the Divisional Officer for Ako were involved in the launching of the process and closely monitored execution while the various Divisional and Sub Divisional Delegates provided information and fully participated in the planning process.

2.1.4. Informing and sensitising of other parties involved.

Other key stake holders included the traditional authorities, Development organizations, religious institutions, trade/professional unions and other socio professional groupings. These were contacted and sensitised through courtesy visits by the council and direct contacts with MZF staff.

2.1.5. Put in place an operational institutional arrangement.

MZF acquired and equipped an office in Ako with one staff employed to manage the office. MZF then hired local facilitators in all the villages for necessary groundwork. To have the best results, MZF deployed a strong team of eight experienced consultants and four support staff for the exercise in Ako. The council on its part set up the steering committee through a municipal order and recruited a Council Development Officer. This committee was the council watchdog in the CDP process to ensure that all activities were carried out according to the norms.

2.1.6. Launching workshop.

The stakeholders (elites, traditional authorities, religious authorities, civil society etc) were sensitised through mails and announcements in churches and other gatherings. The launching workshop was chaired by the SDO for Donga Mantung and in the presence of the Divisional Officer for Ako, the Mayor of Ako council and the representative of PNDP. It was attended by all the municipal councillors of Ako Council, Divisional Delegates and Sub Delegates of the various government departments, traditional rulers and representatives of Village Development Associations (VDA). During the launching exercise, the objectives and methodology of the CDP

were explained to all participants. All stake holders were thus sensitised to participate fully in the entire CDP process.

2.1.7. Baseline and cartographic mapping data collection.

This was done through the collection of both primary and secondary data:

Primary data was collected with the use of the following tools:

- Interviews
- Focus group discussions.
- GPS data collection
- Oral History.

Secondary data was obtained through the exploitation of existing documents on the socio-economic situation of the area such as:

- Annual reports of the sub-divisional delegates and Divisional Delegates
- Reports from Principals and head teachers,
- Reports of water management committees, Village Development and Cultural Associations etc.
- Population census of Ako and its villages.

2.2. Information collection and treatment.

Structured and semi-structured questionnaires were used for data collection: These included, Primary and secondary data collection, transect walk, village mapping, Semi-structured Interviews, Historical Timeline, problem trees, prioritisation by voting. After data collection, the information was input into various suitable computer programs (notably Excel and Microsoft word) for analysis and presentation. Other were analysed manually or logically from existing premises. They were then printed out and ready for presentation to stakeholders. At each level (Baseline Data, Council Institutional Diagnosis and Urban Space Diagnosis) they were validated by the steering committee.

2.2.1 At the village level.

Information collection at village level ensures the participation of community members in the process. A plan was drawn for the collection of this information for the 18 villages and shared into 5 groups. One village was used for a pilot phase in which all the teams participated in the diagnosis as a means to be practically prepared for the exercise in their respective villages. The 5 teams were dispatch to collect data in the various planning units where the collected the required data and treated with community members. Each team spent 3 day in every planning units for this exercise.

2.2.1.1. Preparation in the communities.

Village communities were sensitized by MZF through a recruited facilitator, assisted in the process by the Secretary General of Ako council and the president of the steering committee. During this preparatory process baseline data collection took place through interviews and guided questions. Preparation for village assemblies was done. Specific efforts were made to have the Fulani who constitute the only underprivileged people of the area, to attend and participate. Persons with disabilities were also sensitized to participate.

2.2.1.2. Identification of problems and potentials per sector.

This took place during the village assemblies and several tools were used. First, a village map was developed. Next, a Venn diagram bringing out the important village institutions and their relationships was developed. A transect walk through an identified section of the village brought out more useful data. It was thus possible to come out with concrete problems per sector and potentials.

2.2.1.3. Analysis of problems per sector and the search for solutions.

Identified problems were further analysed, taking into consideration the potentials identified and possible solutions developed at workshops. The problems of the various sectors in the various villages were first of all identified using the above mentioned tools and listed sector wise at a workshop. This was purely through the participation of the various workshop participants who actively took part in the listing of the various problems pertaining to the sector in question. The problems were then analysed using the problem tree analysis method. After analysis, participants were again called upon to propose potentials within the communities and local solutions to their problems listed. It should be noted here that, some of the solutions of the villagers were at their reach, meaning they can easily resolve some of them while some could not be resolved externally.

2.2.1.4. Planning of local solutions.

From the identified possible solutions it was possible to work out a plan to handle some of the problems at the level of the community. This was done through workshops organised at community level, where community members brainstormed to come out with possible solutions

2.2.2. At the level of the council urban space.

The urban space was identified and demarcated in a small session by a committee set up by the Mayor. This committee was selected based on their thorough knowledge of the council area and understanding of what an urban space should be. The urban space was centred on the municipal council office and covered the settled or semi urbanized area around it.

2.2.2.1. Identification of problems, constraints, potentials by sector.

A prior identification exercise was carried out through interviews and guided questions. This was followed by a problem identification workshop organized in the council hall where Sector Heads within the sub division were participants, as well as representatives from socio-professional groups, councillors and other stake holders. During this workshop, problems were identified per sector and their constraints and potentials brought out.

2.2.2.2. Problem analysis.

The identified problems were analysed and results obtained. A workshop was organised and brought together the council executive, service heads, and representatives of socio-professional groups, the steering committee and other stakeholders from whom data were collected. The first part consisted of the facilitator presenting the problem identified in the various sector. Furthermore, the problem tree analysis method was explained to participants. After explaining and making this method known to all participants, the participatory workshop proceeded with the breakup of

participants into various groups for analysis of problems already identified from the various sectors. There was brainstorming in groups to analyse the problems of the various sectors using the problem tree (core problem, causes and effects) and the identification of possible solutions to these problems.

2.2.3. At the level of the Council institution.

2.2.3.1. Data collection.

Council Institutional Diagnosis comprised of secondary data collection from some council documents such as the budget and the administrative accounts. Primary data was collected interviews with staff, the Mayor. Interviews were based on guided questions and some pre-designed tools by PNDP.

2.2.3.2. Analysis of data collected.

After data collection, the information was input into various suitable computer programs (notably Excel and Microsoft word for analysis and presentation. The budget of the council and its human resources were first analysed using these programs.

Data from the different sectors was analysed separately. The SWOT analysis method was then employed to assess the strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the council. These analyses allowed for the team to establish the gaps between quantity and typology of the council resources. Information on the management of relationships was also analysed and the main areas and activities needing reinforcement within the council identified.

The session then proceeded with the updating and correction of various sections, with more details coming from the various sectorial heads present. After deliberation and suggestions, the session recommended that the council institutional diagnosis should be validated following the corrections made.

2.3. Consolidation of diagnosis and cartographic mapping data.

The products of all the diagnoses were consolidated in a workshop involving all the sectorals. In this workshop, MZF presented the field findings according to the diagnoses and the sectoral representatives worked in thematic groups to make inputs, using their available technical knowledge in the sector. The final product was validated in that same workshop.

2.4. Planning workshop, resource mobilization and programming.

This was virtually the last stage of the elaboration of the CDP process.

2.4.1. Preparation of the planning workshop.

To prepare for the planning workshop, the LSO discussed with the Council executive and steering committee and agreed on the programme and logistics of the workshop. Invitation letters were prepared and sent one week ahead of time to all the stakeholders: Sector heads, village heads, representatives of development associations, councillors, council executive and staff.

2.4.2. Restitution of diagnosis and consolidation data.

Restitution and consolidation of data was done in a workshop. Present in this workshop were the Sub-Divisional Services and Divisional Delegations of the sectorals concerned and other stakeholders of the Ako CDP according to the technical knowledge possessed. The results of all the diagnoses done in the council area were presented in plenary by MZF. Inputs were made by the participants and the final product validated.

2.4.3. Planning workshop, resource mobilisation and programming.

The planning process was realized in a workshop and in thematic groups. The approach was simple. Activities involved in projects identified were spelt out clearly. A general plan was developed with cost estimates attached.

2.4.3.1. Planning workshop.

Here, MZF worked in close collaboration with the Ako council and sector ministry heads representatives. Preparation involved the identification and reservation of a proper venue for the planning workshop. An appropriate four-day time table was developed and materials for the workshop assembled. The results from the consolidated report (problems identified, constraints, potentials and possible solutions) were the principal materials used. This workshop was attended by representatives of all communities of the Ako municipality municipal councillors and the sectorials were also heavily represented and served as experts in their various domains as they made vital technical inputs. The pre-prepared logical framework was presented to the participants as proposals. They worked on these and came up with the general strategic plan for the municipality which is not time bound.

2.4.4.2. Mobilization of resources

Possible sources of funding were identified, pre-prepared and presented by the Mayor, based on his past experiences and aspirations.

2.4.4.3. Programming.

From the general (open) strategic plan, a Triennial (three-year) plan and an annual (one year) investment plan were extracted.

2.5. Implementation of participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

According to the conception this process, monitoring and evaluation are crosscutting throughout the whole process. Such a process needs to be closely monitored and evaluated at from start to finish. Monitoring was ensured by a steering committee that set up at the level of the council and comprising of councillors and council staff. This committee was charged with the responsibility of following up and reporting on all the stages of the CDP. At the level of each village community, a steering committee was equally put in place to monitor the implementation of the possible local solutions.

CHAPTER 3. BRIEF PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL AREA

3.1 Description of the Ako Council area.

Ako municipality is found in Ako Sub Division in Donga Mantung Division of the North West Region of the Republic of Cameroon. It is located within the forest savannah area of the mountainous western highlands region of Cameroon. Access to the municipality is through Bamenda –Nkambe –Ako road about 249 km.

It is bounded to the North by the Federal Republic of Nigeria, West by Furu -Awa (Menchum Division) and Misaje, East by Nwa and South by Nkambe Council area. Ako municipality covers a total surface area of 1,500 square km and total population of 40,349 inhabitants with 19,812 males and 20,537 females as per 2005 census.

The Ako municipality has 18 villages with 189 neighbourhoods and has a population estimate of 47,131 inhabitants. There are basically 5 ethnic groups in the municipality. These are: Mbembe, Wimbun, Jikum, Hausa and Fulani. The dialects spoken include the Mbembe, Limbum Jikum and Fulani. A handful of people also speak French and English languages.

3.2 Historical profile

Ako council was created by Presidential decree No 77/203 of 29th June 1977, and amended by Presidential decree No.86/1434 of 3rd December 1986. After its creation the Council remained dormant and non – functional until 1987 when Fon Michael Fuma was elected the first Municipal administrator and ruled for nine years. After the end of his mandate, Edu Jonathan Churube succeeded him as the mayor of Ako council in 1996 until the year 2002. Since then, Emimi Emmanuel has been at the helm of the council.

Until 1997, Ako Council was under Nkambe council. Following a presidential decree it became an independent Council area like Ndu, Nwa, Misaje and Nkambe central Council that make up the total Council in Donga Mantung Division.

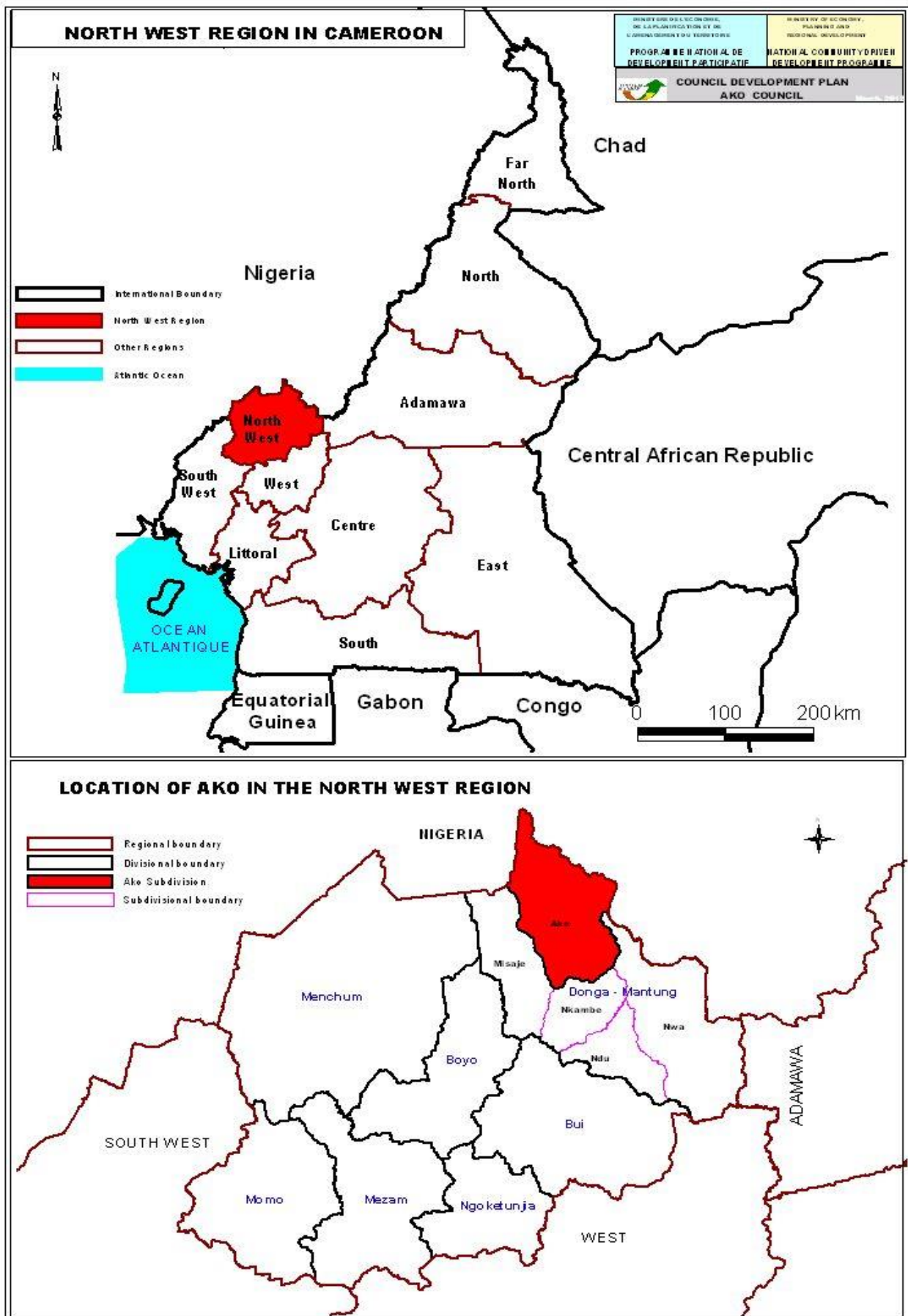


Figure 1: Location Map of Ako Council Area

3.1.2 Population per village.

According to the results of the 2005 population census, the total population of Ako council area was estimated at **40,349 inhabitants (19,812 male and 20,537 female)** covering a surface area of 1,500sq km. with a growth rate of 2,8%, the population is expected to have risen to 47, 131 inhabitants in 2011. The distribution of the population by villages following the general structure from the district medical office and the structure of the North West region is presented in table 2 below.

Table 1: Projected sex and age bracket population distribution per villages in Ako

Village	Men	Women	0-5	6-15	Total
Ako	2068	2705	1256	3696	9725
Berabe	1604	2098	974	2866	7542
Zembeaburu	178	232	108	317	835
Mbiribua	189	247	115	337	888
Mpenchere	144	189	88	258	679
Akwaja	549	718	334	982	2583
Amba	150	196	91	268	705
Assa	209	273	127	374	983
Akwesse	487	637	296	871	2291
Abuenshie	532	695	323	950	2500
Buku	377	493	229	674	1773
Abbafum	446	583	271	797	2097
Ndaka	446	583	271	797	2097
Abuenpka	444	581	269	793	2087
Akwenko	602	787	366	1076	2831
Ande	466	610	283	833	2192
Mbande	466	610	283	833	2192
Jevi	666	871	404	1190	3131
	10.023	13.108	17.912	6.088	47.131

Source: Extrapolation of the 2005 Census and Using the Population structure of the North West Region.

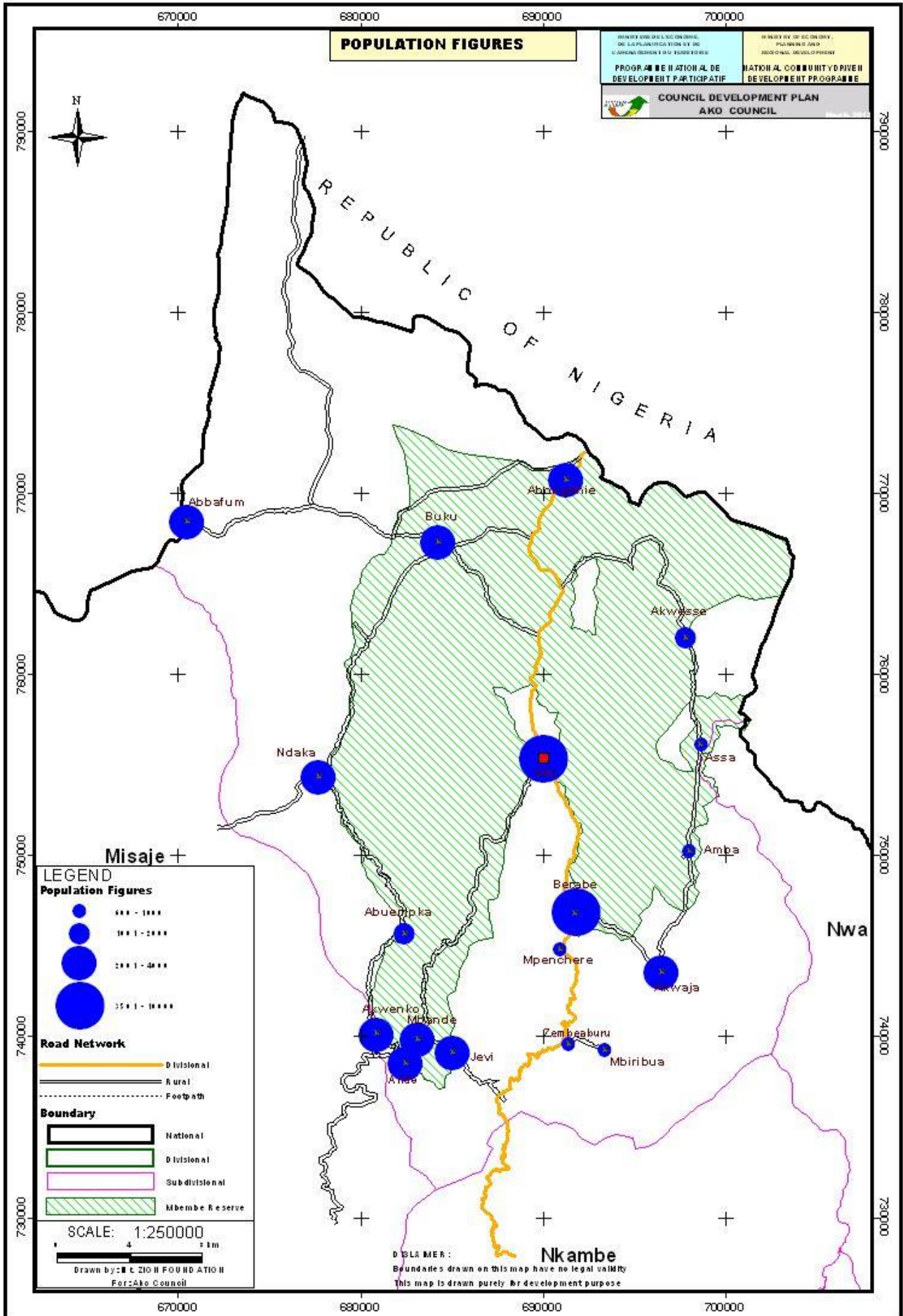


Figure 2: Population Distribution in the Ako Council Area

3.3 Main potentials and resources of the Council

3.3.1 Climate

Ako Sub Division has two distinct seasons: The rainy and dry seasons. The rainy season begins from the month of March and ceases around mid November while the dry season starts around mid November and ends in February.

Mean temperatures are usually very high (approximately 35 degree centigrade), though very low temperatures have been recorded in the early mornings during the dry season precisely during Harmattan winds.

3.3.2 Relief

The general topography within the Sub-Division is characterized by high plateau, steep slopes, deep valleys and low lands. The landscape descends very abruptly into the low lying plains from Berabe to Ako in between hills and mountains of the reserve to the Donga basin constituting the Northern part of the reserve, which is relatively flat with altitude ranging from 270m to 350m. The South Western part of the Mbembe reserve is hilly with the Eastern part essentially a mountainous ridge with several peaks. These hills and mountains have an altitudinal range varying from 700m to 1080m. Mbembe plain has an altitude of about 900m above sea level. The valleys are characterized by fast flowing rivers with increase incidence of flooding and soil erosion.

3.3.3 Hydrology

The Sub Division is endowed with numerous rivers, lakes, springs and waterfalls. The Akong and Athorou rivers which are the flows within Berabe and Ako villages and later form a confluent in Abongshie where they meet with the River Donga. Some waterfalls include: Chwachwa, Seathoro, Ngoakwe, Eny, Ekoroh and Seakong. There are also some lakes like Lake Kwebera in Ako village and Lake Nyiroagbeeso in Assa village.

3.3.4 Soil

The dominant soil type is the sandy-clay ferruginous soils or laterite soil. This soil type is favourable for the cultivation of a variety of agricultural crops. The alluvial and colluvial deposits can be found in Berabe village and favours the cultivation of palms, cocoyam, plantains and cocoa. Most of the very fertile soils are deposited along the river banks with sufficient supply of water, thereby promoting two cropping seasons. Other soils types include the tropical black earth soil, clay soil, littered around river banks and springs and chalky soil enriched with calcium. The clay soils are used for the manufacture of clay jars and pots, while the chalky soil types are very useful as white wash for houses.

3.3.5 Flora

The sub -Division is located within the forest-savannah zone covered with shrubs, characterized by patches of forest in the low lands with the Mbembe forest reserve as a dominant vegetative feature. The low land forest which is the main type of geo-ecological zone covers low land areas below 100m above sea level, with high forest vegetation type endowed with economic timber. Some tree species in the Mbembe forest reserved include Iroko, Mahogany, Dibetou and Teak and natural

palms. Considering the occurrence of the flora species, it has been ranked from rare to Very frequent. Teak is the highest tree species that occur in the Mbembe forest reserve.

The vegetation of the Mbembe forest reserve is a characteristic blend of several types including a wide spread low land vegetation type, a sub - montane vegetation type on the mountain ridge to the East as well as the peaks on the South-Western edge of the reserve. The centre of the reserve is mostly covered with Teak. The entire Northern part is covered by extensive wooded savannah.

The main cash crops grown include cocoa, coffee, Non Forest Timber Products (NFTP) and natural palms.

Table 2: Plant species in the Mbembe Forest Reserve

Name of tree	Scientific Name	Occurrence.
Iroko	Chlorophora excels	Rare
Dibetou	Lovea trichilioides	Less frequent
Mahogany (big leaf)	Sweitenia macrophylla	Frequent
Voacanga	Voacanga africana.	Less frequent
Teck	Tectonia grandis	Abundant
Sapele (white wood)	Entandrophragma cylindricum.	Very frequent.
Tattan	Calamus longipinna	Rare
Raffia Palms	Raffia farinifera	Rare
Castor oil	Ricinus communis	Rare
Mango	Manifera indica	Frequent
Pineapple	Ananas comosus	Rare
plum	Manihot esculenta	Rare
Bananas	Musa cvs	Rare
oranges	Citrus aurantium	Less frequent
Passion fruit.	Passitoraadulis f. Edulis	Rare

Source: Ndzi Paul (2011).

3.3.1 Fauna

The Mbembe forest and rivers within the Sub – Division are inhabited by many reptile species, amongst which are Nile crocodile, bell’s hinged back tortoise, rock python, royal python, slender or graceful chameleon, Nile monitor lizard and forest monitor lizard. Other reptiles like frogs, tortoise and lizards can also be seen in rivers and lakes. Other animal species that can be spotted within the forest include: Monkeys, squirrels, Buffaloes, antelopes, rat mules, wild dogs and bush pigs.

The Mbembe reserve also contains a variety of birds. Some species of birds include: Green – Breated bus Shrinke, Banded wattle eye, Black crown crane and the Africa grass owl just to name a few.

Table 3: Fauna of the Mbembe Forest Reserve.

Fauna	Scientific name.
Mountain Monkey	Cereoptithecus hoesti
Yellow back duiker	Cephalopus sylvicultor
Giant pangolin	Manis gigantean
Stripped squirrel	Funisciurus congicus.
Flying squirrel	Anomalurops beecrofty
Allen’s squirrel galago	Galago alleni

Brush – tailed porcupines	Erethizon dorsatum
Leopards	Panther pardus
Antelopes	Antelocapra americana
Cane rats	Thryonomy swinderianus
Buffaloes	Syncerus caffer
Rat mules	Ctenodactylus grandis
Wild dogs	Lycaon pictus
Gorilla	Gorilla gorilla
Chimpanzee	Pan troglodytes
Mountain Monkeys	Ceropithecus neglectus
Bush pig.	Potamochoerus sporcus

Source: Ndzi Paul (2011).

3.3.7 Protected Areas.

Areas prohibited to the population in the Mbembe land are mostly for traditional rites. Some of these areas are shrines and secret houses. These areas include; area of Akwa, Fri in Ako village, Fu in Amba village, Eka in Assa village, Bremba and Nzire in Mpenchere village

3.4 Description of potentials of the socio-economic milieu

3.4.1 Characterisation of the vulnerable populations

There are many marginalised and vulnerable people living in the Ako Council area. The following marginalised and vulnerable were identified in the villages;

Table 4: Vulnerable Groups in Ako.

Village	NUMBER / VULNERABLE GROUPS									
	physically Handicap	Visually Handicap	Vulnerable Orphans(minors)	Street children	Pygmies	Mbororo	Sick elderly	Old age people	Persons living with HIV/AIDS	Dump and/or deaf
Ako	15	92	430			50		270	389	60
Berabe	20	30	200	50				60	302	27
Zembeaburu	9	25	100	18				100	33	21
Mbiribua	2	3	37	2		50		15	36	2
Mpenchere	10	6	20	15				20	27	10
Akwaja	5	4	18			500		7	103	9
Amba	1	3	50			30	3	30	28	8
Assa		1	190			20	6	15	39	5
Akwesse			50						92	
Abuenshie	1	3	50	5		60			100	
Buku	4	5	67						71	
Abbafum	4	10	36			14	3	26	84	9
Ndaka		5	18			300	2	25	84	3
Abuempka	2	3	41			5	2	10	83	2
Akwenko	1	4	100			67		9	113	2
Ande	10	12	1800				15	100	88	16
Mbande	15	29	92				32	6	88	16
Jevi	8	10	25			5	6	15	125	13
TOTAL	107	245	3304	90	0	1101	69	708	1885	

Source: MZF field survey (2011).

There is no social centre in the entire municipality to cater for these vulnerable and marginalised. Equally there is no equipment to assist the vulnerable in their daily lives.

3.4.2 Economic Activities

3.4.2.1 Cash crop production.

A lot of cocoa is produced in this sub Division but licensed buyers from Nigeria carry out the marketing on the field. The farmers complain of poor farm to market roads for the transportation of farm produce lack of buyers from Cameroon. The result is that all the cocoa, coffee and palm oil are sold the Nigerians and no production data made available. There is need for an organized market and good farm to market road and most important chemicals to eradicate plant pest of high yield.

3.4.2.2 Sylviculture

Bee farming stands at 46.96% showing that a great number of the population of the people are involved in this economic activity. Each bee farmer harvest an average for 20.000 FCFA of honey per month with a litre sold at 1.000FCFA indicating an average of about 1.500FCFA per person per month. This sector can be improved by training local bee farmers on modern methods of honey production, storage and marketing.

3.4.2.3 Animal husbandry and fishing

Subsistence rearing of animals stand at 53.01%. This has greatly reduces the pressure on the harvesting of the fauna in the Mbembe forest reserved and the sale of these animals has greatly increased the income of the inhabitants. Some wild animals like the cane rats are reared in enclosed rooms and this has contributed so much to cut down the hunting of some of these animals species found in the reserve hence preserving the wildlife. The rearing of some of these animal species can boast ecotourism because people who visit the Mbembe region are concern to visit these areas to have a view of some of these animal species. However, modern animal husbandry remains deficient in the Sub Division and stray animals present a serious problem in almost all corners of the Sub Division. Promoting animal husbandry will have both natural conservation and income generating benefits in this area.

3.4.2.4 Hunting

Hunting is one of the main activities practices in the Mbembe forest reserve. Since this reserve is blessed with a variety of animals, about 71% of the population are involved in hunting in one way or the other. Animals like monkey and cane rats are hunted with the use of local traps, den guns or chemical and poisons. Meat from these animals is used for food and some sole to strangers especially from Nigeria. Hunting of reptiles like python is used for both food and decorations as the python skin is attractive. Most hunting carried out in this area is done illegally and leads gradually to the extinction of some animals species.

