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REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Peace – Work – Fatherland

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY, PLANNING AND
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

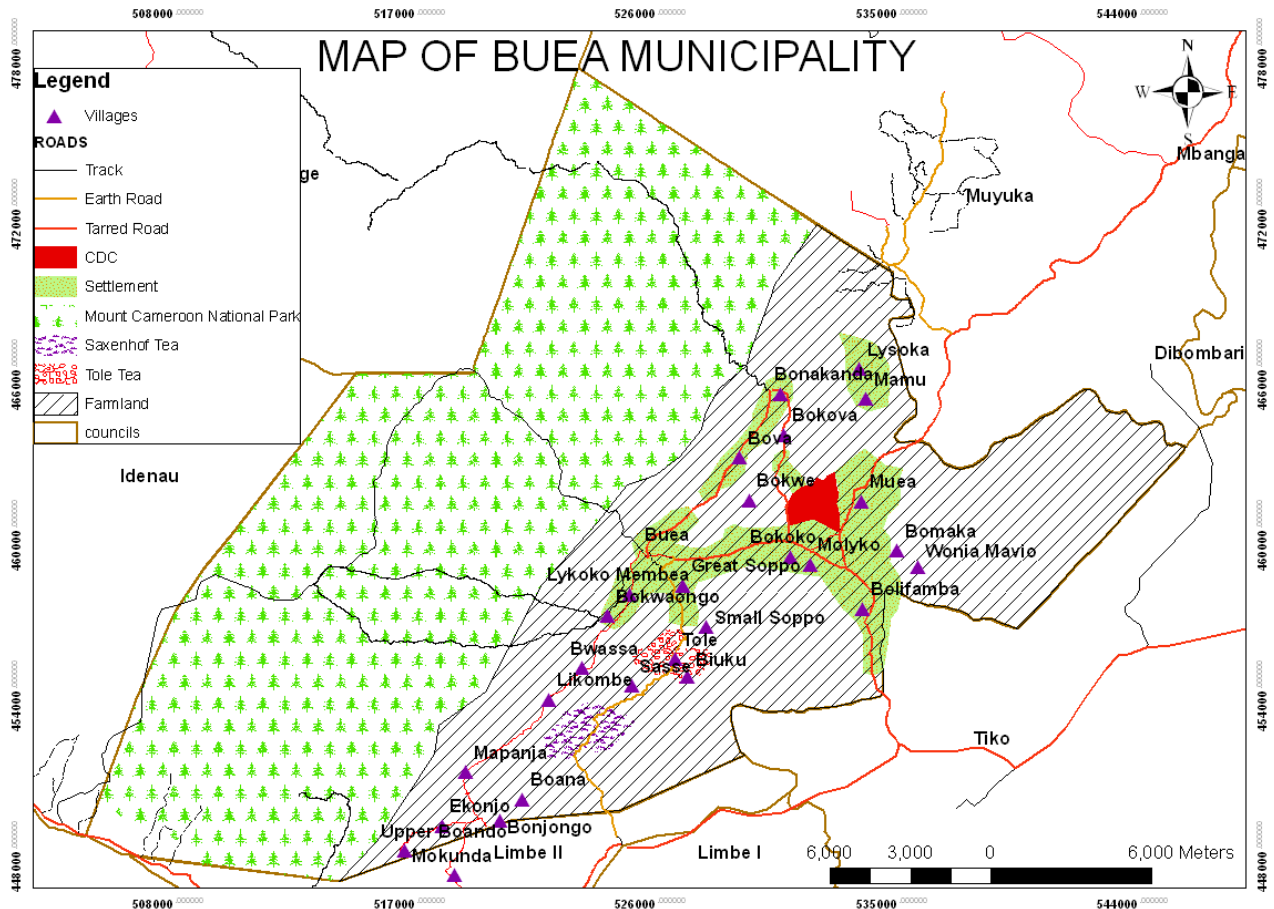
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BUEA COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CDP)



ELABORATED WITH THE TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF GREMPCO February 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Development Plan for the Buea Council was developed from the period of July 2011 to January 2012, through a Local Support Organization (LSO), GREMPCO supervised by the National Community-driven Development Program (PNDP). The Plan covered a wide range of development concerns of the municipality such as Transport, Health, Water schemes, Electricity, Road networks, Basic Education, Secondary Education, Environment and Nature Protection, Women Empowerment and the family, livestock, Agriculture and Commerce.

The municipality is located in Fako Division of the South West Region with a total population of about 200,000 Inhabitants living in 67 villages. The principal ethnic Group is Bakweri with a majority of them occupying the villages. The Urban spaces of the Municipality are cosmopolitan in nature with more than 100 local and national ethnies.

To elaborate the Buea Communal Development Plan (CDP), the following process/methodology were used; Village Diagnosis, Urban Space Diagnosis, Council Institutional Diagnosis, Strategic Planning Resource Mobilization and Programming. After the collection and analysis of data at each level of the process, the data was restituted and validated by the main stakeholders.

The **VISION** of Buea Council:

“By 2030, Buea will be a strong, economically active municipality, with adequate and equitable coverage of social infrastructures allowing citizens to live in a secure, healthy and comfortable environment”.

GOAL: *“Buea municipality strives to develop, maintain, enhance and sustain the socio-economic, cultural and physical wellbeing of residents by providing a solid base to technical services, civil society organizations, corporations and industries”.*

With this build the ultimate objective is to make Buea a hub and modern city in complete harmony with the tradition of legendary hospitality.

In view of the enhanced decentralization of 2010, the different sectors that have been decentralized and have transferred their competencies to the Council as well as those that are still in the process of decentralizing their competencies were diagnosed and the potentials and problems taken into consideration. Strategic actions to be taken were therefore put up with close collaboration of the different main stakeholders.

For each of these strategic actions, indicative investment plans were developed comprising; key activities, indicators, person(s) responsible and potential funding sources. The estimated cost of the CDP is **FCFA 11,688,110,000 (eleven billion, six hundred and eighty-eight million, one hundred and ten thousand francs CFA).**

With the resources available for the First Year (2012), and taking into consideration the conditions of the Donors, an Annual investment plan was developed as well as the contract award plan and the major impacts on the projects on the environment were scrutinised and mitigating measures put in place.

The long term plans are therefore based on sector by sector logical frameworks which are quite ambitious as per projects and estimated amounts. While the midium and short term plans were achieved on real financial projections for the prevalent fiscal year(s).

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AES-SONEL: National Electricity Corporation

AFC:	Alliance Franco Camerounaise
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CDC:	Cameroon Development Corporation
CDE	Water corporation
CDP	Communal Development plan
CDR	Consolidated Diagnosis Report
CEFAM	Local Government Training Center
CID:	Council Institutional Diagnosis
CIG:	Common Initiative Group
CIT	Computer & Information Technology
CNPS:	National Social Insurance Corporation
CRTV:	Cameroon Radio and Television
CSO:	Civil Society Organization
ENSTP:	Advance School of Public Works annex, Buea.
FEICOM	Support Fund for Local Council
GESP	Growth and Employment Strategy Paper
GPS:	Global Positioning System
GREMPCO	Graduate Emporium Consortium
IHC:	Integrated Health Center
LSO:	Local Support Organization
M & E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINEPAT:	Ministry, of Economy, Planning & Territorial Development
MINEPIA:	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry
MINADER:	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development
MINPROFF:	Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family
MINFOF:	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
MINAS:	Ministry of Social Affairs
MINESUP:	Ministry of Higher Education
MINPOSTEL:	Ministry of Post and Telecommunication
MINATD:	Ministry of Territorial Administration & Decentralization
MINSANTE:	Ministry of Public Health
MINTOURL:	Ministry of Tourism and Leisure
MINCOMMERCE	Ministry of Commerce
MINCOM	Ministry of Communication
MINPOSTEL	Ministry of Post & Telecommunications
MINIMIDT	Ministry of Mines, Industry & Technological Development
MINAC	Ministry of Arts and Culture
MINRESI	Ministry of Research & Scientific Innovation
MINPMEESA	Ministry of Small, Medium sized Enterprises & Crafts
MINEFOP	Ministry of Employment & Vocational Training
MINTRANS	Ministry of Transport
MINESEP	Ministry of Sports & Physical Education
MINJEC	Ministry of Youths & Civic Education
MINTP	Ministry of Public works
MINEE	Ministry of Water & Energy resources
MINESEC	Ministry of Secondary Education
MINEDUB	Ministry of Basic Education
MINEPDD	Ministry of Environment & Nature protection & Sustainable Development
MINDCAF	Ministry of State Property & Land Tenure

MINDUH	Ministry of Housing & Urban Development
MoU:	Memorandum of Understanding
MT	Municipal Treasurer
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
OVC:	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAID-WA:	Pan African Institute for Development-West Africa
PARM	Participatory Analysis Rapid Methods of Planning
PNDP:	National Community-driven Development Programme
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal (method and techniques)
PTA:	Parents Teachers Association
HR	Human Resource
SDO:	Senior Divisional Officer
STD	Sexually Transmissible Diseases
SSI	Semi-Structured Interviews
SOWEDA:	South West Development Authority
SSI:	Semi-Structured Interview
SWOT:	Strengths Weakness Opportunities Threat
UB	University of Buea
VDC:	Village Development Committee

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context and justification

Within the frame work of the implementation of the activities of the National community Driven Development Program (PNDP) in the South West Region and following the selection of Local Support Organizations (LSOs) to accompany the 19 councils in 2011, GREMPCO was recruited as the local Support Organization (LSO) to accompany the Buea Council for the elaboration of a Communal Development Plan (CDP) for the Municipality.

The government of Cameroon in July 2004 enacted the law on Decentralization applicable to Local Councils. This law mandated councils to provide basic services within their municipalities in several domains. The government has since fostered the process through other instruments such as the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP).

The National Community Driven Development Programme (PNDP) was therefore commissioned to contribute towards poverty alleviation using participatory strategies at the level of the local councils. Within the framework for the execution of the PNDP, a cooperation agreement was signed between Buea Council, the PNDP and GREMPCO (Local Support Organization) in which the PNDP has offered technical and financial support to enable GREMPCO accompany the Buea Council towards the elaboration of its communal Development Plan (CDP). A major output of the planning process is the production of a council monograph which is a sector by sector consolidated report of the findings within villages of the municipality.

The realization of a Consolidated Diagnosis Report (CDR) is considered in this context as one of the key steps leading to the actual CDP.

1.2 Objectives of CDP

The overall objective of the CDP is to guide the Council ensure a Fair and balanced Development of the Municipality, whereby the Council has the needs of the communities and carry out projects that are cost effective and meet the needs of these communities with the limited resources that she can mobilise each Year especially within this process of Decentralization.

Specifically the objectives are to:

- Promote participation, transparency, fairness in the selection of investment and development actions;
- Enable the Council to be able to develop partnership especially that which will enable her perform her role as a Development Organ of the Municipality
- Make easy the development of campaign plans of the municipal executive, projects of common and related budgets;
- Enhance coherence between the actions of the Council on the one hand, and strategic and Sectoral policies of the State on the other;
- Facilitate the achievement of the local budget;
- Promote the synergy of actions between different actors in the municipal district;
- Promote solidarity and complementarities between development actors;
- Facilitate research partnerships with development actors external and internal;
- Facilitate negotiations with donors;

- Prevent conflicts;

1.3 Structure of the document

The structure of the report constitutes the following sections:

- Introduction
- Executive summary
- Methodology
- Brief description of the Council Area
- Summary of Diagnostic Results
- Strategic planning
- Programming
- Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism
- Communication plan
- Conclusion add maps and pictures

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Preparation of the process

Within the framework of the realization of the Communal Development Plan for Buea, the approach of the Local Support Organization, GREMPCO was highly inclusive using *Participatory Analysis Rapid Methods of Planning* (PARM) techniques and tools. These methods facilitated understanding of the realities of the rural areas. PARM is a complete set of methods and tools used to enable rural and urban populations to present the knowledge they have of their own situation and living conditions. This technique sets up a closer look and it is more an eye-opener communication process than structured questionnaires.

This monograph of Buea municipality describes the results of the participatory diagnosis that were carried out within each village as per sector in the council area. It therefore precedes the Institutional and Urban space diagnosis reports. For the village diagnosis, Buea Municipality was divided into four (4) strips for easy management and coordination:

- The Bojongo Strip running from Ewongo, Wotutu and surrounding villages ending at Mapanja village.
- The Bokwaongo strip from Likoko Membea, Bokwaongo, through Soppo Likoko and surrounding villages to Sasse.
- The Muea Strip covering Maumu, Musaka, Liongo to Mile 14 and surrounding villages to Bonduma.
- The Bonakanda strip moving from Ewonda and surrounding villages to Lysoka.

This division excludes the Four (4) urban spaces of the Municipality earlier identified and treated as Buea Station (to be distinguished from Buea town considered as the village where the paramount chief lives), Great Soppo, Molyko /Mile 17 axis and Muea.

Each village strip was assigned a set of three (3) field staff headed by a team leader/facilitator.

2.2 Collection and treatment of information

2.2.1 Base line data collection

During this initial phase of collection of secondary data, research assistants visited all relevant technical services to secure pertinent socio economic and environmental information of the municipality. Secondary data collection was triangulated at the sub divisional, divisional and regional levels. It is worth noting that most if not all divisional services of the Buea Municipality are situated outside the sub division. The Senior Divisional Officer's (SDOs) Introductory letters as well as the LSO's request for information letter indicating the kind of data requested was distributed to all sectoral offices before the data collection phase.

Analysis of primary Information

The diagnosis conducted village by village and sector by sector was participatory in that, it involved all the different stakeholders, and, all shapes of opinion were given equal opportunity to make valuable contributions. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method and techniques with gender consideration were utilized to assemble field realities. These included: meetings, semi structured interviews, focus group discussions, participative mapping, transect walks, simple ranking, Venn diagram, waypoints collection using the geographical positioning system (GPS), triangulation of existing information, and problem analysis using problem and objective trees, interactive discussions, direct observations and site visits were also utilized in certain areas in the municipality.

Data consolidation was engaged immediately after the collection process. Facilitators used statistical software for data entry and analysis and GIS software for the production of thematic maps. This facilitated the differentiation and presentation of qualitative and quantitative data.

The following techniques and tools were critical in data collection and processing, particularly for council institutional, urban space and village diagnosis:

Direct observation:

Direct observation was one of the most used techniques, especially during village diagnosis. This technique gave facilitators the opportunity to triangulate information collected from other sources. Problem identification process, for instance, requires that outsiders observe what insiders cannot see because they are so used to the said conditions.

Focus group discussions:

Group interviews-focus group or informal group discussions paved the way for collecting information on village problems by sector and gender before restitution in general assembly.

Interviews:

In-depth interviews, particularly semi-structured interviews (SSI) were used mainly for collecting socio-economic and environmental data. To this end, key informants were identified for various aspects of the urban and village questionnaires.

The following tools or instruments were useful in the various stages of the CDP process. They include:

- Socio-economic questionnaire: general social, Economic & environment.
- GPS: use for the collection of geo-reference data
- Transects: land use information
- Calendars: activities of the village
- Historical profile: ups and downs in the village
- Venn diagrams: institutional assessment
- Problem tree: problem analysis
- Objective tree: solution identification

2.2.2 Introductory Village Assembly

The participatory village diagnosis covered the 67 Villages in the Buea municipality. Four teams separately attended to the village strips for field data collection exercise. Each spent between two (2) to four (4) Days in a village in order to secure valuable information from a cross section of the community.

During official launching meetings, a tentative program for the village diagnosis was discussed. Upon arrival in each village, each team solicited the chief or his representative and hold entry discussions on the purpose of visit and plan of action. The village head and his councilors facilitated the data collection exercise by organizing and mobilizing the population for their proper participation (gender and minority consideration were emphasized).

Each village meeting deliberated and adopted a timetable including the services of the local facilitator who mastered the village in terms of land space and history. The local facilitators accompanied the researchers throughout their stay in the village and ensured smoothness in the event.

During village meetings various problems were identified through participatory mapping walkabout, semi structured interviews and collection of way points of important features within and around the villages.

All problems identified per sector in each village were prioritized and analyzed using problem and objective trees in order to bring out their causes and effects. Local solutions of some of the problems were elaborated and their execution forwarded to identified and activated village Development Committee for follow up.

2.2.3. Urban Space Diagnosis (USD)

Data collection of the four (4) identified urban spaces (Buea station, Great Soppo, Molyko/Mile 17 axis and Muea) was participatory in the involvement of the entire community and resource persons (local facilitators) were solicited and secured. Data was collected and analyzed using a variety of tools. With the size and busy nature of the urban population only a very limited representation was got and with difficulty for this exercise. Facilitation was handled by the different GREMPCO team leaders and in the following manner:

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methods and techniques were utilized to gather information from the field involving all applicable sectors. An exhaustive list of the methods and techniques involved in holding brainstorming meetings, semi structured interviews and interactive discussion, focus groups discussion and direct observation, participatory mapping, transect walk and site visits (walk about), ranking and Venn diagrams and problem analysis.

All information collected was triangulated. Geo referenced waypoints were also collected using the Global positioning system (GPS).

The chief's messenger and /or quarter heads was charged with announcing the holding of these meetings as agreed upon during the planning. This exercise took place on the first day during which basic clarifications were made and a tentative daily timetable was presented and adopted by the community. Local facilitators were nominated to accompany GREMPCO resource persons during the entire exercise.

There were daily restitutions of data collected and after preliminary analysis involving interpretation, reformation and ranking, participants validated the findings and proposed solutions to their problems.

2.2.4 Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID)

The methodology used by the LSO GREMPCO to carry out this diagnosis was a combination of desk analysis, interviews, and focus group discussions. Interviews were held with council partners (state and non-state at local level), council executive and senior Council staff. Four (4) principal stages were involved:

- **Preparation:**

The general objective here was to have a common ground with all council stakeholders on the purpose, methods, work schedule, as well as their involvement in the process. An introductory session was therefore held with the steering committee in this aspect.

- **Participative Diagnosis (PD):**

The following tools were utilized to gather data from the different council staff:

- Direct observation
- Informal interviews
- Checklists/ interview guides for the realization of the different interviews.

- **Treatment & Analysis of collected data:**

Data collected during the preparative stage and completed through participative diagnosis were thereafter organized and synthesized by GREMPCO staff. The important data was later triangulated before validation in plenary.

- **Validation of results & identification of areas for reinforcement.**

Led by the steering committee, the Council Executive, Committee chairpersons, and key staff were brought in to validate the data and identify principal areas for reinforcement of the Council Institution and elaborate priority local solutions.

In a nut shell, focus group discussion was held with subordinate council staff, while preparatory and validation workshops were held with council executive, senior council staff and council partners respectively. A major highlight of the methodology was the elaboration of basic questions by the LSO based on PNDP terms of reference in order to define the overall issue(s) to be addressed by the diagnosis as well as provide a common agreement among the case owners on the purpose, focus and results.

During the preparatory workshop brainstorming session generated basic questions by the council. After further discussions/clarifications with the guidance of the consultant, the council adopted a basic question that guided the implementation and reporting of the diagnosis as follows:

How can the Buea Council improve its internal functioning and networking capacities in order to achieve its Vision and mission?

2.3 Data Consolidation and Mapping

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

Mapping

Mapping technique was used during urban space and village diagnosis. These included participatory maps for social amenities, land use, and settlement. Using GPS, geo-reference waypoints were collected for all the social amenities and localization of villages. Sectoral maps were later to be produced with this information using available software.

The consolidation of data was equally analyzed using the database analysis software such as SPSS and simple Excel. The results were later represented on tables, graphs, pie charts and bar charts. The GPS data was analyzed using the GIS software.

2.4 Strategic Planning, Resource Mobilization and Programming workshops

As part of the procedure separate workshops were organised for strategic planning, resource mobilization and programming. Prior to the strategic planning workshop log frames were developed and sent to all the 28 sector heads for studies. In session thematic work groups were organised by sector before restitution and validation by sectorals.

During the resource mobilization and programming sessions, all projected resources and prioritized interventions are identified for all villages and urban areas and as per sector. Facilitated by the Consultant, LSO GREMPCO, PNDP, the Mayor and key council staff the information is presented in a participative manner and validated by COMES in session.

The Annual Investment plan, a three year plan as well as the environmental impact management plan are also presented, discussed and adopted in session. The essence here is to have key stakeholders (sectors, chiefs, elites, civil society) involve and take ownership of the program and process.

3 BRIEF PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL

3.1 Location of the council

The Buea Municipal council is the Sub Divisional headquarter of Buea and the South West Regional head quarter of Cameroon. Created on the 29th of June 1977 by presidential decree No. 77/203, the Buea municipality has a surface area of 870 Sq.km, 67 villages, four distinct identified urban spaces as per outlined criteria (Buea station, Soppo, Molyko/Mile 17 and

Muea). It is a highly complex community caught between a blend of urban, semi urban, rural and traditional settings.

Buea Municipality is bounded to the north by tropical forest on the slope of mount Cameroon (4100m above sea level). The mountain range extends to the beautiful sandy beaches of Atlantic Ocean. The town also share boundary with other major towns like the City of Limbe to the South West, Tiko municipality to the South East, Muyuka municipality to the East and Idenau district to the West. With an equatorial climate, temperatures are moderate with a slight seasonal variation (rainy and dry season).Buea has moderate economy with agricultural, administrative, business, tourism and the financial sector taking the central stage of the town.

Buea has an estimated population of above 200.000 inhabitants (2005 BUCREP figures and annual growth rate of 5% as per UN projections for urban population growth rate for Africa) constituting essentially of the Bakweris (the indigenes) in the villages and a highly cosmopolitan population within the urban space putting the indigenes at a minority. The Bakweri language spoken by the natives is equally written and documented. English and French are two official languages used for general interaction while pidgin is the lingua franca. The average life expectancy of this area is 50 years (1999 statistics) literacy rate is on the rise with some 60-75% of the youths having access to education.

According to a 2004 survey carried out by the Ministry of public health in Cameroon, about 40% of the population do not have access to quality health care while close to 60% have financial difficulties to afford basic healthcare services. This citation is currently true for rural areas of the municipality and much less realistic for the urban zones.

Buea is one of the fastest growing towns in Cameroon today with a mix cosmopolitan setting and a constellation of about 67 villages. These villages are inhabited by the Bakweris who, according to social scientists, have lived around Mount Cameroon for at least 4,000 years. Its urban rims now includes: Molyko, Buea station, Muea, GRA, Mile 16, Clerks and Federal quarters, Great Soppo, Likoko-Membea, Bokwaongo, and Bonduma. Buea is presently the headquarter of the South West Region of Cameroon. It remains the only one having the Senior Divisional Office, most of its Divisional Sectorials offices and a few regional offices located in another town (Limbe).

Figure 1: Cameroon map showing South West Region

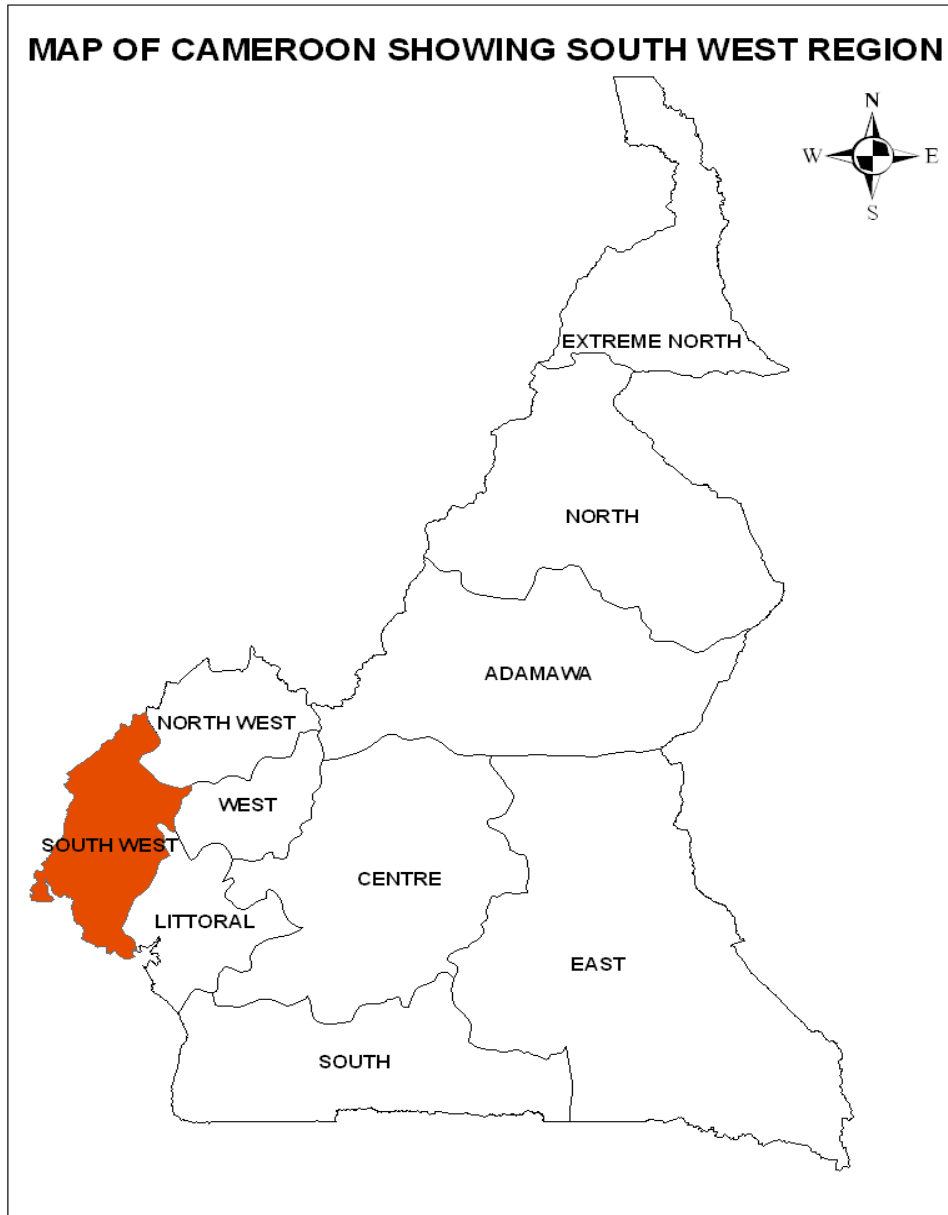
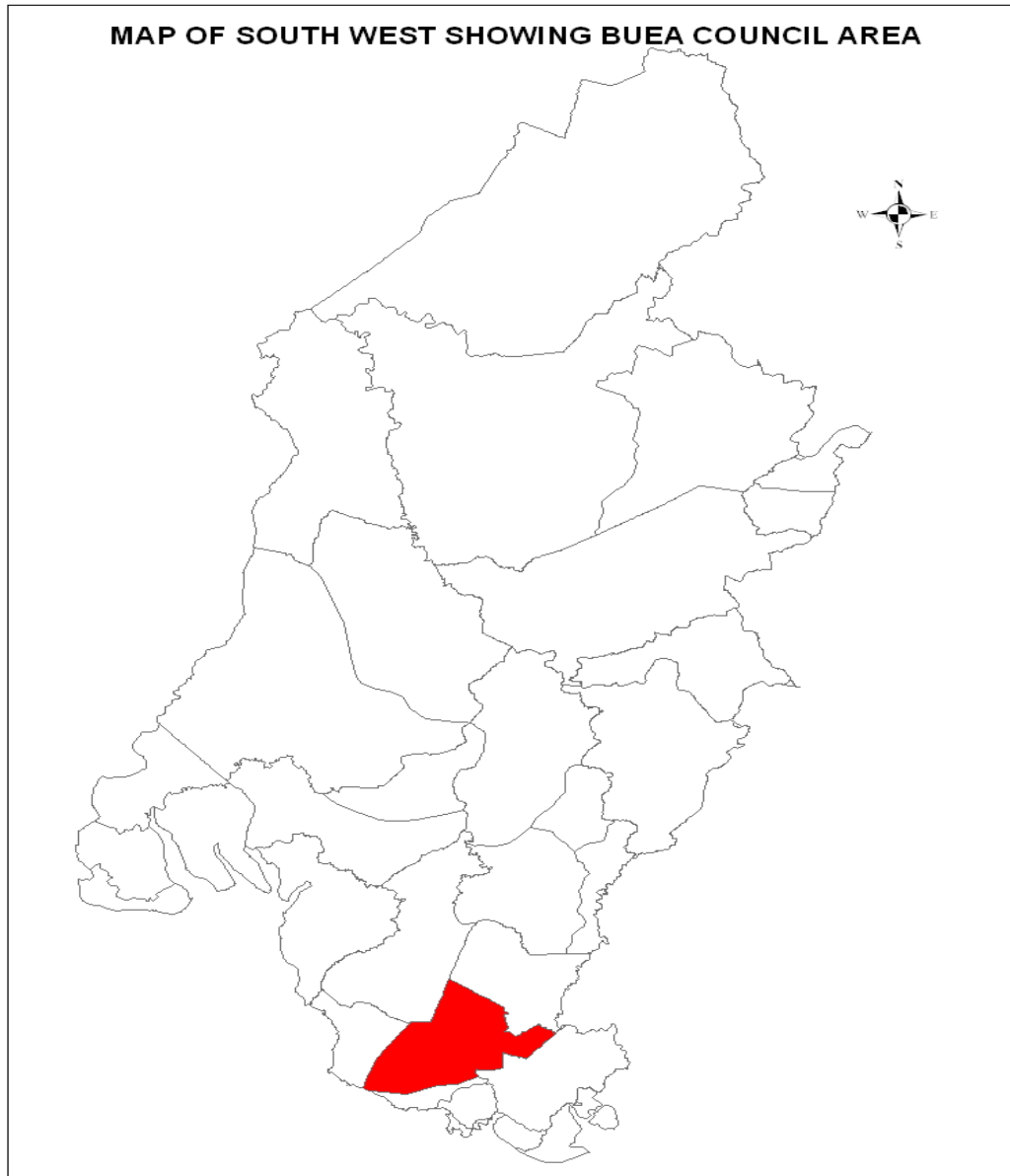


Figure 2 Map of South West Region showing Buea council area map



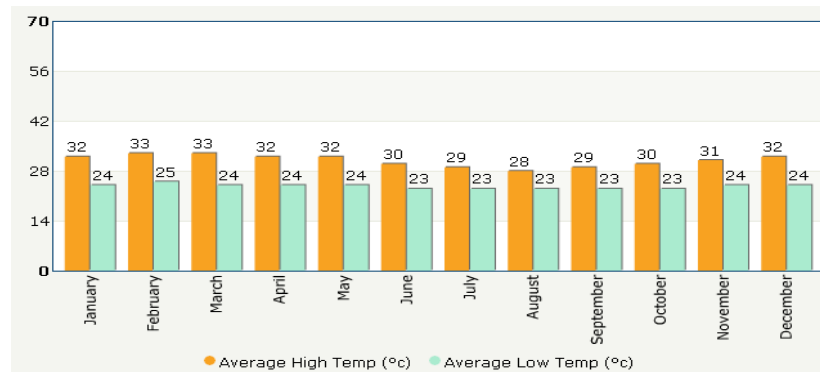
These intensive activities have caused and continue to cause environmental hazards to soils, water sources, climate and biodiversity.

3.2.1 Climate

Buea GMT time is +1 hour and is mostly cloudy. Average sunrise is at 06:16 and sunset at 18:10. In effect it has an equatorial climate with 2 major seasons. Rainy season which runs from March to October and Dry season, from November to May). Temperature ranges between 20 °C to 28 °C while, annual rainfall ranges between 3000mm to 5000mm.

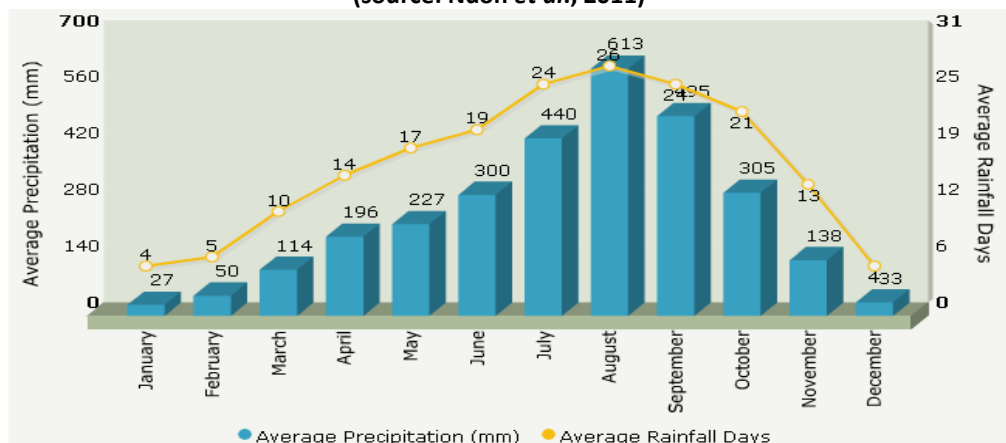
The conditions here are generally the tropical rainforest climate with rainfall almost during the entire year. However, average monthly High/Low Temperature for these urban spaces ranges from 23°C low to 32°C high. This temperature increases as one moves downwards from Buea station to Muea. Several factors are behind this. Firstly, the principle of “higher one goes the colder it becomes” applies as the town is on the slopes of the mountain. Secondly, some areas have higher population intensity, activity and urbanization than others. Molyko for example has more infrastructures which reduces circulation and exchange of air.

Figure 4: Average High/Low Temperature for Buea, Cameroon
(source: Ndoh *et al.*, 2011)



The average monthly Rainfall in mm for Buea (including Muea, mile 16, Lysoka, etc), range from 27mm during the dry season to 613mm in the rainy season (Fig 5).

Fig. 5: average monthly rainfall in mm for Buea, Cameroon
(source: Ndoh *et al.*, 2011)



3.2.2 Topography and soil

The area is composed of undulating high and low lands with many rocks and gravels due to volcanic eruptions. The soil type consists of basalts and is as a result of the first volcanic activity in the Fako Mountain area, which occurred in the cretaceous system. These soils have been weathered and partly covered by more recent deposits, thus the soils are black and in these areas are well drained due to the generally hilly nature of the terrain and the fact that they are free-draining.

The soil is very rich in nutrients and allows the cultivation of various crops such as tomatoes, cabbage, okro, pepper, corn, cocoyam, yams, cassava, plantains,, beans, vegetables and even some cash crops such as palm trees, cocoa and bananas. Citrus trees are less prosperous as one ascend and climate gets cooler. The soil and climate is very supportive for vegetation and agriculture though in some areas digging is difficult due to the stony nature of the rocks. The vegetation is generally green almost throughout the year with fewer trees in areas of high concentration of houses. It is rare to move 200m without spotting green grass, shrubs, and fruit trees.

3.2.4 Hydrology

Buea council area has several water sources currently more or less exploited and losing its value if not protected. Some of these sources run dry and are affected by the following human and natural activities:

- Climate change effects and the resulting longer dry season.
- Un protected nature of the water catchment areas.
- Felling of trees and shrubs for native raw materials and fire woods
- Bush and hunting fires.
- Advancing poor vegetation due to urbanization and human activities.
- Haphazard waste disposal.
- Expansion of farms, animal activities and residential areas.

However, viable catchments could be found in the following areas with some losing value, potency and almost extinct: Upper farms, Small Soppo, Ewonda, Muea, Bonduma & Molyko, Bulu Blind, Mile 16 & 14 area, German spring, Koke, Bwitingi, and Musole spring.

3.3 THE COUNCIL

3.3.1 Ethnic Groups and relations

Buea has an estimated population of about 200,000 inhabitants constituting essentially of the Bakweri (the indigenes). The Bakweri language spoken by the natives is equally written and documented. English and French are two official languages used for general interaction while pidgin is the lingua franca. The average life expectancy of this area is 50 years (1999 statistics) literacy rate is on the rise with some 60-75% of the youths having access to education.

Buea is one of the fastest growing towns in Cameroon today with a mix cosmopolitan setting and a constellation of about 67 villages. These villages are inhabited by the Bakweri who, according to social scientists, have lived around Mount Cameroon for at least 4000 years. Its urban rims now includes: Molyko, Buea station, Muea, GRA, Mile 16, Clerks and Federal quarters, Great Soppo, Likoko-Membea, Bokwaongo, and Bonduma. Buea is presently the headquarter of the South West Region of Cameroon.

Bakweri ethnic groups are the majority in the indigenous villages whereas the urban spaces and larger villages are a cosmopolitan blend of more than 100 local and national ethnies. Important Foreign population especially the Igbos from Nigeria could be found scattered in lucrative commercial activities and farming yams on the rich volcanic soils. The town is equally host to one of the Nigerian Consulates. Dominant languages include English, French, Pidgin and Bakweri.

In a whole five large regional-cultural divisions could be found within the Municipality:

- Western highlanders (Semi-Bantu or grass fielders population);
- Coastal tropical forest peoples, including the south west and littoral regions;
- Southern tropical forest peoples, from the Centre, south and east region;
- Islamic peoples of the northern semi-arid regions (the Sahel) and central highlands, including the Fulani (French: Peul or Peuhl; Fula: Fulbe) and the "Kirdi", non-Islamic or recently Islamic peoples of the northern desert and central highlands.
- Foreign migrant population from other countries (majority Nigerian)

3.3.2. Religion

The Buea municipality has a plethora of religious groups. A majority of them are Christians of different denominations like Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptist, Full Gospel Mission, the Apostolic, 7 day Adventist, and Jehovah witnesses, etc. There exists a growing trend of Christian spiritual or charismatic churches with particular influx from Nigeria. However, a few indigenous populations still maintain their traditional African religions, jujus, and beliefs. Some combine and exchange intermittently. The Muslim population is also growing especially in the urban spaces. The order of importance is as follows:

1. Catholics
2. Presbyterians
3. Baptist
4. Charismatic Christians
5. Other protestant Christians
6. Animist and traditional African religions
7. Muslim & Islamic faithful

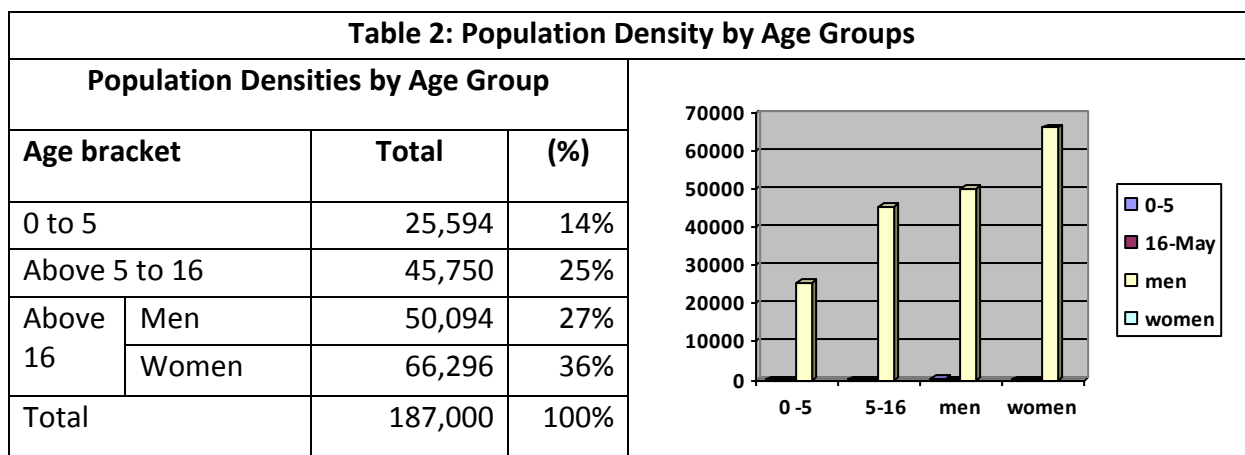
3.3.3 Mobility of the population

Sources at the council say over 7,000 people migrate into the municipality each year for the following reasons:

- Academic and research activities.
- Professional & Administrative services
- Business and Commercial activities.
- Jobs and livelihood search into the urban space
- Tourism, sports and leisure activities
- Agriculture due to the conducive climate and fertile soil

3.3.4 Size & Structure of the population.

Figures from census bureau, population studies estimates as well as UN growth rates for African cities puts the population of the Buea municipality at approximately 200,000 inhabitants with the population of male standing at 49 % (98,000) and that of female approximately 51% (102,000). Urban population could be put at 57% of total population while Rate of urbanization is estimated at greater than 5% annual rate of change.