3.4.2.5 Forest exploitation

Timber exploitation is one of the activities causing the destruction of the forest. The Mbembe forest reserve employs about 200 people engaged only in the sawing of planks. There are about three saw mills in Ndaka village with about 200 sawing machines. Although, forest exploitation for timber contributes to income generation, construction of houses and furniture, it directly leads to the rapid destruction of the forest reserve. NFTP like bush mango, bush pepper, Njansanga etc support the livelihood of the local population.

3.4.2.6 Craftsmanship.

Craftwork is practiced within the Sub Division. They produce baskets, cane chairs from rattan harvested from the forest, drums mortars from wood, local shield, and canoes for the transportation across rivers, cloth from backs of trees, rattles and climbers for climbing palms trees. These craft activities generate income and it is the source of income to the local population. The industry is however, is not professionally developed.

3.4.2.7 Commerce.

The Sub Division being located at the Cameroon-Nigerian border gives advantage to villagers trading internationally. The presence of the border Market in Ako serves the Council with income from taxes collected from various traders. Other markets are in Abongshie and Abafum. However there is much to be desired in these markets as much of the structures are inexistent.

3.4.2.8 Industry, mines and technological development .

The existence of stony hill deposits for exploitation of stones within the municipality are great potentials for industrial development. Apart of small oil and corm procession activities, there are needs for formal industries.

Table 5: Synthesis of main Economic Activities

Main economic activity	Village Concerned.	Men (Y/N)	Women (Y/N)	Youths (Y/N)	Mbororos (Y/N)
Fishing	All villages.	Y	N	Y	N
Timber exploitation.	All villages.	Y	N	Y	N
Craft work.	All villages.	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mining	All villages.	Y	N	Y	N
Agriculture	All villages.	Y	Y	Y	Y
Livestock	All villages.	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bee farming	All villages.	Y	Y	Y	N
Crafts	All villages.	Y	Y	Y	Y
Trading	All villages.	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hunting	All villages.	Y	N	Y	N
Transport	Ako, Berabe, Akwaja, Abuenshie, Ndaka,	Y	N	Y	Y
Petit trading	All villages.	Y	Y	Y	Y

3.4.3. Sector Development

3.4.3.1 Education

The education sector is characterised with 7 nursery schools, 45 Primary schools and 9 Secondary schools with the following data as presented in table 6 below;

Table 6: Summarised data on Education in Ako.

Level	Students	Teachers	Teacher Needs	Number of Classrooms	Benches	Rehabilitation of Classroom	Construction of Classroom	Benches Needs
Nursery	447	11	23	11	285	4	8	10
Primary	9954	97	221	225	2915	95	76	2595
Secondary	1315	34	105	37	319	18	38	580
Total	11716	142	349	273	3519	117	122	3185

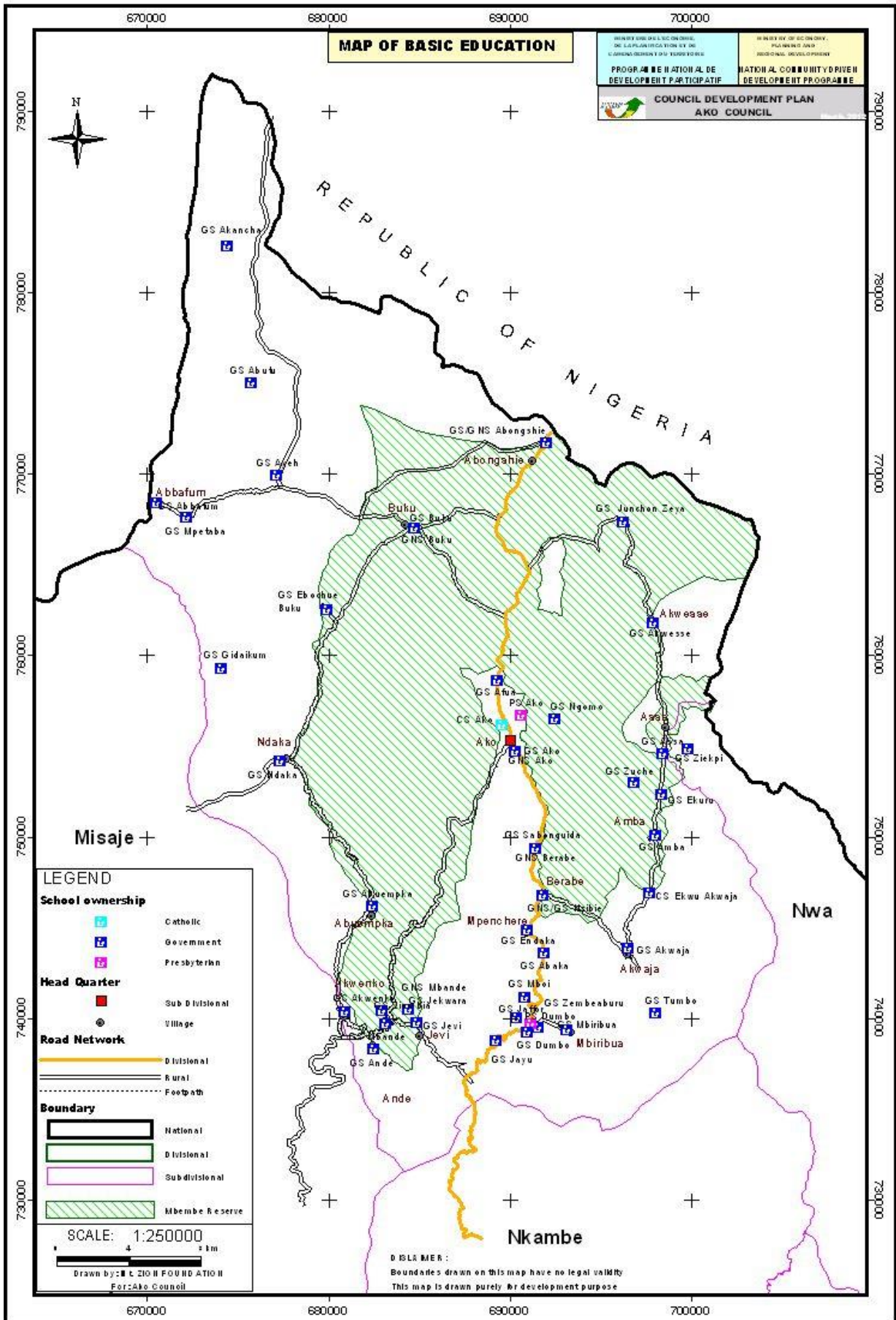


Figure 3: Map of Basic Education Establishments Ako Council Area

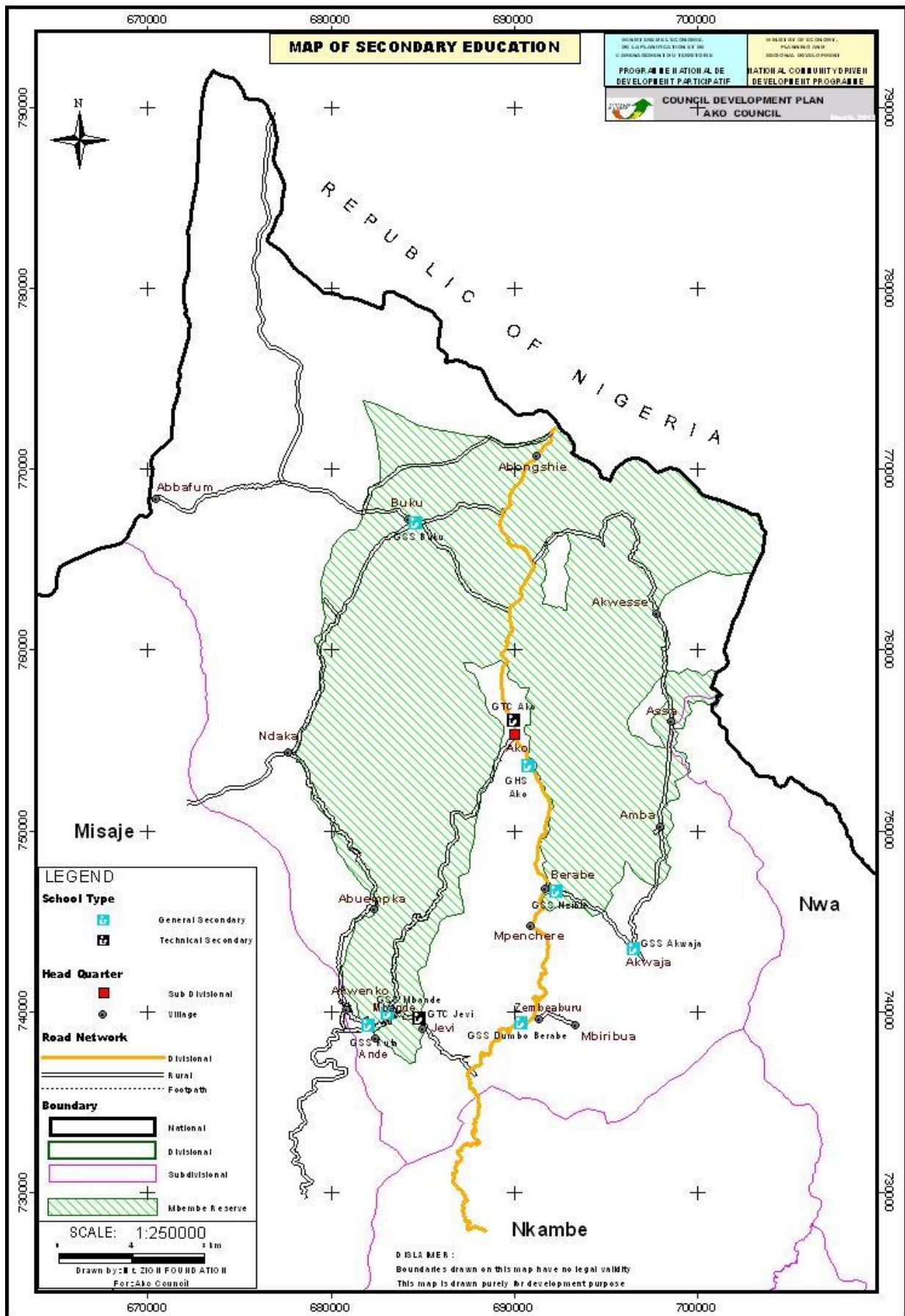


Figure 4: Map of Secondary Education Establishments Ako Council Area

3.4.3 Public Works

The road network of the entire municipality is below expectations. The earth roads are seasonal and transportation is practically impossible during the rainy season. However, access to some localities can only be reached with motor bikes. Apart from the road from Nkambe to Ako and then to Abongshie which is a Divisional road, all the others are rural roads.

The characteristics of major roads found in Ako are presented in table 7 below

Table 7: Characteristics of the Road Network in Ako

Roads	Characteristics	Length
Abongshie-Buku-Abafum	Motorable road	21,9
Ako-Buku	Motorable road	7,4
Ako-Mbande-Ande-Ntumbo Market-Nkambe	Motorable road but limited due the need of a bridge at Mbande	43,2
Akwenko-Ntumbo Market	Foot path	1,6
Buku-Ndaka-Abongkpa	Foot path	39,8
Dumbo-Zembeaburu-Mbiribua	Accessible with bikes	2,4
Jevi-Ntungande Market	Motorable road	4,4
Mbande -Jevi	Foot path	2,5
Nkambe-Ntungande-Berabe-Ako-Abongshie	Motorable road	60,8
Nzibie-Akwaja-Amba-Akwesse-Abongshie	Motorable road but limited to bikes	42,2
Akwaja-Ezentoh-Konchep-Nkambe	Foot path	40
Assa -Ako	Foot path	5
Ndaka-Abafum	Foot path	10
Ndaka-Sabongida	Foot path	5
Total		286,2

Source: MZF data collection.

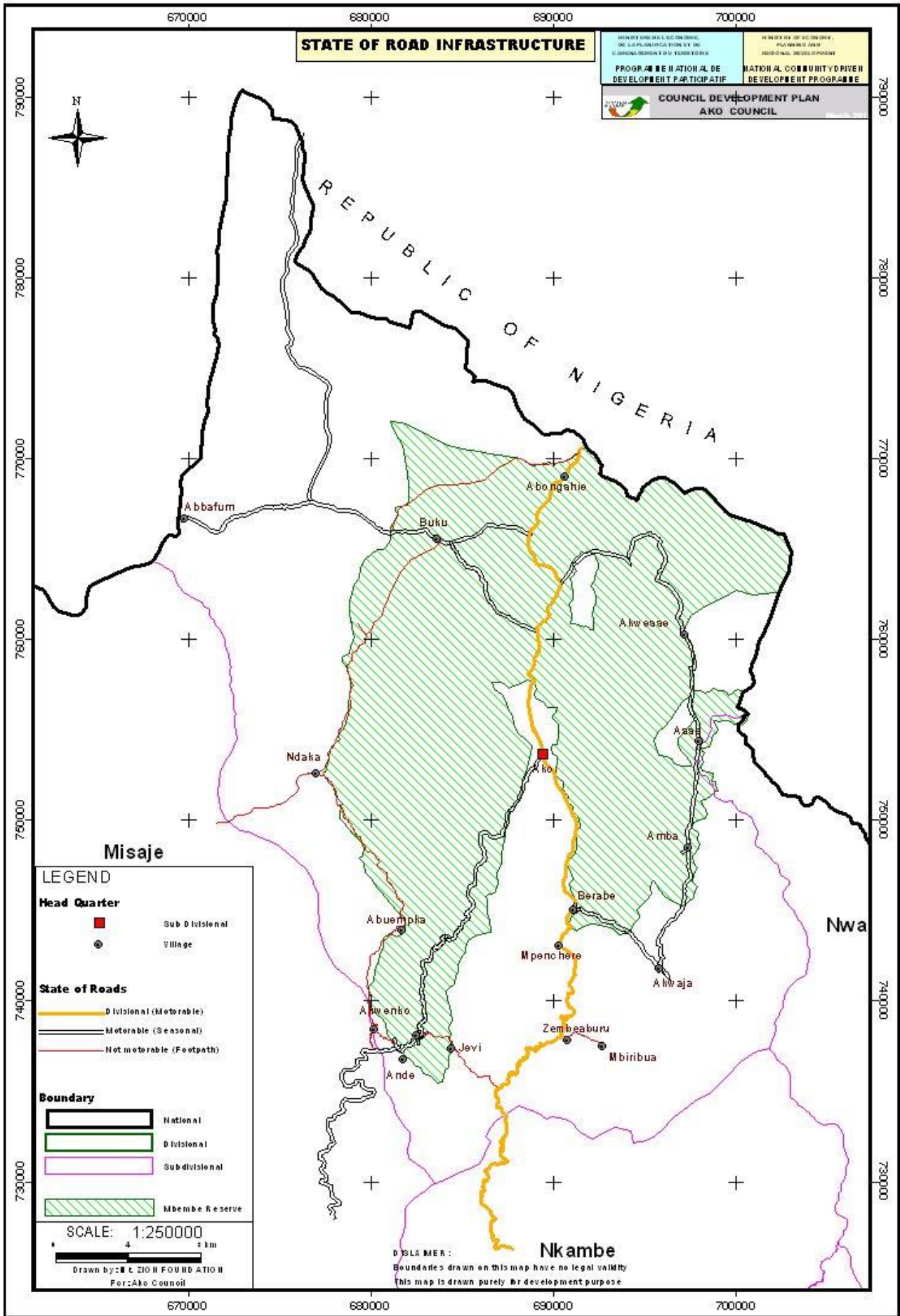


Figure 5: Map of the Road Network in Ako Council Area

3.4.4. Markets and storage structures.

The sub division being located at the Cameroon Nigeria boarder line has a great advantage of enjoying international trade. The presence of the boarder market serves the council income generated from taxes. The table below summarise the main characteristics features of the markets. There are complete absences of warehouses for the storage of farm produce.

Table 8: characteristics features of boarder and periodic market.

Name of market	Description	Remarks
Ako central market	Periodic	Needs construction of market shed, water point and latrines.
Nzibie market	Periodic	Needs construction of market shed, water point and latrines.
Berabe market	Periodic	Needs construction of market shed, water point and latrines.
Dumbo –Akwaja market	Periodic	Needs construction of market shed, water point and latrines.
Tumbo –Akwaja market	Periodic	Needs construction of market shed, water point and latrines.
Ako border market	Border	Needs construction of market shed, water point and latrines.
Akwaja market	Periodic	Needs construction of market shed, water point and latrines.
Tungande market	Periodic	Needs construction of market shed, water point and latrines.
Abuenshie border market	Border	None functional
Abafum market	Border	Not functional

Source: MINEPAT (2006b).

3.4.5 Health

The state of health coverage in the municipality still leaves to be desired especially as it is located in the enclave rural boarder where the availability of drugs, equipments and trained medical personnel are still a distant dream. The health sector is characterised by 1 District, 5 Health Areas and 6 Health units with the following elements characterising it as seen in table 16 below

Table 9: Characteristics of the Health sector

	Informations générales sur le Centre				Personnel						Infrastructure			Equipment					
	Health area	Health district	Centre status	Year of creation	Medical doctor	IDE	IB	AS	Matrone	Comis	Nb of buildings	State			Bed	Laboratory	Maternity	Pharmacy	Refrigerator
												good	average	bad					
			(i)																
District Hospital	Ako	Ako	HOP	1999	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1			35	Y	Y	Y	0
Catholic HC	Ako	Ako	PRI	1999	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1			10	Y	Y	Y	0
IHC Berabe	Berabe	Ako	INT		0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1			24	Y	Y	Y	1
IHC Akwaja	Akwaja	Ako	INT	1999	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1			6	Y	Y	Y	0
HC Abongshie	Abongshie	Ako	INT	1985	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1			12	Y	Y	Y	0
HC Buku	Buku	Ako	INT	1997	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1			18	Y	Y	Y	0
HC Ande	Ande	Ako	INT		0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1			3	Y	Y	Y	0
Total					1	5	7	4	0	0	7	7	0	0	108				

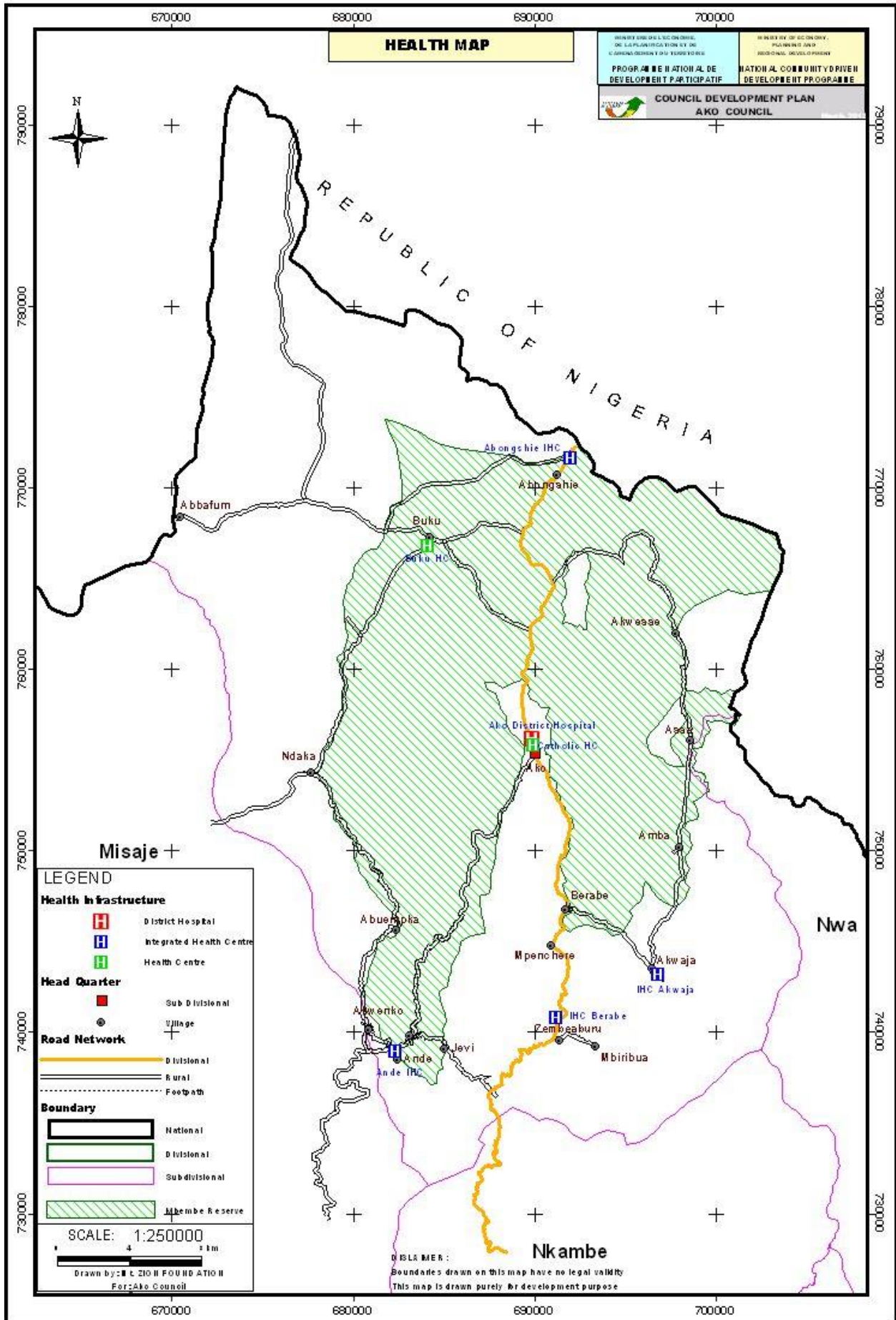


Figure 6: Map of Health Institutions in Ako Council Area

3.4.6 Water and Energy

Water distribution is rather poor in the entire council area. Only a small portion of the population is benefitting from pipe borne portable water. Also there are only 2 bore holes present through the initiative of the GP DERUDEP project in Buku. A greater portion of the population is therefore resorting to drink water from streams. The characteristic of water in the council area is presented in table 10 below:

Table 10: Water Situation in the Ako Municipality

Village	Work type			Different water Variables				
	Scan water	Portable water supply	CDE	Water capturing	Number of water towers	Number of bore holes	Number of public taps	Number of connection
				(i)				
Ako		Gravity			1	0	12	12
Berabe (Dumbo, Jeyu & Sabongida)		Gravity			1		11	11
Mbande		Gravity			1		1	1
Jevi		Gravity			1		1	1
Buku						2		

There is absence of AES- SONEL within the entire municipality. The main sources of light include generators (giant generator that has gone bad a few months after installation and private owned smaller generators), solar lamps and a solar energy panel specifically at the CAMTEL centre.

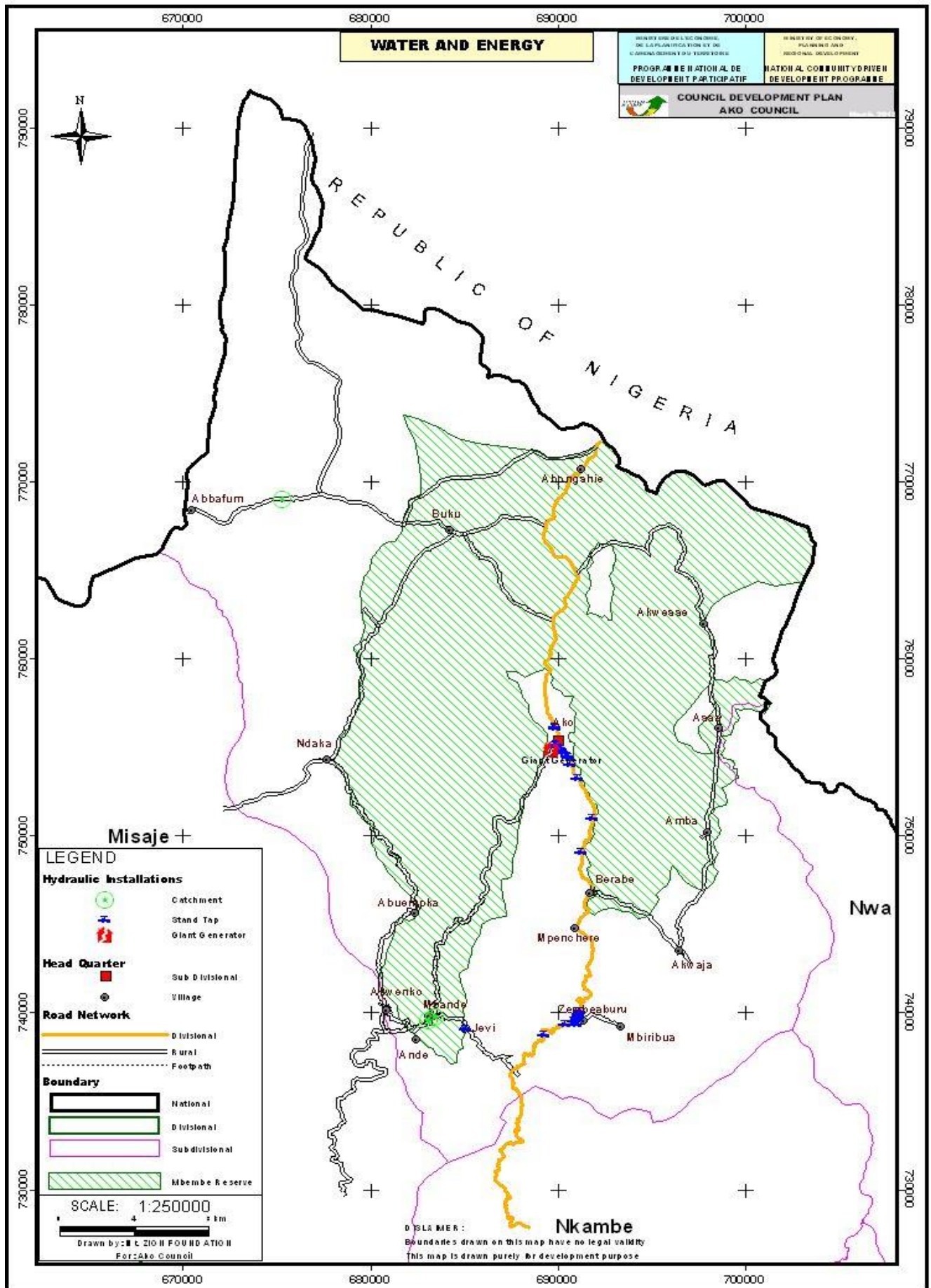


Figure 7: Map of water & energy structures in Ako Council Area

CHAPTER 4. RESULTS OF THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS

4.1 Consolidation of Diagnosis information

4.1.1 Education

Educational Diagnoses are presented in table 11 below:

Table 11: Basic and Secondary Education Diagnoses

Village	Name of School	School status	Level	Year of creation	Total Number of students			Total number of staff			Number and classroom equipment					general state of buildings			Pupils/teacher ratio	Pupils/ Classroom ratio	Pupils/ seat occupied ratio
		(i)	(ii)		Boys	Girls	Total	Parent teachers	Contract teachers	Civil servants	banco/se ko/poto poto	plank	semi-block	block	Table - desks	good	average	bad			
Buku	GS Ayeh	PUB	3	2001	205	70	275	3		2			1	3	40	3	1		55,0	68,8	3
Buku	GS Abutu	PUB	3	1999	65	55	120			1			1	3	37	3	1		120,0	30,0	2
Buku	GS Akwanacha	PUB	3	1992	84	42	126			1			2		23		2		126,0	63,0	3
Akwaja	GS Ekuru	PUB	3	2003	80	75	155			2			1	2	56	2	1		77,5	51,7	1
Ako	GS Ngomo	PUB	3	1998	96	89	185	1		2			2	2	70	2	2		61,7	46,3	1
Ndaka	GS Gidaikum	PUB	3	1999	68	82	150	1		1			2	1	29	1	2		75,0	50,0	3
Ako	GHS Ako	PUB	5	1986	269	181	450	6		11			6	5	80	5	6		26,5	13,7	1
Jevi	GS Jekwara	PUB	3	1999	86	65	151	2		2			3	4	120	4	3		37,8	21,4	1
Berabe	GS Mboi	PUB	3	2005	86	64	150	2		1			2	1	40	1	2		50,0	50,0	2
Berabe	GS Jaffor	PUB	3	1998	226	124	350	1		1			2	3	40	3	2		175,0	70,0	4
Akwaja	GS Tumbo	PUB	3	2004	68	62	130			2			1	2	18	1	1		65,0	43,3	4
Berabe	GS Sabonguida	PUB	3	1990	141	80	221	2		4			1	4	24	5	1		36,8	44,2	5
Berabe	GNS Berabe	PUB	0		30	19	49	4		3				2	80	2			7,0	24,5	0