Village by village estimates through family, quarter, and village head counts in some cases however, revealed the following approximations:

POPULATION STRUCTURE FOR BUEA

Table 3: Population of Buea Municipality(Men, Women & Children)

#	villages	Men (Above 16)	Women (Above 16)	Children < 16	Children < 5	Total
1	Bokoko	100	80	70	50	300
2	Bokwaongo	423	594	492	212	1,721
3	Small Soppo Wunganga	1800	3000	1,000	200	6,000
4	Small Soppo Woteke	80	130	100	90	400
5	Wovila	50	100	80	130	360
6	Bonakanda	400	750	750	300	2,200
7	Wotolo	120	200	100	80	500

8	Bova I	150	200	100	50	500
9	Bova II	170	250	120	60	600
10	Bulu	120	200	100	80	500
11	Bwassa	50	80	40	130	300
12	Ewonda	35	19	30	26	110
13	Likombe	100	120	80	76	376
14	Wolikawo	130	160	60	50	400
15	Mevio	30	60	40	20	150
16	Vesoa	30	65	40	15	150
17	Boanda	700	300	300	200	1500
18	Bokwai	04	80	50	40	800
19	Bomaka	400	600	1200	800	3000
20	Bonduma	1545	2154	1245	1056	6000
21	Bwiteva	100	180	80	70	330
22	Bwitingi	175	267	162	146	750
23	Dibanda	2000	2500	2000	1500	8000
24	Ekande	100	80	70	50	300
25	Lyongo	83	97	76	44	300
26	Bokova • Lower Bokova • Upper Bokova	129	191	92	61	500
27	Lysoka Bwielei	35	55	40	30	160
28	Lysoka Wombaki	250	500	180	200	1,130
29	Maumu	800	1200	1400	600	4000
30	Upper Wonganjo	51	78	61	24	215
31	Wokaka	22	38	23	17	100
32	Wokeka	35	37	21	15	113
33	Wokalu (Wokulu)	2	3	5	5	15
34	Wonjia	56	41	31	22	150
35	Ekonjo	32	30	28	10	100
36	Boando	29	38	27	16	112
37	Bonjongo	455	755	310	230	1750
38	Wanjava	20	45	25	10	100
39	Wosenge (Wosinge)	40	69	28	13	150
40	Boana	100	200	71	39	410
41	Bojoke	150	200	80	70	500
42	Ewongo	200	320	380	100	1,000
43	Wongala	43	64	51	34	190
44	Wotutu	200	320	380	100	1,000
45	Mapanja	230	198	289	54	771
46	Sasse	60	70	40	30	200
47	Bwiyuku	1800	3200	1000	375	6,375
48	Na'anga	200	300	80	150	730
49	<u>Buea Town</u>	2000	3800	3000	600	8,400

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mokunda • Vasingi • Wanyalyonga • Wondongo-wanyamolio • Wanyaemongo 					
50	Lower Wonganjo	50	80	80	60	270
51	Mwangai	22	16	28	14	80
52	Bokova Village	75	125	200	100	500
53	Soppo Likoko	72	130	100	70	372
54	Musaka	50	100	30	20	200
55	Bolifamba: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Bolifamba • Lower Bolifamba 	2000	4000	6000	3000	15,000
56	Wonya Mavio	400	600	1200	800	3,000
57	Bongala	20	60	80	40	200
58	Busumbu	40	69	28	13	150
59	Upper Boando	35	29	9	7	79
60	<u>Buea Station:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old government station • Stranger East • Stranger West II: Bonaberi • Clerks quarters • Government residential area 	4324	5608	3255	2813	16,000
61	Great Soppo mokongo	6166	7579	5581	2674	22,000
62	- Upper Muea - Lower Muea	10421	12097	6522	3835	32,875
63	- Molyko - Wokoko	9785	10785	5962	3468	30,000
64	Likoko Membea	800	1000	650	400	2,850
	Total estimates	50,274	66,506	45,866	25,678	188,324

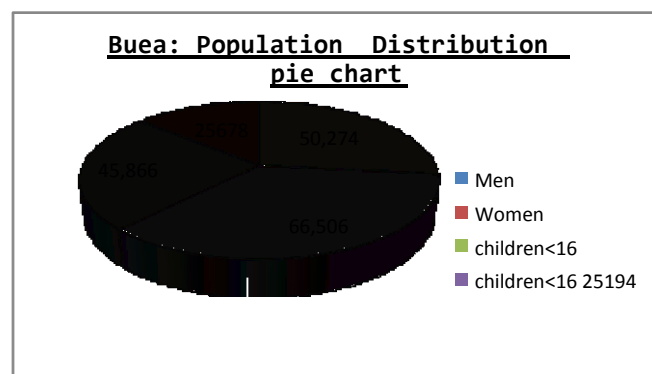
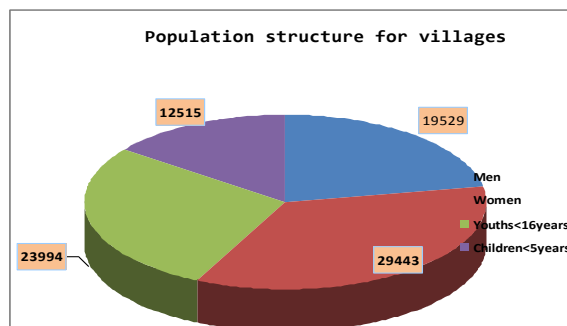


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59	Bongala	20	60	80	40	200
60	Busumbu	40	69	28	13	150
61	Upper Bwando	35	29	9	7	79
61	Likoko Membea	800	1000	650	400	2850
	Total estimates	19,709	30,653	24,760	12,999	87,084



Gender	Population	Percentage
Male	91,990	49%
Female	95,744	51%
total	187,734	100 %

The analysis of the population in the council shows that male make up 49% female 51% 102,000 of the population of the municipality.

3.4 PRINCIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE BY SECTOR

Table 5: Principal infrastructure by sector

Sector	Main Infrastructure	Location
Agriculture (MINADER)	Divisional delegation	Limbe. Regional Delegation, Buea
	6 Agric Posts(2 having structures and 4 not yet)	Bokova, Bojongo, Lysoka, Bonakanda, Bwiyuku, Mile 16.
	Community Education & Action Centre (CIAC)	Bokova
Basic Education (MINEDUB)	Divisional delegation	Limbe. Regional Delegation, Buea.
	Sub divisional delegation	Buea station
	Nursery & primary schools, some requiring toilets, tap water, benches, and permanent structures.	15 government nursery, 5 confessional, 21 lay private schools. 32 public primary schools & 5 GTTC, 19 confessional, 35 lay private
Secondary Education (MINESEC)	Divisional Delegation	Limbe. Regional delegation Sub Inspectorate at Buea
	Government, confessional & lay private secondary & High schools	All urban space. Accessible to 75% of the village pupil. 1 Teacher training college with some semi structures.
MINFOF; MINEP	Divisional delegation	Limbe. Regional Delegation, Buea. Forestry post at Muea.
Livestock (MINEPIA)	Sub delegation	Buea
	Divisional delegation	Limbe
	Regional delegation	Buea
MINPMEEA	Regional & Divisional delegation	Limbe
MINCOMM ERCE	Divisional & Regional delegation Markets Stalls under construction	Limbe Buea town, Muea, Bokwaongo, Lysoka Bongo square, Mile 17, Buea station
MINIMIDT; MINEE	Divisional & Regional delegation Cam Water & AES Sonel	Limbe Buea commercial offices
MINPROFF	Divisional Delegation	Limbe
	Regional Delegation	Buea
	Women empowerment centre	Buea station
	Sub Divisional Delegation	Buea
Public Health (MINSANTE)	Regional hospital Annex	Buea
	District Health Office	Buea
	Integrated health centers	11(Bojongo, Likombe, Bova, Bokwaongo, Buea Town, Muea, Bonakanda, Bokova, Lysoka, Mile 16, Molyko); Other illegal.
	1 PMI	
Youth & Civic Education (MINJEC)	Divisional Office	Limbe
	Regional & Sub Divisional office	Buea
	Youth & Animation Centre	Buea station

Social Affairs (MINAS)	Divisional Sub Division & Regional Delegation Boarstal Institute Bulu blind centre	Limbe Buea Buea Buea
MINRESI	Regional delegation	Molyko, Buea
MINESUP	University of Buea	Buea
MINTP	Regional & Divisional Delegation paved & Untarred roads Public works school	Limbe Buea Municipality Buea
MINDUH; MINTOUR	Divisional office Regional delegation 17 classified & several unclassified hotels	Limbe Buea Buea Municipality
(Housing & Town planning)	Divisional delegation Regional delegation Government Residential: CAMSIC, Police, warder & Army barracks. Clerks' quarters, Government Residential houses. Council staff quarters.	Limbe Buea Buea
Land & Surveys	Divisional delegation Regional Delegation	Limbe Buea
Communica tion	Divisional delegation Regional delegation Radio & Television houses	Limbe Buea Buea station, Bonakanda, Molyko
MINTRANS; MINEFOP	Divisional Delegation Regional Delegation IVTC; COIC., GTHS ,	Limbe Buea Buea
Arts & Culture	Regional delegation. Central Archives. AFC. Community halls	Buea Few villages
Sports and Physical Education	Sub divisional & Regional Del. Municipal stadium, Omni sport, lawn tennis & basket ball courts	Buea Limbe Buea
MINEPAT	Divisional Regional delegation	Limbe Buea
Finances	Treasury & Finance control Taxation service	Divisional office, Limbe Regional office, Buea. Buea tax office

3.5 ASSETS, POTENTIALS AND CONSTRAINTS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Buea Municipality has a variety of natural features suitable for tourism and requiring adequate attention. The assets and potentials of these structures are represented in table 4 hereunder.

Table 6: Assets, potentials & constraints		
ASSETS	POTENTIALS	CONSTRAINTS
Fauna	Existence of a great variety of birds species good for bird watching (tourism) & research. Ex: Cameroon Mountain Francolin (endemic species), Splendid Sunbird, Black Kite, Allied Hornbill, Pigmy Kingfisher, Pin Tailed Whydah, Blue Turaco Eagle, Uncountable lizards, and chameleons.	Bush & hunting fires destroy natural foods and habitat. Rapid population growth and intense human activities.
Flora	Great species of plants (research & tourism) e.g. <i>Prunus Africana</i>	Bush & hunting fires. Population expansion.
Mountain & lava	Scenic views (tourism); cable cars; Stones and quarries (constructions)	Mitigated threat of volcanic activity
Savanna	Grass for grazing & home for fauna	Bush & hunting fires
Volcanic soil	Good for organic agriculture	Population and urban expansion
Water catchment sources	Irrigation for extensive agriculture Sustainable drinking water.	Human activity. Bush & hunting fire Existence of pine trees that absorb soil water.

4. SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS

4.1. Council Institutional Diagnosis

STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS

A. Human Resources

Buea council strength in the area of human resources lies on the size of the council staff of 128 workers. In spite of the size, the council is very weak in terms of core competencies and professionalism. Over 2/3 of these staff members have never received formal professional training related to their duties and responsibilities. They rely only on learning-by-doing. Other HR management issues are:

- Low motivation or absent of incentives
- Absent of adequate development workers for decentralized activities.
- New development worker needs to be quickly empowered.
- Weak development planning and management skills.
- No staff development policy and career plan.
- No HR strategic plan.

B. Management of financial resources

There are positive signs indicating an improvement in the financial management of Buea council, particularly for the past three financial years. For instance, blind budgeting is gradually reducing, investment budget is increasing steadily and budgeting norms are respected. Nevertheless, Buea council is experiencing an acute problem in revenue collection. This usually leads to serious challenges regarding budget implementation. These difficulties and other aspects noticed is manifested in many ways:

- Significant increase in revenue from 298,339,737(2009) to 366,618,807(2010) an increase of 68,279,070(23.2%)
- A whopping increase in council surplus declared from 1,107,326(2009) to 5,249,040(2010) an increase of 4,141,714(374%).
- Council income is by far less than anticipated amount for projects and recurrent cost.

C. Management of council property

Buea council has a great number of assets such as buildings, which provide office space and residence for some staff; machines; equipment; and vehicles. While there is no evidence of property management policy within the council, the stores accountant is designated to keep track of physical resources.

Records of these assets (buildings, equipment and vehicles) are available indicating location, number, type, year acquired, funding source and current state. Keeping good records is a sure way of proper management. Complete absence of some official ownership documents such as deeds, land and building titles. However, insufficient funds prevent the council from maintaining all broken assets.

- Not all buildings have been rehabilitated.
- Heavy duty vehicles for public works are not all functioning
- Some property (for example, public toilets) is not currently used.

D. Management of relations

The council enjoys a very warm and cordial relationship with the supervisory authorities especially during routine activities like budgeting session and approval of some expenditures of the council.

Apart from sanitation services where the council collaborates with the District hospital, there are no planned activities that directly involve technical services. The council has benefited from FEICOM but strategies needs to be put in place to increase benefits. Other difficulties related to relations are as follows:

- No formal relations with civil society
- Absence of cooperation for local economic development
- No formal relationship with traditional and religious authorities
- No functional south-south and north-south cooperation.
- Poor perception of council by citizens.
- Ambivalent relation between council and technical services (even decentralized sectors).

Analysis of the council's human resource:

Strengths: The Buea council is made up of youthful staff that have the energy and tenacity to carry out the responsibility given to them. It is also made of few old age staff with much experience to impact the young staff. The general administrative setup is a mixture of the young and the old, enabling the harmonization of new and experienced ideas.

Weakness: the council has many staff under a particular function or job description without leaders or head such as the general head of toll collectors or head of all general labor, thus causing poor communication flow. Without this the general supervisor will be charged with much responsibility.

Opportunities:

- The Buea council is with endowed graduates from the Buea University and other higher institutions around. The presence of these institutions is an opportunity for the council to carry out the capacity building of her staff.
- The council should make use of her human resource which is really youthful and place them on strategic positions that require a lot of energy.
- With the presence of local support organizations, the council can work in close collaboration with them as partners for the realizations of her projects

Threats: There are good number of staff who are getting to their retirement age thus the council need to revisit its human resource planning strategy to avoid inefficiency and discontinuity of administrative functioning. Where social security is not guaranteed in its entity, the staff might not put in their all.

Table 7: CID Summary - Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities & threats.

Item	Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Human Resources of the council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Youthful staff with energy & tenacity to execute responsibility. -A few old staff with much experience to transfer to young. -Blend of young & old, staff, harmonization of new & experienced ideas. -staff numbers(128) -Regularly paid salaries -Available housing for some staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Many staff under single job description without team leader. - Existence of some ineffective staff (Gaps /Training Needs Assessment) - Absence of Staff development Policy, HR & Career Plan. -Insufficient training for councilors. -Disgruntle councilors -Some indiscipline staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Municipality endowed with experts (retired & active) & volunteers available for inputs, capacity building on HR issues. - Available Institutions for working partnership exchange. CEFAM, ADCOME GREMPCO, PAIDWA, ENSTP, UB, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Staff getting to retirement age, urgent need to revisit HR planning strategy to avoid discontinuity of function. - Existing councilor camps & a few unhappy staff.

Financial resources of the council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial autonomy - Available GoC, FEICOM support to be harnessed. -Trained, experience Finance & Treasury staff. -Available local markets, population, entrepreneurs for collection of direct/ indirect tax, fiscal revenue. -Available tools & finance management documents - Available taxation services -Well kept records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Much expenditure on Household & disposable equipments -Involvement in Many annual activities that require & consume much money. -Insufficient funds for projects. - Absence of resource mobilization organ at the council. -Inadequate exploitation of available revenue sources - No updated tax payers' list. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Available National & international NGO, CBO, CSO for partnership. -Growing population & business atmosphere for good tax base. -Available financial management software to be exploited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High direct & indirect taxes causing shops, enterprises to close down or go clandestine & also discourages investment. -Many competitors.
Council Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Available "soft" & "had" equipments, material. -Vehicles, buildings & markets. -Available council land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Many uncompleted structures give picture of waste of resources. - Limited project land - no depreciation value for assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Available land for expansion - Possibility for exchange of services with stake holders within & out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Need to envisage depreciation & replacement. -Need for ownership documents.
Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong Leadership. -Good working relationship with MINATD, FEICOM, GIZ, PNDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No formal relations with civil society -Absence of cooperation for local economic development - No formal relationship with traditional & religious authorities. - No functional south-south & north-south cooperation. -Ambivalent relation with Technical services (even decentralized sectors). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of institutions & Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing differences amongst councilors -Distance to SDO & Sectoral heads.

4.2 COMMON PROBLEMS AND NEEDS IDENTIFIED PER SECTOR

Table 8: common problems & Needs Identified per Sector

Sector 1: Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry				
#	Core Problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Poor management of Livestock structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate waste disposal mechanism, techniques & Insufficient water. • Inappropriate infrastructure • No maintenance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High contamination of environment. • Spread of diseases (cholera, etc); poverty; deaths. • Frequent expenditures on hospital bills • Dilapidating slaughter house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct modern slaughter house • Creation of separate adaptable livestock sections in markets. • Educate stakeholders on waste management procedures. • Provide capital & training to farmers • Assist in vaccination campaign against animal diseases like rabies in dogs.
2	Low animal & bird production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient capital. • Inadequate training & organization of the sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low protein diet & deficiency diseases. • High cost of meat. • Inadequate revenue generated from sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of loan & subsidies. • Increase field technicians to advice, encourage & help farmers. • Strengthen associations and networks.

Sector 2: Territorial Administration & Decentralization				
#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	High rate of insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient security resources • Inadequate policies • High urban population & unemployment rate. • Corruption & frequent release of criminals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population harassments. • loss of properties and life • High rate of theft & arm robbery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a police post and increase of resources • Re - strengthen policies

Sector 3 Basic Education

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Limited access to quality Basic Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient qualified teachers • Insufficient classrooms • Insufficient latrines & water point. • Limited equipment & furniture • Limited access to didactic materials • No or absence of play ground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining performance & quality of education. • Increase spread of contagious & water borne diseases. • Persisting illiteracy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct additional classrooms • renovate dilapidated structures • Supply didactic materials & other school needs. • Equip school (desk, tables, chairs for teachers) • Construct water points, latrines, libraries and recreational facilities.

Sector 4 Secondary Education

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Limited access to quality secondary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient classrooms • Dilapidated structures • Absence & insufficient ICT. • Insufficient quality staff • Limited access to didactic materials. • Absence & un-updated library • Insufficient latrines and water points in schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited socio-professional reinsertion of youths • Increasing rate of STD & juvenile activities. • Declining performance & quality in public schools. • Increasing drop out • Rural exodus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct additional classrooms space • Renovate dilapidated structures • Increase supply of didactic material & ICT infrastructures. • Construct water points, latrines, libraries and recreational facilities. • Improve student/teacher ratio. • Increase vocational & professional establishments

Sector 5: Environment & Nature protection				
No	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	High rate of environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defective mapping & protection of environment. • Poor management of natural resources. • Imperfect disposal of human & household waste. • Unsustainable exploitation of wood, medicinal plants & wildlife. • Population expansion & intense human activity. • Increase destruction of wildlife habitat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drastic climate variations. • Increase pollution. • Gradual extinction of species. • Low standard of living. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate communities on sustainable resource management • Sensitize population on waste disposal & management. • Partner with CDC, CTE, other agro plantations, National & International organizations.

Sector 6: Public Health				
#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Limited access to quality Health care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient equipment & qualified medical personnel. • Low patient/doctor ratio • Incomplete coverage of the council area. • Limited access to essential drugs. • Unhealthy cultural practices • High cost for health care. • Financial difficulties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prevalence of diseases. • Auto medication • Continuous deaths from curable diseases. • Drop in per capital income • Low average life expectancy age. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit & distribute more qualified medical personnel. • Train staff on patient focus management ethics. • Sensitize communities on basic hygiene, health issues & essence of Mutual Health Insurance Scheme. • Renovate dilapidated structures. • Construct to create more hospital space. • Equip health centers (beds, refrigerators, laboratory equipment, staff lodging, etc) • Empower NGOs & Intensify Community outreach programmes & activate mobile health centers. • Support & Reinforce Mutual Health Activities & campaign.

Sector 7: Water & Energy

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Poor access to electricity supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No access to electricity supply in some areas. • Frequent shortage of electricity supply. • No functional community generator. • Poorly mobilized communities. • Low voltage and power supply. • Expensive and wearisome services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of insecurity. • High expenditure on fuel for personal generators. • Reduced economic activities. • Difficult usage of electrical appliances. • Difficult access and usage of new technologies. • Difficulties to study or work at night. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize and lobby support for community electricity scheme. • Seek subsidized, green and renewable energy schemes to aid local communities and the council in public lightings. • Reorganize & harmonize distribution. • Improve & extend street lightings. • Educate communities on waste management techniques.
2	Poor access to quality water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent water cut. • Absence of planning to meet increasing population. • Consumption of water from poorly treated sources • Poorly mobilized communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prevalence of water borne diseases. • High expenditure on mineral water. • Waste of useful time and energy in procuring water. • Expensive watering of flowers and gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect water catchments. • Refurbish existing water distribution facilities. • Reorganize & harmonize distribution into neighborhoods. • Sensitize communities.