Akwaja	GS Ziekpi	PUB	3	2001	73	71	144			2			2	2	37	2	2		72,0	36,0	2
Berabe	GS Nzibie	PUB	3	1996	200	102	302	5		2			3	3	25	2	3		43,1	50,3	6
Akwaja	GS Zuche	PUB	3	2007	200	184	384			2				3	125	3			192,0	128,0	2
Mbande	GS Ziembia	PUB	3		62	102	164	1		2			3	3	34	2	3		54,7	27,3	2
Mbande	GNS Mbande	PUB	0		21	48	69	1		1					24				34,5	#DIV/0!	1
Berabe	GSS Nzibie	PUB	3	2011	36	20	56	4		1				3	30	3			11,2	18,7	1
Ako	CS Ako	PRI	3	1990	77	76	153		4				4	4	240	8	4		38,3	19,1	0
Ako	CNS Ako	PRI	0		40	45	85		2				2		19	2	2				2
Jevi	GS Jevi	PUB	3	1971	210	210	420	2		2			3	4	120	4	3		105,0	60,0	2
Ako	PS Ako	PRI	3	1996	100	66	166		3				4	4	95	4	4		55,3	20,8	1
Ako	CBC Ako	PRI	3	1996	37	40	77		3				4	4	40	4	4		25,7	9,6	1
Akwaja	GSS Akwaja	PUB	4	2010	34	28	62	3		2			2		10		2		12,4	31,0	3
Akwaja	GS Akwaja	PUB	3	1992	174	204	378	1		2			3	2	67	2	3		126,0	75,6	3
Akwaja	CS Ekuru Akwaja	PRI	3	1999	70	166	236		4				0	3	90	3	0		59,0	78,7	1
Amba	GS Amba	PUB	3	1992	100	99	199	1		2			2	0	42	0		2	66,3	99,5	2
Assa	GS Assa	PUB	3	1972	87	68	155	1		2			1	4	60	4	1		51,7	31,0	1
Akwesse	GS Akwesse	PUB	3	1963	150	101	251	1		2			1	5	100	5	1		83,7	41,8	1
Akwesse	GS Junchon Zeya	PUB	3		98	58	156	2		2			2		38			2	39,0	78,0	2
Abuenshie	GS Abongshie	PUB	3	1976	43	44	87	1		3			2	4	50	4	2		21,8	14,5	1
Abuenshie	GNS Abongshie	PUB	0		25	20	45	1		1				2	62	2			22,5	22,5	0
Buku	GS Buku	PUB	3	1975	170	130	300	2		2			2	2	17	2	2		75,0	75,0	9
Buku	GNS Buku	PUB	0		20	11	31	1		1				1	30	1			15,5	31,0	1
Buku	GSS Buku	PUB	3	2011	15	18	33	2		2			3		12		3		8,3	11,0	1
Abbafum	GS Mpentaba	PUB	3		96	54	150			1			3		50		3		150,0	50,0	2
Abbafum	GS Abbafum	PUB	3	1979	112	75	187	1	1	1			2	5	67	5	2		62,3	26,7	1
Buku	GS Ebochue Buku	PUB	3	2004	108	81	189	1		2			3	1	42	1	3		63,0	47,3	2

Ndaka	GS Ndaka	PUB	3	1999	99	75	174	1	1	1			5	4	56	4	5		58,0	19,3	2
Abuempka	GS Abuempka	PUB	3	1979	89	148	237	1		2				4	89	4			79,0	59,3	1
Akwenko	GS Akwenko	PUB	3	1996	170	150	320	2		2			2	4	82	4	2		80,0	53,3	2
Ande	GSS Kuta	PUB	4	2006	140	180	320	6		3			2	3	55	3	2		35,6	64,0	3
Ande	GS Ande	PUB	3	1981	167	241	408	3		2			2	4	100	4	2		81,6	68,0	2
Mbande	GSS Mbande	PUB	4	2010	57	32	89	5		2			3		25		3		12,7	29,7	2
Mbande	GS Mbande	PUB	3	1996	250	200	450	3		2			3	4	70	4	3		90,0	64,3	3
Jevi	GTC Jevi	PUB	4	2010	22	11	33	3		2			2	2	12	2	2		6,6	8,3	1
Berabe	GS Jayu	PUB	3	1999	156	68	224	1		3			5	3	46	3	5		56,0	28,0	2
Berabe	GSS Dumbo	PUB	4	2007	22	20	42	4		3				2	20	2			6,0	21,0	1
Mbiribua	GS Mbiribua	PUB	3	2007	80	140	220	1		2				4	62	4			73,3	55,0	2
Mbiribua	CS Mbiribua	PRI	3		60	80	140		3				4		34		4				2
Zembeaburu	GS Zembeaburu	PUB	3	1999	70	49	119	1		1			3	2	40	2	3		59,5	23,8	1
Berabe	PS Dumbo	PRI	3	1946	96	82	178		4				1	5	57	5	1		44,5	29,7	2
Berabe	PNS Berabe	PRI	0		36	40	76	1	1				2		34		2		38,0	38,0	1
Berabe	GS Dumbo	PUB	3	1997	147	135	282			2			2	2	66	2	2		141,0	70,5	2
Berabe	GS Abaka	PUB	3	1992	149	121	270	2		3			2	1	70	1	2		54,0	90,0	2
Berabe	GS Endaka	PUB	3	1998	108	66	174	2		1			1	3	70	3	1		58,0	43,5	1
Ako	GS Ako	PUB	3	1977	281	231	512	5		5				11	144	11			51,2	46,5	2
Ako	GNS Ako	PUB	0		50	42	92	1		2				2	36	2			30,7	46,0	1
Ako	GS Afua	PUB	3	2004	65	70	135	1		2			3	1	48	1	3		45,0	33,8	1
Ako	GTC Ako	PUB	4	2006	148	82	230	6		8				4	75	4			16,4	57,5	2
					6324	5392	11716	102	26	118	0		156	117	3474	160	113	4			

- (i) PUB Public Schools
EP Community Schools
PRI Lay Private
- (ii) 0 Nursery
1 Class 1, Class 2
2 Class 3, Class 4
3 Class 5, Class 6
4 GSS/ GTC
5 High School

4.1.2 Health

The health sector is characterised by 1 District, 5 Health Areas and 6 Health units with the following elements characterising it as seen in table 12 below

Table 12: Diagnosis of the Health sector

Village	Realisation			Informations générales sur le Centre				Personnel						Infrastructure			
	Enterprise	Source of financing	Year of construction	Health area	Health district	Centre status	Year of creation	Medical doctor	IDE	IB	AS	Matrone	Comis	Nb of buildings	State		
						(i)							good		average	bad	
Ako	District Hospital	Gov't	1999	Ako	Ako	HIOP		1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1		
Ako	Catholic HC	Catholic Church	1999	Ako	Ako	PRI		0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1		
Berabe	IHC Berabe	Gov't		Berabe	Ako	INT		0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1		
Akwaja	IHC Akwaja	Gov't	1999	Akwaja	Ako	INT		0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1		
Abuenshie	HC Abongshie	Gov't	1985	Abongshie	Ako	INT		0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1		
Buku	HC Buku	Gov't	1997	Buku	Ako	INT	2005	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1		
Ande	HC Ande	Gov't		Ande	Ako	INT		0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1		
								1	5	7	4	0	0	7	7	0	0

		Equipement du centre					Aménagement						Données sanitaires				Gestion du Centre		
		Bed	Labo	Maternity	Pharmacy	Refrigerator	Water Point	Latrine	Reforestation	gate	treatment device	Lodging for Doctor	Level of sanitary cover	Level of visits	Average number of births	Level of vaccination cover	Epidemics	Existence of a management committee	Existence of a health committee
			(O/N)	(O/N)	(O/N)		(O/N)	(O/N)	(O/N)	(O/N)	(ii)	(O/N)						(O/N)	(O/N)
Ako	District Hospital	35	O	O	O	0	O	O	N	N	F	N	75	15	8	80	0	O	O
Ako	Catholic HC	10	O	O	O	0	O	O	N	N	F	N	75	15	8	80	0	O	O
Berabe	IHC Berabe	24	O	O	O	1	O	O	N	N	F	N	80	435	30	90	0	O	O
Akwaja	IHC Akwaja	6	O	O	O	0	N	O	N	N	F	N	80	70		99	0	O	O

Abuenshie	HC Abongshie	12	O	O	O	0	N	O	N	N	F	N	70	42,5		88,1	0	O	O
Buku	HC Buku	18	O	O	O	0	N	O	O	O	F	N	75	25	30	70	0	O	O
Ande	HC Ande	3	O	O	O	0	N	O	N	N	F	N	60	70	50	60	0	O	O
		108																	

a) number of persons, families or households to benefit (take into account other villages covered)

(ii) The number of buildings obtained should be specified as: good, fair, bad

(i) INT Integrated Health Centre
 SAT Satellite
 HOP Hospital
 PRI Private institutions

(iii) I Incinerator
 B Garbage can
 F Pit
 A Others
 (Y/N) YES/ NO

4.1.3 Water

Water distribution is rather poor in the entire council area. Only a small portion of the population is benefitting from pipe borne portable water. Also there are only 2 bore holes present through the initiative of the GP DERUDEP project in Buku. A greater portion of the population is therefore resorting to drink water from streams. All villages in the municipality are in need of constructing water catchments and extension of water to the communities. The exception in where extension is difficult or impossible is in Abuenkpa where the community settlement is above the catchment source. It therefore requires a pump to take the water up. The need expressed in the various communities is as follows;

Table 13: Diagnosis of the water situation in Ako

Village	Population (a)	Work type			Réalisation			Caractéristique de l'ouvrage						Fonctionnalité					
		Scanwater	Portable water supply	CDE	Enterprise	Source of financing	Fixed date	Water capturing	Number of water towers	Number of bore holes	Number of public taps	Number of connections	Capacity	Drive lengths	Functional Adduction	Water tower / Functional capturing	Number of non functional bore holes	Number of non functional public taps	Management
								(i)					in litre	(in m)	(O/N)				(ii)
Ako			Gravity				S	1	0	12	12			O				7	D
Berabe			Gravity					1		11	11			O					D
Mbande			Gravity					1		1	1			O					D
Jevi			Gravity					1		1	1			O					D
		TOTAL																	

D=~Direct

4.1.4 Markets

Table 14: Diagnosis of markets situation in Ako

Village		Type d'infrastructures							Réalisation			CARACTERISTIQUES DE L'OUVRAGE													
		Warehouse	Market / Commercial complex	Moto park	Cattle park	Slaughter slab	Nursery	Others	Enterprise	Source of financing	Year of construction	Capacity	Nature	Market day	Actual state	Water point	Latrine	device	Reaforestaion	Electrification	for handicaps	Office	Others	Management mode	Existence of a management committee
													(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(O/N)	(O/N)	(O/N)	(O/N)	(O/N)	(O/N)	(O/N)	(O/N)	(iv)	(O/N)
Akwenko	Tumbo Market		1									PI		M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		D	N	
Abuenshie	Abongshie Market		1									PI		A	N	N	N	O	N	N	N		D	N	
Jevi	Tungande Market		1									PI		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		D	N	
Berabe	Dumbo Market		1									PI		A	O	O	N	N	N	N	O		D	N	
Berabe	Slab Dumbo Market		1									PI		A	O	O	N	N	O	N	O		D	N	
Ako	Ako Border Market		1									PI		A	N	O	N	N	O	N	O		D	N	
Ako	Ako Market		1			1						PI		A	O	N	N	N	N	N	N		D	N	
Akwaja	Akwaja Market		1												N	N	N	N	N	N	N		D	N	
													0												

- PI- Periodic
- A- Alternating
- M- Bad
- D- Direct
- O- Yes
- N- Non

4.2 IDENTIFIED AND ANALYSED RECURRENT PROBLEMS BY SECTOR

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

Table 15: Village needs in Ako

No	SECTOR	VILLAGE CONCERNED	IDENTIFIED NEEDS	POTENTIALS	SOLUTIONS
1	Health	Ako	1 Theatre.	Availability of surgical cases.	Construct and equip the theatre with diagnostic equipments and a Surgeon.
			1 Mortuary	Needy population.	Preservation of corps in good conditions.
			2 Mortuary Attendants.	Needy population.	
			1 Medical Doctor (Surgeon).	Needy population.	Provision of quality health care.
			2 Scrub Nurses.	Presence of patients.	Provision of quality health care.
			1 Doctor's residential area.	Presence of a Medical Doctor.	Constant medical attention.
			1 X-ray machine.	Needy population (fracture cases).	Accurate diagnostic results.
			Treatment centre for HIV/AIDS	Increase PLWHIV	Decrease death rate.
			1 Radiologist	Needy population.	Provision of quality health care.
		Mbiribua, Mpenchere, Akwenko, Abafum, Ndaka, Mbande, Akwesse, Jevi	8 Integrated Health Centers (IHC) with equipped: Pharmacy, Maternity, Outpatient, Inpatient, Laboratory and Infant welfare departments.	-Availability of land. -Presence of natural materials for construction. -Availability of cheap labour.	Reduce distance covered to health facilities.
		Ako, Abuenshie, Akwaja, Buku and Ande.	15 State Registered Nurses (SRN) and 18 Nursing Aids (NA).	Unhealthy population.	Provision of quality health care.
			10 patient wards.	Needy population.	Provision of quality health care.
			10 Laboratory Technicians.	Needy population.	Provision of quality health care.
			10 Midwives.	Increase birth rate.	Reduction of infant mortality rate and pregnancy complications.
			10 Pharmacists.	Needy population	Avoid drug abuse and misuse.
	4 Oxygen cylinders.	Needy population.			

			25 toilets.	Needy population.	-Improve on hygiene and sanitation. -Reduce incidence of Faeco –Oral infection like Cholera.
			4 light microscopes.	Needy population.	-Quality health care. -Accuracy in diagnosis.
			5 sphygmomanometers.	Needy population.	Accuracy in taking vital signs.
			5 scale balances.	Needy population.	Accuracy in taking vital signs.
			25 Thermometers.	Needy population.	Accuracy in taking vital signs.
			10 stand taps.	Needy population.	-Improve hygiene and sanitation.
			Electricity supply.	-Needy population. -Availability of forest for the extraction of timber.	-Improve on lightening. -Proper functioning of diagnostic equipments.
			5 refrigerators.	Needy population.	Need for drug preservation.
			250 hospital beds.	Increase cases of admission.	Accommodation of Inpatients.
02	Basic education	Mbiribua, Mpenchere, Zembeaburu, Jevi, Ande, Abuemkpa, Akwenko, Akwaja Akwesse, Assa, Amba, Ndak and Abafum.	12 Nursery schools.	-Availability of land. -Manpower. -Mineral resources for construction like sand and stones. -Increase number of children from 0-5 years.	-Reduce illiteracy rate. -Creation and construction of 12 Government Nursery Schools.
		Ako, Abuenshie, Buku, Berabe and Mbande.	250 kid chairs and 250 tables.	-Availability of forest for the extraction of timber. -Presence of carpenters.	Improve on the quality of basic education.
			60 nursery beds..	Availability of forest for the extraction of timber.	
			250 cups, 250 spoons, 290 plates, 48 cups and 28 drinking pales.		
			12 play grounds.		Improve in the play method of teaching.
		Ndaka, Abafum, Assa, Akwesse, Amba, Mbande, Jevi, Abuemkpa, Akwenko,	47Administrative blocks.	-Presence of land. -Presence of natural resources like stone and stand use for construction.	Improve on the quality of education.
			Equip administrative		Improve the quality of education.

		Mpenchere, Zembeaburu, and Mbiribua.	blocks with 235 cupboards, 94 toilets, 470 chairs and 470 tables.		
		All villages.	82 Blocks of classrooms and equipped with: 4,920 benches, 164 blackboards, 164 tables and 164 chairs.	-Presence of land. -Presence of natural resources like stone and sand use for construction.	Improve on the quality of education.
		All villages.	500 Desks	-Presence of pupils in need. -Availability of forest for the extraction of timber. -Presence of carpenters.	-Improve on the quality of education. -Avoid overcrowding.
		All villages.	235 Toilets (5 per school)	-Presence of manpower. -Enough land.	-Improve on the hygiene and sanitation of schools. -Reduce incidence of water borne diseases like cholera.
		All villages.	47 Stand taps	-Availability of rivers, streams and catchments.	-Improve hygiene and sanitation - Improve on the quality of education.
		All villages.	Electricity supply.	Presence of forest for exploitation and use for electric poles.	Improve on the lighting system of schools.
03	Secondary education.	Abuenshie, Mbiribua, Akwesse, Akwenko, and Ndaka.	5 Government Secondary Schools (G.S.S)	Increasing population of adolescence.	Decrease illiteracy rate and school dropouts.
		Ande, Berabe, Ande, Akwaja and Buku.	5 Government High Schools (G.H.S).	Increasing population of adolescence.	Reduction of school dropouts.
		Abuenshie, Mpenchere, Akwaja, Assa, Abafum.	5 Government Technical college (G.T.C)	Needy population.	Improve on professional skills and reduce unemployment.
		Ako, Ande, Berabe, Buku, Mbande, Jevi and Akwaja.	9 School libraries	Needy population.	Improve the quality of teaching.
			70 Computers.	Needy population.	Incorporation of the teaching of Information and Communication Technology (ICT).
			9 Administrative blocks equipped with 259 chairs, 45 tables and 18 cupboards.	-Availability of natural resources of construction. -Presence of manpower.	Improve on the quality of secondary education.

			300 Trained teachers.	Needy population.	Improve on the quality of secondary education.
			14 Blocks of classrooms.	-Availability of land. -Presence of natural resources for construction.	-Improve on the quality of secondary education. -Alleviate overcrowding.
			50Toilets	-Availability of land and manpower.	-Improve on the hygiene and sanitation of schools. -Decrease Faeco –Oral diseases like cholera.
			6Stand taps.		Improve on the hygiene and sanitation of schools. -Decrease Faeco –Oral diseases like cholera.
			Supply electricity in schools.		-Improve on the quality of education. -Improve on the lightening system.
		Ako	1 Science Laboratory.		-Improve on the quality of education.
04	Public works.	Ako	Tar 10 km of road,	Availability of road construction materials like quarries.	Improve on transportation and communication means.
		All villages.	Creation of km of new roads,		Improve on transportation and communication means
		All villages	1200 Culverts.		Improve on the drainage system.
		All villages	55 bridges.	Availability of natural resources	Improve on transportation and communication means
05	Energy	Ako	Extension of electricity supply.	Increase economic activities.	Maximum coverage rate.
		All villages.	Supply of AES SONEL.	Increasing economic activities.	Rural electrification.
06	Water	All villages.	Provision of pipe borne water.	Availability of water catchments, stones, village development Associations and water management committees.	-Extension of potable water to unserved neighbourhoods. -Decrease water borne diseases.
		All villages.	Protection of water catchments.	Availability of rivers, streams and lakes.	-Prevent water contamination and water borne diseases.
07	Commerce	All villages.	Construction of 18 markets 18 Electricity supply	Increase commercial activities	-Facilitate exchange rates.

			90 garbage cans 72 toilets.	Presence of commercial centres.	Improve hygiene and sanitation. -Improve on hygiene and sanitation. -Prevent Faeco –Oral diseases.
			18 stand taps.	Presence of rivers, streams and catchment areas.	Improve on hygiene and sanitation.
08	Transport	All villages.	18 motor parks.	-Availability of land. -Presence of transporters. -Existence of Drivers' Union.	-Facilitate transportation. -Decrease transportation cost. -Increase council income.
		All villages.	90 toilets.	-Needy population.	Improve on hygiene and sanitation.
		All villages.	18 electricity and water supplies.	-Needy population.	Improve on the lightening system.
		All villages.	90 garbage cans.	-Needy population.	Improve on hygiene and sanitation.
09	Culture	All villages except Ako	17 cultural halls	Existence of village Cultural Associations.	Promote cultural activities.
		All villages.	18 electricity and water supplies.	Needy population.	Improve on the hygiene and sanitation and lightening system.
		All villages.	Provision of 3.600 chairs.	Needy population.	Promote social activities.
		All villages.	5 toilets and 90 garbage cans.	Needy population.	Improve on hygiene and sanitation.
		All villages.	Construction of 18 Chief palaces.	Existence in poorly constructed Chief palaces.	Promote cultural heritage.
10	Environment and nature protection.	All villages	1000 garbage cans.	Presence of commercial centers.	Improve on hygiene and sanitation.
		All villages.	Sensitization on environmental and nature protection.	Presence of the Mbembe forest reserved.	Improve on nature protection.
11	Post and Tele-communication.	Ako	Extension of ORANGE telephone network coverage.	Needy population.	Increase rate of communication.
		All villages	Constant and adequate coverage of other telephone networks.	Needy population.	Increase rate of communication.
12	Communication	All villages.	Radio and television signals.	Every citizen needs information Vast land and high population	Plant Radio and television antennas to cover the municipality

13	Tourism	All villages.	Develop touristic sites.	Availability of touristic potentials like waterfalls, rivers, lakes, hills, and caves.	-Accessibility of touristic site. -Increase council income from touristic activities.
		All villages	Creation and construction of roads to touristic sites.	Existence of undeveloped touristic sites.	Accessibility of touristic sites.
		Ako	Construction of council guest house.	-Availability of land. -visitors.	Promote tourism.
14	Agriculture	All villages	Supply of farm inputs to farmers groups.	-Fertile land for cultivation. -Existence of farming groups -90% of the population relies on farming for livelihood.	Regular provision of inputs Support to farming groups
			Sensitization and trainings on modern farm techniques.	-Existence of farming groups.	Organization of regular trainings and seminars on modern farming techniques.
			Fight pest and diseases.	A number of pests and diseases attack crops like black pod cocoa disease and the white ants	Complete eradication of plant pest and disease to increase yield.
		All villages	Creation of cooperatives.	Unorganized market.	Control and stabilize the prize of farm products especially cash crops like cocoa, coffee and palm oil.
		All villages.	Provision of storage facilities (warehouses).	Rot of farm produce.	Proper storage of farm outputs for long consumption and avoid wastage.
15	Forestry and wildlife	All villages.	Grant hunting permits.	Extinction of wildlife species.	Prevention of illegal hunting.
		All villages.	Recruit trained personnel.		Conservation of forest reserve.
		All villages.	Fire tracing.	Bush fire	Prevent forest destruction by bush fire.
16	Scientific research and innovation.	All villages	Encourage research especially in agricultures.	Plant pest and diseases.	Eradication of plant pest and disease like the white ant.
		Ako	Research center.	Existence of local researchers.	Promote and practicing results of research.
17	Small and medium sized enterprise, social economy and craft.	All villages.	Reduction of taxes and creation of 1 craft centre.	Existence of natural craft resources.	Creation of a craft centre and promotion of its activities.
18	Rearing, fishing	All villages	Farmer grazer conflict.	Existence of both farmers in crops and livestock.	Demarcation of grazing land.

	and animal husbandry	All villages.	18 trained personnel		
		All villages	Sensitization and trainings.	Existence of animal farmer.	Use of modern methods of animal farming.
		All villages	Stray animals.	Existence of goats, pigs and sheep.	Prevention of crop destruction, and encourage gardening around residential areas.
		All villages.	Provision of animal drugs.	Farmer groups.	Eradication of animal diseases.
19	Territorial administration and decentralization.	All villages.	Limited administration.	Increase social insecurity.	Decentralize decision making at the level of villages.
		All villages.	Insufficient resources: council income, trained personnel and equipments.	Existence of unexploited natural resources to generate income.	-Limited council income. -Inconsistency in the payment of salaries.
		All villages	Poor partnership with the council.	Existence of potential donors and partners.	Funding and execution of projects.
20	Women empowerment and the family.	All villages	Increase women in influential positions to 30% and more.	-Presence of women groups. -Women represent 52% of total population.	-Women hold influential responsibilities. -Women participate in decision making.
		Ako	Women empowerment center.	Existence of women groups.	
21	Social affairs	All villages	Assistance to the vulnerable.	Presence of cripples, dump, deaf, Mbororo, mental, epileptic etc.	Constant assistance to the vulnerable in the areas of health care, food, shelter, clothing, aids and education.
		All villages.	Facilities for vulnerable in schools.	Presence of vulnerable in schools.	Facilitate education for the vulnerable.
22	Youth affairs	All villages	Increase employment.	High rate of unemployment.	Decrease social insecurity.
		All villages.	Annual holiday jobs	-The council is able. -Needy youths.	Provision of school needs.
23	Labor and social security	All villages.	Insure all employees.	Absence of retirement benefits.	Increase standard of living and alleviate poverty.
		All villages	All employees should be paid within the minimum package.	Employees are paid Ako minimum wage.	Increase standard of living and alleviate poverty.
24	Industry mines and	All villages.	Exploitation of natural resources and tax	Existence of sand, quarries, stones etc.	-Increase council revenue. -Increase employment.

	technological development		exploiters.		
		All villages.	Prevention of occupational hazards.		
		All villages	Natural resource management policy.	Existence of sand, quarries, stone etc.	-Increase council revenue. -Increase employment.
25	Urban development	All villages	Good and organized constructed structure.		
26	Sports and Physical Education.	All villages	Promote sport activities.		-Create and promote sports association in all villages. -Organize Holiday tournaments in popular disciplines in all the villages. -Provide play grounds in all the villages and schools.
27	Employment and Vocational training.	All villages	Creation of professional training centers.	-Existence of natural resources.	Decrease unemployment.
28	Higher education	All villages	Creation of higher institutes of learning.	-Presence of 1 high school. -Existence of Advanced level and degree holders.	Increase employment.

4.3 Needs identified per Sector

The needs identified in the various sectors in Ako are presented in table 16-table 22 below:

Table 16: Education needs in Ako

Village		SCHOOL EXISTING															
		Status of School	Enrollment and Needs			Classrooms, equipment and needs						Rehabilitation Needs					
			Students	Teachers	Teacher Needs	Number of Classrooms	Benches	Rehabilitation of Classroom	Construction	Needs in Benches	Water Point	latrines	Waste Cans	Tree Planting	Fence	TH	Others
(i)			(ii)	(iii)		(iv)	(ii)	(v)	(vi)								
Buku	GS Ayeh	PUB	275	2	5	4	40	1	3	80	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Buku	GS Abutu	PUB	120	1	6	4	37	1	3	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Buku	GS Akwancha	PUB	126	1	6	2	23	2	4	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Akwaja	GS Ekuru	PUB	155	2	5	3	56	1	4	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ako	GS Ngomo	PUB	185	2	5	4	70	2	4	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ndaka	GS Gidaikum	PUB	150	1	6	3	29	2	3	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ako	GHS Ako	PUB	450	11	20	11	80	6	2	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jevi	GS Jekwara	PUB	151	2	5	7	120	3			1	1	1	1	1	1	
Berabe	GS Mboi	PUB	150	1	6	3	40	2	3	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Berabe	GS Jaffor	PUB	350	1	6	5	40	2	1	120	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Akwaja	GS Tumbo	PUB	130	2	5	3	18	1	3	80	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Berabe	GS Sabonguida	PUB	221	4	3	5	24	1	1	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Berabe	GNS Berabe	PUB	49	3	4	2	80		4		1	1	1	1	1	1	
Akwaja	GS Ziekpi	PUB	144	2	5	4	37	2	2	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Berabe	GS Nzibie	PUB	302	2	5	6	25	3		150	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Akwaja	GS Zuche	PUB	384	2	5	3	125		3	125	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Mbande	GS Ziemia	PUB	164	2	5	6	34	3			1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mbande	GNS Mbande	PUB	69	1	6	0	24		2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Berabe	GSS Nzibie	PUB	56	1	6	3	30		5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ako	CS Ako	PRI	153	4	3	8	240	4			1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ako	CNS Ako	PRI	85	2	5	2	19	2			1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jevi	GS Jevi	PUB	420	2	5	7	120	3		200	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ako	PS Ako	PRI	166	3	4	8	95	4			1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ako	CBC Ako	PRI	77	3	4	8	40	4			1	1	1	1	1	1	
Akwaja	GSS Akwaja	PUB	62	2	12	2	10	2	4	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Akwaja	GS Akwaja	PUB	378	2	5	5	67	3	1	120	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Akwaja	CS Ekuru Akwaja	PRI	236	4	3	3	90	0	3	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Amba	GS Amba	PUB	199	2	5	2	42	2	4	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Assa	GS Assa	PUB	155	2	5	5	60	1	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Akwesse	GS Akwesse	PUB	251	2	5	6	100	1		40	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Akwesse	GS Junchon Zeya	PUB	156	2	5	2	38	2	4	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Abuenshie	GS Abongshie	PUB	87	3	4	6	50	2	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	
Abuenshie	GNS Abongshie	PUB	45	1	1	2	62		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
Buku	GS Buku	PUB	300	2	5	4	62	2	2	90	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Buku	GNS Buku	PUB	31	1	1	1	30		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
Buku	GSS Buku	PUB	33	2	12	3	12	3	5	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Abbafum	GS Mpentaba	PUB	150	1	6	3	50	3	3	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Abbafum	GS Abbafum	PUB	187	1	6	7	67	2		30	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Buku	GS Ebochue Buku	PUB	189	2	5	4	42	3	3	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ndaka	GS Ndaka	PUB	174	1	6	9	56	5		50	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Abuempka	GS Abuempka	PUB	237	2	5	4	89		2	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Akwenko	GS Akwenko	PUB	320	2	5	6	82	2		100	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ande	GSS Kuta	PUB	320	3	12	5	55	2	3	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ande	GS Ande	PUB	408	2	5	6	100	2		100	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Mbande	GSS Mbande	PUB	89	2	5	3	25	3	5	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mbande	GS Mbande	PUB	450	2	5	7	70	3		120	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jevi	GTC Jevi	PUB	33	2	12	4	12	2	4	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Berabe	GS Jayu	PUB	224	3	4	8	46	5		50	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Berabe	GSS Dumbo Berabe	PUB	42	3	12	2	20		6	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mbiribua	GS Mbiribua	PUB	220	2	5	4	62		2	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mbiribua	CS Mbiribua	PRI	140	3	4	4	34	4	2	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Zembeaburu	GS Zembeaburu	PUB	119	1	6	5	40	3	2	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Berabe	PS Dumbo	PRI	178	4	3	6	57	1		50	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Berabe	PNS Berabe	PRI	76	1	5	2	34	2			1	1	1	1	1	1	
Berabe	GS Dumbo	PUB	282	2	5	4	66	2	2	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Berabe	GS Abaka	PUB	270	3	4	3	70	2	3	60		1	1	1	1	1	
Berabe	GS Endaka	PUB	174	1	6	4	70	1	2	30		1	1	1	1	1	
Ako	GS Ako	PUB	512	5	5	11	144			150		1	1	1	1	1	
Ako	GNS Ako	PUB	92	2	1	2	36					1	1	1	1	1	
Ako	GS Afua	PUB	135	2	5	4	48	3	3	40		1	1	1	1	1	
Ako	GTC Ako	PUB	230	8	14	4	75		4	150		1	1	1	1	1	
				142	349	273	3519	117	122	3185	55	61	61	61	61	61	0

Table 17: Health needs in Ako

Village	General Information on the Health Unit	EXISTING UNIT																				Need of new unit								
		Status of Unit	Personnel Needs						Infrastructure Needs		Equipment Needs						Required Rehabilitation						Management of the Unit							
			Medical Doctor	IDE	IB	AS	Matrone	Comis	Rehabilitation	New Building	Bed	Labo	Maternity	Pharmacy	Refrigerator	Others	Water Point	Latrine	Tree Planting	Fence	Dispositif de traitement déchet	Doctor's Residence	Others	Training of Management Committee	Training of Health Committee	Hop	IHC			
			(i)	(ii)						(ii)		(ii)						(ii)						(O/N)	(O/N)	(iii)				
Ako	District Hospital	HOP	1	3	2	2	1	1		1	20	1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0		
Ako	Catholic HC	PRI	0	2	1	2	1	1				1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0			
Berabe	IHC Berabe	INT	0	2	1	2	1	1			25	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0			
Akwaja	IHC Akwaja	INT	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	20	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0			
Abuenshie	HC Abongshie	INT	0	1	1	2	1	1				1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0			
Buku	HC Buku	INT	0	1	2	2	1	1			10	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0			
Ande	HC Ande	INT	1	1	2	2	1	1			20	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0			
Akwesse																													1	
Jevi																													1	
Abbafum																													1	
Ndaka																													1	
Abuempka																													1	
Akwenko																													1	
			3	11	10	14	7	7	0	2	95	7	0	0	7	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0				

Table 18: Water Requirement in the Ako Municipality

Village	Population (a)	Geographic Coordinates of village			FUNCTIONING OF EXISTING WATER POINT							NEW NEEDS IN WATER			
		X	Y	Z	Type of water point	State	Usage	If damaged, cause	Quantity sufficient?	Quality of water	Maintenance and Repairs	New Needs in Water Points (vi)			
					(i)	(ii)	(iii)		(Y/N)	(iv)	(v)	Forage	Well	Source	Others (stand Taps)
Ako	9725	10,73016	6,70524	320	WS	R	U		N	T	MN				6
Berabe	7542	10,73142	6,76074	342	WS	B	U		Y	C	MN				24
Zembeaburu	835	10,73262	6,68745	444	Stream		U		N	T	MN				3
Mbiribua	888	10,74985	6,68415	613	Stream		U		N	T	MN				3
Mpenchere	679	10,72773	6,73549	346	Stream		U		N	T	MN				3
Akwaja	2583	10,72516	6,84290	358	Stream		U		N	T	MN				10
Amba	705	10,79163	6,78609	310	Stream		U		N	T	MN				2
Assa	983	10,79321	6,85289	296	Stream		U		N	T	MN				3
Akwesse	2291	10,78905	6,89386	320	Stream		U		N	T	MN				4
Abuenshie	2500	10,71372	6,94056	290	Stream		U		N	T	MN				4
Buku	1773	10,61948	6,95299	292	Stream		U		N	T	MN				5
Abbafum	2097	10,55840	6,94242	317	Stream		U		N	T	MN				4
Ndaka	2097	10,60441	6,82083	530	Stream		U		N	T	MN				4
Abuempka	2087	10,64729	6,74451	669	Stream		U		N	T	MN				
Akwenko	2831	10,63665	6,69152	728	Stream		U		N	T	MN				4
Ande	2192	10,65094	6,67656	597	Stream		U		N	T	MN				4
Mbande	2192	10,65680	6,69107	635	Stream		U		N	T	MN				3
Jevi	3131	10,67533	6,68327	773	Stream		U		N	T	MN				4
	TOTAL											0	0	0	90

Table 19: Electricity needs in Ako

Village	Population (a)	Gographic coordinates of the village			REHABILITATION AND REPAIR WORKS						NEW NEEDS					
					Transformers to rehabilitate	Generators to rehabilitate	Poles to be replace	Length of average tension cable to be replaced	Length of low tension cable to be replaced	Number of connections to be made	Transformers	Electricity generators	Poles	Average tension	Low tension	Others
		X	Y	Z	(i)	(in km)	(en km)		(i)	(in km)	(in km)					
Ako	9725	10,73016	6,70524	320		1				5000	2		500	22	15	
Berabe	7542	10,73142	6,76074	342						4000	2		500	20	15	
Zembeaburu	835	10,73262	6,68745	444						500			60		3	
Mbiribua	888	10,74985	6,68415	613						200	1		70		5	
Mpenchere	679	10,72773	6,73549	346						200	1		50		2	
Akwaja	2583	10,72516	6,84290	358						2000	1		160	8	4	
Amba	705	10,79163	6,78609	310						200			80		4	
Assa	983	10,79321	6,85289	296						300	1		120	6	3	
Akwesse	2291	10,78905	6,89386	320						300			120		6	
Abuenshie	2500	10,71372	6,94056	290						700	1		460	22	6	
Buku	1773	10,61948	6,95299	292						800	1		200	8	6	
Abbafum	2097	10,55840	6,94242	317						500	1		180	8	6	
Ndaka	2097	10,60441	6,82083	530						200	1		200	20	4	
Abuempka	2087	10,64729	6,74451	669						200			200		10	
Akwenko	2831	10,63665	6,69152	728						250			120		6	
Ande	2192	10,65094	6,67656	597						250	1		100	3	3	
Mbande	2192	10,65680	6,69107	635						300	1		100	3	3	
Jevi	3131	10,67533	6,68327	773						300	1		260	10	4	
	TOTAL									16200	15	0	3480	130	105	

Table 20: Markets needs in Ako

Village	EXISTING EQUIPEMENT																													
	Type of infrastructure							Equipement needs							Rehabilitation Needs															
	Warehouse	Market / commercial complex	Motor park	Livestock section	Slaughter house	Pépinière	Others	Rehabilitation	Counters	Stores	Sheds	Meat slabs	Fish store	Cold store	Others	water point	Latrine	Garbage disposal	Tree planting	Electricity	Handicap access	Offices	Others	Warehouse	commercial complex	Motor park	Livestock section	Slaughter house	Nursery	Others
	(i)							(i)							(i)															
Akwenko		1													1	1	1	1	1	1	1			100			1	1		
Abuenshie		1													1	1	1	1	1	1	1			100			1	1		
Jevi		1													1	1	1	1	1	1	1			100			1	1		
Berabe		1													1	1	1	1	1	1	1			200			1	1		
Berabe			1												1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
Ako		1													1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	300	1	1	1	1		
Ako		1													1	1	1	1	1	1	1			300			1	1		
Akwaja		1													1	1	1	1	1	1	1			100			1	1		
																								100			1	1		
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								

Table 21: Roads needs in Ako

Itinary	Population (a)	REHABILITATION				CRITICAL POINTS				
		Length of road to rehabilitate (in km)	Nature of works	Caracteristic coordinates		Nature	Work to be done	Caracteristic coordinates		Length of road to open
				X	Y			X	Y	
Abongshie-Buku-Abfafum		21,9								
Ako-Buku		7,4								7,4
Ako-Mbande-Ande-Ntumbo Market-Nkambe		43,2								
Akwenko-Ntumbo Market		1,6				Construction of 2 Bridges				1,6
Buku-Ndaka-Abongkpa		39,8				Construction of 2 Bridges				39,8
Dumbo-Zembeaburu-Mbiribua		2,4				Opening Drainage & surface filling with laterite				2,4
Jevi-Ntungande Market		4,4				Opening Drainage & surface filling with laterite				4,4
Mbande -Jevi		2,5				Opening Drainage & surface filling with laterite				2,5
Nkambe-Ntungande-Berabe-Ako-Abongshie		60,8				Construction of 2 Culverts & 2 Bridges				
Nziebie-Akwaja-Amba-Akwesse-Abongshie		42,2								42,2
Akwaja-Ezentoh-Konchep-Nkame		40								40
Ass -Ako		5								5
Ndaka-Abafum		10								10
Ndaka-Sabongida		5								5
	TOTAL	286,2								160,3

Table 22: Vulnerable population needs in Ako

Village	Population	NUMBER/VULNERABLE GROUPS								Wheel chair	Lenses	Psychosocial care
		Physically Handicapped	Dump / poor hearing	Visually Handicapped	Orphelins vulnerables Orphans (minors)	Sick Elderly	Widors	Old People	Bororo			
Ako	9725	15	60	92	430					15	92	1
Berabe	7542	20	27	30	200			270	50	20	30	1
Zembeaburu	835	9	21	25	100			60		9	25	1
Mbiribua	888	2	2	3	37			100		2	3	1
Mpenchere	679	10	10	6	20			15	50	10	6	1
Akwaja	2583	5	9	4	18			20		5	4	1
Amba	705	1	8	3	50			7	500	1	3	1
Assa	983		5	1	190	3		30	30		1	1
Akwesse	2291					6		15	20			1
Abuenshie	2500											1
Buku	1773											1
Abbafum	2097	4	9	10	36					4	10	1
Ndaka	2097		3	5	18	3		26	14		5	1
Abuempka	2087	2	2	3	41	2		25	300	2	3	1
Akwenko	2831	1	2	4	100	2		10	5	1	4	1
Ande	2192	10	16	12	1800			9	67	10	12	1
Mbande	2192	15	16	29	92	15		100		15	29	1
Jevi	3131	8	13	10	25	32		6		8	10	1
TOTAL	47131	102	203	237	3137	63	0	693	1036	102	237	18

4.4 Priority Projects per Village

Priority projects per village in Ako are as follows:

Table 23: Priority projects per village in Ako

Position.	Sector	Micro-project	Costs Estimates
AKO			
1st	Public works	Construction of bridge on Ako-Ngonshie road at Nfo-nfo.	25.000.000
		Construction of bridge on Ako-Assa road at Old Afu.	25.000.000
		Construction of bridge on Ako-Kwemba road at Ngomo.	25.000.000
		Construction of bridge on Ako-Yoya road at Akoh.	25.000.000
2 nd	Energy	Construction of Hydro Electricity power for Ako	
		Extension of electricity to all the quarters.	
3rd	Health	An X-r ay machine in the District Hospital Ako.	50.000.000
		Construction of a mortuary in the District Hospital Ako.	40.000.000
		Construction of a theatre in the District Hospital Ako.	40.000.000
4th	Secondary education	Supply of 50 computers to GHS Ako.	50.000.000
		Construction of a science laboratory to GHS Ako..	50.000.000
		Construction of a Library. to GHS Ako.	25.000.000
5th	Agriculture and Rural Development	Creation of an agricultural school in Ako	
		Creation of One additional Agricultural post in Ako	25.000.000
		Construction of an agricultural bank in Ako	25.000.000
6th	Water	.Construction of a 40m3 Catchment tank	25.000.000
		Extension of pipe borne water to all Neighbourhoods	5.000.000
7th	Basic education	Construction of 4 classrooms in GS Ngomo	36.000.000
		Construction of 6 classrooms in GS Afua	52.000.000
		Supply of 70 benches to GS Afua	
		Supply of 70 benches to GS Ngomo	
8th	Culture	Rehabilitate the Ako cultural hall with toilet, pipe borne water and electricity supply,	5.000.000

9th	Commerce	Construction of 100 sheds in Ako central.	400.000.000
		Construction of 100 in border markets.	
ABUENSHIE			
1st	Water	Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Abuenshie.	25.000.000
2 nd	Basic education	Construction of 3 blocks of classrooms: 1 block at G.N.S and 2 blocks at G.S Abuenshie.	52.000.000
3rd	Health	Construction of hospital wards.	25.000.000
		Supply of Health Personnel to the HC Abongshie	
4th	Electricity	Construction of a dam at river Donga to generate Hydroelectric power.	
		Extension of Electricity in the community	
5th	Culture	Construction of cultural hall.	5.000.000
6th	Public works	Construction of Abuenshie – Ako road.	
7th	Commerce	Construction of Abuenshie border market.	100.000.000
8th	Environment	Supply of 100 garbage cans.	5.000.000
9th	Transport	Creation of a motor park.	200.000.000
ABUENKPA			
1st	Public works	Creation and construction of 6km road from Abuenkpa to Mbande	97.359.240
2 nd	Water	Provision of pipe borne water.	25.000.000
3rd	Basic education	Construction of 2 blocks of classrooms in G.S Abuenkpa	36.000.000
		Supply of 50 benches in G.S Abuenkpa.	
4 th	Health	Construction of an Integrated Health Centre in Abuenkpa.	
5 th	Culture	Construction of cultural hall in Abuenkpa.	10.000.000
6 th	Secondary education	Construction of a secondary school.	
7 th	Transport	Creation of a motor park.	
8 th	Commerce	Construction of Abuenkpa market.	50.000.000
9 th	Environment	Sensitization on environmental protection.	
		Provision of 50 garbage cans.	5.000.000
AKWENKO			
1st	Public works	Construction of bridge over the stream Tumbo-Akwenko	25.000.000
		Construction of bridge over the River Ngothe Akwenko-Ande	25.000.000
		Construction of bridge over the River Kwiri Akwenko-Abuenkpa	25.000.000
2 nd	Water	Construction of Water Supply Catchment and supply pipe borne water to 4 Quarters	25.000.000
3rd	Health	Creation and construction of Akwenko Integrated Health Centre.	50.000.000

4th	Basic education	Construction of 1 block of classroom in G.S Akwenko	18.000.000
		Creation and construction of a G.N.S Akwenko.	
		Supply of benches	
5th	Transport	Creation of a motor park	200.000.000
6th	Culture	Construction of Akwenko cultural hall.	10.000.000
7th	Commerce	Construction of Akwenko market.	50.000.000
8th	Secondary education	Creation and construction of a secondary school.	
9th	Environment	Sensitization and training on environmental protection.	
ANDE			
1st	Public works	Rehabilitation of Akwento-Mbande Road (10km)	148.497.600
2 nd	Energy	Generation of Hydro-electricity and Supply to neighbourhoods.	
3rd	Basic education	Construction of 2 blocks of classrooms in G.S Ande.	36.000.000
		Supply of 100 benches in G.S Ande	
		Construction of administrative blocks in G.S Ande	10.000.000
4th	Health	Construction of wards in IHC Ande.	10.000.000
5th	Culture	Construction of Ande palace.	50.000.000
6th	Secondary education	Construction of 2classrooms in G.S.S. Kuta.	36.000.000
7th	Transport	Creation of motor park	100.000.000
8th	Commerce	Construction of Ande market.	100.000.000
9th	Environment	Sensitization on environmental and nature protection.	
JEVI			
1 st	Health	Creation of Integrated Health Centre in Jevi.	50.000.000
2 nd	Water	.Construction of a new Catchment for water Supply and extension to 6 stand taps	25.000.000
		Rehabilitation of the present catchment and extension of water supply to the School neighborhood.	5.000.000
3rd	Public works	Construction of the bridges on the from Mbande to Ako	25.000.000
		Construction of Jevi – Mbande road (3km)	49.000.000
4th	Culture	Construction of Jevi cultural hall.	10.000.000
5th	Commerce	Construction of Jevi market.	100.000.000

6th	Secondary education	Construction of 4 blocks of classrooms in G.T.C Jevi.	72.000.000
7th	Basic education	Creation and construction of G.N.S Jevi	
		Construction of 3 blocks of classrooms: 2 blocks in G.S Jekwara and 1 block in G.S Jevi.	52.000.000
8th	Transport	Creation of motor park	100.000.000
9th	Environment	Sensitization o environmental and nature protection.	
10th	Electricity	Extension of Electricity supply from Kungi to the community	200.000.000
MBANDE			
1st	Basic education	Construction of 4 blocks of classrooms: 2 blocks in G.S Mbande and 2 blocks in G.S Ziebia.	72.000.000
		Supply of 150 benches	
2 nd	Water	Construction of catchment and Supply pipe borne water	25.000.000
3rd	Electricity	Extension of Electricity Supply electricity from Jevi to Mbande	25.000.000
4th	Health	Creation and construction of Integrated Health Centre Mbande.	50.000.000
5th	Public works	Construction of Mbande – Ako road (40km)	593.990.400
		Construction of bridge on the Ako-Mbande road in Mbande.	75.000.000
6th	Culture	Construction of the Mbande palace.	10.000.000
7th	Secondary education	Construction of 3 blocks of classrooms in G.S.S Ziebia.	52.000.000
8th	Transport	Creation of motor park.	100.000.000
9th	Commerce	Construction of Mbande market.	100.000.000
ABAFUM			
1st	Public works	-Grading of roads Buku – Abafum(16km)	237.596.160
		Bulldozing of the Ekimi hill	
		-Construction of bridges and culverts.	52.000.000
2 nd	Water	Construction of the catchment and extension of water to 8 stand taps in Abafum	25.000.000
3rd	Basic education	Construction of 6 classrooms in each of the G.S: G.S Mpentaba, G.S Abutu and G.S Akwancha, GS Ekepio and 2classrooms in GNS Abafum	224.000.000
		Rehabilitation of 2 classrooms in G.S Abafum	10.000.000
4th	Health	Construction of Abafum Integrated Health Centre.	50.000.000

5th	Transport	Creation of Abafum motor park.	100.000.000
6th	Culture	Construction of Abafum cultural hall.	10.000.000
7th	Secondary education	Construction of G.S.S Abafum.	
8th	Electricity	Provision of AES SONEC services.	
9th	Commerce	Construction of Abafum market.	100.000.000
BUKU			
1st	Basic education	-Construction of 2 block of classroom in G. S Ebochue	36.000.000
		Supply of benches.	
2 nd	Water	Construction of catchment and supply of Pipe borne water	25.000.000
3rd	Electricity	Supply electricity.	
4th	Health	Construction of hospital wards.	10.000.000
		Recruit trained medical personnel.	
5th	Public works	Construction of 5 bridges and culverts.	150.000.000
6th	Culture	Construction of Buku cultural hall.	
7th	Secondary education	Construction of 2 blocks of classrooms in G.S.S Buku.	36.000.000
8th	Transport	Creation of Buku motor park.	100.000.000
9th	Commerce	Construction of Buku market.	100.000.000
NDAKA			
1st	Public works	Construction of Buku Ndaka Road (20km)	296.995.200
		Construction of bridges over the Akong, Duru and Nchuchum	75.000.000
2 nd	Health	Creation of a health unit in Ndaka	50.000.000
3rd	Water	Construction of water catchment and supply of pipe borne water to all neighbourhoods in Ndaka.	36.000.000
4th	Electricity	Generation of hydro-electricity and Supply to all neighbourhoods.	
5th	Culture	Construction of Ndaka cultural hall.	10.000.000
6th	Transport	Creation of a motor park in Ndaka	100.000.000
7th	Secondary education	Construction of G.S.S Ndaka.	
8th	Basic education	Construction of 2 classrooms in GS Ndaka	18.000.000
		Construction of 4 classrooms in GS Gidajukum	36.000.000
		Construction of 4 classrooms in GS Mpeteba	36.000.000
9th	Commerce	Construct Ndaka market.	100.000.000

AKWAJA			
1st	Basic education	Construction of 6 blocks of classrooms in : -1 block in G.S Akwaja -2 blocks in G.S Ekuru -1 block in G.S Ziekpi -2 blocks in G.S Zuche	108.000.000
2 nd	Water	Extension of 110 stand pipes to Ekuru, Tumbo, Zizikwa, Zoche, and Ziekpi.	36.000.000
3rd	Electricity	Construction of dam to generate hydroelectric power.	
4th	Health	Construction of two blocks in IHC Akwaja.	20.000.000
5th	Public works	-Construction of Akwaja – Assa road (4 bridges and 17 culverts).	150.000.000
		-Construction of Konchep - Akwaja – Saah road (15 culverts)	400.000.000
6th	Culture	Construction of Akwaja community hall.	15.000.000
7th	Secondary education	Construction of 3blocks of classrooms in G.S.S Akwaja	52.000.000
8th	Transport	Creation of Akwaja motor park	100.000.000
9th	Commerce	Construction of Seh, Tulah and Tuboh markets.	300.000.000
10th	Environment	Provision of 100 gabbage cans.	5.000.000
AKWESSE			
1st	Basic education	Creation and construction of G.N.S.	
		Construction of 3 blocks of classrooms in G.S Zeya.	52.000.000
		Construction of administrative block in G.S Zeya.	10.000.000
2 nd	Water	Provision of pipe borne water.	36.000.000
3rd	Electricity	Provision of electricity.	50.000.000
4th	Health		
5th	Public works	Construction of Akwesse – Abuenshie road	148.497.600
		Akwesse – Assa road.	59.399.040
		Construction of 2 bridges: in river Akong and Mpenji.	50.000.000
6th	Culture	Construction of Akwesse cultural hall.	10.000.000
7th	Secondary education	Creation and construction of a secondary college.	
8th	Transport	Creation of motor park.	100.000.000
9th	Commerce	Construction of a market.	100.000.000
AMBA			

1st	Basic education	-Construction of 6 classrooms and one administrative block.	52.000.000
2 nd	Water	Construction of catchment and supply to 6 stands taps.	25.000.000
3rd	Electricity	Construction of a Hydroelectric power supply.	
4th	Health	Construction of a health centre.	50.000.000
5th	Public works	Construction of Amba – Akwaja road 4km	59.399.040
6th	Culture	Construction of a cultural hall.	15.000.000
7th	Secondary education	Creation and construction of a technical school.	
8th	Transport	Construction of a bridge.	25.000.000
9th	Commerce	Construction of a market.	100.000.000
ASSA			
1st	Basic education	Construction of 1 block of classroom in G.S Assa.	18.000.000
		Supply 300 benches in G.S Assa.	
2 nd	Water	Construction of catchment and Supply pipe borne water.	25.000.000
3rd	Electricity	Supply electricity.	
4th	Health	Construction of IHC Asa.	50.000.000
5th	Public works	Construction of bridge on river Athorou.	25.000.000
		Construction of Assa– Ako road.(6km)	89.098.560
6th	Culture	Construction of Assa cultural hall.	10.000.000
7th	Secondary education	Construction of secondary college.	
8th	Transport	Creation of Assa Park	100.000.000
9th	Commerce	Construction of Assa market.	100.000.000
BERABE			
1	Water	Extension of water supply to all quarters of Berabe.	50.000.000
2	Health	Construction of a Health Unit in Mpenchere Berabe	50.000.000
3	Basic education	Construction of 10 blocks of classrooms in : -2 blocks in G.S Abaka -2block in G.S Dumbo -2 block in G.S Jaffor -2 blocks in G.S Mboi -2 blocks in G.S Nzibie	180.000.000
4	Public works	- Construction of 5 bridges at Jeyu – Mboi, Abaka – Akwaja, Nzibie – Ekwo, Endaka – Mpenchere and Mboi – Dumbo bridges	125.000.000

5	Environment	15 gabbage cans in each quarter.	5.000.000
6	Secondary education	-Construction of 2 blocks of classrooms in GSS Dumbo Berabe. -Construction of 2 blocks of classrooms in GSS Nzibie Berabe.	72.000.000
7	Culture	Construction of Berabe cultural hall at the palace in Nzibie.	10.000.000
8	Electricity	Construction of a hydroelectric power.	
9	Commerce	-Construction of Dumbo-Berabe market -Construction of Nzibie-Berabe market -Construction of Tungande market.	300.000.000
MBIRIBUA			
1st	Basic education	Construction of 3 blocks of classrooms in G.S Mbiribua.	36.000.000
		Supply 160 benches	
2 nd	Water	-Construction of catchment and extension to 5 stand pipes.	25.000.000
3rd	Electricity	-Construction of a damp to generate HEP.	
4th	Health		
5th	Public works	-Construction of Mbiribua – Dumbo road (8km)	118.798.080
		-Construction of Mbiribual – Konchep road.	118.798.080
6th	Culture	-Construction of Mbiribua cultural hall.	10.000.000
7th	Secondary education	Creation of G.T.C Mbiribua.	
8th	Commerce	Construction of Mbiribua market sheds.	100.000.000
MPENCHERE			
1	Health	Creation and construction of a health post in Mpenchere -	50.000.000
2	Basic education	-Construction of 6classrooms in GS Endaka. -Supply of 4 Trained teachers to GS Endaka	52.000.000
3	Secondary education	Creation and construction of a technical college in Mpenchere.	
4	Water	Construction of water catchment and extension of 5 stand pipes : Mpenchere palace, Jembe, Yango, JeApi, amd Durufe	25.000.000
5	Electricity	Extension of Electricity network from Kungi to Mpenchere.	200.000.000
6	Public works	-Construction of a bridge over the River Nfe	25.000.000
7	Commerce	Construction of Market sheds in Mpenchere -Extension of water to 2 stand taps in	100.000.000

		the market.	
8	Culture	Construction of Mpenchere cultural hall at the palace.	10.000.000
9	Environment	Supply of 11 garbage cans and 2 wheelbarrows.	
		Creation of an Environmental observation Board	
ZEMBEABURU			
1st	Public works	Construction of 2 bridges across rivers Churonko and Krunto	50.000.000
		Maintenance of 4km of road from Zembeaburu to Berabe IHC.	59.399.040
2 nd	Health	Creation of a health post in Zembeaburu	
3rd	Culture	Construction of a cultural hall at the chief's palace.	10.000.000
4th	Secondary education	Creation of a technical secondary school Zembeaburu	
5th	Water	Extension of water supply from Dumbo to 6 stands taps in Zembeaburu.	15.000.000
6th	Commerce	Construction of a market of Shed at the Dumbo Market.	100.000.000
7th	Electricity	Need a giant generator.	
8th	Basic education	-Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S Zembeaburu.	18.000.000
		60 benches	
9 th	Environment	Supply 25 gabbabe cans.	5.000.000
		Creation of an Environmental observation Board	

CHAPTER 5. STRATEGIC PLANNING

5.1 Logical framework by sector (Marginalized populations inclusive)

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

Table 24: Logical Framework Public Health.

Strategy: Provide quality health services and care to the population of Cameroon by improving.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification.		Assumptions.	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification/	
		Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Ameliorate the health condition of the population in Ako Council by 2035.					
Specific objective 1.	Request the provision of sufficient specialised / trained personnel.	Numbers of trained personnel are recruited per year.	-District medical report.	Sufficient numbers of health personnel are trained.	Number of personnel trained in the public health sector.	Annual graduation and declaration of results.
Results.	Trained personnel are recruited 1 surgeon, 2 medical doctors, 1 radiologist, 2 scrub nurses, 2 mortuary attendants, 10 Lab technicians, 10 Pharmacists, 15 SRN, 18 NA, and 10 Midwives.	Numbers of trained health personnel are recruited per year.	District medical report.	Sufficient numbers of health personnel are trained.	Number of personnel trained in the public health sector.	Annual graduation and declaration of results.
Specific objective 2.	Provision of infrastructures and sanitation in health units within the Ako municipality	Numbers of health facilities are constructed by 2035.	-District medical report. -Construction sites.	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of public health.	National budget.
Results.	8 Integrated Health Centres are constructed.	8 IHC are constructed by 2035.	-District medical report. -Construction sites.	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of public health.	National budget.
	Construction of HI V/AIDS treatment centre with regular	Number of PLWHA.	District medical report.	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of public health.	National budget.