Sector 8: Tourism and Leisure				
#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	insufficient exploitation of touristic potentials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of holistic approach to Tourism. • Lack of promotion of potentials. • Unharnessed structures. • No support from central government. • Unorganized sector & untrained practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chaotic exploitation. • Limited revenue from tourism activities. • Jobless mountaineers and cultural guides. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop aggressive policies. • Identify touristic sites. • Reorganize facilities, sector & actors. • Secure partnership to rehabilitate touristic sites. • Organize annual cultural & tourism festival.

Sector 9 Arts & Culture

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	High rate of deterioration of cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled urbanization. • Absence of annual cultural festivals • Absence of protected shrines & documentation of historic events/facts. • Absence of community halls • Poor community mobilization. • Absence of support to private initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of cultural values. • No cultural contribution in economic growth of families & communities. • Influx of foreign cultural values. • Consequences of liberal education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct community halls in critical villages. • Organize joint annual cultural festival alongside mountain race. • Provide support and scholarships to high initiatives with cultural values and impact. • Delimit, protect & add value to sites and structures.

Sector 10: Agriculture

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Low agriculture productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate farming skills • Insufficient Land. • Insufficient technical personnel. • Weak organizational & financial capacity of producers. • Limited access to improved agricultural inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income levels & standard of life. • Limited variety. • Low harvest despite rich soils. • High cost of food. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide agricultural inputs and loans. • Delimit land for agriculture and encourage youth participation. • Train actors on new techniques and need for varieties. • Initiate “win win” small holders schemes with CTE & CDC.

Sector 11: State property and land tenure

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	High insecurity of state & community property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of deed for state, community & private property. • Poor community sensitization on the importance of land titles. • Intense population growth & expansion • Haphazard land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal possession and chaotic occupation of land. • Conflicts amongst communities, individuals • Limited revenue & royalties generated from natural resources, property ownership and transfer taxes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize population on land issues. • Facilitate access to title deeds. • Adequate delimitation & planning of land.

Sector 12 Housing and Urban development

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Poor town planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non respect of existing town planning policies. • Inadequate means to re plan & implement policies. • Absence of highly skilled town planning services in council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental pollution & poor waste disposal. • High rate of water borne diseases. • Frequent fire disasters. • Ill adapted houses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with NGOs to sensitize communities on proper waste disposal. • Redesign town to suit growth trends (Municipal order). • Update & strengthen town planning services.

- Haphazard house constructions.
- Inadequate waste management plan.

- Encourage use of materials adapted to environment.

Sector 13 Forestry and Wildlife

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	High rate of deforestation & extinction of species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal exploitation of resources • Insufficient administrative control measures and means. • Poor knowledge of forestry laws. • Illegal hunting of animal species. • Traditional farming methods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of biodiversity. • Climate change. • Disappearance of rare species. • Drying up of water sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of technical staff in forest posts. • Sensitize on forestry laws. • Partner with National & International organizations. • Provide alternative income sources to communities.

Sector 14: Higher Education

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	insufficient access to quality Higher Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of professional educational facilities & programs. • Insufficient financial means of parents. • Lack of orientation from qualified and educated elite. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult access to socio professional training. • High educational fees. • Increasing University drop outs of talents for scamming, prostitution and quick alternative money activities. • Juvenile delinquency. • Under development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify & offer scholarships to youths with high abilities and/or needy background. • Provide materials and support to special skills clubs and associations. • Partner with foreign cities & universities for skills exchanges & technology transfer.

Sector 15 Public Works

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Poor construction of Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor drainage system. • Poorly constructed infrastructures. • Insufficient resources & facilities. • Inadequate quality control & supervision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste of valuable project resources. • Difficult access to villages. • Difficult farm to market access. • Stagnating poverty level despite government efforts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire council equipment for secondary roads construction and maintenance. • Construct related topography drainage system. • Urgently open exit roads out of town and villages. • Construct embankments to protect high risk zones.

Sector 16 Social Affairs

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Limited access to social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate & volatile data base of vulnerable & physically challenge persons. • Insufficient resources for the sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of assistance • Absence of social infrastructure considerations for physically challenged persons. • Psychological trauma. • Juvenile delinquency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct & equip psycho-social centers. • Recruit social workers to be at their disposal and to offer psycho-social assistance to them when need be. • Establish & update list of vulnerable. • Initiate partnership with specialized NGOs, Government centres. • Increase resources for the sector. • Make infrastructural considerations in all future public works.

Sector 17: Women Empowerment & the Promotion of the family

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Marginalization of women and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient social structures. • Insufficient & inadequate social facilities. • Inadequate participation of women in development & political issues. • Ignorance of women on their rights. • Cultural values as per roles of women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High dependency of women on men. • Parents caring for grand children. • Rural exodus. • Weak economic power of women. • Lack of awareness of opportunities available for women in society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase sensitization on gender and the family. • Train council and field support Staff on gender mainstreaming & family protection. • Create & equip home economics centers. • Initiate outreach programmes. • Train & support women on income generating activities. • Initiate partnership with local NGOs and institutions.

Sector 18: Youth Affairs & Civic education

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Inadequate youth empowerment facilities and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient trainers & youth animators. • Limited entrepreneurial capacities. • Limited access to funding youth interests. • Funding requiring collaterals. • Absence of youth empowerment structures & services. • Limited mobilization of youths on income generating activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of unemployment. • Juvenile delinquency. • High prevalence & spread of STDs. • High rate of rural exodus. • Continuous youth dependence on ailing parents. • High involvement of youths in cybercrime, theft, robbery '<i>fay mania</i>', etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase sensitization of youths on available opportunities. • Create functional youth empowerment & leisure centers. • Recruit youth trainers & animators. • Create enabling talent environment for the youth & work with stakeholders. • Create village vocational outreach & ICT centers. • Initiate Youth Volunteer & Career development programs.

Sector 19: Sport and Physical education

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Insufficient sporting activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient public sporting & leisure facilities. • Insufficient facilities in schools. • Insufficient sport trainers & coaches in schools. • Insufficient means. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low rate of physical exercise. • High rate of diseases & deaths due to absence of sports. • Youthful energy spent through indiscipline activities. • Absence of sport organizations. • Insufficient sport competitions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct sport & leisure complex. • Institute proper management of available sports facilities. • Employ sport teachers in schools. • Organize local sporting activities. • Revive traditional sporting activities and competitions.

Sector 20: Transport

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	High road insecurity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non respect of transport rules. • Insufficient road signs • Inadequate roads. • No provision for physically challenged persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of accidents, loss of lives & resources. • Loss of bread winners in families. • High cost of transport services, basic food stuffs & commodities. • Physically impaired requiring aid to move. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize population on road transport & safety principles. • Partner with local NGOs & related government services. • Improve on road signs and network • Make provisions for the physically challenged in all new and old constructions.

Sector 21 Employment and vocational Training

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Increasing unemployment rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient & inadequate skill training centers. • Limitation of existing school system. • Insufficient employment opportunities. • Absence of needy professional training for potential job seekers. • Inadequate loan schemes • Absence of entrepreneurship programs in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of illegal activities • Juvenile delinquency • High crime wave • Overburdened parents. • Increasing dependent youths. • High rate of unexploited human resources. • Ineffective social security system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasize entrepreneurship programs in schools. • Construct professional training centers • Support youths with seed capital • Promote employment through enterprise tax consensus. • Reinforce existing policies on employment, training and job placement. • Add new trades & support existing schools.

Sector 22 Small and Medium Size Enterprises and Handicraft

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Poor development of economic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of Market structures and facilities. • Limited access to services (encadrement). • Weak sector promotion. • Limited opportunities for coaching & mentoring of aspiring entrepreneurs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clandestine businesses. • Existing enterprises bear the tax burden. • Weak economic power of population. • Insufficient revenue collection & limited council realisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation & institutionalization of functional facilities. • Reinforcement of trade unions & cooperatives. • Creation of business intelligence units to aid SMEs

Sector 23 Scientific Research and Innovations

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Poor access to Scientific Research services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient research facilities (structures, personnel, equipment, etc). • Poor dissemination of scientific innovations & Sectoral activities. • Poor policy formulation & programming by the state with exploiters. • General lack of government will. • Insufficient improved adapted species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low produce quality & quantity. • Rudimentary production techniques • Low revenues. • High poverty rates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for local community researchers. • Acquisition of agro pastoral innovations. • Award of best innovative research projects. • Sensitization of available information

Sector 24: Industry Mines and Technological Development

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Poor development of industrial sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of data base on possible sector potentials. • Absence of trainings. • Absence of mining industries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over exploitation of resources. • Absence of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Programs. • Weak economic power of council & population. • High poverty rate in the communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide data base of existing minerals within municipality. • Organize development conference. • Create shareholdings & encourage cooperative banks to invest in sector.

Sector 25: Commerce

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Poor diversification of commercial activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient market facilities & information of goods in other areas. • High & un-harmonized taxes • High rents for boutique space • Lack of CCIM activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity of users and operators • High price speculation on products. • Weak and insufficient revenue • Exploitation of the communities by traders (buyam-sellems) • Low council revenue from sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct modern daily markets. • Improve on existing markets • Build more stalls • Reinforce market associations.

Sector 26 Post and Telecommunication

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Difficult access to information and postal services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrival of fast modern communication services • Inefficient access to Mobile Postal Services. • Late delivery of mails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High communication costs for population. • Abandonment of traditional means of communication. • Poorer communities • Rural exodus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better-off the network connection in Buea • Reinforce existing community radio station. • Encourage more private communication networks

Sector 27: Labor and Social Security

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	High rate of job insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient number of stabilized enterprises & organizations • Poor organization & structuring of self-employment • High taxes • Poor sensitization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor participation in development activities • High rate of poverty • High rate of rural exodus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attract enterprises into the community • Sensitize on the rights & obligations of the employees & employers.

Sector 28: Communication

#	Core problem	Causes	Effects	Needs
1	Insufficient information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of government support & partnership with private operators. • Poor organization of the sector. • High communication charges. • Poor sensitization. • Inadequate structures & facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor participation & dissemination of development activities. • High influence of foreign media & values. • High rate of rumor mongering • Loss of values, civic responsibility, active citizenship & engagement in nationhood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to initiatives within communities. • Reorganize media landscape. • Activate partnerships • Reinforce & expand coverage and programs of existing community radio station

5.0 STRATEGIC PLAN

5.1 Vision and objectives of the Communal Development Plan

VISION:

“By 2035, Buea will be a strong, economically active municipality, with adequate and equitable coverage of social infrastructures allowing citizens to live in a secure, healthy and comfortable environment”.

GOAL:

“Buea municipality strives to develop, maintain, enhance and sustain the socio-economic, cultural and physical wellbeing of residents by providing a solid base to technical services, civil society organizations, corporations and industries.

5.2. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR BUEA COUNCIL

1. Council Institutional Log frame

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification		Assumptions
Level	Formulation				
Overall Objective	Development of the municipality through realized projects enhanced	By 2015, at least 50% of planned micro projects are realized and rendered functional	- Visits - Administrative reports		Enabling economic and political climate
Specific Objective	Functional capacity of Buea Council improved	By 2015, at least 60% of the population have access to social benefits such as water, electricity, education, health good road network, etc.	- Administrative reports - Testimonies		Enabling economic and political climate
Results	1. Staff performance improved.	By 2013, at least 40% of staff are well qualified and function according to job descriptions.	- Staff evaluation report - Administrative reports -Certificates		Change of attitudes and behaviors ensured
	2.Funds for projects increased	Council revenue increased by at least 5% yearly and financial procedures judiciously implemented	Council financial records		Tax collection improved
	3.Management of council property improved	By2013 Council assets increase by at least 30% and management procedures developed and used.	- Visits - Administrative reports - Inventory reports		Security ensured Enabling economic climate
	4.Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation improved	Yearly planning, quarterly monitoring and yearly evaluation carried out and reports produced.	- Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation report - Council reports		Favorable policy framework
ACTIVITIES			QUANTITY	PLACE	COST (FCFA)
R1. Staff performance improved					
1.1 Recruit qualified specialized skill staff(Architect & Engineer)			2	Buea	50,000
1.2 Train council staff on planning, monitoring and evaluation of projects			1of 3 days	Buea	5,000,000
1.3 Conduct detail Gap, TNA & Develop training programme			1 meeting	Buea	5,000,000
1.4 Train staff and councilors			5 Trainings	Buea	25,000,000
1.5 Evaluate staff performance			Yearly	Buea	3,000,000
1.6 Motivate staff			Yearly	Buea	6,000,000

1.7 Review and distribute staff job descriptions	1 meeting	Buea	3,000,000
1.8 Review & distribute staff internal rules & regulations	1meeting	Buea	2,000,000
1.9 Develop HR strategic plan, staff policy & career plan	3 meetings	Buea	3,000,000
R2.Funds for projects increased			
2.1 Train finance staff: mobilization of finances & management	1Training	Buea	1,500,000
2.2 Control collection of council additional taxes	Quarterly	Buea	1,000,000
2.3 Strengthen working relation with public services in charge of fiscal revenues and council direct taxes	1 meeting		400,000
2.4 Develop, submit project proposals to Donors for funding and follow up.	At least 50	diverse Sources	10,000,000
2.5 Identify stakeholders & Develop potential sources of revenue such as, markets, motor parks, touristic sties, etc	4 meetings	Diverse	4,000,000
R3. Management of council property improved			
3.1 Conduct an inventory of council property	Yearly	Buea	300,000
3.2 Review management procedures for council property	1meeting	Buea	500,000
3.3 Review budget for the maintenance of council property	1 meeting	Buea	300,000
3.4 Acquire deeds, land and building titles for council properties			2,000,000
3.5 Acquire firefighting equipment			10,000,000
3.6 Review and sell written off assets			200,000
3.7 Institute logbook records for the use of council vehicles			50,000
3.8 Construct new office for better space management			250,000,000
R4. Relations, Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation improved			
4.1 Carry out planning	Yearly	Buea	2,000,000
4.2 Monitor activities	Quarterly	All projects	5,000,000
4.3 Conduct evaluation	Yearly	Buea	1,500,000
4.4 Identify all important council stakeholders, develop MoUs & strategies to increase relations	Yearly	Diverse	1,000,000
Total			341,800,000

2. Agriculture

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Food stuff for consumption and sales in the municipality increased	At least 50% of the population afford at least 2 meals a day yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favorable economic conditions
Specific Objective	Agricultural production and productivity increased	Crop yields increase by at least 5% yearly	-Farm records - Administrative reports	-Favourable climatic conditions
Results	1. Farming methods improved	At least 40% of the farmers use improved farming techniques	-Farm visits - Administrative reports	Collaboration of farmers ensure

		yearly		
	2. Farm sizes increased	By 2015, farm sizes increase by at least 20%	-Farm visits - Administrative reports	Availability of farmland ensured
	3. Use of farm inputs increased (improved planting materials, fertilizers and chemicals)	At least 40% of farmers use improved planting materials, organic fertilizers and phyto-chemicals	Farm visits - Administrative reports	Affordable inputs made available
	4. Capital for producers increased	At least 30% of farmers have access to credits yearly	Financial records -MFIs reports	Favorable lending conditions
	5. Organizational capacity of producers improved	By 2013, Common Initiative Groups and unions increase by at least 20% and functional	Administrative reports	Solidarity of groups ensured
	Activities	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	<i>R1 Farming methods improved</i>			
	1.1 Train farmers	64	All villages	6,400,000
	<i>R2 Farm sizes increased</i>			
	2.1 sensitize farmers to increase farm sizes	64	All villages	3,200,000
	<i>R3 Use of farm inputs increased</i>			
	3.1 sensitize farmers on the use of farm inputs	64	All villages	3,200,000
	3.2 train farmers on the production and use of organic manure	64	All villages	3,200,000
	3.3 Distribute planting material to farmers	Maize-5,000kg Cassava-100,000 cuttings Plantain suckers-10,000 yams setts-10,000	All villages	5,400,000
	<i>R4 Organizational capacity of producers improved</i>			
	4.1 Assist farmers to form common Initiative Groups	40		400,000

3. Livestock

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall	Consumption of	At least 60% of the	-Testimonies	Epidemics

Objective	Animal and Bird protein increased	population consume meat and chicken yearly	-Administrative reports	reduced
Specific Objective	Livestock production increased	By 2015, at least 50% of the Livestock farmers increase their production by at least 5% yearly	-Administrative reports -Farm visits -Testimonies	Epidemics reduced -favorable economic conditions
Results	1. Methods of Animal and Bird production improved	At least 50% of livestock farmers apply improved production methods yearly	-Visits - Administrative reports	-collaboration of farmers -Favorable Economic conditions
	2. Farm sizes increased	By 2015, at least 50% of farmers keep at least 20% additional Animal and Birds Yearly	-Farm visits -Administrative reports	-Farm capital increased -Epidemics reduced
	3. Livestock marketing facilities increases	By 2015, at least 2 slaughter houses are in good state and functional and at least 4 markets have separate places for livestock	-Administrative Reports -visits	-Favorable Economic conditions
	4. Organization of Farmers improved	By 2015, at least 20 Livestock Common Initiative Groups and 2 Unions exist and functional in the Municipality	-Administrative Reports -Registration Certificates	Solidarity of farmers ensured
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	<i>R1 Methods of Animal and Bird production improved</i>			
	1.1 Organise trainings on livestock production	16 Trainings for all farmers in the Municipality	Buea, Bojongo, Bonakanda, Bova, Muea, Maumu, Mapanja, Dibanda	24,000,000
	<i>R2 Farm sizes increased</i>			
	2.1 Link farmers to micro-finance institutions. (SOWEDA Livestock micro-finance)	200 farmers	From all the villages	100,000,000
	2.2 support livestock farmers with Grants from ACEFA	50	From selected villages	25,000,000
	<i>R3 livestock marketing facilities increased</i>			

	3.1 Renovate slaughter houses	2	Buea Town, Muea	10,000,000
	3.2 construct adaptable livestock sections in markets	3	Buea Town, Great Soppo, Muea	30,000,000
	R4 Organization of Farmers improved			
	4.1 sensitize Farmers	20	All the villages	6,000,000
	4.2 Support the creation of Common Initiative Groups and Unions	20 CIGs 2 Unions	Interested Farmers from villages in the municipality	500,000

4. State Property and Land Tenure

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Legal possession of land increased	By 2015, At least, 20% of the population possess legal documents for their land	-Legal documents -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objective	Security of state and community property Improved	BY 2015, at least 30% of state and community property are ensured	-Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	1. Title deeds for state and community property increased	By 2015, at least 30% of State and community property have title deeds	-Administrative reports	Collaboration of all stakeholders ensured
	2. Land use pattern improved	By 2015, at least 20% of the population respect land use plan	- Administrative reports - Visits	-Collaboration of all main stakeholders ensured
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	R1 Title deeds for State and community property increased			
	1.1 Sensitize the population on title deeds for state and community property	10 meetings	Buea, Mapanja, Bojongo, Bova, Bonakanda, Bokova, Muea, Lysoka, Bolifamba, Dibanda	1,000,000
	R.2 Land use patterns improved			
	2.1 Draw up land use plan	2 workshops	Buea	6,000,000

	2.2 sensitize the population on land use plan	64 meetings	All villages and Towns	6,400,000
	2.3 Monitor the implementation of land use plan	4 missions (once a year)	All villages and Towns	4,000,000
	Sub total			17,400,000

5. Housing and Urban Development

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Presentation of Towns improved	By 2015, the Towns of Great Soppo, Molyko, Buea Station and Muea are less polluted and attractive	-Visits -Administrative reports	Collaboration of all main stakeholders ensured -Favorable policy framework
Specific Objective	Town planning improved	By 2014, the master plans of all Township are implemented accordingly	-Visits -Administrative reports	Collaboration of all stakeholders ensured
Results	1. Haphazard construction of houses reduced	By 2015, at least 60% of the houses have Building permits and respect them	-Building permits -Administrative reports	Collaboration of the service ensured
	2. Reviewed Master plans made available	By 2013, the master plans of all Township are reviewed and respected by 2013	-master plans	Collaboration of all main Stakeholders ensures
	3. Respect of existing Town planning policies improved	Town planning policies are known by all the main Stakeholders and regularly respected	-Administrative reports	Collaboration of all main Stakeholders
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST (FCFA)
	<i>R1 Haphazard construction of houses reduced</i>			
	1.1 Issue Building permits	-	Buea	-
	1.2 Control construction of buildings	12 trips	All the Township	1,200,000
	<i>R2 Reviewed Master plans made available</i>			
	2.1 Organise workshops to review Master plans for Buea	2 workshops	Buea	10,000,000

	Station, Great Soppo, Molyko and Muea			
	R3 Respect of existing town planning policies increased			
	3.1 Sensitize the population on Town planning policies		Buea Station, Great Soppo, Muea, Molyko	1,000,000

6. Environment and Nature Protection

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Environmental Pollution Reduced	By 2015, Air, Water and land pollution reduced by at least 5%	-Visits -administrative reports	Environmental laws respected
Specific Objective	Environmental Degradation reduced	By 2015, at least 30% of Environmental Laws are respected by the population and Agro-Industries	-Visits -Administrative reports	Collaboration of main Stakeholders ensured
Results	1. Management of natural resources improved (Timber, Water, Medicinal plants)	By 2015, Timber, Water and Medicinal plants are sustainably managed by the population	-Visits -Administrative reports	Collaboration of all Stakeholders ensured
	2. Disposal of human, household and Industrial Waste improved	By 2013, a sustainable waste management system is in place and regularly implemented	- visits -Administrative reports -Testimonies	Collaboration of all stakeholders ensured -favorable economic conditions
	3. Application of Phyto-chemicals and fertilizers by Agro-industries reduced	Application of phyto-chemicals and fertilizers (chemicals) reduced by at least 2% each year	-Administrative reports	Collaboration of all Stakeholders ensured
	4. Implementation of Environmental Laws improved	By 2015, at least 40% of the population are aware of the Environmental laws and apply them	-Testimonies -Visits -Council reports	-Collaboration of all Stakeholders ensured
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	R1 Management of natural resources improved			
	1.1 Organise sensitization	12	Buea Station, Muea, Lysoka,	6,000,000

	meetings		Bonakanda, Bova, Bokova, Likombe, Mapanja, Bokwango, Bonjongo, Dibanda, Molyko	
	R2 Disposal of Human, household and Industrial waste improved			
	2.1 Extend waste management program	2 strips	Bonjongo and Bonakanda strips	16,590,000
	2.2 Construct permanent disposal sites	2	Ekona, Mapanja	10,000,000
	2.3 Develop sustainability strategy for waste disposal in the municipality	2 meetings	Buea	2,000,000
	R3 Application of phyto-chemicals and fertilizers by Agro-Industries improved			
	3.1 sensitize Agro-Industries on excessive use of chemicals and application methods	1	Molyko	10,000
	3.2 promote organic farming	2 trainings	Muea, Lysoka	2,000,000
	R4 Implementation of environmental laws improved			
	4.1 Organize environmental forums	2	Buea, Muea	4,000,000
	4.2 Organize control missions	8	All communities with projects	4,000,000

7. Forestry and Wildlife

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Sustainable Management of forest Resources increased	All communities actively participate In the management of Forest Resources Yearly and sanction Defaulters	-Administrative reports -Communities Development Reports	Collaboration of communities ensured
Specific	Deforestation	Deforestation reduced	-Visits	Bush & hunting

Objective	reduced	by at least 10% each year	-Administrative reports	fires reduced
Results	1. Illegal exploitation of timber reduced	Number of timber exploiters with permits increase by at least 2% each year	Administrative reports	Collaboration of all Stakeholders ensured -Favorable policy framework
	2. Illegal hunting of Animals reduced	Illegal hunting of animals reduced by at least 2% each year	-Administrative reports	Collaboration of farmers ensured -Favorable policy framework
	3. Crop farming methods improved	At least 20% of the Farmers practice Agro-Forestry methods each Year	-Administrative reports	Collaboration of all Stakeholders ensured
	4. Planting of trees increased	At least 1000 trees are planted each year in the municipality	-Visits -Administrative reports	-Collaboration of the all main Stakeholders ensured.
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	<i>R1 Illegal exploitation of timber reduced</i>			
	1.1 Sensitize the population	64	All villages	6,400,000
	1.2 support the Issue of permits	/	Buea	100,000
	<i>R2 Illegal hunting of Animals reduced</i>			
	2.1 sensitize the population	64	All villages	6,400,000
	2.2 Organise control missions	8	All villages	8,000,000
	<i>R3 Crop farming methods improved</i>			
	3.1 Organise Training on soil improvement and Agro-forestry techniques	12	Mapanja, Bojongo, Lykombe, Bokwaongo, Bova, Bonakanda, Bokova, Lysoka, Muea, Bolifamba	12,000,000
	<i>R4 Planting of Trees increased</i>			
	4.1 Organise planting days	64	All the villages	6,400,000

8. BASIC EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Performance of pupils improved	At least 60% of pupils in all the schools succeed in public exams yearly	School results	Favorable Learning Environment
Specific Objective	Basic Educational Facilities increased	By 2015, at least 70% of schools have Basic facilities and at least 90% of pupils have access to quality Education	-Visits to schools -Administrative Reports	Favorable Economic and political climate
Results	1. Qualified Teachers increased	by 2015, all the schools have at least 5 permanent Qualified Teachers	-Visits -Administrative reports	Favorable Economic conditions
	1. Infrastructure increased (classrooms, Latrines, water points, playgrounds, libraries)	By 2015, at least 80% of the schools have required number of classrooms, water points, latrines and playgrounds and used	-Visits -Administrative reports	Favorable Economic conditions
	1. Equipment increased (Desks, Teachers, Tables and chairs)	By 2015, at least 80% of the schools have required number of Desks, Teachers Tables and chairs	-Visits -Inventory reports	Favorable Economic conditions
	2. Didactic materials increased	All the schools are supplied minimum Didactic materials yearly	-Administrative reports	Favorable Economic conditions
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCF A)
	<i>R1 Qualified Teachers increased</i>			
	1.1 Request for the transfer of 8 Qualified Teachers	G S Great Soppo- 4 G S Bojongo- 1 Bwitingi-3	Contact Regional Delegate of Basic Education, Buea – 4 Trips	50,000
	1.2 organise refresher courses	4	Contact sub divisional delegate of basic ed.	32,000,000
	<i>R2 Infrastructure increased</i>			
	2.1 construct classrooms and Administrative Blocks	56 Classrooms 10 Administrative Blocks	GS Great Soppo – 6 Great Soppo 2 – 6 Ndongo Wokoko – 6 Molyko Group 1 & 2 – 4	

			Mapanja – 4 Ewongo Wotutu – 4 Bonjongo – 2 Maumu – 2 Bwitingi – 6 Lysoka – 4 Bonduma 1 & 2 – 2 Bova – 3 GNS Buea Town – 3 GBPS Buea town – 4 <i>GS Molyko town -2; GS Bonduma-2; GBPS Muea – 2; GS Dibanda-2;</i>	592,000,000
	2.2 construct Latrines	10	GS Mapanja, Ewongo, Wotutu, Maumu, Bwitingi, Lysoko, Bova, GBPS Buea town, <i>GS Molyko, GS Ndongo wokoko,</i>	20,000,000
	2.3 Construct Water Points	9	GS: Mapanja, Maumu, Bwitingi, Lysoko, Bonduma 1&2, Bova, GBPS Buea town, <i>GS Molyko, GS Ndongo,</i>	27,000,000
	R3 Equipment increased			
	3.1 Supply Benches	1,860	GS Mapanja – 120 GS Ewongo -60 GS Bonjongo – 60 GS Bwitingi – 180 GS Lysoko – 180 GS Bova – 90 GS Bonakanda – 60 GNS Buea Town – 90 GBPS Buea town – 120 <i>GS Molyko 1 & 2 - 120, GS Ndongo Wokoko- 180, GS Gt Soppo 1 – 180 GS Gt Soppo 2 – 180 GS Molyko town – 60 GS Bonduma 2 – 60 GBPS Muea -60 GS Dibanda 60</i>	55,800,000
	R4 Didactic materials increased			
	4.1 Supply Didactic Materials	37 Lots	All Government Primary Schools	37,000,000

9. HIGHER EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Qualified professional	By 2015, qualified professional personnel	Certificates -Administrative	Enabling economic and political

	personnel increased	increase by at least 10%	Reports	climate
Specific Objective	Access to professional trainings increased	At least 20% of the population have access to professional training institutions yearly	-Enrollment Registers -Administrative Reports	-Enabling economic conditions -Favorable policy framework
Results	1. Professional education institutions increased	By 2015, at least 2 new professional Education Institutions are put in place and functional	-visits -Administrative Reports	Favorable policy framework
	2. Orientation on Professional Education increased	Orientation on professional Education are done in at least 80% of schools Yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Favorable policy framework
	3. Conditions for professional Education made more favorable	More spaces are allocated for Admission of students by at least 50% Yearly in professional schools	-Admission conditions -Enrollment Registers	Favorable policy framework
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST (FCFA)
	<i>R1 Professional education institutions increased</i>			
	1.1 Request for the creation of more professional faculties in the Universities /Professional schools	2 Faculties	University of Buea, Ministry of Higher Education, Yaounde	100,000,000
	1.2 Request for the creation of more private Universities/ Professional schools	2	Churches, private operators (Buea, Bamenda, Yaounde)	300,000
	<i>R2 Orientation on professional education increased</i>			
	2.1 Organize meetings with Headmasters and principals on orientation of pupils/students on professional education in final classes of primary , secondary and high schools	64 meetings	All the villages and Urban spaces with schools	6,400,000
	<i>R3 Conditions for professional education made more favorable</i>			
	3.1 Request for the review of conditions of admission into professional schools	2 meetings	-University of Buea -Catholic University	20,000

10. SECONDARY EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Performance of Students in Class and public Exams improved	At least 60% of students pass class and public exams yearly	Examination Results -class -public	Enabling Learning Environment
Specific Objective	Access to Quality Secondary Education Improved	By 2015, at least 70% of Youths enroll in Secondary and Technical schools, and attend classes regularly	-Enrollment Register -Attendance Sheets	Enabling Economic Conditions
Results	1. Infrastructure increased (Classrooms, Latrines, Water Points, Libraries, Workshops etc)	By 2015, at least 70% of the schools have basic infrastructures and regularly used	-visits -Administrative Reports	Enabling Economic conditions
	2. Books in Libraries, Computers and internet services increased	By 2015, at least 40% of schools are equipped with books, computers and internet services	-Visits -Administrative reports	Favorable policy framework
	3. Equipment increased	By 2015, at least 80% of schools have Basic equipment (Desks, Laboratories and workshop equipment)	-Visits -Administrative Reports	Enabling Economic Conditions
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	<i>R1 Infrastructure increased</i>			
	1.1 Construct classrooms and Administrative Blocks	18 classrooms 1 Administrative block 1 hall & Library block	GHS Bokova-2 GSS Wokeka – 6 clrm, 1 Adm block. GSS Bolifamba – 2 GSS Bomaka – 2 GHS Muea – 2 GSS Buea Station -2 GHS Bokwaongo 2-1 hall and library	190,000,000
	1.2 construct Laboratories	3	GHS Muea GSS Buea Station GHS Bokwaongo	27,000,000
	1.3 install Electricity	4	GSS Great Soppo GTC Bova GSS Wokeka GSS Tole	40,000,000

	1.4 Construct water points	2	GSS Wokeka GHS Muea	6,000,000
	1.5 Construct Latrines	1	GSS Buea Station	9,000,000
	R2 Books in Libraries, computers and internet services increased			
	2.1 supply books	14 lots	All schools	28,000,000
	2.2 install internet services	3 lots	GSS Great Soppo GSS Wokeka GSS Tole	15,000,000
	R3 Equipment increased			
	3.1 Supply Laboratory equipment	5 lots	GHS Bokova GHS Muea GSS Buea Station GSS Tole GHS Bokwaongo	15,000,000
	3.2 supply workshop equipment	2 lots	GTC Bova GTC Lysoka	9,000,000
	3.3 supply Desks	360 Desks	GHS Bokova – 60 GSS Bolifamba -60 GSS Bomaka -60 GHS Muea -60 GSS Buea Station-120	108,000,000

11. PUBLIC HEALTH

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Health status improved	By 2015, at least 40% of the population spend less on drugs and increase their economic activities	-Hospital and Health Centre reports -Testimonies	- Epidemics reduced - Pandemic Diseases reduces
Specific Objective	Access to quality Healthcare increased	By 2015, at least 60% of the population have access to Quality Health services	-Hospital and Health Centre records -Administrative Reports	Enabling economic conditions -Favorable policy framework
Results	1 Qualified Medical Personnel increased	By 2015, at least 3 Doctors and 24 Staff are functional in Molyko, Muea, Bojongo, Bolifamba and Lysoka Integrated Health Centres	-Transfer Decisions -Administrative Reports	Favorable policy framework
	2 Equipment in the Hospital and Health Centres increased	By 2015, all Hospitals and Health Centres have at least 80% of Basic equipment and are used	-Inventory report -Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions

	3 Access to essential Drugs increased	By 2013, at least 60% of the population have access to affordable essential drugs	-Testimonies -Health Centres/Hospital records -Administrative reports	Enabling economic conditions
	4 Coverage of Health Programmes in the Municipality increased	By 2014, Health Programs cover at least 80% of the communities	-visits -Administrative Reports	Favorable policy framework
	5 Health Infrastructure increased	By 2014, wards , water system toilets, and Residence for staff are constructed in Buea, Bojongo, Bolifamba, Lysoka and Bokwaongo Integrated Health Centres	-Visits -Administrative reports	Enabling economic Environment
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	<i>R1 Qualified Medical Personnel increased</i>			
	1.1 Request for the transfer of Medical Staff	3 Doctors-Molyko, Bojongo, Bolifamba 28 Nurses-Molyko, Muea, Buea, Bojongo, Bolifamba, Lysoka	Contact Regional Delegate for Public Health, Buea	10,000
	<i>R2 Equipment in Hospital and Health Centres increased</i>			
	2.1 Supply equipment	Lab-5 Beds - 18	Molyko, Muea, Buea, Bojongo, Bokwaongo Health Centre Muea – 12 Beds Bokwaongo – 6 Beds	75,000,000 810,000
	<i>R3 Access to essential drugs increased</i>			
	3.1 supply essential Drugs to all Integrated Health Centres	1 contact visit	Regional Drug Program, Buea	10,000
	<i>R4 Coverage of Health Programs in the Municipality increased</i>			
	4.1 Design an outreach program & Train staff on patient centered ethics	-4 Workshops.	Buea	40,000,000
	4.2 Support for Community Mutual health insurance scheme	-Support Community Mutual Health insurance program	Mutual Health Organization, Buea	50,000,000
	<i>R5 Health Infrastructure increased</i>			
	5.1 construct wards	4 wards	Muea-2	80,000,000

			Bokwango-2	
	5.2 Construct water system Toilets	3	-Bojongo -Bolifamba -Bokwaongo Integrated Health Centres	15,000,000
	5.3 Rehabilitate road to Health Centre	1 km	Integrated Health Centre, Bokwaongo	5,000,000
	5.4 Construct Residence for Chief Nurse	1	Integrated Health Centre, Lysoka	25,000,000
	5.5 Rehabilitate Integrated Health Centre	1	Buea	15,000,000

12. TRANSPORT

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Safe circulation of persons and Goods increased	At least 60% of passengers arrive their destinations safely each Year	-Transport Records -Administrative Reports	-Transporter respect road safety rules -Favorable policy framework
Specific Objective	Road Accidents reduced	Road Accidents in the municipality reduced by at least 10% Yearly	-Administrative reports	Transporters respect road safety measures
Results	1 Respect of Road Safety Rules increased	At least 50% of transporters respect road safety rules yearly	Administrative reports	Favorable policy framework
	2 Road signs increased	By 2014, at least 80% of major Roads have relevant signs	-visits -Administrative Reports	Favorable Policy Framework
	3 Traffic congestion increased	By 2015, at least two tarred exit Roads are functional in the municipality	-visits -Administrative Reports	Enabling Economic conditions
	4 Conditions of Transport Vehicles are regularly in good conditions	At least 60% of Transport vehicles are regularly in good condition	-Visits Technique cards -Observations	Collaboration of all main Stakeholders
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	<i>R1 Respect of Road safety rules increased</i>			
	1.1 Organise road safety campaigns	3	Buea, Muea, Bolifamba	1,500,000
	<i>R2 Road signs increased</i>			
	2.1 Install Road signs	3 main roads	Buea-Mile 17 Mile 17-Ekona	5,000,000

			Mile 17 - Dibanda	
	R3 Traffic congestion reduced			
	3.1 Construct exit Roads	See Public Works		
	3.2 Designate Traffic police at strategic places	See public Security		
	R4 Conditions of Transport vehicles improved			
	4.1 Control Vehicles	Daily	Buea, Muea, Dibanda	

13. SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Rate of Physical Exercises increased	At least 30% of the population carry out physical exercises yearly and improve on their Health	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Favorable economic and political climate
Specific Objective	Sporting Activities increased	By 2015, sporting Activities increased by at least 3% Yearly	-Administrative reports	Favorable Economic and political climate
Results	1. Public sporting facilities increased	By 2014, at least 1 sports complex is functional in the municipality	-Administrative reports -visits	Enabling economic Environment
	2. Sports facilities in schools increased	By 2014, at least 70% of schools have playgrounds and used	-visits -Administrative Reports	Enabling economic environment
	3. sports trainers in schools increased	By 2014, at least 5 New Sports Trainers are functional in schools	-Transfer Decisions -Administrative Reports	Favorable policy framework
	4. Local sporting Activities and competitions increased	At least 3 sporting competitions are organized in the Municipality Yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favorable policy framework
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	R1 Public sporting Facilities increased			
	1.1 Construct a public sports facility	1	Buea	50,000,000
	R2 Sports facilities in schools increased			
	2.1 Construct playgrounds			4,040,000
	R3 Sports Trainers in schools increased			
	3.1 Request for the transfer of	3 staff (Delegation of		10,000

	sports trainers	sport & physical Education)		
	R4 Local sporting Activities and competitions increased			
	4.1 Organize local sporting competitions	12 competitions	Buea, Buea, Bonakanda, Bojongo	12,000,000

14. YOUTH AND CIVIC EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Employment of Youths increased	By 2015, at least 30% of the Youths are gainfully employed	-visits -Pay slips -Administrative Reports	Enabling Business climate
Specific Objective	Youth empowerment increased	At least 30% of Youths are economically empowered and start off Business	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favorable economic and political conditions
Results	1. Mobilization of youths on IGA, volunteering for professional experience increased.	By 2013, at least 40% of Youths are mobilized yearly and trained on various businesses	-Training reports -Administrative reports	-collaboration of all Stakeholders ensured -Enabling economic environment
	2. Trainers and Youth Animators increased	By 2012, at least 2 Youth Trainers are in place and functional	-Transfer Decisions -Administrative Reports	Favorable Policy Framework
	3. Youth Empowerment Centres increased	By 2013, at least 2 Youth Empowerment Centres exist in Bojongo and Muea	-visits -Administrative Reports	Enabling Economic conditions
	4. Youth empowerment programs increased	By 2013, at least 5 Youth empowerment programs are operational and empower the Youths	-Programs -Administrative reports	Favorable policy framework
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	R1 Mobilization of Youths on IGA & volunteering for experience increased			
	1.1 Sensitize and involved Youths in IGA & Volunteering for experience	3 sessions	Buea, Bojongo and Muea	15,000,000
	1.2 Train Youths on income Generating Activities.	12 Trainings	Buea, Bojongo and Muea	24,000,000

	R2 Trainers and Youth Animators increased			
	2.1 Request for the transfer of Youth Animators	2 staff	Regional Delegation of Youth and Civic Education, Buea	50,000
	R3 Youth Empowerment Centres increased			
	3.1 Construct Youth Empowerment Centre	2	Bojongo and Muea	100,000,000
	R4 Youth empowerment programs increased			
	4.1 Design and implement Youth Empowerment programs	5	Buea, Bojongo and Muea Centres	10,000,000

15. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE FAMILY

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Empowerment of women increased (Social, Personal, Political, Economic and cultural)	By 2015, at least 40% of women in the municipality are personally, socially, politically, economically and cultural empowered and less violated	-Transport Records -Administrative Reports	Negative cultural practices reduced
Specific Objective	Marginalization of women reduced	By 2015, at least 30% of women in the municipality take decisions that favor them	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Negative cultural practices reduced
Results	1. Participation of women in development and political issues increased	By 2013, at least 2 women are members of each Development committees and represent 30% of Councilors	-list of members of Development committees -list of councilors -Administrative Reports	Favorable policy framework -solidarity among women ensured
	2. Knowledge of women on their rights increased	By 2014, at least 40% of women in the municipality know their rights and implement them	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Collaboration of all main stakeholders
	3. Income level of women increased	At least 40% of women increase their income level by at least 5% Yearly and use their income wisely	-saving books -Testimonies -Business Records	-favorable policy framework -Solidarity among women ensured
	4. Education level of women increased	Enrollment of Girls in schools at all levels increase yearly by at least 5% and school drop outs reduced by at least 20%	-Enrollment Registers -Attendance book	Socio-cultural practices hindering the Girl child education reduced
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	R1 participation of women in development and political issues increased			

	1.1 sensitize the population on the importance of Women's participation in Development and political issues	64	All villages	6,400,000
	1.2 Train Traditional Rulers, Councilors, Leaders of Common Initiative Groups on Gender issues	2 trainings for 100 persons	Buea, Muea	8,000,000
	R2 Knowledge of women on their Rights increased			
	2.1 Train Women on their rights	10 Trainings	Buea, Mapanja, Bojongo, Bokwango, Muea, Bova, Bokova, Lysoka, Bolifarmba, Maumu	5,000,000
	R3 Income level of women increased			
	3.1 Train women on income generating Activities	20 Trainings for 1000 women	Buea, Mapanja, Bojongo, Likombe, Bova, Bokova, Lysoka, Muea, Bolifamba	10,000,000
	3.2 Support women with capital through credits to start small Businesses	1000	Selected from all the villages	100,000,000
	R4 Education level of women increased			
	4.1 Sensitize the population on the importance of Girl Child Education	64	All villages	6,400,000
	4.2 Award scholarships at all levels to promote the Girl Child Education	200	Selected from all the communities	20,000,000

16. SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Living conditions of vulnerable persons improved	By 2015, at least 40% of vulnerable persons have their basic needs yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	-Favorable policy framework
Specific Objective	Social services to vulnerable persons improved	At least 50% of vulnerable persons have access to social services	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Enabling Economic and political climate
Results	1.Data on vulnerable persons made available	By 2013, Data on vulnerable persons made available and regularly updated	-Data on vulnerable persons	Documents properly stored
	2.Social workers	By 2014, at least 4 new social	-Transfer	Favorable Policy

	increased	workers are in place and functional	Decisions -Administrative Reports	Framework
	3.Assistance to vulnerable persons increased	At least 30% of vulnerable persons receive assistance yearly (kind or cash)	-Administrative Reports	Favorable policy framework -Enabling economic conditions
	4.Psycho-social Centres increased	By 2015, at least 1 Old Persons Home and 1 Orphanage constructed and functional	-Visits -Administrative Reports	-Favorable Policy framework -Enabling economic conditions
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	<i>R1 Data on vulnerable persons made Available</i>			
	1.1 Identify vulnerable persons	64 villages	All the villages	6,400,000
	1.2 Establish and update data (soft, Hard)	2 -soft -hard	Buea	100,000
	<i>R2 Social workers increased</i>			
	2.1 Request for the transfer of social workers	4 social workers	Regional Delegation of Social Affairs	10,000
	<i>R3 Assistance to vulnerable persons increased</i>			
	3.1 Provide cash, Food items etc, to vulnerable persons	At least 500 persons for 4 years	All communities	200,000,000
	<i>R4 Psycho-social Centres increased</i>			
	4.1 Construct and equip Old people's Home and Orphanage	2	Old people's home-Buea Orphanage - Muea	200,000,000

17. PUBLIC WORKS

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Circulation of persons and Goods increased	By 2015, at least 80% of the population circulate with goods within and without the communities at record time	-Transport Records -Administrative Reports	-Transporter respect road safety rules -Favorable policy framework
Specific Objective	Road Network improved	At least 70% of roads are pliable all seasons by vehicles	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	-Enabling economic conditions -collaboration of communities ensure

Results	1 Drainage system improved	By 2013, drainage structures in Urban Towns constructed and regularly maintained	Administrative reports -Testimonies -Visits	-collaboration of communities ensures -Enabling economic conditions
	2 Rehabilitation/ maintenance of roads improved	At least 80% of roads are rehabilitated and regularly maintained	-visits -Testimonies -Administrative Reports	-collaboration of all stakeholders -Enabling economic conditions
	3 Exit Roads out of Towns and villages increased	By 2015, at least two exit Roads out of towns and villages exist and are functional	-visits -Administrative Reports	-Favorable Policy framework -Enabling economic conditions
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	<i>R1 Drainage system improved</i>			
	1.1 Construct culverts, Gutters & provide sidewalk slabs	4 Urban spaces	In all major village roads	700,000,000
	<i>R2 Rehabilitation/ Maintenance of roads improved</i>			
	2.1 Rehabilitate roads	9 Roads	Bojongo-Mapaja = 5km Bwasa-Likombe - Bokwango = 7km Lysoka-Maumu = 5km Great Soppo, Molyko, Muea 7km	90,000,000
	2.2 create road maintenance committee	9	Mapanja, Bwassa, Likombe, Lysoka, Maumu and 4 Quarters of Urban space	900,000
	2.3 Train and equip road maintenance committees	1 training Basic equipment 9 lots	Mapanja, Bwassa, Likombe, Lysoka, Maumu, Quarters in 4 urban spaces	5,000,000
	<i>R3 Exit roads out of towns and villages increased</i>			
	3.1 conduct studies	2 studies	Buea-Sandpit-Bulu Blind Buea Town-Muea	5,000,000
	3.2 Construct tarred roads	2 roads	Buea-Sandpit-Bulu Blind Buea Town-Muea	2,000,000,000

18. ARTS AND CULTURE

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Cultural contributions in the Economic growth of families and	By 2015, at least 40% of communities are empowered through cultural manifestations	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Enabling economic and political environment

	communities increased			
Specific Objective	Promotion of cultural values increased	At least 40% of the population practice positive cultural values yearly	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Collaboration of community members ensured
Results	1. Annual cultural events increased	Cultural events are organized in at least 40% of the villages yearly	Administrative reports -Testimonies	Collaboration of community members ensured
	2. Documentation of Historic events and museums increased	By 2013, a data base for cultural events and museum exist in the municipality	-visits to museum -Hard and soft documents on cultural events	Enabling economic and political climate
	3. Community Halls increased	At least 2 community Halls are constructed and functional by 2015	-visits -Administrative Reports	Enabling Economic conditions
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	<i>R1 Annual cultural events increased</i>			
	1.1 Organize cultural events leading to annual festival	50	In interested villages	100,000,000
	<i>R2 Documentation of Historic cultural events and museums increased</i>			
	2.1 Document historic cultural events	-	Buea	10,000,000
	2.2 Construct and equip museum	1	Buea	300,000,000
	R3 Community Hall increased			
	3.1 construct community halls	2	Buea, Muea	100,000,000

19. WATER

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Prevalence of water borne diseases reduced	By 2015, water borne diseases reduce by at least 10% in the municipality	-Hospital and Health Centre records -Administrative reports	Proper Hygiene and Sanitation ensured
Specific Objective	Access to quality drinking water improved	By 2014, at least 60% of the population use potable water daily	- Testimonies -Testimonies reports	-Enabling economic conditions -Collaborative communities
Results	1. Water Cut/Shortages reduced	By 2013, water cuts/shortages reduced by at least 10% yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Volume of water increased
	2. Contamination	By 2013,	-Visits	Collaborative

	of existing water sources reduced	contamination of at least 60% of water sources reduced	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	communities
	3. Extension of Pipe-Borne water in the municipality increased	By 2013, Pipe Borne water is extended to at least 5 communities and functional	-Visits -Testimonies -Administrative Reports	-Enabling Economic conditions -Collaborative communities
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	<i>R1 Water cuts/shortages reduced</i>			
	1.1 Sensitise the population on water catchment protection	64	All villages	6,400,000
	1.2 Protect catchment areas	16	Koke, Upper Farms and Musole, Small Soppo, Mile 16, Mile 15, Sasse, Moli 1&2, Great Soppo, Mukunda, Buea, Ndongo, Bulu Native, Soppo Likoko, Lower Muea, Musaka	80,000,000
	1.3 create water maintenance committees	16	Koke, Upper Farms and Musole, Small Soppo, Mile 16, Mile 15, Sasse, Moli 1&2, Great Soppo, Mukunda, Buea, Ndongo, Bulu Native, Soppo Likoko, Lower Muea, Musaka	1,600,000
	<i>R2 contamination of existing water sources reduced</i>			
	2.1 Sensitise the population	16	Koke, Upper Farms and Musole, Small Soppo, Mile 16, Mile 15, Sasse, Moli 1&2, Great Soppo, Mukunda, Buea, Ndongo, Bulu Native, Soppo Likoko, Lower Muea, Musaka	6,400,000
	<i>R3 Extension of Pipe-Borne water in the municipality increased</i>			
	3.1 Conduct studies	14	Buea Station, Great Soppo, Moli 1&2, Mile 15, Koke, Wolikawo, Mevio, Vesoa, Upper Wonganjo, Wokeka, Wokalu, Wonjia, Upper	21,000,000

			Boando, Wosenge	
	3.2 Construct pipe-borne water, extend into communities	14	Buea Station, Great Soppo, Moli 1&2, Mile 15, Koke, Wolikawo, Mevio, Veso, Upper Wonganjo, Wokeka, Wokalu, Wonjia, Upper Boando, Wosenge	86,800,000

20. ENERGY

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Lighting of the municipality increased	By 2014, at least 60% of villages are lighted regularly	-visits -Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Enabling Economic condition
Specific Objective	Access to electricity supply improved	By 2014, at least 50% of the population use electrical appliances regularly	-Testimonies -Administrative Reports	Enabling economic conditions
Results	1.Extension of AES-SONEL cable installations to the communities increased	By 2015, at least 9 communities are connected to AES-SONEL and functional	-Visits -Testimonies - Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	2.Electricity supply shortages/cuts reduced	Electricity supply shortages/cuts reduce by at least 5% yearly in the municipality	- Testimonies -Administrative Report	Sources of energy increased
	3.Functional community Generators increased	By 2015, at least 4 community Generators are available and functional	-Visits -Administrative Report	-Enabling Economic Conditions -Collaborative communities
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	<i>R1 Extension of AES SONEL installations to the communities increased</i>			
	1.1 Contact AES SONEL for connection	3	Buea, Limbe	60,000
	1.2 Conduct studies & Extend street lights into quarters	4	All urban spaces	365,490,000
	<i>R2 Electricity supply shortages/cuts reduced</i>			

	2.1 contact AES SONEL	6	Buea, Limbe	300,000
	R3 Functional community Generators increased			
	3.1 Mobilize Communities	4	Mevio, Bwanda, Upper Woganjo, Wosenge	400,000
	3.2 Supply community Generators	4	Mevio, Bwanda, Upper Woganjo, Wosenge	40,000,000

21. EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Exploitation of human resources for Development increased	By 2015, contribution of human resources for Development increased by at least 10%	-Administrative Reports	Enabling economic conditions
Specific Objective	Rate of employment increased	By 2015 unemployment rate in the municipality reduced by at least 5%	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	-Favourable policy framework -Enabling economic conditions
Results	1. Employment opportunities increased	By 2015, employment opportunities from the Government and private sectors increased by at least 10%	-List of employees -Visit to business places -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
	2. Entrepreneurial skills increased	By 2015, at least 200 persons within the Municipality receive training on Entrepreneurship	-Training Manuals -Interviews	Favorable policy framework
	3. Entrepreneurship programs in schools increased	By 2015, at least 10 schools integrate entrepreneurship programs in their curriculum	-curriculum -visits -Administrative reports	Favorable policy framework
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST (FCFA)
	R1 Employment opportunities increased			
	1.1 Sensitise the population on available employment opportunities	4	Buea, Bojongo, Muea, Bolifamba	200,000
	1.2 Contact Business operators, Civil Society Organization to establish in the municipality	10	Yaounde, Douala, Bamenda	1,000,000
	R2 Entrepreneurial skills increased			
	2.1 Sensitise the population on vocational training	64	All villages	3,200,000
	2.2 Support trainings on vocational	200 persons	Interested persons	33,300,000

	skills and revolving loan schemes for less privileged persons.		from all the villages	
	R3 Entrepreneurship programs in schools increased			
	3.1 Organise a meeting with Educational Authorities	1	Buea	1,000,000

22. SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTERPRISES AND HANDICRAFT

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Economic power of the population and Council strengthened	By 2015, revenue for the council and population increased by at least 5%	financial records	Enabling business climate
Specific Objective	Development of Economic activities increased	By 2015, economic activities increased by at least 5% yearly	-Administrative reports -Visits	Enabling Business climate
Results	1.Structures and facilities increased	By 2014, structures and facilities increased by at least 20% Yearly and functional	-Visits -Administrative reports	Enabling Economic framework
	2.Access to services increased	By 2013, at least 20% of the population are reached by the sector	-Administrative reports -Testimonies	Favourable policy framework
	3.Promotion of the sector enhanced	By 2013, At least 4 communication channels are used and at least 30% of the population are aware of sector activities	- Brochures/leaflets -Website -Radio programs -Administrative reports	Favorable policy framework
	4.Opportunities for coaching and monitoring of aspiring entrepreneurs increased	Opportunities for coaching and monitoring of aspiring entrepreneurs increased by at least 5% Yearly	-Interviews -Administrative Reports	Favorable policy framework
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	R1 Structures and facilities increased			
	1.1 construct Business places (stalls)	4 Buildings with 10 stalls	Buea Station, Great Soppo, Molyko, Muea	160,000,000
	R2 Access to services increased			
	2.1 Design and implement programs	-	Selected villages	40,000,000
	R3 Promotion of the sector enhanced			

	3.1 Circulate information on selected activities	4 communication channels -Website -Brochures/leaflets -Radio -Television	All villages	10,000,000
	<i>R4 Opportunities for the coaching of aspiring entrepreneurs increased</i>			
	4.1 Design and implement coaching and monitoring programs	-	Aspiring entrepreneurs	5,000,000

23. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATIONS

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Produce Quality and quantity Research and innovations improved	Produce quality and quantity improved by at least 5% each year	-Administrative Reports	Favorable policy framework
Specific Objective	Scientific Research and Innovation Development increased	By 2015, research development increased by at least 10%	-visits -Technical bulletins	Enabling economic conditions
Results	1.Dissemination of scientific research , innovation activities and result findings improved	At least 30% of the population are informed on the Research findings and use them yearly	Administrative reports -Testimonies	Favorable policy framework
	2.Research facilities increased (structures, Personnel, Equipment)	By 2014, Research facilities increased by at least 5% and functional	Administrative Reports -Visits	Enabling economic conditions
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	<i>R1 Dissemination of scientific research and innovation results improved</i>			
	1.1 Organised workshop to disseminate research results	1	Buea	5,000,000
	1.2 Distribute technical bulletins	400	Technical services, population	2,000,000
	R2 Research facilities increased			
	2.1 Request for the transfer of staff	2 trips	Yaounde	200,000
	1.2 Construct buildings	2 Buildings	Ekona research	80,000,000
	2.3 Equip buildings	2 lots	Ekona research	20,000,000
	<i>R3 Improved adapted species increased</i>			
	3.1 Carry out adaptive research for four	3 adaptive	Likombe,	8,000.000

major crops : maize, cassava, yams and plantains	research stations	Bonakanda, Bolifamba	
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24. TOURISM AND LEISURE

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Revenue for the Council and communities from Tourism increased	By 2015, revenue for the Council and communities increased by at least 5% Yearly	-Financial records -Administrative reports	-Enabling political environment -Natural disasters increased
Specific Objective	Exploitation of Touristic potentials increased	At least 5 Touristic sites are visited by Tourists each year in the municipality	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Natural Disasters reduced
Results	1. Development of Touristic sites increased	By 2013, at least 5 potential sites attract Tourists	-visits -Administrative Reports	Enabling economic environment
	2. Promotion of Touristic potentials increased	By 2013, Touristic potentials are known through the websites, posters, Brochures, leaflets and generate the influx of Tourists	-Websites -Brochures, Leaflets, posters etc	Enabling economic environment
	3. Community participation increased	By 2013, at least 5 Touristic committees are created and functional in the communities	-Interviews -List of committee members -Administrative reports	Collaboration of communities ensured
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	<i>R1 Development of Touristic sites increased</i>			
	1.1 Develop Touristic sites	5	Buea, Bokwaongo, Bojongo, Bova and Bonakanda	100,000,000
	1.2 Develop monuments, Statues & 1 cultural village	Several statutes, 1 cultural village	Strategic locations	200,000,000
	1.3 studies to construct cable Train to the mountain.	1	Buea	500,000,000
	<i>R2 Promotion of Touristic potentials increased</i>			
	2.1 Circulate information on Touristic potentials through communication channels	5 Communication channels, websites, Radio, Television, Posters, Brochures, leaflets	Buea	20,000,000
	<i>R3 Community participation increased</i>			

3.1 Sensitize communities	5	Buea, Bokwaongo, Bojongo, Bova and Bonakanda	500,000
3.2 Create and Train Tourism committees , operators syndicate	5	Buea, Bokwaongo, Bojongo, Bova and Bonakanda	5,000,000
R4 modern hotel facilities increased			
4.1 construct 1 3 star hotel with all modern facilities(Accommodation, conference, etc	1 new government hotel with modern facilities	Bokwaongo, Buea	2,955,000,000

25. MINES, INDUSTRIES AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Contribution of the sector on the economic Growth of the municipality increased	By 2015, the sector contributes at least 2% to the economic growth of the municipality	Financial Records	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objective	Development of Industrial sector improved	By 2014, development of industrial sector increased by at least 5%	-Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Results	1.Data base on possible sector potentials made available	By 2013, data base is available in soft and hard copies	-Data base -Administrative support	Enabling economic conditions
	2.Industries increased	By 2015, at least one Industry exist and functional	-Visits -Administrative Reports	Enabling economic conditions
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	R1 Data base on possible sector potentials made available			
	1.1 establish data base	1	Buea	4,000,000
	R2 Industries increased			
	2.1 Carry out prospections	-	All communities	10,000,000
	2.2 Establish Industry	1	Where there are potentials	100,000,000

26. COMMERCE

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			

Overall Objective	Council and population revenue increased	Council and population revenue increased by at least 5% yearly	-financial records -Administrative reports	Enabling business climate
Specific Objective	Diversification of Commercial activities increased	By 2015, at least 50% of business persons diversify their commercial activities	-Visits to business places -Administrative reports	Favorable economic conditions
Results	1. Market facilities increased	By 2015, at least two modern markets are constructed and functional	-Visits -Administrative reports -pictures	Favourable economic conditions
	2. Market information system put in place	By 2013, a functional market information system put in place and commercial activities accelerated	-Administrative reports -Radio programs	Favorable economic conditions
	3. Rents for market stalls made affordable	At least 60% of Business people are satisfied with the rate of rents yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Collaboration of all main stakeholders ensured
	4. Market Associations strengthened	By 2013, the capacity of at least 70% of market Associations are strengthened	Association Records -Administrative reports	Solidarity ensured
	ACTIVITIES	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	<i>R1 Market facilities increased</i>			
	1.1 Construct modern market	2	Great Soppo, Muea	200,000,000
	R2 Market information system put in place			
	2.1 Establish a market information system	5 markets	Buea Town, Muea, Soppo, Bolifamba, Bojongo	20,000,000
	<i>R3 Rents for market stalls made affordable</i>			
	3.1 review rents for market stalls	1 meeting	Buea	1,000,000
	<i>R4 Market Associations strengthened</i>			
	4.1 Train market Associations	2 trainings organised	Buea, Muea	4,000,000

27. POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Information flow improved	By 2015, circulation of information improved by at least 20%	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Specific	Access to	By 2013, at least 50% of	-Testimonies	Favourable