	4 Doctors' residences are constructed in Ako	4 Doctors' residences are constructed by 2035.	-District medical report. -Construction sites.	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of public health.	National budget.
	8 water points are constructed in health units in Ako council area	8 water points are constructed by 2035.	-District medical report. -Construction sites.	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of public health.	National budget.
	8 incinerator and 50 garbage cans are acquired for health units in Ako	8 incinerator and 50garbage cans are supplied to health units in Ako by 2035.	-District medical report. -field observations.	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of public health.	National budget.
	8 blocks of 3 squatting toilets are constructed in health units in Ako	8 blocks of 3 squatting toile are constructed by 2035.	-District medical report. -field observation	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of public health.	National budget.
	Fences are constructed around all health units in Ako	Fences are constructed by 2035.	-District medical report. -field observation	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of public health.	National budget.
	Trees are planted around health units in Ako	All heath units are re-afforested by 2035	-District medical report. -field observation	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of public health.	National budget.
Specific objective 3.	Provide sufficient equipments for all health centres within Ako municipality.	Numbers of health facilities are supplied with basic and diagnostic equipments.	District medical report.	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of public health.	National budget.
Results.	Equipments supplied to the health facilities include : 1x-r ay machine, 250 hospital beds, 25 thermometers, 5 scale balances, 4 light microscopes, 4 oxygen cylinders and 5 sphygmomanometers.	5 health facilities are supplied with basic equipments per year.	District medical report.	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of public health.	National budget.
Specific objective 4.	Reinforce the implementation of outreach program in the Ako Council area	Number of PLWHA.	District medical report.	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of public health.	National budget.
Results.	Vaccination, deworming of infants and distribution of metizan	Number of children vaccinated and dewormed by 2035	District medical report.	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of public health.	National budget.

	Sensitization on preventive measures on HIV/AIDS, cholera, tuberculosis, malaria and vaccination programs.	Number of sensitisations organised	District medical report.	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of public health.	National budget.
Specific objective 5.	Improve the provision of essential drugs in the pharmacies of health units in Ako.	Number of patients able to pay for health services by 2035.	District medical report.	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of public health.	National budget.
Results.	Essential drugs and ARV drugs. are affordable and accessibility in health units.	The cost of health care services is minimal by 2035.	District medical report.	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of public health.	National budget.
Activities.						
R1	R2	R3	R4	R5		
1.1 Request the Recruitment of 1 surgeon, 2 medical doctors, 1 radiologist, 2 scrub nurses, 2 mortuary attendants, 10 Lag technicians, 10 Pharmacists, 15 SRN, 18 NA, and 10 Midwives are required	2.1 Construction of new wards in existing centres (Ako, Berabe, Akwaja, Abongshie, Buku and Kuta).	3.1 Acquisition of the following equipment for health units in Ako; 1x-r ay machine, 250 hospital beds, 25 thermometers, 5 scale balances, 4 light microscopes, 4 oxygen cylinders and 5 sphygmomanometers.	4.1. Sensitization and awareness on the importance of deworming and vaccination	5.1 Construction and equip of 9 pharmacies		
1.2	2.2 Construction and equipping of an HIV/AIDS specialised unit at the Ako District Hospital		4.2Sensitization and awareness on AIDS , malaria, tuberculosis and water borne diseases	5.2 Regular supply of drugs to pharmacies		
	creation and construction of new health units in Jevi, Ndaka and Assa		6. 2 Request of vaccines and drugs			
	Construction of 4Doctors' residences (2 in Ako, 1 in Berabe and 1 in Ande)					
	Construction of 8 water points in Health units					
	Acquisition of 8 incinerators and 50 garbage cans					
	Construction of 8 blocks of 3 squatting toilets in Health units					
	Construction of fences around health units					
	Tree planting in health units					
Estimated cost :	Estimated cost : 480.000.000	Estimated cost : 500.000.000	Estimated cost : 80.000.000	Estimated cost : 60.000.000		
Grand total.	1.120.000.000					

Table 25: Logical Framework Basic Education

Strategy: Provision of Quality Basic Education to all in Cameroon		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification.		Assumptions.	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification.	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve quality basic education to all in the Ako council.	50% of basic educational institutions are accessible with required structures, equipment and staff level in the Council area by 2035	FSLC results Sequence results sheets	Political, economic and social stability	No strikes, wars and inflations	Normal activity of the population
Specific objective 1.	Request for the recruitment of trained teachers.	Numbers of trained teachers are recruited by 2035.	-MINDUB report. -Recruitment file.	Funds available are	% increase in the budget for basic education	National budget.
Result.	At least 262 trained teachers are recruited.	Numbers of trained teachers are recruited by 2035.	-MINDUB report. -Recruitment file.	Funds available are	% increase in the budget for basic education	National budget.
Specific objective 2.	Creation, construction and furnishing of GNS.	Number of GNS are constructed by 2035	-Construction sites. -Pictures of the structures.	Funds available are	% increase in the budget for basic education	National budget.
Results.	12 GNS are created, constructed and equipped with: 250 kid chairs, 250 tables, 60 beds, 12 playground, 288 chairs and 288 tables.	Number of GNS are created, constructed and furnished by 2035	-Construction sites. -Pictures of the structures	Funds available are	% increase in the budget for basic education	National budget.
Specific objective 3.	Construction of administrative blocks.	Number administrative blocks are constructed by 2035.	- Construction sites. -Pictures of the structures	Funds available are	% increase in the budget for basic education	National budget.
Results	47 administrative blocks are constructed and equipped with 235 cupboards, 470 chairs and 470 tables.	Number administrative blocks are constructed by 2035.	- Construction sites. -Pictures of the structures	Funds available are	% increase in the budget for basic education	National budget.
Specific objective 4.	Construction and equip of classrooms.	Number blocks of classrooms are constructed and equipped by 2035.	- Construction sites. -Pictures of the structures	Funds available are	% increase in the budget for basic education	National budget.

Result.	94 classrooms are constructed and 102 classrooms are rehabilitated, equipped with tables, chairs, desks and blackboards.	94 classrooms are constructed by 2035. 102 classrooms are rehabilitated by 2035	- Construction sites. -Pictures of the structures	Funds available are	% increase in the budget for basic education	National budget.
Specific objective 5.	Improve the standard and facilities in schools.	All primary schools are equipped improved by 2035.	-MINDUB report.	Funds available are	% increase in the budget for basic education	National budget.
Results.	1) All primary schools are provided with electricity and pipe borne water.	All primary schools are equipped improved by 2035	-MINDUB report. -MINEE report.	Funds available are	% increase in the budget for basic education	National budget.
	2) Construction of 335 toilets.					
Specific objective 6.	Ensure pedagogic supervision to schools and supply of didactic materials	Pedagogic inspection are paid to schools regularly by 2035	-MINDUB report.	Funds available are	% increase in the budget for basic education	National budget.
Results.	At least 1 inspection is paid to each school in a year	At least 1 inspection is paid to each school in a year by 2035	-MINDUB report. -MINEE report.	Funds available are	% increase in the budget for basic education	National budget.
Activities.						
R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	
1.1 Lobby for Recruitment of 262 trained teachers	2.1 construction of 8 classrooms and rehabilitation of 4 Classrooms in Nursery schools in the Ako council area	3.1 Construction of 47 administrative blocks and equipped with 235 cupboards, 470 chairs and 470 tables	4. 1 construction of 86 classrooms and rehabilitation of 98 Classrooms in Primary schools in the Ako council area	5.1 Construction of 54 blocks of 3 squatting toilets in schools in Ako council area	6.1 organise pedagogic visits to schools	
			4.2 Equipping of classrooms with 2655benches	5.2 Construction of gravity water systems and hand pump well water in schools of the Ako Council area	6.2 Supply of didactic materials to schools	
Estimated cost :	Estimated cost : 76.000.000	Estimated cost : 247.925.000	Estimated cost : 1.061.650.000	Estimated cost : 432.000.000	Estimated cost : 16.000.000	
Estimated Total : 1.833.575.000						

Table 26: Logical Framework Secondary Education

Strategy: Provision of quality Secondary education to the youths in Cameroon.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification.		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve secondary education infrastructures for academic performance within the Council area	80% success recorded at the secondary educational level in all schools within the Council area	GCE board results Progress report from schools	Socio-political and economic stability	No strike actions, wars and conflicts	Normal activity of the population
Specific objective 1.	Request for recruit trained teachers.	87 trained teachers are recruited by 2025.	-Recruitment file. -MINESEC report.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINESEC.	National budget.
Results.	87 trained teachers are recruited.	Number of trained teachers is recruited by 2025.	-Recruitment file. -MINESEC report.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINESEC.	National budget.
Specific objective 2	Construction of administrative blocks.	Numbers of administrative blocks are constructed by 2025.	-Construction site. -MINESEC report.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINESEC.	National budget.
Results	9 administrative blocks are constructed and equipped with 259 chairs, 45 tables and 18 cupboards	Numbers of administrative blocks are constructed by 2025.	-Construction site. -MINESEC report.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINESEC.	National budget.
Specific objective 3.	Construction of secondary schools.	3 GSS, 2GTC and 3 GHS, GTHS are constructed by 2025.	-Construction site. -MINESEC report.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINESEC.	National budget.
Results	3 GSS, 3 GHS, 2 GTC, 1 GTHS are created and constructed and equipped.	Number of secondary schools are constructed and equipped by 2025	-Construction site. -MINESEC report.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINESEC.	National budget.
Specific objective 4.	Construct and equipped classrooms.	Number of blocks of classrooms is constructed by 2025.	-Construction site. -MINESEC reports.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINESEC.	National budget.
Results.	28 classrooms constructed and 15classrooms rehabilitated and equipped.	Number of classrooms are constructed and equipped by 2025.	-Construction sites. -MINESEC reports.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINESEC.	National budget.
Specific objective 5.	Improve the state and facilities in schools.	The general states of a number of schools are improved.	-Construction site. -MINESEC report.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINESEC.	National budget.

Results.	All schools have access to electricity, pipe borne water and toilet facilities.	The general state of a number of schools is improved.	-Construction sites. -MINESEC reports.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINESEC.	National budget.
Activities.						
R1	R2	R3	R4	R5		
1.1 Solicit for the Recruitment of 87 trained teachers.	2.1 Construction of 9 administrative blocks and equipping with 259 chairs, 45 tables and 18 cupboards.	3. 1 construction of 52 classrooms	4.1 1 construction of 28 classrooms and rehabilitation of 15 classrooms	5.1 Construction of 10 blocks of 3 squatting toilets in schools in Ako council area		
1.2	2.2	3.2 Equipping of Classrooms with 1560 Benches	4.2 Equipping of Classrooms with 520 Benches	5.2 Construction of gravity water systems and hand pump well water in schools of the Ako Council area		
Estimated cost :	Estimated cost : 75.310.000	Estimated cost : 462.800.000	Estimated cost : 284.600.000	Estimated cost : 80.000.000		
Estimated Total : 902.710.000						

Table 27: Logical Framework Environment, nature protection and Sustainable Development

Strategy: Biodiversity, conservation, climate change effects and the sustainable management of natural resources.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	To ensure sustainable management of the environment in Ako Council area	By 2035, the population should have cultivated the attitudes of rational management of the environment	Field observation -MINEPDED report.	collaboration with the local population	90% of the population carryout environmentally Friendly activities	field observations
Specific objective 1.	Prevention of land degradation, fight against climate change and management of soil & water resources	Potential environmental risk zones are protected from degradation	Field observation -MINEPDED report.	collaboration with the local population	90% of the population carryout environmentally Friendly activities	field observations

Results.	The environment is protected from degradation	Little prevalence of degradation.	Field observation -MINEPDED report.	Local collaboration	Environmentally clean activities	field observations
Specific objective 2.	Ensure projects are implemented taking into account environmental norms	80% of the population are knowledgeable on environmental and nature protection issues by 2035.	- Field observation -MINEPDED report.	Availability of funds	Number of social and economic activities and groups.	Council reports.
Results.	Environmental norms are applied in project implementation.	80% of the population are knowledgeable on environmental and nature protection issues by 2035.	- Field observation -MINEPDED report.	Availability of funds	Number of social and economic activities and groups.	Council reports.
Specific objective 3.	Improve waste management in Ako municipality	80% of waste in the Ako municipality is properly by 2035	Field observation -MINEPDED report.	Decentralised authorities have autonomy in implementing laws	Government laws and decrees grant authority	Laws and Decrees
Results.	Waste management in the Ako municipality is improved	80% of waste in the Ako municipality is properly by 2035	Field observation -MINEPDED report.	Decentralised authorities have autonomy in implementing laws	Government laws and decrees grant authority	Laws and Decrees

Activities.

R1	R2	R3
1.1 Creation and construction of a Sub Divisional Delegation and 4 Environmental control post in Berabe, Abongshie, Mbande and Abafum	2.1 Inclusion of Environmental Audits and Environmental Impact Assessment in development projects	3.1 Supply of garbage cans to schools, health units, markets environmental clubs and strategic points in the council area
1.2 Planting of environmentally adapted trees at fragile locations	2.2 Sensitisation	3.2 Set up a garbage transformation plant in the outskirts of Ako
1.3 creation of nurseries, private forest and town green	2.3	3.3 Regular visits to industries and production plant for inspection of waste treatment
1.4 Prohibit nomadic grazing and instituting quality norms for the forest, soil and water management		
1.5 Introduction of backstopping research & environmental education and trainings in schools and villages		
1.6 Sensitisation campaigns and organisation of workshops and seminars		
Estimated cost : 700.000.000	Estimated cost : 30.000.000	Estimated cost : 60.000.000
Estimated Total : 790.000.000		

Table 28: Logical Framework Arts and Culture

Strategy: Uphold the Art and Cultural Heritage of Cameroonians		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Uphold values and norms of the Ako community	At least 70% of the cultural values and norms of the Ako people are re-established by 2035	Cultural manifestation	Collaboration with the local population	At least 80 % of the population is collaborating	MINCULT Report Local Cultural meeting report
Specific objective 1.	Construct cultural halls.	Numbers of cultural halls are constructed by 2035.	-Construction site.	Availability of funds.	Number of Cultural and Development Associations existing.	Council report.
Results.	17 Cultural halls are constructed within Ako municipality.	Numbers of cultural halls are constructed by 2035.	-Construction site.	Availability of funds.	Number of Cultural and Development Associations existing.	Council report.
Specific objective 2.	Construct Chief's palaces.	Numbers of Chief's palaces are constructed by 2035.	-Construction site.	Availability of funds.	Number of Cultural and Development Associations existing.	Council report.
Results.	18 Chief's palaces are constructed with the municipality.	Numbers of Chief's palaces are constructed by 2035.	-Construction site.	Availability of funds.	Number of Cultural and Development Associations existing.	Council report.
Specific objective 3.	Supply of electricity and water.	Numbers of cultural halls are supplied with water and electricity by 2035.	-MINEE report.	Availability of funds.	Number of Cultural and Development Associations existing.	Council report.
Results.	Cultural hall are supplied with electricity, toilets, chairs, garbage cans and water.	Numbers of cultural halls are supplied with water, electricity, garbage cans and 3,600 chairs by 2035.	-MINEE report.	Availability of funds.	Number of Cultural and Development Associations existing.	Council report.
Specific objective 4.	Supply of chairs, garbage cans and toilets to all the 18 cultural halls.	Number of cultural halls supplied with chairs, tables, garbage cans and toilets by 2035.	Inventory of council assets.	Availability of funds	Number of Cultural and Development Associations existing.	Council report.
Results.	4500 chairs, 90 garbage cans, and 90 toilets are construction in the 18 cultural halls.	Number of toilets constructed, garbage cans and chairs supplied by 2035.	Inventory of council assets	Availability of funds	Number of Cultural and Development Associations existing.	Council report.
Activities.						
R1		R2		R3		R4

1. 1 Construction of cultural halls	2. Construction of chief's palaces	3.1 Extension of electricity and water to cultural halls and chief's palaces.	4.1 Construction of toilets in cultural halls and chief's palaces
Estimated cost : 1.020.000.000	Estimated cost : 1.080.000.000	Estimated cost : 18.000.000	Estimated cost : 54.000.000
Estimated Total : 2.172.000.000			

Table 30: Logical Framework Commerce

Strategy: supplying the Cameroon domestic market in sound competitive conditions		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve commercial activities in the Council area	Increase in number of market structures by 2035	Market lists	Enough buyers	Good readily bought by the buyers	Field observations Market masters
Specific objective 1.	Creation and construction of markets.	Number of markets are created and constructed by 2035.	-MINcommerce report. -Construction site.	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of MINcommerce.	National budget.
Results.	18 markets are created and constructed.	Number of markets are created and constructed by 2035.	-MINcommerce report. -Construction site.	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of MINcommerce.	National budget.
Specific objective 2.	Improve the hygiene and sanitation conditions of the toilets.	Numbers of markets are supplied with 72 toilets, 90 garbage cans and 18 water supplies by 2035.	-Observations. -MINEE report. -Construction site.	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of MINcommerce.	National budget.
Results.	18 markets are supplied with 72 toilets and 90 garbage cans supply.	Number of markets are supplied with 72 toilets, 90 garbage cans and 18 water supplies by 2035	-Observations -MINEE report. -Construction site..	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of MINcommerce.	National budget.
Specific objective 3.	Supply of electricity, and water in all the markets within Ako municipality.	Number of markets is supplied with electricity and water by 2035.	-MINEE reports.	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of MINcommerce.	National budget.
Results	18 markets are supplied with water and electricity.	Number of markets supplied with water and electricity.	-MINEE reports.	Funds are available.	% increase in the budget of MINcommerce.	National budget.
Activities.						
R1		R2		R3		
1.1Lobby for funds.		2.1Purchase of garbage cans.		3.1Feasibility studies.		
1.2Tendering and award of contract.		2.2Construction of toilets.		3.2Lobby for funds.		
1.3Construction of sheds.		2.3Lobby for funds.		3.3Apply to MINEE.		
Estimated cost : 500.000.000		Estimated cost : 400.000.000		Estimated cost : 200.000.000		
Estimated Total :1.100.000.000						

Table 29: Logical Framework Transport.

Strategy: Provide facilities to Cameroonians for Land, Air and Maritime Transport		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve on transport accessibility within the Ako Council area	70% of the entire Council area have easy means of transportation by 2035	Regional Delegation of Transport reports Field observation	Political stability	Population carryout activities normally	Field observation
Specific objective 1.	Creation and construction of motor parks.	Number of motor parks are created and constructed by 2035.	-MINTRANSPORT reports. -Construction sites.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINT.	National budget.
Results.	10 motor parks are created and constructed.	Number of motor parks created and constructed by 2035.	-MINTRANSPORT report. -Construction sites.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINT.	National budget.
Specific objective 2.	Supply of electricity and water supply to all motor parks.	Number of motor parks supplied with 18 electricity and 18 water supplies.	-MINEE reports.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINT.	National budget.
Results.	10 motor parks are supplied with electricity and water.	Number of motor parks supplied with electricity and water supplies.	-MINEE reports.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINT.	National budget.
Specific objective 3.	90 toilets are constructed and provision of 180 garbage cans in all 10 motor parks.	Number of motor parks supplied with 90 garages cans and 90 toilets.	-MINTRANSPORT report. -Construction site.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINT.	National budget.
Results.	Motor parks are equipped with toilets and garages cans.	Number of motor parks is supplied with 90 garages cans and 90 toilets.	-MINTRANSPORT report. -Construction site.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINT.	National budget.
Specific objective 4.	Improve maritime transportation across the River Donga	4 engine boats is acquired for transportation by 2035	-MINTRANSPORT report	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINT.	National budget.
Results.	An Engine boat is acquired	4 engine boats is acquired for transportation by 2035	-MINTRANSPORT report	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINT.	National budget.
Activities.						
R1		R2		R3		R4
1.1 Construction of 10 motor parks		2.1 Extension of Electricity to 10 Motor parks		3.1 Construction of toilets in motor parks		4.1 Purchase of 4 engine boats
				3.2 Provision of garbage cans in motor park		
Estimated cost : 1.800.000.000		Estimated cost : 10.000.000		Estimated cost : 25.000.000		Estimated cost : 10.000.000
Estimated Total : 1.845.000.000						

Table 31: Logical Framework Public works

Strategy: Development of road infrastructure in Cameroon		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve on the state of the roads	70% of the entire road network in Ako are graded by 2035	Field observations Public works departmental reports	Financial and technical resources are available	At least 70% of resources are mobilized by 2035	Reports of resource mobilisation
Specific objective 1.	Construction of bridges.	Numbers of bridges are constructed by 2035.	-MINTP report. -Construction site.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINTP	National budget.
Results.	50 bridges are constructed.	Number of bridges are constructed by 2035	-MINTP report. -Construction site.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINTP	National budget.
Specific objective 2.	Construction of culverts.	Number of culverts are constructed by 2035	-MINTP report. -Construction site.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINTP	National budget.
Results.	1200 culverts are constructed.	Number of culverts are constructed by 2035	-MINTP report. -Construction site.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINTP	National budget.
Specific objective 3.	Construction of new roads.	Numbers of km new road are constructed by 2035.	-MINTP report. -Construction site.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINTP	National budget.
Results.	180 km of new roads are created.	Number of km of new roads are created.	-MINTP report. -Construction site.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINTP	National budget.
Specific objective 4.	Rehabilitation of 200km roads.	Number of km road rehabilitated by 2035.	-MINTP report. -Construction site.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINTP	National budget.
Results.	200 km of road is rehabilitated.	Number km of road rehabilitated by 2035,	-MINTP report. -Construction site.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINTP	National budget.
Specific objective 5.	Tarring of 100km roads.	Number of km road tarred by 2035.	-MINTP report. -Construction site.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget of MINTP	National budget.
Results.	100 km of road is tarred.	Number km of road is tarred by 2035,				
Activities.						
R1	R2	R3	R4	R5		
1.1 Construction of 50 bridges	2.1 Construction of 1200 culverts	3.1 opening up of 150km of new roads	4.1 Rehabilitation of 200km road	5.1 Tarring of 100km of road		
Estimated cost : 1.750.000.000	Estimated cost : 165.600.000	Estimated cost : 2.433.981.000	Estimated cost : 2.969.952.000	Estimated cost : 2.100.000.000		
Estimated Total : 9.419.533.000						

Table 32: Logical Framework Energy and Water Resources.

Strategy: Provide water and Energy to all Cameroonians and fund small projects on rural electrification and portable water in rural communities		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Adequate good quality water and energy is supplied in the Council area	All communities have good quality water supply and are supplied with electricity by 2035	Council reports Field observation	Adequate collaboration from the community	90 % of community members have contributed for the water and electricity project	Community contribution records
Specific objective 1.	Protection of water catchment areas.	Numbers of catchment areas are protected by 2035.	MINEE report.	Adequate funds are available	% increase in the budget of MINEE	National Budget
Results.	46Water catchment areas within the municipality are protected.	Numbers of catchment areas are protected by 2035.	MINEE report.	Adequate funds are available	% increase in the budget of MINEE	National Budget
Specific objective 2.	Provision of pipe borne water in all villages.	18 villages are supplied with pipe borne water by 2035.	MINEE report.	Adequate funds are available	% increase in the budget of MINEE	National Budget
Results.	Provision of pipe borne water in all 18 villages.	18 villages are supplied with pipe borne water by 2035.	MINEE report.	Adequate funds are available	% increase in the budget of MINEE	National Budget
Specific objective 3.	Provision of AES – SONEL to all villages.	18 villages are supplied with electricity by 2035.	MINEE report.	Adequate funds are available	% increase in the budget of MINEE	National Budget
Results.	All 18 villages are supplied with electricity.	18 villages are supplied with electricity by 2035.	MINEE report.	Adequate funds are available	% increase in the budget of MINEE	National Budget
Activities.						
R1		R2		R3		
1.1Planting of 300000 environmental adapted trees in catchment areas.		1.1 Construction of 18 (40m ³) storage tanks		3.Extension of Electricity by 300km in the municipality		
1.2Demarcation and fencing of Catchment areas.		1.2 Extension of pipe borne water by 200km in the municipality.				
Estimated cost : 150.000.000		Estimated cost : 360.000.000		Estimated cost : 1.800.000.000		
Estimated Total : 2.310.000.000						

Table 33: Logical Framework Posts and Telecommunications.

Strategy: Ensure smooth and regular communications to put in place a sound system of network.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve upon telecommunication channels within the Ako municipality	70 % of the entire municipality has telecommunication network coverage by 2035	Post/telecommunication reports Field observation	Favourable political and economic environment	Political/economic stability	Normal activity of the population
Specific objective 1.	Increase post & telephone network coverage and facilities	70% of villages under Ako municipality has telephone coverage	Post/telecommunication reports Field observation	Collaboration with telecommunication companies	50 % of the resources needed are provided	Field observation Post & telecommunication reports and contract documents
Results.	Telephone and communication network coverage increased by 70%	Telecom equipments installed by 2035	Field observation	Equipments installed successful	All installed equipments are functioning successfully	Reports
Specific objective 2.	Improve telecommunication signals	80 % of all village under Ako municipality has good radio and television signals 70 % of each village under Ako has telephone coverage	Post/telecommunication reports Field observation	Favourable government policy	Disbursement of funds by 2035	Field observation Post & telecommunication reports and contract documents
Results.	Radio and television signals are improved by 70%	90 % of villages own/use radio and television sets	Field observation	Favourable government policy	Disbursement of funds by 2035	Reports and field observation
Activities.						
R1				R2		
1.1 Appeal to telecommunication companies to extend network coverage				2.1 Installation of a radio and television transmission antenna at a suitable site		
1.2 Installation of 2 telephone transmission antenna at suitable sites						
1.3 Opening of a Post Office in Ako						
Estimated cost : 400.000.000				Estimated cost : 300.000.000		
Estimated Total : 700.000.000						

Table 34: Logical Framework Communication.

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve access to communication facilities in the Council area	At least 40% of the population have radio/TV signals by 2015	MINCOM and Council reports	Successful mobilisation of resources for equipment	80% of resources is realised by 2012	Cash receipts Undertaken conventions
Specific objective 1.	Install radio antennae within the municipality.	40% coverage rate.	MINCOM report.	Successful mobilisation of resources for equipment	80% of resources is realised by 2012	Cash receipts Undertaken conventions
Results.	All villages within the municipality have access to radio signals.	40% coverage rate.	MINCOM report.	Successful mobilisation of resources for equipment	80% of resources is realised by 2012	Cash receipts Undertaken conventions
Specific objective 2.	Install Television antennae within the municipality.	20% coverage rate.	MINCOM report.	Successful mobilisation of resources for equipment	80% of resources is realised by 2012	Cash receipts Undertaken conventions
Results	All villages within Ako municipality have access to Television signals.	20% coverage rate.	MINCOM report.	Successful mobilisation of resources for equipment	80% of resources is realised by 2012	Cash receipts Undertaken conventions
Activities.						
R1			R2			
1.1 Construction of a community radio in Ako			1.1 Installation of a radio and television transmission antenna at a suitable site**			
1.2 Construction of a relay station to receive the national radio and TV signals in the municipality in Ako			1.2			
Estimated cost : 120.000.000			Estimated cost :**			
Estimated Total :						

Table 35: Logical Framework Tourism.

Strategy: Elaboration of strategies for a master plan for the development of tourism in Cameroon		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Tourist sites and establishments are well developed.	Number of touristic sites and establishments developed	-MINTOUR report	Availability of tourist potentials within the council area	Number of sites exploited	Ako council.
Specific objective 1.	Exploit all touristic sites within the municipality.	Number of sites exploited.	-MINTOUR report.	Availability of potential touristic sites within the council area	Number of sites exploited	Council report.
Results.	5 caves, 20 waterfalls, 40 rivers, are exploited.	Number of existing touristic attractions.	-MINTOUR report.	Availability of potential touristic sites within the council area	Number of sites exploited.	Council report.
Specific objective 2,	Design a management policy and touristic board.	Number of touristic boards created within the municipality.	-MINTOUR report.	The population has a team spirit	Number of development Associations.	Council report
Results.	Management policy and touristic boards established and functional.	Number of touristic boards created within the municipality.	-MINTOUR report. -Council report.	Team spirit of the community.	Number of development Associations.	Council report
Specific objective 3.	Construction of Tourism establishment in the Ako Council area	Number of visitors and tourists that visit the municipality.	MINTOUR report.	Availability of resources : human, material and financial	Number of development Associations.	Council report.
Results.	A hotel and a council guest house are constructed.	Number of visitors and tourists that visit the municipality	MINTOUR Report.	Availability of resources : human, material and financial	Number of development Associations.	
Specific objective 4.	Creation and construction of roads to touristic sites.	Number of touristic sites.	MINTP report.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget allocated for road construction.	Council budget.
Results.	Road to touristic sites created and constructed.	Number of touristic sites.	MINTP report.	Availability of funds.	% increase in the budget allocated for road construction.	Council budget.
Specific objective 5.	Construction of a two star hotel.	Number of visitors and tourists that visit the council area.	MINTOUR report.	Availability of resources: human, material and financial.	Number of development Associations.	Council report.

Results.	Two star hotel constructed.	Number of visitors and tourists that visit the council area	MINTOUR report.	Availability of resources : human, material and financial	Number of development Associations.	Council report.
Activities.						
R1		R2		R3		R4
1.1. Construct 50km of tourism trail in the Mbembe forest		2.1 Construction of offices for 3 tourism boards in the Ako Council area		3.1 Construction of a hotel and council guest house.		4.1 Tarring and rehabilitation of the road network**
Estimated cost : 100.000.000		Estimated cost : 180.000.000		Estimated cost : 180.000.000		Estimated cost :**
Estimated Total : 460.000.000						

Table 36: Logical Framework Agriculture and Rural Development

Strategy: Ensure Food Security through modernizing and mechanisation of the production system		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve agricultural productivity and professionalization of services	Total farm crop (Corn, oil palm, Cocoa and banana/ plantation) production doubled by 2035	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	Global natural disaster	No disasters	Field observation of continuous farming
Specific objective 1.	Provision of farm inputs to farming groups.	Number of farming groups supplied with farm inputs.	MINADER report.	Availability of extension services	90 % of farmers are provided with inputs	Distribution list and annual reports
Results.	All registered CIG engage in farming are supplied with farm inputs.	Number of registered CIG engages in farming activities. .	MINADER report.	Availability of extension services	90 % of farmers are provided with inputs	Distribution list and annual reports
Specific objective 2.	Sensitization and trainings on modern farming techniques.	Number of registered CIG engage in farming activities	MINADER report.	Availability of extension services	Ratio of Extension workers to farmers	Field reports
Results.	All registered farming groups are sensitized and trained on modern farming techniques.	Number of registered CIG engage in farming activities	MINADER report.	Availability of extension services	Ratio of Extension workers to farmers	Field reports

Specific objective 3.	Eradication of crop pest and diseases.	25%r pests and diseases are eradicated are eradicated from farms.	MINADER report.	Availability of extension services	90 % of farmers master the techniques of pest and disease control	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports
Results.	Complete eradication of white ants, black pod cocoa disease, weevil etc.	Number of pest and diseases affecting crops.	MINADER report.	Availability of extension services	90 % of farmers master the techniques of pest and disease control	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports
Specific objective 4.	Ensure the development and implementation of crop (oil palm, cocoa & plantain) value chain	Number of cooperative created.	MINADER report.	Willingness of government and donors agencies exist	Identification and implementation of projects within the council area	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports
Results.	18 cooperatives are created. 18 warehouses are constructed 2 standard demonstration oil palms and cocoa nurseries are established	Number of cooperatives created per villages.	MINADER report.	Willingness of government and donors agencies exist.	Identification and implementation of projects within the council area	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports
Activities.						
R1		R2		R3		R4
1.1 Supply of farm input to 54 groups.		2.1 Training of at least one farmer's in each of the 18 villages in modern Farming techniques		3.1 Treating of farms with chemicals to eradicate pests and diseases		4.1 Construction of 3 oil palm transformation and marketing cooperatives
1.2 Opening up of 50ha oil palm farm in Ako, Buku and Abuenshie		2.2 Construction of 5 Agricultural Post in Ako, Buku, Mbande, Akwaja & Berabe		3.2 Provision of pesticides.		4.2 Construction of warehouses
1.3 Opening up of a 10ha banana/plantain farm in Ako		2.3 Recruitment of trained staff for sensitization and trainings.		3.3		4.3 Creation of an oil palm nursery in Berabe and a cocoa nursery in Ako
1.4		2.4 Provision of equipments.		3.4		
		2.5 Promotion of animal traction in cultivating agriculture land				
Estimated cost : 159.000.000		Estimated cost :80.000.000		Estimated cost : 27.000.000		Estimated cost : 500.000.000
Estimated Total : 763.000.000						

Table 37: Logical Framework Forestry and wildlife.

Strategy: Ensure conservation and sustainable management of forest and wildlife resources to respond to the local, regional, national and world needs of present and future generations.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve forest and wild life resources in the Mbembe Forest Reserve	Forest resources are increased by 25% by 2035	Annual report from sub divisional delegation of forestry	Proper collaboration with the local population	Number of turn outs in meetings	Attendance sheets and minutes
Specific objective 1.	Promote rational management of the Mbembe forest resources	90% of activities practised in the forest are sustainable by 2035	Annual report from sub divisional delegation of forestry	Proper collaboration with the local population	Number of turnouts in meetings	Attendance lists
Results.	Forest activities are sustainably managed	Forest land areas are increased by 10% by 2035 to meet the status of the forest in 1960 - The population is aware of forestry laws	Annual report from sub divisional delegation of forestry	Proper collaboration from the local population	Number of turnouts in meetings	Attendance lists Minutes
Specific objective 2.	Rational exploitation of the Mbembe forest.	- 90% of timber and non timber products are exploited within the norms of the regulation by 2035 - 90% of poachers have acquired hunting formalities by 2035	Field observations Annual report from sub divisional delegation of forestry	Proper collaboration with the local population	Number of turnouts in meetings	Attendance lists
Results.	The forest is exploited rationally	-90% of the threatened wildlife species like antelopes, monkeys and cane rats are protected -90% of hunters have permits and respect the norms in place by 2035	Annual report from sub divisional delegation of forestry Hunting permits	Permits are issued in accordance with the regulations -Decentralised authorities have total power to implement laws	Number of permits issued	MINFOF permit register
Activities.						
R1			R2			
1.1 Demarcation of the Mbembe Forest reserve			2.1 Creation of a decentralised forestry and wildlife post in charge of issuing hunting, non timber forest product and timber exploitation permits in Ako.			
1.2 Enrichment planting in degraded portion of the forest			2.2 Creation of a mobile forestry control post along the River Donga.			
1.3 Sensitisation, education and training (e.g. Livelihood and NTFP exploitation)			2.3 Recruitment of 10 trained Forestry and Wildlife personnel.			
1.4 Assisting individuals in setting up personal forest plots			2.4 Purchase of 3 motor bikes			
Estimated cost : 150.000.000			Estimated cost : 250.000.000			
Estimated Total : 400.000.000						

Table 38: Logical Framework Small and medium size Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicraft.

STRATEGY : To promote small and medium size businesses, protect and educate. They encouraged the private sector to: motivate other people to employ and Register businesses (legalized). It alleviates poverty through sponsored projects, trade fairs and exhibitions.		Indicator by level of strategy		Assumptions	Indicators of assumption	
Level	formulation	Indicators	Sources of verifications		Indicators	Sources of verification
Vision, Goal, Global objective	Improve on the level of consolidation of activities within the Municipality	80% of activities in the domain are identified and controlled by 2035.	Reports	Collaboration with local population	Attendance at workshops	Attendance sheets
Specific objective 1.	Creation of awareness and promote social craft	80% of small operation are sensitized on the activities by 2035	Reports Workshop attendance	Collaboration	Attendance and participation	Attendance sheet.
Results.	Awareness created	80% of small operators are informed and increase their production	Reports Level of production	Collaboration	Attendance and participation	Attendance sheet.
Specific objective 2.	Consolidation of activities	90% of activities in a particular domain are identified and revamped	Reports	Collaboration	Attendance and participation	Attendance sheet.
Results.	Activities consolidated	90% of producers in a given domain work together.	Meeting, minutes Attendance sheets	Collaboration	Attendance and participation	Attendance sheet.
Specific objective 3.	Promote projects of individuals	At least 8 medium sized enterprises are set up in the municipality by 2035	Field observations MINPMEESA Report	Collaboration with the population	Projects presented by the public	Project file MINPMEESA
Results.	Individuals' Projects are promoted	At least 8 medium sized enterprises are set up in the municipality by 2035	Field observations MINPMEESA Report	Collaboration with the population	Projects presented by the public	Project file MINPMEESA
Activities.						
R1		R2		R2		
1.1 Organisation of trainings in some production chains		2.1 Organisation of workshops/ seminars		1.1 Financing of projects in oil palm processing, soap factory, livestock, agriculture and wood works.		
1.2 Organisation of exhibitions				1.2 Construction of craft centre.		
1.3 Award of prizes						
Estimated cost : 150.000.000		Estimated cost : 20.000.000		Estimated cost : 100.000.000		
Estimated Total : 270.000.000						

Table 39: Logical Framework Scientific Research and Innovations.

Strategy: Animate, coordinate and control all scientific research and innovation activities in all domains for the promotion of socio-cultural and economic development.		Indicators by level of strategy		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumption	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Sources of verification		Indicators	Sources of verification
Vision, Goal, Global objective:	Improve on discoveries and innovations for development	The level of development it's a result of discoveries, increased by 60%	Scientific research reports	Favourable government policy	At least a research institute established in the locality	Creation orders
Specific objective 1.	Creation and construction of research centre.	Number of local researchers registered per year.	Reports Field observation	Favourable government policy	Creation orders	Records
Results.	1 research centre created and constructed.	Number of local researchers registered per year.	Reports Field observation	Favourable government policy	Creation orders	Records
Specific objective 2.	Encourages local research	At least 60% of local research findings are subsidized.	Reports / records	Favourable Government policy	Disbursement of reward funds	Bank receipts
Results.	Local research encouraged	60% of local research work is subsidize	Reports	Favourable government policy	Distribution of reward funds	Bank receipts
Activities.						
R1			R2			
1.1 Creation, construction and equipping of a research unit in Ako			1 Training farmers and livestock producers on data collection and identified contact persons			
1.2 Recruitment and training of 2 research relay officers by the Ako Council and the Regional Delegation of Scientific Research & Innovation			2.2 Get implicated in organisation of local exposition shows for research work and reward of substantial research works and innovations			
1.3 Purchase of 1 motor bike and basic research equipment			2.4 Dissemination of knowledge and adaptable research results and Valorising existing indigenous knowledge			
Estimated cost : 100.000.000			Estimated cost : 150.000.000			
Estimated Total : 250.000.000						

Table 40: Logical Framework Livestock, fisheries and Animal Industries.

Strategy: Facilitate and promote the production of Livestock and fisheries and their value chains		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve livestock production	50% increase in livestock production by 2035	MINEPIA sub divisional delegation reports	Ability of the local population to adopt the innovations	Number of people who apply the techniques by 2035	Annual reports from livestock
Specific objective 1.	Improve livestock production techniques	75% of the breeders change from traditional to modern production techniques by 2035	MINEPIA reports	Adequate collaboration of the local population	Number of people collaborating	Attendance sheets
Results.	Livestock production techniques improved	75% of breeders change from local to modern production techniques by 2035	MINEPIA reports	Collaboration of the local population	Number of participants	Attendance sheets and minutes
Specific objective 2.	Ensure pasture improvement	50% of grazing land is improved by 2035	MINEPIA reports Field observations	Absence of Natural disasters	Normal grazing activities	Field observation
Results.	Grazing land improved	50% of grazing lands are cultivated with improved pastures by 2035	Field observations MINEPIA reports	Favourable climate	Abundant healthy pastures	Field observations
Specific objective 3.	Eradication of animal diseases	80% of livestock are disease free by 2035	MINEPIA reports	Favourable government policy	Number of healthy animals	MINEPIA reports
Results.	Animal species are healthy	80% of the animal species are healthy by 2035	Veterinary statistics	No trans-boundary outbreak of diseases	Number of healthy animals	Annual veterinary reports
Activities.						
R1		R2		R3		
1.1 Construct impoundment fences in Ako, Berabe and Abuenshie.		2.1 Setting up of 2 demonstration sites in Buku and Jevi		3.1 Construction of cattle vaccination crush at Buku and Akwaja .		
1.2 create and construct small livestock market in Ako		2.2 Construction of paddocks.		3.2 Construct quarantine fences at Buku, Akwaja and Abuenshie		
1.3 Construct meat slaughter slab/sales slab in Ako		2.3 Training of livestock Producers on pasture improvement		3.3 Construct small livestock dip in Ako		
1.4 Construct salt/water drinking points in Buku, Ako, Akwaja & Berabe		2.4		3.5 Construct and equip Zootechnical and Veterinary Sanitary control centre in Ako		
1.6 Recruitment of 4 Livestock producer and 5 Veterinary technicians						
Estimated cost : 600.000.000		Estimated cost : 50.000.000		Estimated cost : 45.000.000		
Estimated Total : 695.000.000						

Table 41: Logical Framework Youth Affairs and Civic Education

Strategy: Improving efficiency among youths		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Empowering youths to become economically viable.	Number of economically dependent youths.	DD Youth Affairs statistics	The council area has diverse activities	Number of economic activities executed within the council area	DD MINCommerce.
Specific objective 1.	To reduce the rate of unemployment amongst youths	Number of youths employed	DD Employment and vocational training.	The council area has diverse socio economic activities	Number of economic activities executed within the council area	DD for trade and commerce.
Results	1. 70% of youths within the municipality are career oriented	Number of capacity building seminars/ workshops organized	Training reports and attendance lists from MINJEC	Youths have the anxiety to quest for knowledge	Number of youths participating in capacity building workshop.	Attendance of various training events carried out within the council area
	2. At least 05 youths in each of the 18villages undergo and graduate from vocational training centre each year.	Number of youths who enrol in to vocational schools	Statistics from Vocational centres	Financial requirements in training centres are lower	Percentage increase in the enrolment of the rural poor into the centres	Statistics from Vocational centres
	3. At least 03of these youths per respective village are benefiting from credit schemes to start off Income Generating Activities.	Number of youths that are provided with credit opportunities	Statistics from credit schemes	Interest on credits is within reach	Percentage increase in the number of youths obtaining loans	Statistics from credit schemes
	4. At least 05 youths per village are employed as a result of this program.	Number of jobs picked up by youths under this programme	Report from Employment and Vocational Training Report from MINJEC	Youths are active in all activities within the communities	Number of youths participating in various communities	Report from Communities.
Activities.						
R1				R3		
1.1. Organize career orientation and capacity building workshops for youths						
1.2. Sensitize and encourage youths to get in to vocational schools						
1.3. Encourage and provide credit opportunities for youths to be self reliant						
1.4. Creating job opportunities for the youths						
1.5. Construct a multipurpose youth and empowerment centre (MYEC) in Ako and 4 youth halls in Berabe, Akwaja, Buku and Mbande						
Estimated cost : 500.000.000				Estimated cost :		
Estimated Total : 500.000.000						

Table 42: Logical Framework Women Empowerment and the Family

Strategy: Gender Mainstreaming		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	To promote gender equality within the communities so as to mainstream gender into the development programs.	Number of programs executed taking into consideration the needs of the woman.	DD MINPROFF	Most projects are gender sensitive	Number of gender sensitive projects implemented	DD MINPROFF
Specific objective 1.	Ensuring economic empowerment of the woman and girl child	Number of centres created, number of trained women and girls	Reports, observation	Decentralised credits are allocated and transferred or the council commits a budget allocation for construction	Amount put into service	Reports Observation,
Results.	Women and the girl child are economically empowered	Number of centres created, number of trained women and girls	Reports, observation	Decentralised credits are allocated and transferred or the council commits a budget allocation for construction	Amount put into service	Reports Observation,
Specific objective 2.	Training and education on self help projects.	Number of trainings per year.	DD MINPROFF reports, observation	Facilities are put in place	Number of defaulters sanctioned	reports, observation
Results.	Women groups are trained on self help projects.	Number of trainings per year.	DD MINPROFF reports, observation	Facilities are put in place	Number of defaulters sanctioned	reports, observation
Activities.						
R1			R2			
1.1 Construction and equipment of 2 Women Empowerment Centres in Ako and Ande.			2.1 Capacity building of women in Ako Council area			
Estimated cost : 240.000.000			Estimated cost :500.000.000			
Estimated Total : 740.000.000						

Table 43: Logical Framework Social Affairs.

Strategy: Increased community management of vulnerable people.		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	To improve social well being of vulnerable in the Ako municipality by 2035.	Number of vulnerable persons taken care of per year,	MINAS report.	Existence of charity and voluntary services in the community.	Number of vulnerable involved in income generating activities.	-MINAS report. -Field survey
Specific objective 1.	Provision of basic needs to the vulnerable.	Number of vulnerable receiving support per year.	MINAS report.	Existence of charity and voluntary services in the community.	Number of charity organizations and individuals ready to support the vulnerable.	-MINAS report. -Field survey
Result.	Food, shelter, clothing, education, health care and conflict management to the vulnerable.	Number of vulnerable receiving support per year.	MINAS report.	Existence of charity and voluntary services in the community.	Number of vulnerable involved in income generating activities.	-MINAS report. -Field survey
Specific objective 2.	Provision of facilities for the vulnerable in schools.	Number of schools with facilities for the vulnerable.	-MINAS report -MINSEC reports. -MINBASE report.	Willingness of the vulnerable to attend schools	Number of vulnerable enrolled in schools per year.	-MINAS report. -MINSEC and MINBASE reports.
Results.	Facilities for the vulnerable in schools provided.	Number of schools with facilities for the vulnerable.	-MINAS report. -MINSEC and MINBASE report.	Willingness of the vulnerable to attend schools	Number of vulnerable enrolled in schools per year.	-MINAS report. -MINSEC and MINBASE reports.
Specific objective 3.	Construction of social centres in Ako Council area.	Number of schools with facilities for the vulnerable.	-MINAS report	Willingness of the vulnerable to build their capacities	Number of vulnerable enrolled in the centres per year.	-MINAS report.
Results.	2 Social Centres are constructed and equipped in Ako council area	Number of schools with facilities for the vulnerable.	-MINAS report.	Willingness of the vulnerable to build their capacities	Number of vulnerable enrolled in the centres per year.	-MINAS report.
Activities.						
R1		R2		R3		
1.1 Purchase of 102 wheelchairs, 237 pair of lenses to vulnerable.		2.1 Offer 100 scholarships of 25000frs per year to the vulnerable		3.1 Construction and equipment of 2 social centres in Berabe and Buku		
1.2 Extension of water, electricity, construction of access ramps in hospitals, markets & public offices for the handicaps **		2.2 Construction and rehabilitation of schools within the vulnerable communities **		3.2 Capacity building of the vulnerable		
Estimated cost : 35.000.000		Estimated cost : 25.000.000		Estimated cost : 500.000.000		
Estimated Total : 560.000.000						

Table 44: Logical Framework Labour and social Security.

Strategy: Implement the government program in the domain of professional relations, the status and social security of all workers		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision Goal, Global Objective	The working conditions are well structured to ensure job security in all sectors.	Number of secured jobs by 2035	DD Labour and security report.	Relationship between employees and employers is cordial	Number of reported labour cases New jobs creation	DD for Labour and social security report.
Specific objective 1	Provide adequate employment opportunities	Number of new job opportunities created per sector by 2035	DD Labour and security report.	-Potential labour force -Upgrading semi skilled to skilled labour -Available professionals	Number of qualified unemployed personnel	DD Employment and Vocational Training Annual statistics.
Results	90% of the unemployed population are self employed	Percentage of the population provided opportunities -Personal job creation increased by 40% by 2035	DD Employment and Vocational training.	-Labour is available. -Available jobseekers	Number of unemployed involved in self employment trainings.	DD Employment and Vocational Training Annual statistics
Specific objective 2	Provide 50% social security	Number of workers involved and are registered under a social security scheme by 2035	DD Labour and security report -Social security centres	Organizations are available and ready to provide such services -Creation of Social Security Centres in the Municipality	Number of Insurance and Mutual Health Organizations within the municipality	DD for Labour and social security report
Results	75% of workers are registered with mutual health and CNPS	Number of workers registered with the mutual health and the CNPS by 2035	DD Labour and Social Security annual statistics.	Organizations are available and ready to provide such services	Number of Insurance and Mutual Health Organizations within the municipality	DD for Labour and social security report
Specific objective 3	Control and Advise on employer/employee relations and establish Labour Contracts	Number of employees having employment contracts by 2035.	DD Labour and Social Security annual statistics	Availability of legal personnel to draft contracts -Proper contracts drawn up respected	Number of Notary public law firms within the municipality	Labour consultants.

Results	80% of the population is aware of the Labour laws	Number of sensitization meetings held per quarter by 2035.	Divisional delegation for Labour and social security	Availability of labour expert to draft contracts	Number of Notary public law firms within the municipality	Labour consultants.
Specific objective 4	Accrued salary arrears/pension benefits	Number of pensioners/arrears liquidated by 2035	Divisional delegation for Labour and social security report	The follow up process at the National Social Insurance is faster	Total number of pensioners and areas liquidated annually.	CNPS report.
Results	All accrued arrears and pensions are liquidated	Number of workers having received arrears and pensions in a year by 2035.	Divisional delegation for Labour and social security	The follow up process at the National Social Insurance is faster	Total number of pensions and areas liquidated annually	CNPS report.
Specific objective 5	Ensure serenity at work place	Number of workers in a conducive atmosphere by 2035.	Divisional delegation for Labour and social security	The workers are committed to service provision	The regularity of the worker at work place	General register of workers. Individual report sheet
Results	-Hygiene and safety is ensured at workplace -Inspection controlled are carried out -Workers are educated -Calm social climate is maintained	Increase in number of industrial medical doctors by 2035. -Improvement of working condition -Trainings/Seminars organised -Regular meetings organised between employers & workers	Divisional delegation for Labour and social security -Field observations -Reports	The workers are committed to service provision -	The regularity of the worker at work place -Field observations	-General register of workers. -Individual report sheet -Divisional delegation for Labour and social security

Activities.

R1	R2	R3	R4	R5
1.1. Creation of employment opportunities through setting up small & medium sized enterprises.**	2.1. Sensitisation and creating an enabling environment for thrift and loans, mutual health organisations and registration of workers with and CNPS	3.1. Sensitize workers on labour laws and regulations and home to have written contracts of employment	4.1. Follow up Government subventions and aid to establishments	5.1 Construction of an industrial health unit in Ako
	2.2 Construction of a National Social Insurance Office in Ako			
Estimated cost :	Estimated cost : 150.000.000	Estimated cost : 3.000.000	Estimated cost : 3.000.000	Estimated cost : 75.000.000
Estimated Total : 231.000.000				

Table 45: Logical Framework Industry, Mines and Industrial Development.

STRATEGY : Property rights, technological development , manual and mechanised mining of products of the soil and industrial safety of activities are enhanced and contribute to the development of the nation		Indicators by level of strategy		Assumption	Indicators of Assumptions	
Level	Formulation	Indicator	Source of verification		Indicators	
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve on the development of activities in this section within the Ako Municipality	Industrial activities and mining within the municipality doubled by 2035	DRIMIDT reports	Financial, material and human resources available	60% the necessary resources are provided on time	Personnel lists Bank receipts Material lists
Specific objective	Promote quarrying & mining activities for road works, construction of houses in the municipality and exporting by 2035	Quarrying activities within the municipality is increased by 20% by 2035 New mining sites are discovered by 2035	reports Field observations	New mining sites discovered	Number of sites newly discovered and exploited	Reports Field observation
Results.	The level of mining within the municipality increased by 2035.	Quarrying and mining is increased by 20% by 2035.	Field observation Activity reports	Financial, material and human resources available	60% the necessary resources are provided on time	Personnel lists Bank receipts Material lists
Specific objective 2	Ensure the safety of workers within their work environment	Percentage reduction in the number of accidents in the industries by 2035	Report from DRIMIDT	Effective Industrial activities are carried out in the municipality	Percentage decrease in the number accidents	Report from DD Mines and Industries
Results	Minimise occupational hazards and rapid intervention.	Number of injured cases is reduced by 70% by 2035.	Report from DRIMIDT	Effective Industrial activities are carried out in the municipality	Number of blacksmiths within the council	Statistics form DD Small and Medium size Enterprises.
Specific objective 3	Protect innovative work of individual and assist in establishing property right of innovations from Ako municipality.	Innovative and property right are protected by 2035.	Report from DRIMIDT	Adequate support is received from the council and central government.	Amount in the budget allocated in the budget is significant by 2035	Council report.
Results	Property's rights are protected and innovation are protected and rewarded	Innovative and property right are protected by 2035.	Report from DRIMIDT	Adequate support is received from the council and central government.	Amount in the budget allocated in the budget is significant by 2035	Council report.

Activities.		
R1	R2	R3
1.1 Exploitation of mines and quarrying sites.	2.1 Regular inspection to industries.	3.1 Construction of an office for recording innovative works.
1.2 Acquisition of a complete set of stone crusher		3.2 Provision of incentives for innovation
1.3 Research into products of the sub soil and exploitation		
Estimated cost : 800.000.000	Estimated cost : 15.000.000	Estimated cost : 100.000.000
Estimated Total : 915.000.000		

Table 46: Logical Framework Logical Framework State Property and Land Tenure

Sectorial Strategy:- Ministry of State Property & land tenure		Indicator by level of strategy and source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Council Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Create awareness on land acquisition procedures	90% of the population are aware of the procedures of land acquisition	Reports	Collaboration with local population		
Specific Objectives	Improve the knowledge of population on land acquisition procedures	90% of the population acquired land legally	Land tenure reports	Collaboration with local	Application for land documents	Land and survey reports
	Facilitation of land certificate acquisition	80% of the population easily acquire land certificate	Land tenure reports	Government policy is favourable.	Creation of a land survey unit in Ako	Creation decisions
Results	Land acquisition procedures mastered by the Ako population	90% of the population master and acquire land legally	Reports	Collaboration with local population	Application for land documents	Land and survey reports
	Land certificates easily acquired	All new buildings are tied by land certificate	Land/survey reports	Government policy	Creation of a land survey unit in Ako	Creation decisions
Activities.						
R1				R2		
1.1. Sensitization and education on land acquisition procedures				2.1. Creation and construction and equipment of a survey office in Ako		
1.2. Sensitisation of land use and activities in the municipality						
Estimated cost : 12.000.000				Estimated cost : 60.000.000		
Estimated Total : 72.000.000						

Table 47: Logical Framework Higher Education

STRATEGY		Indicators by level of strategy		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumption	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Sources of verification		Indicators	Sources of verification
Vision, Goal, Global objective	Improve enrolment in the higher educational sector	At least 80 % of A Level holders are enrolled in higher education within the Ako municipality by 2035	Higher education enrolment reports and registration lists	There is a good pass at A Level	Increase in percentage pass in the next three years	GCE Board results
Specific objective 1.	Create awareness, sensitize and educate the population on the importance of higher education	At least 80 % of the population of Ako municipality are aware, sensitized and educated on the importance of higher education by 2035	Meeting reports and attendants lists	A campaign team is put in place	Number of campaign teams in higher education increased in the field	Meeting reports and photographs
Results.	Population informed sensitised and educated on the importance of higher education	At least 80 % of the population of Ako municipality are aware, sensitized and educated on the importance of higher education by 2035	Meeting reports and attendants lists	A campaign team is put in place	Number of campaign teams in higher education increased in the field	Meeting reports and photographs
Specific objective 2.	Encourage students to pursue educational specialities in existing institutions of the health, agriculture and other specialities of interest	The number of students in these specialities of interest to the council is increased by 20% by 2035	Council report	A follow up committee is put in place at council level	Regular periodic meeting are held	Council report and minutes of meetings
Results.	More students undertake studies in specialities that will enable the council area to grow	The number of students in these specialities of interest to the council is increased by 20% by 2035	Council report	A follow up committee is put in place at council level	Regular periodic meeting are held	Council report and minutes of meetings
Activities.						
R1				R2		
1.1 Information through various communication channels				2.1 Offer some limited scholarships to brilliant students for studies		
1.2 holding village meetings				2.2 Offer holiday job to students		
				2.3 solicit aids from (government, foreign partners and fund raising)		
Estimated cost : 10.000.000				Estimated cost : 50.000.000		
Estimated Total : 50.000.000						

Table 48: Logical Framework Sports and Physical Education

Strategy	Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Promote competitiveness in the domain of sports	Regular organization of sport competitions in main sport domains within Ako by 2035	Sports delegation Sports representatives	Necessary financial and human resources available	Purchase of sports equipments and the availability of officials	Delegation of sports
Specific objective 1.	Construction of sporting infrastructures in the municipality	70% of major domains of sport are represented in the municipality	Sports delegation reports	Favourable government policy	Disbursement of necessary financial and material resources for the creation of the centres	Bank receipts
Results.	Sports centres are created in the Ako municipality	Number of sports infrastructure available by 2035	Field reports	Financial resources available	80% of the resources needed are disbursed	Bank receipts
Specific objective 2.	Promote the regular organisation of sport competitions in the municipality	80% of villages under Ako actively participate in sports competitions by 2035	Field observation Sport reports	Local socio political stability	Active participation in competitions	Field reports and observation
Results.	Sporting competitions are organised regularly in the Ako Municipality	70% of major domains of sport are represented in the municipality by 2035	Sports delegation reports	Favourable government policy	Disbursement of necessary financial and material resources for the creation of the centres	Bank receipts
Activities.						
R1			R3			
1.1 Construction of a multi-purpose sporting complex in Ako, Buku and Akwaja			2.1 Training and recruitment of sporting instructors and personnel			
1.2 Construction of a football pitch with running tracks in Abongshie, Berabe, Mbande, Assa and Abafum			2.2 Organisation of sporting competitions			
1.3			2.3 Award of trophies			
Estimated cost : 900.000.000			Estimated cost : 80.000.000			
Estimated Total : 980.000.000						