Objective	information and postal services improved	the population have access to information and postal services	-Administrative reports	policy framework	
Results	1.Postal service facilities increased	By 2015, the postal service facilities increase by at least 15% and customers are satisfied	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework -Enabling economic conditions	
	2.Private postal services increased	By 2014, at least 1 private postal service exist and functional	-Visits -Administrative report	Enabling business climate	
	3.Access to internet services increased	By 2015, at least 20% of the population have personal internet connections	Visit to telecommunication networks -Administrative reports	Cost of personal internet services made affordable	
	ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	R1 Postal service facilities increased				
	1.1 Equip postal service with basic necessities (vehicles, personnel)		1 lot	Buea	100,000,000
	R2 Private postal services increased				
	2.1 Contact private postal services to establish in Buea		2 trips	Douala, Yaounde	300,000
	R3 Access to internet services increased				
	3.1 Organise a meeting with all Telecommunication network services to negotiate prices for personal internet services		1	Buea	500,000

28. LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Standard of living of workers improved	By 2015, the standard of living of workers improved by at least 10%	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objective	Job security increased	At least 30% of workers have secured jobs yearly and benefit from social insurance services	-Administrative reports -Visits	Enabling Business conditions
Results	1.Number of stabilized enterprises and Organizations increased	Stabilized enterprises and organizations increase by 2% yearly	-Administrative reports -Visits	Enabling business climate

	2.Organization and structuring of self-employment improved	At least 30% of the population are self-employed by 2015	-Administrative reports -visits	Enabling business climate
	3.Knowledge on labour code increased	By 2013, at least 40% of the working population are aware of their rights as workers	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Collaboration of all stakeholders
	ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE
	R1 Number of stabilized enterprises and organizations increased			COST(FCFA)
	1.1 Contact successful enterprises and organizations to establish in the municipality		2 trips	Douala, Yaounde 200,000
	R2 Organization and structuring of self-employment improved			
	2.1 Organise trainings for skilled persons to find and keep jobs		2	From all villages 10,000,000
	R3 Knowledge on labour code increased			
	3.1 Train the trainers sessions for staff representatives on labor code and creating a conducive working environment		2 Trainings	Buea 13,000,000

29. COMMUNICATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Dissemination of Development activities increased	At least 40% of the population are informed on development activities yearly	-Testimonies -Radio and Television Antenna programs -Administrative reports	-Favorable policy framework -Enabling economic conditions
Specific Objective	Communication services increased	By 2015, at least 5 Radio and TV companies are operational in the municipality	Radio and Television companies -Administrative reports	-Enabling business climate -Favorable policy framework
Results	Community Radio and TV reception increased	By 2015, signal of Radio Bonakanda and television operational in the entire municipality	-Visits -Radio programs -Administrative reports	-Favorable policy framework -Enabling econ. conditions
	2 Private Radios and Televisions increased	By 2015, at least 2 private radio & TV stations are operational in the municipality	-Visits -Radio & TV progms -Administrative reports	-Favorable policy framework -Enabling econ. conditions
	3 Coverage of Newsprints in the municipality improved	Newspapers are available in at least 40% of the villages	-visits to Newspaper stations -Administrative reports	Enabling business climate
	ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE
				COST(FCFA)

	R1 Community Radio reception increased			
	1.1 Establish another antenna for Radio Bonakanda and provide structural and Human Resource support	1 structure 1 antenna Staff support	Bojongo	82,200,000
	R2 Private Radios and Televisions increased			
	2.1 Contact private Radio and Television companies	2 trips	Douala & Yaounde	300,000
	R3 Coverage of Newsprints in the municipality increased			
	3.1 Organise a meeting and plan strategies with newspaper vendors	1 meeting	Buea	2,000,000

30. TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION, DECENTRALISATION & MAINTENANCE OF LAW

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Peaceful Environment increased	At least 40% of the communities enjoy a peaceful environment yearly	-Testimonies -Administrative reports	Stable political climate
Specific Objective	Security of persons and property increased	Crime wave reduced by at least 5% Yearly	-Administrative reports	Security patrols ensure
Results	1. Police posts increased	By 2015, at least 2 police posts exist and functional	-visits -Decisions -Administrative reports	Favorable policy framework
	2. Police Resources (Human, material) increased	By 2015, at least 80% of police posts have required number of staff and materials	-Administrative reports	Favorable policy framework.
	3. Release of hardened criminals reduced	At least 60% of hardened criminals are sentenced accordingly yearly	-Court Judgments -Administrative Reports	Favorable policy framework.
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST (FCFA)
R1 police posts increased				
	1.1 Request for the creation of police posts	2	Buea	10,000
R2 Police motivated & Resources increased				
	2.1 Request for the transfer of staff	yearly	Buea	90,000
	2.2 Motivate dedicated staff	yearly	Buea	1,000,000
R3 Release of hardened criminals & Illegal detention reduced				
	3.1 Review policy	2 meetings with stakeholders	Buea	3,000,000
	3.2 Support advocacy NGOs working in the domain	4	Buea	2,000,000
Total				6,100,000

5.3 Estimated cost of the CDP

N°	SECTOR	ESTIMATED COST
1	Council Institutional Log frame	341,800,000
2	Agriculture	21,800,000
3	Livestock	195,500,000
4	State property and land Tenure	17,400,000
5	Urban Development and Housing	12,200,000
6	Environment & nature protection	44,600,000
7	Forestry and Wildlife	39,300,000
8	Basic Education	763,850,000
9	Higher Education	106,720,000
10	Secondary Education	447,500,000
11	Public Health	305,830,000
12	Transport	6,500,000
13	Sports and Physical Education	66,050,000
14	Youth and Civic Education	114,550,000
15	Women Empowerment and the family	155,800,000
16	Social Affairs	706,810,000
17	Public Works	2,500,900,000
18	Arts and Culture	510,000,000
19	Water	202,200,000
20	Energy	406,250,000
21	Employment and Vocational Training	38,700,000
22	Small and Medium size Enterprises	177,000,000
23	Scientific Research & Innovation	395,850,000
24	Tourism & Leisure	3,580,500,000
25	Industries, Mines and Technological Development	111,000,000
26	Commerce	225,000,000
27	Post and Telecommunication	100,800,000
28	Labour and Social security	3,200,000
29	Communication	84,500,000
30	Territorial Administration, Decentralisation and maintenance of law	6,100,000
Total amount of the investment budget		11,688,110,000

5.4 PLAN FOR THE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY

Table 11: NATURAL RESOURCES DIAGNOSIS MATRIX STRUCTURE

NATURAL RESOURCES	LOCALISATION	POTENTIAL	USER/USERS	CONTROLERS	MEANS OF MANAGEMENT (ACCESS)	TENDENCIES	PROBLEMS/ CONSTRAINTS	ACTIONS TO UNDERTAKE
Forest	Large scale of mountain forest Bonjongo towards Bakingili, Woteva, Etinda and the national Park forest	Supper 8 500 HA Presence of biodiversity flora & fauna. Medicinal plants like kegete Africana	The local Population (wood); Tourist; AES Sonel; Crop Farmers; Hunters. Bee farmers	The forest Management institution (Ecotourism); MINFOF; MINEPIA; Custom.	Forest Management Officer Elected by community and the national Conservator	High level of deforestation caused by frequent & uncontrolled farming, hunting, trees & plant cutting	1.Uncontrolled cutting of trees 2 Undefined code of restriction. 3 Unauthorized creations of farms. 4.insufficient personnel & means of control	1. intensify forest control 2 .Put in place the regulation of the community forest 3 Carryout reforestation 4 Prevent further penetration 5 Sensitize populations. 6 Develop supplementary livelihoods
Streams and Springs	Spring: Mann, Musole, Koke. Upper farms, Tole, Small Soppo, Great Soppo, Mile 16, 15, Sasse, Moli 1 Moli 2, Munkunda, Buea. Lower Muea, Soppo Likoko River: Ndongo, Buku Native & Musaka.	Water supply for different purposes (Very clean portable water for all uses); irrigation	CDE Company & Private water conservation companies like Tangui SA. Communities, Irrigation for farms	The community and the State. No effective control mechanism put in place at moment.	Management is both Public and Private. Free access and no direct control at moment	Increasing Polluting of the streams by users. Encroachment in to water catchment areas. Dirt thrown into rivers. Drying up.	Constant throwing of dirt along the bangs No proper care of the streams. Inadequate protection of catchment areas.	Prevent the throwing of dirt along the bangs Plant more water conserving trees and protect catchment areas. Control refuge going in by HYSSACAM. empower specialized NGOs
Lakes	There are lakes up the mountain like the Viambi Lake and Lake Njonji	Touristic attraction for all	Hunters and animals up the mountain. Tourist	No direct control of the lakes	Free access	Attention not given to its preservation and control	Inaccessible as it is right up the mountain	The is need for innovation to boost its touristic value and attraction
Habitation areas	Growing urban spaces. Villages becoming semi urban habitation areas	commercial activities	Population, migrants, entrepreneurs	Council, MINATD, MINDCAF, MINDUH	Village management committees, Government services, council works department	Unplanned areas, Poor living environment, crowded and expensive habitation	Unplanned services and settlement, unauthorized houses, difficult population Insufficient revenue to handle growth and expansion.	Reinforce planning & sanitar services. Sensitize communities. Update, apply & implement master plan. Apply deterrent fines and techniques
Soil & Farmlands	All villages of Buea (entire community) and part of urban space	Rich volcanic soil, very fertile for cultivation. Stones and black sand	Farmers, CDC, Delmonte MINADER. Local & industrial quarries.	There is state private and community or village lands	Management is under the different owners	Diminishing productivity, soil productivity and unstable farming practices	1.High rate of erosion 2.Loss of fertility 3. Erosion, bush & hunting fire effect on plants. Increase farming & settlement impact	Re-fertilize the soil through application of both organic and inorganic manure. Recycling of crops. Encourage sustainable farming.

6. PROGRAMMING

6.0 CDP Budget

The sector by sector logical framework generated above have taken into consideration the long term plans as per the vision and goals of the council. The projected total amount of the investment budget equally summarised above (table 10) 11,688,110,000 francs, cfa, seems quite aspiring. However, the short term and mid term plans that follow are based on actual envisaged financial resources for the periods cited. In effect, the actual envisaged financial resources led to the three year and annual plan of action elaborated hereunder.

6.1 Resource mobilization

Through the log frames, problems as indicated were identified in all 28 sectors, aspects reoccurring in both urban and village areas have been classified in the following sectors:

- Basic education: Inadequate access to quality basic education.
- Public health: Limited access to quality health care and services.
- Public works: Difficult movement of people and goods.
- Water and energy sectors: Insufficient supply and declining resources.
- Youth & Civic Education: decline in youth engagement, entrepreneurship and job development programmes.
- Secondary education: Inadequate access to quality education.
- Vocational education: Insufficient resources for professional education.
- Arts and culture: Declining activities and cultural values.
- Environment and Nature protection: declining control and increase environmental degradation.
- Commerce: Insufficient information, market space and declining revenues.
- Agriculture: Inadequate production, declining use of sustainable methods.
- Livestock sectors: Insufficient practitioners and production.
- Tourism: Insufficient infrastructures, facilities and organised operators.

Considering the problems reoccurring in these sectors and the means projected to be available the three year plan and subsequently an annual investment plan for 2012 was drawn to include the following projects based on the finances estimated to be available:

- 1) Public works :
 - a. Grading of roads and application of seawall for some communities and farm to market roads cited here under.
 - b. Construction of some bridges and culverts as cited.
- 2) Public health :
 - a. Construction of medical laboratory at Wotutu.
 - b. Construction of integrated health unit at Tole.
- 3) Basic Education :
 - a. Construction of 2 classrooms, 60 desks and provision of teacher's desk each at GS Maumu and GS Bojongo.
 - b. Construction of 2 classrooms and 1 toilet each at GS Bwitingi, GS Bwiyuku, and GS Ndongu.
- 4) Culture:
 - a. Provision of equipment at community hall, Lysoka.
- 5) Commerce:
 - a. Maintenance & renovation of markets
 - b. Provision of fire extinguisher and standby generator at Buea Town market.
 - c. Provision of modern warehouse with storage facilities at Muea market.

6) Secondary/Vocational Education :

- a. Youth Volunteer program to train and provide professional skills to 125 youths in the municipality.

7) Council Institutional Development:

- a. Construction of new council chambers.

The type of finances projected to be available, the institution and conditions are summarized as follows:

#	Institution	Type of funds	conditions	Amount (AIP)	Amount (To be generated in next 2 years (2013-2015))
1	Council	- Fiscal revenue - Direct taxes -	- Periodically - Annually	463,500,000 (52%)	1,390,500,000 (23.7%)
2	State/ Decentralisa tion funds	- Grants - BIP - Special funds	- Annually - Periodically	126,320,000 (14%)	3,481,725,000 (59.2%)
3	FEICOM	- Loans	- Reimbursed annually	250,000,000 (27%)	750,000,000 (12,8%)
4	PNDP	- Grants	- Annually	58,400,000 (6.5%)	00,000,000 (0.0 %)
5	Others: PTA, BOT, PPPI, Etc	- Cooperation (internal & External) - Etc	- Periodically - MoUs	13,473,000 (1.5%)	255,619,000 (4.4%)
				898, 220,000	5,877,844,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES :

- The projection of council funds to be generated through fiscal revenues and direct taxes puts the actual 2012 value at 463,500,000 francs, cfa. The municipality is expected to experience substantial growth in activity and resources based on its population trend and projected construction works.
- State funding sources are expected to largely outgrow that of all other sources put together due to the funds that will be brought in during 50th anniversary celebrations. This source is yet to be completely reflected because its nature and sector of implementation was not known at the time of the resource mobilization and programming for the CDP.
- F EICOM occupies an important source of sure funds as loans to finance activities especially those that can generate revenue to repay with time such as low cost housing, shopping malls, markets and business related activities.
- Intensifying proposal writing, the council can generate enormous resources though grants and partnership exchanges from local and international sources. The Public Private Partnership (PPP), Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) and Parents Teachers association (PTA) Initiatives (item 5) can be capitalized to increase funding. The Buea Council is experienced in using the BOT concept to acquire partnerships, raise resources for development projects.

- Item 1 and 5 are all funding sources that require special efforts from the council and can be largely increased.
- Council resources for the first year, 2012 are estimated at 898,220,000 francs cfa. This amount is expected to increase during the ensuing years.
- It is be imperative for the council to put in place a resource mobilization Unit made up of volunteers, but managed by the Development and Financial officers. The essence is to guarantee progress, revenue generation and resource mobilization of the CDP.

6.2 Mid term expenditure framework (MITEF) 3 years Of Priority Projects

RESULTS/ACTIVITIES 1. COMMUNICATION	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			PARTNERS	MEANS		COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3		HUM	MAT		
<i>Reception of Radio Bonakanda increased, R1</i>										
Erect relay antennae for Radio Bonakanda FM, 1.1	Number of antennae erected (2)	MAYOR/ Communications officer		Y2, Y3		MINPTT FAWODA MINCOM	Contractor		50,000,000	UNESCO, PNDP, Council, FAWODA,GIZ
Train community radio animators, 1.2	Number of animators trained (10)	MAYOR/ Communications officer		Y2 Y3		FAWODA UB-JMC	- Consultant - Conference hall -Funds		5,000,000	UNESCO, PNDP, Council, FAWODA,GIZ
Subsidy to Radio Bonakanda FM, 1.3	Number of subsidies Granted (3)	MAYOR/ Communications officer		Y2, Y3		FAWODA	FUNDS		3,000,000	Council PNDP
Construct Building For Radio Bonakanda, 1.4	Building in Bonakanda	MAYOR/ Communications officer		Y2, Y3		FAWODA, Community, Land tenure and Public works	Contractor		25,000,000	UNESCO PNDP
<i>Coverage of Newsprints in the municipality increased, R2</i>										
Organize a meeting & plan strategies with newspaper distributors, 2.1	Number of meetings held (2)	MAYOR/ Communications officer		Y2		MESSAPRESSE AGENT	Council communication Staff, hall, Funds		1,500,000	Council
<i>Sub Total 1:</i>									<i>84,500,000</i>	

RESULTS/ACTIVITIES 2. BUEA COUNCIL	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD			PARTNERS	MEANS	COST	SOURCES OF INCOME
			Y1	Y2	Y3				
Staff performance improved, R1									
Recruit qualified staff, 1.1		Mayor, Sup. Authority		Y2	Y3	Labour inspector, MINEFOP,NEF, MINATD	Advertisement, interviews	500.000	Council, Gov't, PNDP
Train Council staff on planning, monitoring and evaluation of projects, 1.2	3 days in Buea	Mayor	Y1	Y2	Y3	PNDP, CSOs, GREMPCO	Trainings Workshops Seminars	3.000.000	Council PNDP CSOs
Train staff and councilors, 1.3	Meeting in Buea	Mayor	Y1	Y2	Y3	CEFAM CSOs PAID-WA		5.000.000	Council PNDP CSOs
Evaluate staff performance, 1.4	Yearly in Buea	Mayor, S.G Service heads		Y2	Y3	PNDP, CSOs, GREMPCO	Mark sheet Report form	1,000,000	Council PNDP CSOs
Motivate staff , 1.5	Yearly	Mayor		Y2	Y3	Min of labour	Promotion, Financial, awards	1.000.000	Council
Review & Distribute job description, 1.6	1 meeting in Buea	S.G CSHR	Y1			MINATD	Photocopy		Council

Funds for projects increased, R2

Train finance staff on mobilization of finances and management, 2.1	1 training in Buea	Mayor	Y2		Workshop	1.000.000	
Control collection of council additional taxes. 2.2		M.T	Y1 Y2 Y3		Vehicles	500.000	Council
Strengthen working relation with public services in charge of fiscal revenue and council direct taxes, 2.3	2 meetings	Mayor	Y2 Y3	Taxation, Forces of law & Order	PROs, Vehicles	500.000	Council
Submit project proposals to Donors for Funding, 2.4	10 proposals	Mayor	Y2	CSOs Consultants	Technical Dept Buea Council	2.000.000	Council
Develop potential sources of revenue such as markets, motor parks, touristic sites, etc, 2.5		Mayor	Y2 Y3	CSOs, NGOs, Stakeholders	BOT, Public Private Partnership Initiative.		Council
Management of council property improved, R3							
Conduct an inventory of council property, 3.1	Yearly	S.A	Y2 Y3		Vehicles	500.000	
Review management procedures for council property, 3.2	1 meeting in Buea	Mayor	Y1	CEFAM, PNDP, CSOs, PAIDWA, GREMPCO	Seminars, Workshops	1,250,000	
Review budget for maintenance of council assets, 3.3	1 meeting in Buea	Mayor	Y2	CSOs	Council sessions, workshops	1.500.000	Council
Acquire land title for council land, 3.4		Mayor	Y3	-State property & land tenure; SDO Fako	Official correspondence	5.000.000	
Acquire fire fighting		Mayor	Y2 Y3	FIECOM	Tender Board	30.000.000	Council,

equipment, 3.5				Contractors, Donors			FEICOM, Int.Donors
Review and sell written off assets, 3.6		S.A	Y2 Y3	State Property Land revenue collection	Auction sale	1.000.000	Council
Institute logbook record system for the use of council vehicles, 3.7		Mayor	Y2	Transport Service	Printing press	500.000	Council
Acquire new council office space, 3.8	Council office complex	Mayor	Y1	FEICOM, Contractor, DD MINDUH,	Technicians, contractor	250,000,000	Council, FEICOM
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation increased, R4							
Carry-out planning, 4.1	Yearly in Buea	Mayor	Y1 Y2 Y3	PNDP, CSOs, GREMPCO, Other stakeholders	Radio ,communiqués Workshops	10.000.000	Council PNDP
Monitor activities, 4.2	Quarterly(all projects)				Council Sessions, visits & reports	1.300.000	
Conduct Evaluation, 4.3	Yearly in Buea				Sessions, workshops	1.500.000	
Circulation of information on council socio-economic activities improved, R5							
Produce documentaries on council development projects, 5.1		Mayor	Y2 Y3	PNDP FEICOM	Reports, Write-ups Brochures	5.000.000	Council PNDP
Review the council's newsletter, 5.2			Y2 Y3	PNDP,FEICOM, Other, stakeholders		1.500.000	Council
Run a special council radio Prgm: Buea council Half Hour, 5.3			Y2 Y3	Radio Station	Interviews	300.000	Council
Organize annual photo exhibitions of the council major socio-economic activities, 5.4			Y2 Y3	Delegation of communication	-Radio communication -Posters	5.000.000	Council
Sub total 2:						328, 850,000	