Table 49: Logical Framework Territorial Administration and Decentralization

STRATEGY: Capacity Strengthening and participatory functioning of public affairs.		Indicators by level of strategy		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions	
Level	formulation	Indicators	Sources of verification		Indicators	Sources of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Ako Council ensures participatory and sustainable development of the municipality through sound and transparent financial management and partnerships	Number of participatory, sustainable and transparent development projects executed per year.	Council report.	Devoted and highly motivated council personnel.	-Curriculum vitae of council staff. -List of council staff.	Results of Council institutional diagnosis
Specific objective 1.	Increase council revenue.	% increase in the annual investment budget.	Council financial report.	Diverse sources of council income.	Number of projects executed per year.	Project committee reports.
Result.	Annual increase in council budget.	% increase in the annual investment budget.	Council financial report.	Diverse sources of council income.	Number of unexploited natural resources.	Council financial record.
Specific objective 2.	Recruitment of trained council personnel	Number of trained council personnel recruited /year.	Curriculum vitae of council personnel.	Availability of funds.	% increase in council revenue.	Council financial report.
Result.	Trained and qualified personnel recruited by the council.	Number of trained staff recruited per year.	List of council staff.	Availability of funds.	% increase in council revenue.	Council financial report.
Specific objective 3.	Equip the council with sufficient infrastructures.	Number of equipments purchase per year.	Council inventory..	Availability of funds.	% increase in council revenue.	Council financial report.
Results.	The council is equipped	Number of equipments bought per year.	Council inventory.	Availability of funds.	% increase in council revenue.	Council financial report,
Specific objective 4.	Improve on the relations of the council.	Number of meetings held per year.	-Attendance sheets. -Pictures.	Absence of internal and external conflicts.	Number of partners.	Council records.
Results.	Presence of internal and external partnerships.	Number of meeting held per year.	-Attendance sheets. -Pictures.	Absence of internal and external conflicts.	Number of partners.	Council records.
Specific objective 4.	To bring the administration closer to the people	Increase in number of administrative services by 2035	Administrative reports Field observation	Collaboration with the local population	Meeting with the local population	Meeting reports
Results.	The population is closer to administrative services	Increase in number of administrative services by 2035	Administrative reports Field observation	Collaboration with the local population	Meeting with the local population	Meeting reports
Activities.						
R1	R2	R3	R4	R5		

1.1 Train revenue collectors.	2.1 Recruit trained personnel.	3.1 Assess needs.	4.1 Create and maintenance of council website.	5.1 Construction of a police post in Akwesse
1.2 Identify potential sources of income.	2.2 Monitoring, evaluate and appraise performance.	3.2 Update council inventory.	4.2 Organise monthly and annual meetings with partners.	5.2 Construction of 2 Civil status registry in Jevi and Berabe
1.3 Train revenue collectors on strategies of revenue collection.	2.3 Salary of staff.	3.3 Lobby for funds.		5.3 Creation & construction of an identification post in Buku
1.4	2.4	3.4 Purchase of equipments in need.		5.4 Reinstating & construction of an identification post in Ako
Estimated cost : 2.000.000	Estimated cost : 2.000.000	Estimated cost : 500.000.000	Estimated cost : 2.000.000	Estimated cost : 180.000.000
Estimated Total : 686.000.000				

Table 50: Logical Framework Urban Development and Housing

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve the planning of constructions	80% of constructions are planned	Town planning reports	collaboration with the population	80% of the population respect regulations	Reports Field observation
Specific objective 1.	Promote the construction of houses with legal plans and documents	60% of houses possess legal permits and documents	Town planning reports	Collaboration with local population	80% of the population obtain legal construction documents	Town planning Home identification documents
Results.	Constructed houses possess legal documents and building plans	Building plans and permits are issued to all newly constructed houses	Town planning	Follow up committee put in place	Field supervision activities	Reports
Specific objective 2.	Promote given activities in allocated portion of the municipality	80% of activities are carried out in allocated places	Town planning Field observations.	Collaboration with local population	80% of the population comply with construction regulations	Field observation. Town planning
Results.	Activities are carried out in appropriate and allocated sites.	80% of activities are carried out in allocated places	Town planning Field observation	Collaboration with local population	80% of the population comply with construction patterns.	Field observation

Specific objective 3.	Improve facilities within Ako urban space	Urban road network is increased by 30% by 2035 Street lights are implanted in the municipality by 2035	MINDUH report	collaboration with the population	80% of the population respect regulations	Reports Field observation
Results.	At least 20km of roads are opened within Ako Urban space At least 150 street lights are installed	Urban road network is increased by 30% by 2035 Street lights are implanted in the municipality by 2035	MINDUH report	collaboration with the population	80% of the population respect regulations	Reports Field observation
Activities.						
R1		R2		R3		
Sensitization and education on building legalization (including acquisition of land title).		2.1 Establishment of spatial planning of activities Ako Urban Space (Land Use Plan of Ako urban space)		3.1 Opening up of a 20km road network within the streets in the Ako urban space		
Facilitation the acquisition of building permits.		2.2 Acquisition of land for public cemetery and dumping of refuse		3.2 Installation of 150 street light in the Ako urban space		
Estimated cost : 20.000.000		Estimated cost : 100.000.000		Estimated cost : 650.000.000		
Estimated Total : 770.000.000						

Table 51: Logical Framework Employment and Professional training

Strategy: Improving the employment training and management system		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal Global Objective	To create descent work environment and opportunities to reduce unemployment within the Ako council by 2020.	Number of people employed in the sector per year.	DD Employment and Vocational Training annual statistics	Potential job seekers are available	Number of qualified job seekers	DD Employment and Vocational Training annual statistics
Specific objective	Open up 02 public vocational training centre	Percentage increase in the enrolment of youths into vocational training	DD MINEFOP annual statistics	Population is willing to do vocational training	Percentage increase in the number of apprentices trained per year.	DD Employment and Vocational Training annual statistics

Results	Vocational centres are constructed in Ako	2 vocational centres are constructed in the Ako council area by 2035	Council's report	Availability of land, Stones and sand	Proportion of unused land and number of unexploited Stones and sand pits	DD MINDAF report DD Mines and industries report.
	100% of the population is sensitized and enrolment into vocational schools increased.	Number of sensitization messages sent out	Statistics from vocational centres	Availability of centres	Number of centres actually effective	Report from DD Employment and Vocational Training
Specific objective 2	Assisting 09 existing vocational training centres with 140 sewing machines, wood work tools, 110 welding machines	Percentage increase in the infrastructural and equipment state of existing centres	Report from centres	Donors are available	Number of benefactors received per year within the council	Mayor's report
Results	1. Existing centres are benefiting from material and financial assistance from the council.	Number of Centres assisted ,Lists of types of assistance provided	Report from centres	Donors are available	Number of benefactors received per year within the council	Mayor's report
Specific objective 3	Capacity building	Number of workshops organized	Report from DD MINEFOP.	Potential learners are available	Percentage increase in participation of workshops	Report from DD Employment and Vocational Training.
Results	1. At least 01 talent exhibition is organized for display of talents.	Number of exhibitions carried out	Report from DD MINEFOP Report from council	Willingness of the population exist	Number of competitors involved in 01 exhibition.	Council's report
Activities.						
R1		R2			R3	
1.1. Construction and equipment of 2 SAR/SM in Ako and Ande		2.1. Acquisition of 140 sewing machines, wood work tools and 110 welding machines			3.1. Organize workshops/ refresher courses	
1.2. Sensitize the population on the need for vocational training					3.2. Organize talents exhibitions (open days)	
Estimated cost : 120.000.000		Estimated cost : 45.000.000			Estimated cost : 10.000.000	
Estimated Total : 175.000.000						

5.3 Spatial planning of priority infrastructures

The planned infrastructures are distributed in the entire Council area. The Council area is inadequately supplied in infrastructure and the present distribution is more or less evenly spread. The municipality is divided into four zones; Pooh Akooh; Upper Mbembe; Lower Mbembe and Kuta on whose basis projects were identified.

Priority projects were identified in 6 sectors; Basic Education, Public works, Energy, Water, health and Trade. Schools in the municipality are generally in poor state but for a few. Such schools are either in an accommodation offered by a benefactor or in a make shift or thatched structure.

For road infrastructures, priority is given to roads leading into the villages and roads leading to major farmlands (farm to market roads). Priority is given to the road from Akweto-Ande- Mbande, Mbande-Abuenkpa and Buku Abafum. Bridges in the municipality will equally play an important role in connecting people. The following bridges were given priority; a bridge on the road Mbande-Abuenkpa, over the River Akong in Buku, 2 bridges over the River Athorou linking Zembeaburu to Dumbo, a bridge over River Athorou linking Ako and Assa, a bridge at Ngothe linking Akwenko to Ande and a bridge at Nfonfo on the Ako-Ngonshie road.

With regard to energy, it will regard extension from Kungi Nkambe Central Sub Division to Jevi and Berabe and from Berabe to Ako and Abongshie

Priority water projects are spread throughout the entire Council area. This will entails the construction of water catchment and extension of water supply to neighbourhoods in the villages. This will concern all villages since present water distribution is very low in the entire municipality.

In the health sector, first there is need for construction of 2wards in the Kuta health centre and there will be need for creation and construction of new health units in Jevi, Ndaka and Assa.

The trade sector will be intervening in the construction of the Ako Border market.

5.4. Management of urban space.

The council urban space is an important part of the council area and receives special attention. This is because it constitutes the main administrative and commercial area.

Management of the urban space thus starts from a planning phase where the council is doing some town planning exercise assisted by some expert volunteers from Canada. This aspects that improve upon the economy, provide for education, health, hygiene and sanitation, aesthetics and the environment and all the aspects that make a good urban space. After planning and acquisition of these aspects, the next thing is to manage and sustain them. This goes with hiring man power, equipment and materials. Capacity building and resource mobilization within the council institution is very vital at this stage. Easy circulation within the urban space in important. The council thus ensures the construction of streets and the regular maintenance of streets. This is accompanied with

street lighting. Management of the urban space also entails transferring those aspects that do not fit well out to the rural areas.

5.5. Land use plan and management of the council space

The land use management plan for the Ako municipality has the following main aspects: Built up or settlement areas, farmland, grazing land, forest, degraded areas and protected areas. The table below shows that the main activities of land use planning are mostly geared towards rural development. However the land use management plan takes into account the vision of the Council where Ako becomes an industrialized urban city by 2035. A plan to manage the urban space in view of realising the vision has been elaborated by the Council with assistance from some of her partners.

Table 52: Land use plan of the council space

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

Table 53: Matrices' for Analyzing Land use Zoning: Problems, constraint, strength and potential

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

			reap benefits Sponge or water reservoir for the communities		
Mineral resources	Laterite, Gravel and Stone Quarry	Road construction Construction of houses	Employ many youths Source of council revenue Exploited by inhabitants for their welfare and construction of houses	Could destabilise the environment Bring many unscrupulous people to the community for exploitation Poor access to the site Dangerous activity with possibility of causing some health hazards	Traditional Authorities and the council

CHAPTER 6. OPERATIONAL PLANNING

6.1 Resource Mobilisation

The mobilisation of resources was aimed at:

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

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

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

The CDP budget is as follows:

Table 54: CDP Budget

Income sources	Amount	PROJECT TYPE
PNDP	92.789.538	Projects in the CDP
Additional Council Taxes (ACT)	48.000.000	
COUNCIL Collection	26.706.000	
Public Investment Budget (PIB)	18.050.000	Construction of structures in GS Zembeaburu
FEICOM	179.999.000	Construction of the Border Market
CDP Beneficiary contribution	8.987.500	Projects in the CDP
TOTAL	374.532.038	

6.2 Triennial Planning of priority projects

Table 55: Triennial plan of priority projects

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Actors Involved	Schedule			Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		Y1	Y2	Y3	Human	Material	Financial	
Education												
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Jekwara	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Jekwara	Elaboration of Project convention Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided	Infrastructure and classroom equipment are improved in GS Jekwara by 2015.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP	X			Labour. masons	Bricks Stones cement Zinc Rods planks	18.000.000	-PNDP -Community contribution
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Endaka	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Endaka	Elaboration of Project convention Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided.	Infrastructure and classroom equipment are improved in GS Endaka by 2015.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP	X			Labour Masons Unskilled labour	Bricks Stones cement Zinc Rods planks	18.000.000	-PNDP -Community contribution
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Amba	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Amba	Elaboration of Project convention Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided	Infrastructure and classroom equipment are improved in GS Amba by 2015.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP	X			Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	18.000.000	-PNDP -Community contribution
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Abutu	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Abutu	Elaboration of Project convention Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided.	Infrastructure and classroom equipment are improved in GS Abutu by 2015.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP	X			Technicians Labourers Carpenters Bricklayers.	Cement Zinc Stones Sand planks	18.000.000	-PNDP -Community contribution
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Zembeaburu	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Zembeaburu	Elaboration of Project convention Feasibility studies Recruitment of contractor.	2 classrooms, 60 benches, and furniture in HM's Office are provided	Infrastructure and classroom equipment are improved in GS Zembeaburu by 2015.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO	X			Technicians Labourers Carpenters Bricklayers.	Cement Zinc Stones Sand planks	18.050.000	-PIB

Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Afu	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Afu	Elaboration of Project convention Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided	Infrastructure and classroom equipment are improved in GS Afu by 2015.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP	X	Labour Masons Unskilled labour	Bricks Stones cement Zinc Rods planks	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Zeya	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Zeya	Elaboration of Project convention Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided	Infrastructure and classroom equipment are improved in GS Zeya by 2015.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP	X	Labour. masons	Sand -Cement -Stones -Timber -Zinc -Iron rods	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Ziemia	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Ziemia	Elaboration of Project convention Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided	Infrastructure and classroom equipment are improved in GS Ziemia by 2015.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP	X	Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers	Bricks Stones cement Zinc Rods planks	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Ebochue	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Ebochue	Elaboration of Project convention Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided	Infrastructure and classroom equipment are improved in GS Ebochue by 2015.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP	X	Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Mboi	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Mboi	Elaboration of Project convention Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided	Infrastructure and classroom equipment are improved in GS Mboi by 2015.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP	X	Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Ekuru	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Ekuru	Elaboration of Project convention Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided	Infrastructure and classroom equipment are improved in GS Ekuru by 2015.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP	X	Technicians Labourers Carpenters Bricklayers	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution

Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Ngomo	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Ngomo	Elaboration of Project convention Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided	Infrastructure and classroom equipment are improved in GS Ngomo by 2015.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP			X	Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Ziekpi	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Ziekpi	Elaboration of Project convention Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided	Infrastructure and classroom equipment are improved in GS Ziekpi by 2015.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP			X	Labour Masons Unskilled labour	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Gida-jukum	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Gida-Jukum	Elaboration of Project convention Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided	Infrastructure and classroom equipment are improved in GS Gida-Jukum by 2015.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP			X	Labour Masons Unskilled labour	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Jeyu	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Jeyu	Elaboration of Project convention Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided	Infrastructure and classroom equipment are improved in GS Jeyu by 2015.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP			X	Labour Masons Unskilled labour	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Zoche	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Zoche	Elaboration of Project convention Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided	Infrastructure and classroom equipment are improved in GS Zoche by 2015.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP			X	Labour Masons Unskilled labour	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Mbiribua	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Mbiribua	Elaboration of Project convention Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of contractor.	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided	Infrastructure and classroom equipment are improved in GS Mbiribua by 2015.	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP			X	Labour Masons Unskilled labour	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Jekwara	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Jekwara	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Jekwara	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP	X			Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	1.500.000	-PNDP -Community contribution

Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Endaka	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Endaka	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Endaka	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO	X			Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	1.500.000	-PNDP -Community contribution
Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Amba	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Amba	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Amba	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO	X			Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	1.500.000	-PNDP -Community contribution
Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Abutu	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Abutu	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Abutu	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO	X			Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	1.500.000	-PNDP -Community contribution
Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Afu	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Afu	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Afu	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO		X		Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	1.500.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Zeya	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Zeya	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Zeya	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP		X		Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	1.500.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Ziembia	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Ziembia	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Ziembia	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP		X		Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	1.500.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Ebochue	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Ebochue	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Ebochue	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP		X		Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	1.500.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Mboi	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Mboi	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Mboi	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP		X		Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	1.500.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution

Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Ekuru	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Ekuru	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Ekuru	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP		X		Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	1.500.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Ngomo	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Ngomo	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Ngomo	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP		X		Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	1.500.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Ziekpi	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Ziekpi	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Ziekpi	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP		X		Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	1.500.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Gida-Jukum	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Gida-Jukum	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Gida-Jukum	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP		X		Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	1.500.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Jeyu	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Jeyu	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Jeyu	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP		X		Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	1.500.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Zoche	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Zoche	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Zoche	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP		X		Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	1.500.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Mbiribua	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Mbiribua	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Mbiribua	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP		X		Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	1.500.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of a gravity water system at GS Jekwara	A gravitation water system is constructed in GS Jekwara	Construction of a gravity water system at GS Jekwara	Gravitation water system is available	Gravitation water system is available by 2015	MINDUB MINEPAT PNDP MINEE	X			Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Cement concrete	7.875.000	-PNDP -Community contribution

Construction of a gravity water system at GS Endaka	A gravitation water system is constructed in GS Endaka	Construction of a gravity water system at GS Endaka	Gravitation water system is available	Gravitation water system is available by 2015	MINDUB MINEPAT PNDP MINEE	X			Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Cement concrete	7.875.000	-PNDP -Community contribution
Construction of a well water point at GS Amba	A hand pump well is constructed in GS Amba	Construction of a well water point at GS Amba	Constructed hand pump well exist	Constructed well is available by 2015	MINDUB MINEPAT PNDP MINEE	X			Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	4.000.000	-PNDP -Community contribution
Construction of a well water point at GS Abutu	A hand pump well is constructed in GS Abutu	Construction of a well water point at GS Abutu	Constructed hand pump well exist	Constructed well is available by 2015	MINDUB MINEPAT PNDP MINEE	X			Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	4.000.000	-PNDP -Community contribution
Sub total											353.800.000	
Public Works												
Construction of a bridge on Ako-Ngonshie road at Nfo-nfo	A bridge is constructed on Ako-Ngonshie road at Nfo-nfo	Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of a contractor.	A bridge is constructed.	Abridge is constructed at Nfo-nfo by 2015	CFC MINTP MINEPAT SDO PNDP			X	Terrestrial Surveyors Engineers Technicians	-Sand -Stones -Aggregate -Cement -Iron rods -Timber	25.000.000	-CAC -PIB.
Construction of a bridge on Akwenko-Ande road at Ngothe	A bridge is constructed on Akwenko-Ande road at Ngothe	Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of a contractor.	A bridge is constructed.	Abridge is constructed at Ngothe by 2015	CFC MINTP MINEPAT SDO PNDP			X	Terrestrial Surveyors Engineers Technicians	-Sand -Stones -Aggregate -Cement -Iron rods -Timber	25.000.000	-CAC -PIB.
Construction of a bridge on Ako-Assa road over River Athorou	A bridge is constructed on Ako-Assa road over River Athorou	Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of a contractor.	A bridge is constructed.	Abridge is constructed over River Athorou by 2015	CFC MINTP MINEPAT SDO PNDP			X	Terrestrial Surveyors Engineers Technicians	-Sand -Stones -Aggregate -Cement -Iron rods -Timber	25.000.000	-CAC -PIB.
Construction of 2 bridges on Zembeaburu-Dumbo road over River Athorou	2 bridges are constructed on Zembeaburu-Dumbo road over River Athorou	Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of a contractor.	2 bridges are constructed.	2 bridges are constructed over River Athorou by 2015	CFC MINTP MINEPAT SDO PNDP			X	Terrestrial Surveyors Engineers Technicians	-Sand -Stones -Aggregate -Cement -Iron rods -Timber	50.000.000	-CAC -PIB.

Construction of a bridge on River Akong in Buku	A bridge is constructed on River Akong in Buku	Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of a contractor.	A bridge is constructed.	A bridge is constructed over River Akong by 2015	CFC MINTP MINEPAT SDO PNDP			X	Terrestrial Surveyors Engineers Technicians	-Sand -Stones -Aggregate -Cement -Iron rods -Timber	25.000.000	-CAC -PIB.
Construction of a bridge on Abuenkpa-Mbande road	A bridge is constructed on Abuenkpa-Mbande road	Feasibility studies Mobilisation of community support. Recruitment of a contractor.	A bridge is constructed.	A bridge is constructed at Mbande by 2015	CFC MINTP MINEPAT SDO PNDP			X	Terrestrial Surveyors Engineers Technicians	-Sand -Stones -Aggregate -Cement -Iron rods -Timber	25.000.000	-CAC -PIB.
Rehabilitation of roads Mbande to Abuenkpa	6 km of road is rehabilitated from Mbande to Abuenkpa	Rehabilitation of 6 km of road from Mbande to Abuenkpa	6 km of road is rehabilitated from Mbande to Abuenkpa	6 km of road is rehabilitated from Mbande to Abuenkpa by 2015	CFC			X	Terrestrial Surveyors Engineers Technicians	-Sand -Stones -Aggregate -Cement -Iron rods -Timber	89.098.560	PIB
Rehabilitation of roads Mbande to Akweto	15 km of road is rehabilitated from Mbande - Ande - Akweto	Rehabilitation of 15 km of road from Mbande - Ande - Akweto	15 km of road is rehabilitated from Mbande - Ande - Akweto	15 km of road is rehabilitated from Mbande - Ande - Akweto by 2015	CFC			X	Terrestrial Surveyors Engineers Technicians	-Sand -Stones -Aggregate -Cement -Iron rods -Timber	222.746.400	PIB
Rehabilitation of roads Buku to Abafum	17 km of road is graded from Buku - Abafum	Grading of 17 km of road from Buku - Abafum	17 km of road is rehabilitated from Buku - Abafum	17 km of road is rehabilitated from Buku - Abafum	CFC			X	Terrestrial Surveyors Engineers Technicians	-Sand -Stones -Aggregate -Cement -Iron rods -Timber	252.445.920	PIB
Sub total											739.290.880	
Energy												
Extension of Electricity from Kungi to Jevi	Electricity is extended from Kungi to Jevi (8km)	Extension of 8km High Tension from Kungi to Jevi	Electricity is extended from Kungi to Jevi (8km)	Electricity is extended from Kungi to Jevi (8km) by 2015	MINEE AES SONEL MINEPAT SDO			X	-Electrical Engineers & Technicians	Poles High and low tension cables Transformers	100.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution

Extension of Electricity from Kungi to Berabe	Electricity is extended from Kungi to Berabe (9km)	Extension of 9km High Tension from Kungi to Berabe	Electricity is extended from Kungi to Berabe (9km)	Electricity is extended from Kungi to Berabe (9km) by 2015	MINEE AES SONEL MINEPAT SDO		X		-Electrical Engineers & Technicians	Poles High and low tension cables Transformers	120.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Extension of Electricity from Berabe to Ako	Electricity is extended from Berabe to Ako (11km)	Extension of 8km High Tension from Berabe to Ako	Electricity is extended from Berabe to Ako (11km)	Electricity is extended from Berabe to Ako (11km) by 2015	MINEE AES SONEL MINEPAT SDO		X		-Electrical Engineers & Technicians	Poles High and low tension cables Transformers	100.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution.
Extension of Electricity from Ako to Abongshie	Electricity is extended from Ako to Abongshie (20km)	Extension of 20km High Tension from Ako to Abongshie	Electricity is extended from Ako to Abongshie (20km)	Electricity is extended from Ako to Abongshie (20km) by 2015	MINEE AES SONEL MINEPAT SDO		X		-Electrical Engineers & Technicians	Poles High and low tension cables Transformers	200.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Sub total											520.000.000	
Water												
Construction of water catchments and extension of pipe borne water in Abongshie	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Abongshie	Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Abongshie	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Abongshie	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Abongshie by 2015	MINEE VFC MINEPAT CFC		X		Engineers Community labour	Sand Stones Cement Rods. Concrete Pipes	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of water catchments water in Abuenkpa	Catchment is constructed in Abuenkpa	Construction of water catchment in Abuenkpa	Catchment is constructed in Abuenkpa	Catchment is constructed in Abuenkpa by 2015	MINEE VFC MINEPAT CFC		X		Engineers Community labour	Sand Stones Cement Rods. Concrete Pipes	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of water catchments and extension of pipe borne water in Akwenko	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Akwenko	Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Akwenko	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Akwenko	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Akwenko by 2015	MINEE VFC MINEPAT CFC		X		Engineers Community labour	Sand Stones Cement Rods. Concrete Pipes	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution

Construction of water catchments and extension of pipe borne water in Jevi	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Jevi	Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to 6 quarter in Jevi	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Jevi	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Jevi by 2015	MINEE VFC MINEPAT CFC		X	Engineers Community labour	Sand Stones Cement Rods. Concrete Pipes	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of water catchments and extension of pipe borne water in Mbande	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to 4 quarters in Mbande	Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to 4 quarters in Mbande	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to 4 quarters in Mbande	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to 4 quarters in Mbande by 2015	MINEE VFC MINEPAT CFC		X	Engineers Community labour	Sand Stones Cement Rods. Concrete Pipes	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of water catchments and extension of pipe borne water in Abafum	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Abafum	Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Abafum	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Abafum	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Abafum by 2015	MINEE VFC MINEPAT CFC		X	Engineers Community labour	Sand Stones Cement Rods. Concrete Pipes	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of water catchments and extension of pipe borne water in Akwaja	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Akwaja, Ekuru, Zizikwa, Zoche & Ziekpi	Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Akwaja, Ekuru, Zizikwa, Zoche & Ziekpi	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Akwaja, Ekuru, Zizikwa, Zoche & Ziekpi	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Akwaja, Ekuru, Zizikwa, Zoche & Ziekpi by 2015	MINEE VFC MINEPAT CFC		X	Engineers Community labour	Sand Stones Cement Rods. Concrete Pipes	20.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of water catchments and extension of pipe borne water in Akwesse	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Akwesse	Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Akwesse	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Akwesse	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Akwesse by 2015	MINEE VFC MINEPAT CFC		X	Engineers Community labour	Sand Stones Cement Rods. Concrete Pipes	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of water catchments and extension of pipe borne water in Amba	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Amba	Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Amba	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Amba	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Amba by 2015	MINEE VFC MINEPAT CFC		X	Engineers Community labour	Sand Stones Cement Rods. Concrete Pipes	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution

Construction of water catchments and extension of pipe borne water in Berabe	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to all quarters of Berabe	Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to all quarters in Berabe	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to all quarters of Berabe	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to all quarters of Berabe by 2015	MINEE VFC MINEPAT CFC		X	Engineers Community labour	Sand Stones Cement Rods. Concrete Pipes	20.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of water catchments and extension of pipe borne water in Mbiribua	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Mbiribua	Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Mbiribua	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Mbiribua	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Mbiribua by 2015	MINEE VFC MINEPAT CFC		X	Engineers Community labour	Sand Stones Cement Rods. Concrete Pipes	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Construction of water catchments and extension of pipe borne water in Mpenchere	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Mpenchere	Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Mpenchere	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Mpenchere	Catchment is constructed and pipe borne water is extended to Mpenchere by 2015	MINEE VFC MINEPAT CFC		X	Engineers Community labour	Sand Stones Cement Rods. Concrete Pipes	18.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
extension of pipe borne water from Dumbo to Zembeaburu	Pipe borne water is extended from Dumbo to Zembeauru	Extension of Pipe borne water from Dumbo to Zebeaburu	Pipe borne water is extended from Dumbo to Zembeauru	Pipe borne water is extended from Dumbo to Zembeauru by 2015	MINEE VFC MINEPAT CFC		X	Engineers Community labour	Sand Stones Cement Pipes	5.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Sub total										225.000.000	
Health											
Construction of 2 wards at the Kuta HC	2 wards are constructed at the Kuta HC	Construction of 2 wards at the Kuta HC	2 wards are constructed at the Kuta HC	2 wards are constructed at the Kuta HC by 2015	DMS MINEPAT CFC		X	Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	25.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Creation and construction of a Health unit in Jevi	A Health Unit is created and constructed in Jevi	Creation and construction of a Health unit in Jevi	A Health Unit is created and constructed in Jevi	A Health Unit is created and constructed in Jevi by 2015	DMS MINEPAT CFC		X	Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	40.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Creation and construction of a Health unit in Ndaka	A Health Unit is created and constructed in Ndaka	Creation and construction of a Health unit in Ndaka	A Health Unit is created and constructed in Ndaka	A Health Unit is created and constructed in Ndaka by 2015	DMS MINEPAT CFC		X	Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	40.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution

Creation and construction of a Health unit in Assa	A Health Unit is created and constructed in Assa	Creation and construction of a Health unit in Assa	A Health Unit is created and constructed in Assa	A Health Unit is created and constructed in Assa by 2015	DMS MINEPAT CFC			X	Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	40.000.000	-PIB -Donor -Community contribution
Sub total											145.000.000	
Commerce												
Construction the Ako Border Markets	The Ako Border Market is constructed	Feasibility studies on construction	Study realised	Report	consultant		X					
		Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board							
		Award of Contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEPAT MINCOMMERCE							
		Construction of 80 sheds at the Ako Border market	80 sheds are constructed at the Ako Border Market	80 sheds are constructed at the Ako Border Market by 2015	CFC Contractor MINCOMMERCE				Builders. Carpenters Unskilled labourers.	Stones planks Zinc Cement concrete	179.999.000	FEICOM
Sub total											179.999.000	
Agriculture and Rural Development												
Setting up ploughing system using animal traction in Ako	2 cattle ploughing system are set up in Ako	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tender Board CFC		X		labour	Land	4.000.000	Concil Budget
Supply of farm input to 54 groups.	Inputs are supplied to farmers groups	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tender Board CFC			X			10.000.000	Donor -Council Budget
Opening up of 50ha oil palm farm in Ako, Buku and Abuenshie		Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tender Board CFC			X	labour	Land	50.000.000	Donor -Community contribution
Opening up of a 10ha banana/plantain farm in Ako		Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tender Board CFC			X	labour	Land	25.000.000	Donor -Community contribution
Sub total											89.000.000	
Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries												

Construction of impoundment fences in Ako, Berabe and Abuenshie	Impoundment fences are constructed in Ako, Berabe and Abuenshie	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication tender	of	Tender Board CFC		X		labour	Land	15.000.000	Concil Budget
Setting up of 2 demonstration sites in Buku and Jevi	2 Cattle demonstration sites are constructed in Buku and Jevi	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication tender	of	Tender Board CFC		X		labour	Land	10.000.000	Donor -Council Budget
Training of livestock Producers on pasture improvement	60 livestock producers are trained on pature improvement	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication tender	of	Tender Board CFC		X		labour	Land	5.000.000	Donor -Council Budget
Construction of paddocks.	10 paddocks are constructed in grazing areas	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication tender	of	Tender Board CFC			X	labour	Land	5.000.000	Donor -Council Budget
create and construct small livestock market in Ako	A small livestock market is constructed in Ako	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication tender	of	Tender Board CFC			X	labour	Land	50.000.000	Donor -Council Budget
Sub total												85.000.000	
Transport													
Acquisition of 1 engine boat for the Ako municipality	An engine boat is acquired for transporting people across River Donga	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication tender	of	Tender Board CFC		X				2.000.000	Concil Budget
Sub total												2.000.000	
Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicraft													
Opening of a modern palm oil processing factory in Ako	A modern oil palm processing factory is opened in Ako	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication tender	of	Tender Board CFC			X	labour	Land	75.000.000	Concil Budget FEICOM
Sub total												75.000.000	
												2.414.089.880	

6.3 The Annual Investment Plan.

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

6.3.1 Annual Investment Plan of priority projects.

The AIP of priority projects is present in 4sectors as shown in table 56 below;

Table 56: The annual investment plan (AIP) of priority projects

Project (or Micro Project)	Expected Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Actors Involved	Schedule in quarters of a year				Resources				Sources of Finance	
			Product	Indicator		1	2	3	4	Human	Material	Financial			
												Beneficiary	PNDP		
Basic Education															
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Endaka	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Endaka	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board		X							-Council budget	
		Award of contract for construction of building	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEPAT		X							-Council budget	
		Execution of Contract	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided	2 Classrooms in G.S. Endaka are constructed and equipped by 2015	CFC Contractor		X	X	X	Labour Masons Unskilled labour	Bricks Stones cement Zinc Rods planks	1.800.000	16.200.000		-PNDP -Community contribution
		Reception of the library building	Available new classrooms	Keys of the building	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO, PNDP				X						-Council budget
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Amba	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Amba	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board		X							-Council budget	
		Award of contract for construction of building	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEPAT		X							-Council budget	

		Execution of the Contract	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided	2 Classrooms in G.S. Amba are constructed and equipped by 2015	CFC Contractor		X	X	X	Labour Masons Unskilled labour	Bricks Stones cement Zinc Rods planks	1.800.000	16.200.000	-PNDP -Community contribution	
		Reception of classrooms building	Available new classrooms	Keys of the building	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP				X					-Council budget	
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Zembeaburu	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Zembeaburu	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board		X							-Council budget	
		Award of contract for construction of building	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEPAT		X							-Council budget	
		Execution of the Contract	2 classrooms, 60 benches are provided	2 Classrooms in G.S. Zembeaburu are constructed and equipped by 2015	CFC Contractor			X	X	X	Labour Masons Unskilled labour	Bricks Stones cement Zinc Rods planks	18.050.000		-PIB
		Reception of classrooms building	Available new classrooms	Keys of the building	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP				X						-Council budget
Construction of a block of 3 squatting toilets in GS Endaka	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Endaka	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Endaka	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP		X			Labour Masons Unskilled labour	Bricks Stones cement Zinc Rods planks	350.000	1.350.000	-PNDP -Community contribution	
Construction of a block of 3 squatting toilets in GS Amba	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Amba	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Amba	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP		X			Labour Masons Unskilled labour	Bricks Stones cement Zinc Rods	350.000	1.350.000	-PNDP -Community contribution	
Construction of a gravitational water system in GS Endaka	A gravitation water system is constructed in GS Endaka	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board		X								
		Award of contract for construction of building	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEPAT										

		Construction of a gravity water system at GS Endaka	Gravitation water system is available	Gravitation water system is available by 2015	MINDUB MINEPAT PNDP MINEE							393.750	7.481.250	-PNDP -Community contribution
		Reception of toilet building	Available new toilets	Keys of the building	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO, PNDP									
Construction of a well water point in GS Amba	A hand pump well is constructed in GS Amba	Construction of a well water point at GS Amba	Constructed hand pump well exist	Constructed well is available by 2015	MINDUB MINEPAT MINEE SDO, PNDP		X					200.000	3.800.000	-PNDP -Community contribution
Trade														
Construction the Ako Border Markets	The Ako Border Market is constructed	Feasibility studies on construction	Study realised	Report	consultant		X							Council budget
		Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board		X							Council budget
		Award of Contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEPAT MINCOMMERCE		X							Council budget
		Construction of 80 sheds at the Ako Border market	80 sheds are constructed at the Ako Border Market	80 sheds are constructed at the Ako Border Market by 2015	CFC Contractor MINCOMMERCE		X	X	X	labour	Land	165.000.000		FEICOM
Agriculture and Rural Development														
Setting up ploughing system using animal traction in Ako	2 cattle ploughing system are set up in Ako	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tender Board CFC				X	labour	Land	4.000.000		-Council budget
Transport														
Acquisition of 1 engine boat for the Ako municipality	An engine boat is acquired for transporting people across River Donga	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tender Board CFC				X			2.000.000		-Council budget
Grand Total												198.837.500	92.762.500	

6.3.2 Operational Plan for Vulnerable Population

The Ako council has the Mbororo community living in communities separate from mainstream communities and often lacking basic necessities. This plan considered some basic necessities for them in Jekwara and Abutu.

Table 57: Operational plan for the vulnerable population in Ako Council

Project (or Micro Project)	Expected Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Actors Involved	Schedule in quarters of a year				Resources				Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		1	2	3	4	Human	Material	Financial		
												Beneficiary	PNDP	
Basic Education														
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Jekwara	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Jekwara	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	Tender Board CFC		X							-Council budget
		Award of contract for construction of building	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEPAT		X							-Council budget
		Execution of the Contract	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided	2 Classrooms in G.S. Jekwara are constructed and equipped by 2015	CFC Contractor		X	X	X	Labour Masons Unskilled labour	Bricks Stones cement Zinc Rods planks	1.800.000	16.200.000	-PNDP -Community contribution
		Reception of classrooms building	Available new classrooms	Keys of the building	CFC MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP				X					-Council budget
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Abutu	2 Classrooms are constructed and equipped at GS Abutu	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board		X							-Council budget
		Award of contract for construction of building	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEPAT		X							-Council budget
		Execution of the Contract	2 classrooms, 60 benches, 2 teachers' tables and 2 classroom cupboards are provided	2 Classrooms in G.S. Abutu are constructed and equipped by 2015	CFC Contractor		X	X	X	Labour Masons Unskilled labour	Bricks Stones cement Zinc Rods planks	1.800.000	16.200.000	-Council budget

		Reception of classrooms building	Available new classrooms	Keys of the building	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP					X							-PNDP -Community contribution	
Construction of a block of 3 squatting toilets in GS Jekwara	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Jekwara	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Jekwara	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP					X		Labour Masons Unskilled labour	Bricks Stones cement Zinc Rods planks	350.000	1.350.000		-PNDP -Community contribution	
Construction of a block of 3 squatting toilets in GS Abutu	A block of 3 squatting Toilets are constructed at GS Abutu	Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Abutu	A block of 3 Squatted toilet constructed	A block of 3 squatted toilet is constructed by 2015	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP					X		Labour Masons Unskilled labour	Bricks Stones cement Zinc Rods planks	350.000	1.350.000		-PNDP -Community contribution	
Construction of a gravitational water system in GS Jekwara	A gravitation water system is constructed in GS Jekwara	Contract award process	Call to tender file	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board					X								
		Award of contract for construction of building	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEPAT													
		Construction of a gravity water system at GS Jekwara	Gravitation water system is available	Gravitation water system is available by 2015	MINDUB MINEPAT MINEE SDO PNDP								Communi ty Labour Unskilled labour	Stones cement Rods planks	393.750	7.481.250		-PNDP -Community contribution
		Reception of toilet building	Available new toilets	Keys of the building	MINDUB MINEPAT SDO, PNDP													
Construction of a well water point in GS Abutu	A hand pump well is constructed in GS Abutu	Construction of a well water point at GS Abutu	Constructed hand pump well exist	Constructed well is available by 2015	MINDUB MINEPAT MINEE SDO, PNDP									200.000	3.800.000		-PNDP -Community contribution	
Grand Total														4.893.750	46.381.250			

6.4 Socio-environmental management framework of the triennial investment plan of the Ako council

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

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

6.4.1 Main Potential impacts and Mitigation measures

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

6.4.1.1 Potential Socio- environmental impacts and Mitigation Measures

Table 58: Socio-environmental impact and mitigation measures in Ako Council

Micro project types contained in the Triennial Plan including site (localization) of the project	Potential socio-environmental impacts	Social-environmental mitigation measures
<u>Micro projects dealing with the construction or rehabilitation of basic community infrastructure</u>	- Risks related to the acquisition of lands for the localization of the micro project	- Sensitize and inform the affected persons on the necessity of the site and the choice criteria. - Obtain Land donation attestation signed by the village chief and the proprietor of the site
Construction of 30 Classrooms within the Ako Council area:	- Conflicts related to the choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for site use	- Inform the affected persons ; - Census (Count the persons) / affected homes and evaluate their property. - Compensate affected persons in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms or clauses.
- Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Jekwara	- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work.	- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish use rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
- Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Endaka	- Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	- Systematically avoid setting up works in sensitive zones such as ; swampy areas, sacred zones, rivers, parks and protected areas, used zones, mountain sides etc ;
- Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Amba	- Erosion due to the use of borrowed pit or zones/ gravel quarry or sand and /or the excavation of the Project site.	- Restore the borrowed zones while respecting the natural sloping nature of the land. - Re-afforestation in the affected zones ; - Planting of grass (vegetative cover) in the affected zones ;
- Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Abutu	- Impacts related to pollution due to waste oil from vehicles	- Use adapted engines and change filters regularly ; - Put in place engine oil reception tanks and get them returned to specialized enterprises.
- Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Zembeaburu		
- Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Zembeaburu		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classrooms in GS Afu - Construction and equipment of 2 - Classrooms in GS Zeya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and circulation of machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect the project site security rules and regulations (wearing of masks, boots,) - Watering the works with water from a permanent water source.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction and equipment of 2 - Classrooms in GS Ziemia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-afforestation around the works.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction and equipment of 2 - Classrooms in GS Ebochue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase in the prevalence rate of STD/HIV/AIDS, and eventually on poaching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs and HIV/AIDS, and on poaching through bill boards and meetings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction and equipment of 2 - Classrooms in GS Mboi - Construction and equipment of 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident risks related to diverse movements and works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect the distance between the road and the site. - Put project site sign boards; - Observe basic security rules (putting on the appropriate uniforms, speed limitation, etc.) - Ensure site security
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction and equipment of 2 - Classrooms in GS Ekuru - Construction and equipment of 2 - Classrooms in GS Ngomo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase of revenue within the micro project zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competition and transparency; - Favour the recruitment of the local population for mobilized labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques (HIMO).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction and equipment of 2 - Classrooms in GS Ziekpi - Construction and equipment of 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollutions related to waste generated during the works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid depositing waste matter within the river channel (at least keep 100m distance from the river) - Deposit within the old borrowed zones
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction and equipment of 2 - Classrooms in GS Gida-Jukum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to solid waste generated as a result of work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview garbage cans for the evacuation of solid wastes which will be taken to be emptied
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction and equipment of 2 - Classrooms in GS Jeyu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to domestic wastes. (Used water, excreta, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview a good drainage system especially for used water
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction and equipment of 2 - Classrooms in GS Zoche - Construction and equipment of 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement in the access to basic services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train the management committee on key issues including, maintenance and the management of works - Preview a water point to improve on the utilization of the work.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classrooms in GS Mbiribua - Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Jekwara - Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Endaka - Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Amba - Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Abutu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floods and water stagnation risks around the work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview a simplified network for the purification of rain water, including its evacuation.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Afu - Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Zeya - Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Ziemia - Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Ebochue - Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Mboi - Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Ekuru - Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Ngomo - Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Ziekpi - Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Gida-Jukum - Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Jeyu - Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Zoche - Construction of a block of 3 squatting Toilets at GS Mbiribua - Construction of 2wards at the Kuta HC - Creation and construction of a health unit in Jevi - Creation and construction of a health unit in Ndaka - Creation and construction of a health unit in Assa 		
<p>Hydraulic projects/ Water Supply Projects</p>	<p>Potential Socio-environmental impacts</p>	<p>Socio-environmental mitigation measures</p>
<p>Construction of a gravity water system at GS</p>	<p>- Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization.</p>	<p>- Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria.</p>

Jekwara		- Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site.
Construction of a gravity water system at GS Endaka	Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of site.	- Inform affected persons;
Construction of a well water point at GS Amba		- Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property.
Construction of a well water point at GS Abutu	Conflicts related to the use, and the non durability or fragility of the work	- Compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Abongshie		- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish use rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms.
Construction of water catchment in Abuenkpa	Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	Systematically avoid to localize or set up works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, River channels, protected parks, used zones, mountain sides, flanks of mountains
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Akwenko		
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to 6 quarter in Jevi	Pollution of water points either by phytosanitary products or latrines	- Forbid farming with phytosanitary products around the immediate borders of the site (maintain a distance of at least 300 metres)
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to 4 quarters in Mbande		- Maintain latrines at least 50 m from the water point
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to 4 quarters in Mbande	Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machines	- Use adapted machines/ change filters
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Abafum		- Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises.
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Akwaja, Ekuru, Zizkwa, Zoche & Ziekpi	Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines	- Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots)
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Akwesse		- Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Akwesse	The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.	- Re-forestation beyond the works or come to a consensus as to a site to carry out the re-forestation exercise.
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Akwesse		
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Akwesse	The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS and eventually on poaching.	- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings.
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Akwesse		
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Akwesse	Accident risk emanating from the works.	- Put sign boards at the site;
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Akwesse		- Observe basic security rules (wearing the appropriate uniforms, speed limitation, etc.)
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Akwesse	The increase of revenue within the micro-project zone.	- Ensure security at the site
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Akwesse		
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Akwesse	The increase of revenue within the micro-project zone.	- Favour the recruitment of local labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques(HIMO)
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Akwesse		- Recruitment to be done on the basis of competency and transparency
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Akwesse	Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works	- Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channels (at least 100m distance from the river)
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Akwesse		- Deposit in old borrowed zones.
Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Akwesse		- Preview a simplified rain water purification

Construction of water catchment and extension of pipe borne water to Mpenchere Extension of Pipe borne water from Dumbo to Zebeaburu	- Floods and standing water risks around the works.	network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
	- Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water.	- Render secure water points by building a fence around; Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones
	- Perturbation of water quality.	- Regular physico-chemical water treatment.
Interconnecting projects	Potential socio-environmental impacts	Socio-environmental Mitigation Measures
Construction of 6 bridges, rehabilitation of 38km of council roads and extension of 57km of high tension electricity line: - A bridge is constructed on Ako-Ngonshie road at Nfonfo) - A bridge is constructed on Akwenko-Ande road - A bridge is constructed on Ako-Assa road over River Athorou) -2 bridges are constructed on Zembeaburu-Dumbo road over River Athorou - A bridge is constructed on River Akong in Buku) - Rehabilitation of 6 km of road from Mbande to Abuenkpa - Rehabilitation of 15 km of road from Mbande - Ande – Akweto - Grading of 17 km of road from Buku – Abafum - Extension of 8km High Tension from Kungi to Jevi - Extension of 9km High Tension from Kungi to Berabe - Extension of 20km High	- Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization	- Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria. - Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site.
	- Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of the site.	- Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the involuntary displaced and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms
	- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work	- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish usage rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
	- Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	- Systematically avoid to localize works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, water courses, protected parks, used zones, & mountains sides
	- Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machine	- Use adapted machines - Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises
	- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines	- Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots) - Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.
	- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.	- Re-afforestation around the works
	- The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS	- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings. - Put bill boards for prevention.
	- Accident risks related to works.	- Put site sign boards; - Observe basic security rules (the wearing of the appropriate uniforms, speed limits, etc.)
	- The increase of revenues within the micro-project zone.	- The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competence and transparency ; - Favour the recruitment of local labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques (HIMO);

<p>Tension from Berabe to Ako</p> <p>- Extension of 20km High Tension from Ako to Abongshie</p>	- Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works	- Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel (at least 100m distance from the river) - Deposit the biodegradable part within old borrowed zones.
	- Floods and standing water risks around the works.	- Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
	- Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water around the work.	- Render secure water points by building a fence around; Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones
	- Risks of persons, and birds being electrocuted or fire hazards.	- Organize sensitization sessions for the direct beneficiary population. - Put in place protection boards right through the site line. - Install fire proofs around the works;
	- Noise or sound pollution by the noise generated by a functioning generator.	- Buying of generators endowed with anti-noise mechanisms ; - Secure the generator within a site equipped to that effect; - Avoid installing a generator in the midst of or near habitation or public services
<p><u>Natural Resource Management Projects</u></p> <p>Planting of 18,000 environmental trees in 18 villages within the Council area</p> <p>Afforestation of the Council area</p> <p>Protection of water catchment areas</p>	- Potential socio-environmental impacts	- Socio-environmental Mitigation measures
	- Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization	- Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria. - Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site.
	- Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of the site.	- Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the involuntary displaced and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms
	- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work	- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish usage rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
	- Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	- Systematically avoid to localize works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, water courses, protected parks, used zones, & mountains sides, etc.
	- Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machine	- Use adapted machines - Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises
	- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines	- Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots) - Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.
	- The loss of woody species	- Re-afforestation around the works

	related to the clearing of the site.	
	- The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS.	- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings. - Put bill boards for prevention.
	- Accident risks related to works.	- Put site sign boards; - Observe basic security rules (the wearing of the appropriate uniforms, speed limits, etc.)
	- The increase of revenues within the micro-project zone.	- The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competence and transparency ; - Favour the recruitment of local labour to be mobilized as well as labour intensive techniques (HIMO);
	- Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works	- Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel (at least 100m distance from the river) - Deposit the biodegradable part within old borrowed zones.
	- Floods and standing water risks around the works.	- Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
	- Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water around the work.	- Render secure water points by building a fence around; Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones
	- Noise or sound pollution by the noise generated by a functioning generator.	- Buying of generators endowed with anti-noise mechanisms ; - Secure the generator within a site equipped to that effect; - Avoid installing a generator in the midst of or near habitation or public services

6.4.1.2 Simplified Socio- environmental management plan:

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

Table 59: Socio-environmental Plan envisaged in the Triennial Plan

Environmental measures	Tasks	Actors to be put in place	Period	Follow up Actors	Cost	Observations
Recruitment of a Council Development officer/ Task or duty as a member of the steering Committee of the CDP		Council (Council Tender board)	2011 (March-May)	Municipal councillors ; PNDP	PM (Contract Award, Tender)	
Training of Council Development officer on environment issues and on the social and environmental management framework of the PNDP	Prepare (ToR)	PNDP	2011-2012	Delegation MINEP ; Delegation MINAS ; PNDP ; Council	Incorporated into PNDP budget	
Use of socio –environmental Screening form for micro projects (during feasibility studies)		Consultant in-charge of feasibility studies for micro-projects	2011-2014	Delegation MINEP ; Delegation MINAS ; PNDP ; councillors; CDO	PM (Contract Award, Tender)	Related cost should be included in the micro project conception cost.
Training of COMES (Council sessions extended to sector ministries) on safeguards policies and on social and environmental aspects to be taken into consideration		PNDP, Council	2011-2012	Delegation MINEP ; Delegation MINAS ;	Incorporated into the PNDP budget	
Provision to carry out simplified environmental impact studies	-Prepare ToR ; - Make sure ToR is approved; - Recruit a consultant ; - Carry out the studies	PNDP, Council (municipal councillors)	2011-2014	Delegation MINEP ; Delegation MINAS ; PNDP ; Council Development officer ; Municipal councillors	It cost at least 7millionsFCFA for a simplified study, and around 8 to 10 million FCFA for detailed study	In case of resettlement, the cost is to be borne by the Mayor.
Provision to compensate displaced persons		Council/ municipal councillors		-Council -MINDAF	To be evaluated	The cost is to be borne by the

				-MINAS		Mayor
Follow up on the social and environmental management plan, the contractors (entrepreneur) and also the environmental measures of projects retained	- Extraction of environmental measures of the MPs - Elaborate a follow up plan of the measures	Council Development officer/ Steering committee of the CDP	During Work execution 2011-2014	Delegation MINEP ;MINAS ; PNDP ; Municipal Councillors	Integrated within the council budget	
Respect of environmental clauses contained in the tender document and the micro project environmental measures.	-Include the clauses in the Tender document ; - Put operational the clause	-Council, PNDP -Entrepreneurs or contractors		Delegation MINEP ; Council development officer ; Municipal Councillors	PM,(contract award - Integrated in the Micro-project cost)	

6.5 Contract Award

The contract award plan of projects in the annual investment plan is as follows

Table 60: Contract Award for Ako

COUNTRY: Republic of Cameroon				-	-	-	CONTRACT AWARD SCHEDULE					
PROJECT: National Community Driven Development Program												
Project	Elaboration of Request for Financing		Elaboration of the Project Convention		Actors Involved	Partners	Selection Method	Amount	Preparation of Tender Documents		Call for Proposals	
	Start	End	Start	End					Start	End	Start	End
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in the GS Jekwara	16-1-12	17-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINEDUB MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call for Tender	18,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Endaka	16-1-12	17-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINEDUB MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, Mayor,	Call for Tender	18,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12

						PNDP							
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Amba	16-1-12	17-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINEDUB MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call for Tender	18,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12	
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Abutu	16-1-12	17-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINEDUB MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call for Tender	18,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12	
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in the GS Zembeaburu	16-1-12	17-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINEDUB MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call for Tender	18,050,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12	
Construction of a block of 3 squatting toilets in GS Jekwara	16-1-12	17-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINEDUB MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Request of proforma invoice	1,500,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12	
Construction of a block of 3 squatting toilets in GS Endaka	16-1-12	17-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINEDUB MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Request of proforma invoice	1,500,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12	
Construction of a block of 3 squatting toilets in GS Amba	16-1-12	17-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINEDUB MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Request of proforma invoice	1,500,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12	
Construction of a block of 3 squatting toilets in GS Abutu)	16-1-12	17-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINEDUB MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Request of proforma invoice	1,500,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12	
Construction of a gravity water system at GS Jekwara	16-1-12	17-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINEDUB MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, Mayor,	Call for Tender	7,875,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12	

						PNDP							
Construction of a gravity water system at GS Endaka	16-1-12	17-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINDUB MINSANTE MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, ADB	Call for Tender	7,875,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12	
Construction of a well water point at GS Amba	16-1-12	17-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINEE MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, PNDP	Request of proforma invoice	4,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12	
Construction of a well water point at GS Abutu	16-1-12	17-3-12	1-3-12	35-3-12	CFC MINEE MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, PNDP	Request of proforma invoice	4,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12	
Construction of 80 sheds at the Ako Border market	15-1-12	15-3-12	1-3-12	15-3-12	CFC MINCOM MERCE MINEPAT	LSO, Consultant, PNDP	Call for Tender	165,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12	

Project	Technical and Financial Evaluation		Non objection of the CNC		Negotiation of the Contract		Award of the Contract		Period of Execution		Technical Reception	Simplified Provisional Reception	Final Reception
	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Date	Date	
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in the GS Jekwara	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Endaka	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12

in GS Amba													
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in GS Abutu	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12
Construction and equipment of 2 Classrooms in the GS Zembeaburu	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12
Construction of a block of 3 squatting toilets in GS Jekwara	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12
Construction of a block of 3 squatting toilets in GS Endaka	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12
Construction of a block of 3 squatting toilets in GS Amba	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12
Construction of a block of 3 squatting toilets in GS Abutu	20-6-12	22-6-12	22-6-12	23-6-12	24-6-12	26-6-12	27-6-12	30-6-12	1-7-12	19-12-12	22-10-12	3-12-12	20-12-12
Construction of a gravity water system at GS Jekwara	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12
Construction of a gravity water system at GS Endaka	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12
Construction of a well water point at GS Amba	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12
Construction of a well water point at GS Abutu	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12
Construction of 80 sheds at the Ako Border market	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12

CHAPTER 7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The council planning process comprises of several steps that have to be carefully followed so that all possibilities of errors, faulty analysis or diagnosis are minimized or eliminated completely in a bid to guarantee that the right results are obtained. This can be done mainly through proper monitoring and evaluation.

7.1 Composition, attributions of CDP steering committee.

The process of the development of the council Development Plan in Ako is thus closely monitored. Monitoring is ensured by a steering committee. This committee was set up by the mayor of Ako council, following recommendations and procedures laid down by PNDP. The steering committee is made up of councillors and staff of the council and constitutes six members: 05males and 01 female. Their function principally is to monitor the council planning process by attending and assessing preparatory meetings, follow up the CID and the urban space diagnosis, participate in village assemblies during the village diagnosis and assess the quality of the excursions and usage of the required data collection tools, and attend all restitution sessions of data collected. They will also follow up the implementation of the projects when time comes. They equally make sure that the cartographic mapping process is well carried out. Smaller steering committees were set up at the level of each village and charged with the follow up of the implementation of local solutions. Details on the composition of the steering committee can be seen in

7.2 Follow up and evaluation indicators

The follow up and evaluation exercise is guided by certain standard indicators that take into consideration the formulation of both the strategic plan and the annual operation plan. For the strategic plan we are mainly interested in the vision or global objective, the specific objective and the result, basic indicators and sources of verification, assumptions and further indicators and sources of verification based on the assumptions, Activities involved and the estimated amount per activity. For the annual operational plan, we expect to see the result, activities involved in each, quantities involved, unit costs and total estimated costs.

7.3 Device tools and follow up frequencies

The main exercises in the process of data collection involved the council institutional diagnosis, the urban space diagnosis, the village diagnosis and the cartographic mapping. The methodology applied was participatory diagnosis so as to involve all stake holders in the process, including the poor and disadvantaged.

Participatory diagnosis involved the use of specific tools that together guaranteed proper results. The tools used were

7.4 Review mechanism of the CDP and preparation of the AIP

The steering committee meets every month to assess execution of the previous month and plan for the coming month. This process will go on for the entire year and at the end of the year, the steering Committee, the Council executive, Sectorial Heads and other identified stakeholders will meet to assess the last AIP and validate a new one for the coming year.

7.5 Information plan and communication on the implementation of the CDP

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

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

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

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

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

- Strengthen the mobilisation and fund raising strategy of the council
- Build the capacity of personnel in various components and departments of the council and increase the staff strength with more qualified staff.
- Build the capacity of committee members or councillors in charge of the implementation and management of those committees: example: road management committees, water management committees, hygiene and sanitation...
- Build the capacity of council executive in the proper management of the affairs of the council; Flexibility, Transparency and accountability should be ensured.
- Build the capacity of various follow up committees charged with the implementation of this CDP at all levels (council and villages/communities).