Results/Activities 3. SECONDARY EDUCATION	INDICATORS	Person Responsible	Period			PARTNERS	Means		Cost/ FCFA	Source of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3		Human	Material		
Infrastructure increased R1										
Construct classrooms & admin. blocks 1.1	18 classrooms 1 admin. block.	Mayor	Y1	Y2	Y3	P.T.A, RDSE, DDSE Dev.t bodies	contractors		171,000,000	B I P PTA
Construct laboratories 1.2	3 laboratories	Mayor		Y2	Y3	P.T.A, RDSE, DDSE Development bodies	contractors		71,000,000	B I P PTA
Install electricity 1.3	4 electricity networks in schools	Mayor		Y2	Y3	AES SONEL, P.T.A Companies, DDSE	contractors		4,000,000	B I P / PNDP PTA
Construct water points, 1.4	2 water points	Mayor		Y2	Y3	P.T.A, Community	contractors		6,000,000	COUNCIL, BIP, PNDP
Construct latrines 1.5	1 latrine	Mayor		Y2	Y3	P.T.A, DDSE	contractors		7,500,000	PNDP / B I P
Install internet services 1.5	3 lots	Mayor		Y2	Y3	PTA, ADCOME, DDSE	contractors		15,000,000	B I P, Council, PTA
Equipment increased R2										
Supply laboratory equipments, 2.1	5 lots	Mayor		Y2	Y3	P.T.A, RDSE, DDSE	contractors		15,000,000	B I P, PNDP, Council
Supply workshop equipment 2.2	2 lots	Mayor		Y2	Y3	P.T.A, DDSE, RDSE	contractors		15,000,000	B I P, PNDP, Council
Supply Desks 2.3	360 desks	Mayor	Y1	Y2	Y3	P.T.A, DDSE, RDSE	contractors		108,000,000	PNDP, Council
Sub Total 3:									412,500,000	

Results/Activities	INDICATORS	Person Responsible	Period			PARTNERS	Means		Cost/ FCFA	Source of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3		Human	Material		
4. PUBLIC HEALTH										
<i>Qualified medical personnel increased R1</i>										
Request for the transfer of medical staff 1.1	3 Doctors-Molyko, Bojongo, Bolifamba 28 Nurses- Molyko, Muea, Buea, Bojongo, Bolifamba, Lysoka	Mayor		Y2	Y3	D M O			75,000	COUNCIL
<i>Equipments in hospital and health centres increased R2</i>										
Supply equipments 2.1	Laboratories 5 lots, 18 beds Wotutu, Molyko, Muea, Buea, Bojongo, Bokwaongo health centers	Mayor	Y1	Y2	Y3	D M O	contractor		75,000,000	PNDP B I P
<i>Access to essential drugs increased R3</i>										
Supply essential drugs to all health centers 3.1	1 contact Visit	Mayor		Y2	Y3	Special Fund PLAN Intl. D E M O G I Z	Special Fund Public Health G I Z		5,000,000	Community
<i>Coverage of health programs in municipality increased R4</i>										
Sensitize communities on health insurance scheme 4.1	5 Workshops	Mayor		Y2	Y3	-D M O -G I Z MINSANTE	D M O Mutual Health Fund		2,500,000	MINSANTE Council
<i>Health infrastructure increased R5</i>										
Construct wards 5.1	4 wards;(Muea 2 Bokwaongo 2)	Mayor		Y2	Y3	D M O	contractor		32,000,000	PNDP

Construct water systems and toilets 5.2	3 water system, toilets (Bojongo, Bolifamba, and Bokwaongo IHCs.	Mayor	Y2 Y3	D M O CHIEFS	contractor		22,500,000	P I B FEICOM
Construction of 1 IHC , 5.3	1 complete Integrated Health Center, Tole	Mayor	Y1	Urban affairs Public works	contractor		35,000,000	P I B
Construct residence for chief Nurse 5.4	1 RESIDENCE	Mayor	Y2 Y3	Housing & Urban Dev't	contractor		5,000,000	COUNCIL
Rehabilitate integrated health center 5.5	1 health centre (Buea)	Mayor	Y2 Y3	D M O	contractor		10,000,000	P I B FEICOM
Construction of medical laboratory	1 medical laboratory Wotutu	Mayor	Y1	D.M.O.	contractor		50,000,000	BIP
Sub Total : 4							237,075,000	

RESULTS/ACTIVITIES 5. COMMERCE	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD Y1/Y2/Y3	PARTNERS	MEANS	COST (FCFA)	SOURCES OF INCOME
Market facilities increased, R1							
1.1 Construct modern markets	2 markets constructed in Great Soppo and Muea	Mayor	Y2 Y3	Public works, Traders	contractor	400.000.000	FEICOM, BOT, PPP I
1.2 Provision of gates, generator, fire extinguisher, drainage & generator	Buea town market: Provision of gates, standby generator, fire extinguishers, good drainage & generator	Mayor	Y1	Works department, Traders	Supplier, works department	43,500,000	
Sub Total: 5						443.500.000	

RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD Y1/Y2/Y3	PARTNERS	MEANS	COST (FCFA)	SOURCES OF INCOME	
6.MALL & MEDIUM SIZED INDUSTRIES, & HANDI CRAFT								
<i>Structures and facilities increased, R1</i>								
Construct business places (stalls), 1.1	4 buildings with 10 stalls Buea; Station Great Soppo; Molyko; Muea and Wotutu	Mayor	Y2 Y3	MINPMEESA SME networks GREMPCO NGOs	Contractor	160.000.000	FEICOM BOT, PPPI	
Construct modern warehouse, 1.2	1 modern warehouse I, Muea market	Mayor	Y1		Contractor	40,000,000	Council	
<i>Access to services, loans and management information increased, R2</i>								
Organize capacity building workshops for SMEs in associations.	5 workshops: 1 financial management; 1 business management; 1 record keeping; 1 marketing & 1 Business plans	Mayor	Y2 Y3		Consultant	10.000.000	NGOS/ Council	
<i>Promotion of the sector enhanced, R3</i>								
Circulate information on selected activities, 3.1	Transformation of local products; development of sales catalogue, market website, & directory in Buea municipality; use communication channels	Public Relations officer	Y2 Y3			5.000.000	Council SME networks	
<i>Opportunities for the coaching of aspiring entrepreneurs increased R.4</i>								
Design & implement coaching & mentoring programs, 4.1	Proposal for funding developed	Mayor	Y2 Y3		Consultant	2.000.000	Council NGOS	
<i>Sub total: 6</i>						217,000,000		

RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD Y1/Y2/Y3	PARTNERS	MEANS	COST (FCFA)	SOURCES OF INCOME
7.BASIC EDUCATION							
<i>Qualified teachers increased, R1</i>							
Request for the transfer of 8 qualified teachers, 1.1	GS Great soppo 4, GS Bojongo 1, Bwitingi 3	Mayor	Y1 Y2	RD Basic education	Council	50.000	Council
<i>Basic infrastructure & materials increased R2</i>							
Construct classrooms and administrative block, 2.1	60 classrooms; 10 Administrative blocks;	Mayor	Y1 Y2 Y3	RD Basic Education	Contractor	614.000.000	PIB;PNDP; PTA
Construct latrines, 2.2	14 latrines	Mayor	Y1 Y2 Y3	//	Contractor	49.000.000	//
Construct water points, 2.3	11 water points	Mayor	Y2 Y3	Community/CAMWATER RD Basic education	Contractor	33.000.000	//
Supply benches, 2.4	1980 benches	Mayor	Y1 Y2 Y3	RD, DD of Basic ED FORESTRY	Supplier	59.000.000	//
Supply of teachers' desks	2 teachers' desks: GS Maumu & GS Bojongo	Mayor	Y1	RD, DD of Basic ED FORESTRY	Supplier	500,000	BiP
<i>Didactic materials increased, R3</i>							
Supply didactic materials	37 lots	Mayor	Y1	RD/DD/IBE Basic ED	Supplier	37.000.000	PIB
<i>Sub Total: 7</i>						792, 550,000	

RESULTS/ACTIVITIES 8. ENERGY	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD Y1/Y2/Y3	PARTNERS	MEANS	COST(FCFA)	SOURCES OF INCOME
Extension of AES Sonel^{R1} installations to the communities increased, R1							
Contact AES Sonel for connection, 1.1	3 contacts (Buea and limbe)	Mayor	Y1 Y2 Y3	MINEE		75.000	Council
Electricity supply outages reduced , R2^{R2}							
Contact AES Sonel, 2.1	6 contact visits(Buea and Limbe)	Mayor	Y1	MINEE		150.000	Council
Functional community generators increased, R3							
Mobilize communities, 3.1	4 mobilization meetings	Development officer	Y2	MINEE		400.000	Council
Supply community generators, 3.2	4 generators in mevio, bwanda, Upper Woganjo, Wosenge	Mayor	Y2 Y3	MINEE	Contractor	40.000.000	BIP, FEICOM
Sub total: 8						40,625,000	

RESULTS/ACTIVITIES 9. WATER	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD Y1/Y2/Y3	PARTNERS	MEANS	COST(FCFA)	SOURCES OF INCOME
Water cuts/shortages reduced, R1							
Sensitize population on water catchment protection, 1.1	16 Sensitization meetings	Development Officer	Y2 Y3	MINEE		3.200.000	Council
Protect catchment areas, 1.2	16 catchment areas	Mayor	Y2 Y3	MINFOF, MINEE	Contract	80.000.000	BIP, FIECOM, PNDP
Create water maintenance committees, 1.2	16 maintenance committees	Mayor/Development officer	Y2 Y3	MINEE	MINEE	3.200.000	Council
Contamination of existing water sources reduced, R2							
Sensitize the population, 2.1	16 sensitization	Mayor/Development				Simultaneous	Council

	meetings	nt officer	Y2 Y3	MINEE		with 1.1		
Extension of pipe borne water in the municipality increased, R3								
Conduct studies, 3.1	14 studies	Mayor			Consultant /MINEE	21.000.000	PNDP	
Construct pipe borne water, 3.2	14 schemes				Contract	70.000.000	FEICOM, BIP, PNDP	
Sub total: 9						177,400,000		

RESULTS/ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD Y1/Y2/Y3	PARTNERS	MEANS	COST (FCFA)	SOURCES OF INCOME
10. LIVESTOCK							
Methods of animal and bird production, R1							
Organize trainings on livestock production, 1.1	16 trainings, Buea, Bojongo, Bova, Muea, Maumu, Mapanja, Dibanda	Council, Development agent	Y2 Y3	D.D MINEPIA	Consultant	24.000.000	Council, SOWEDA
Farm sizes increased, R2							
Support livestock farmers with grant from ACEFA, 2.1	50 farmers from selected villages	Council, finance agent	Y2 Y3	D.D MINEPIA	Consultant	25.000.000	ACERFA
Livestock marketing facilities increased, R3							
Renovate slaughter houses, 3.1	2 slaughter houses, Buea town, Muea	Chief of works	Y2	MINTP	Contractor	10.000.000	Council
Construct adaptable livestock sections in markets, 3.2	Adaptable livestock stalls constructed in 3 markets	Chief of works	Y2 Y3	MINEPIA	Contractor	30.000.000	MINEPIA, Council, BOT, PPPI
Organization of farmers improved, R4							
Sensitize farmers, 4.1	Organized meetings with farmers & networks	Development agent	Y2 Y3	MINEPIA	Consultant	6.000.000	Council, MINEPIA
Support the creation of common initiative groups and unions, 4,2	20 CIG's, 2 unions (interested farmers from all villages)	Finance agent	Y2 Y3	MINEPIA	consultant	500.000	Council
Sub Total :10						95,500,000	

RESULTS/ACTIVITIES							
11. ARTS & CULTURE							
Annual cultural events increased, R1							
Organize cultural events, 1.1	1 grand cultural event (Carnival) in Buea; 6 small events in villages grouped into 6 areas rehearsing & competing for the carnival	Mayor	Y2 Y3	DD Arts & Culture SOCAM, SOCINADA, companies Traditional rulers, Franco alliance, elites.	Consultant Village community	100.000.000	Council, SOCAM, SOCINADA, MTN, Orange, Brasseries, Guinness, MINAC, chiefs.
Documentation of historic cultural events, R2							
Document historic cultural events, 2.1		Mayor	Y2 Y3	DD MINAC, activist, NGOs, Patriarch	archives	2,000.000	PIB, Council, chiefs
Community halls & equipments increased, R3							
Construct & equip community halls, 3.1	1 community hall, Muea & 1 Buea supply of equipment at Lysoka community hall	Mayor	Y2 Y3 Y1	village traditional council, Council, elites, DD MINAC	contractor	40,000,000 3,000,000	
Sub total: 11						145,000,000	

Results/Activities	Indicators		Period	Partner	Means	Cost	Sources of income
12. ENVIRONMENT & NATURE PROTECTION			Y2 Y3		Human/material		
Human, household & industrial waste improved., R1							
Extend waste management program, 1.1	2 strips (Bojongo, Bonakanda)	Mayor	Y2 Y3	DD MINEPDED, MINUH, HYSACAM, consultants, village councils	Consultant	10.000.000	HYSACAM, PSFE, PNDP, council
Construct permanent disposal sites, 1.2	2 sites	Mayor	Y2 Y3	Same above including local communities (traditional authorities)	Consultant, contractors	20.000.000	Same as above
Develop sustainable strategy for waste disposal in the	2 meetings (Buea)	Mayor	Y2 Y3	DD MINEPDED, MINUH Consultants	Consultants, DD MINEPDED, council	2.000.000	Buea council, HYSACAM

municipality, 1.3					staff		
Application of phyto-chemicals and fertilizers by Agro-industries improved, R2							
Sensitize Agro industries on excessive use of chemicals & application method, 2.1	1 sensitization meeting	Mayor	Y2 Y3	DD MINADER DD MINEPDED, Council staff, CDC	Council staff, DD MINADER, DD MINEPDED	200.000	Buea council, CDC
Promote organic farming, 2.2	2 trainings (Muea, Lisoka)	MAYOR	Y2 Y3	DD MINADER, consultants, CIG, NGO, traditional authorities	Consultants, council staff, chiefs, CIG, NGO	2.000.000	Buea council, US embassy, FAO
Implementation of environmental laws improved, R3							
Organize environmental forums, 3.1	2 forums (Buea, Muea)	Mayor	Y3	DD MINEPDED, consultants, DD FOF. Communication, council staff/ VC, HYSACAM, NGO, CIG	Consultant, DD MINEPDED, DD FOF, council staff, village council	4.000.000.	HYSACAM, PSFE, council
Organize control missions, 3.2	8 control missions	Mayor	Y2 Y3	DD MINEPDED, council staff, DD FOF	DD MINEP,FOF DED, council staff,	400.000	PSFE, GIZ, Buea council
Sub total: 12						38,600,000	

Results/ Activities	Indicators		Period Y1 Y2 Y3	Partner	Means Human/ material	Cost	Sources of income
13. PUBLIC WORKS							
Drainage systems improved, R1							
Construct culverts covers/slaps, 1.1	4 urban spaces (Buea station, Muea, Molyko, Great Soppo)	Mayor	Y2 Y3	Public works	contractor	200.000.000	FEICOM, PIB, PPPI
Rehabilitation/maintenance of roads improved, R2							
Rehabilitate roads, 2.1	Buea- Mapanja Buea- Bwasa-Lykumbe Buea- Lysoka- Maumu 4 quarters ,Buea station, Great soppo, Molyko, Muea	Mayor	Y2Y3	Public works	Contractor	90.000.000	FEICOM PNDP

Conduct studies and construct farm to market roads in various communities, 2.2	Bojongo -Ekonjo - Bwando Likoko membea-Bokwaongo Bojongo-Mapanja Bova-Bokwai Bonankada-Wonja Wotutu-Wosumbu Wovila-soppo-likoko	Mayor	Y1 Y2	Public works	contractor	340,000,000	Council, MINTP, PNDP
Conduct studies, Grade Roads & apply seawall, 2.3	Old road Mile 18 junction-Muea market; Lysoka Bwile-Ekona; Chief St. Bomaka(main St - Catholic church Junction); Old Chief Street Mile 16- Main Street; Chief St Mile 14-Plantation; Lay private Muea-Upper Bolifamba; Mt Camel St-Lower Muea.	Mayor	Y1 Y2	Public works	contractor		Council, MINTP, PNDP
Construction of bridges & culverts, 2.4	Construction of bridges & culverts in Mile 16 Bolifamba, Bulu Native, Wolikawo villages	Mayor	Y1 Y2	Public works	contractor	40,000,000	Council, MINTP, PNDP
Create road maintenance committee, 2.5	9 committees (Mapanja, Bwasa, Lykumbe, Lysoka, Maumu and its urban spaces	Development officer	Y1Y2	Public works	consultant	900.000	Council
Train & equip road maintenance committees, 2.6	1 training and 9 lots of equipment	Development officer	Y1Y2	Public works	consultant	5.000.000	council
Exit roads out of towns and villages studied, R3							
Conduct studies, 3.1	2 studies: Buea-sandpit-	Mayor	Y1 Y2	Public works	Consultant	5.000.000	Council

	Bulu blind (21.5km), Buea town- Muea (14km)						
Sub total: 13						680,900,000	

Results/Activities	Indicators	Person responsible	Period Y1 Y2 Y3	Partner	Means Human/material	Cost	Sources of income
14. AGRICULTURE							
Farming methods improved, R1							
Train farmers, 1.1	64 trainings in all the villages	Mayor	Y2 Y3	MINADER SOWEDA, NGOs, CIGs	Technicians, consultants, NGOs Stationary projectors package budgets	6.400.00	Council
Farm sizes increased Sensitize farmers to increase farm sizes, 1.2	67 sensitization meetings in all the villages	Mayor	Y2 Y3	MINADER SOWEDER NGOs Council	Technician, Consultant NGOs, Budget, packages, stationary, projector for slides	3.200.000	council
Use of farm inputs increased, R2							
Sensitize farmers on the use of farm inputs, 2.1	64 sensitization meetings in all the villages	Mayor	Y2 Y3	MINADER SOWEDER NGOs Council	Technicians, consultants NGOs Stationary projectors package budgets	3.200.000	council
Train farmers on the production and use of organic manure, 2.2		Mayor	Y2 Y3	MINADER SOWEDER NGOs Council	Technicians, consultants NGOs		
Distribute planting materials to farmers, 2.3	Maize = 10.000kg Cassava Cuttings = 200.0000 Plantain = 50.000 suckers. Yam sets= 100.000	Mayor	Y2 Y3	Elites Council MINADER SOWEDA	Technicians NGOs Elites Budget improved available planting material	8.000.000	council
Organizational capacity of producers improved, R3							

Assist farmers to form common initiative groups, 3.1	300 common initiative groups created in all the villages	Mayor	Y2Y3	MINADER MINEPIA MINAS etc	Technicians Elites NGOs Legal framework Stationary Budgets	1.000.000	council
Supply equipments for works HIMO, 3.2		Mayor	Y1	MINADER MINEPIA MINAS etc		2,220,000	BIP
Sub total: 14						24,020,000	

Results/Activities 15. YOUTH & CIVIC EDUCATION	INDICATORS	Person Responsible	Period			PARTNERS	Means		Cost/ FCFA	Source of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3		Human	Material		
<i>Mobilization of youths on income generating activities increased R1</i>										
Sensitize the youths 1.1	3 meetings (Buea, Bojongo, Muea)	Development Agent			Y2 Y3	DD MINJEC	contractors		1,500,000	Council
Train youths on income generating activities 1.2	12 trainings (Buea, Bojongo, Muea)	Development Agent			Y2 Y3	DD MINJEC	Consultant		3,000,000	Council C B Os
<i>Trainers and youth animators increased R2</i>										
request for the transfer of youth animators, 2.1	2 staff (regional delegation of youth and civic education Buea)	Mayor			Y2	DD MINJEC	Consultant		50,000	Council
<i>youth empowerment programs increased R3</i>										
design and Implement youth empowerment programs, 4.1	5 Programs (Buea, Bojongo and Muea centres)	S G Development Agent			Y1 Y2	DD MINJEC	Consultant		20,000,000	UNESCO Council
Sub total: 15									24,550,000	

Results/Activities 16. EMPLOYMENT & VOCATIONAL TRAINING	INDICATORS	Person Responsible	Period			PARTNERS	Means		Cost/ FCFA	Source of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3		Human	Material		
Employment opportunities increased R1										
Sensitize the population on available employment opportunities 1.1	4 sensitization meetings	Dev't agent		Y2	Y3	MINEFOP	Consultant & staff		3,000,000	Council MINEFOP
Contract business operators, civil society organizations to establish in the municipality	10 contracts	Mayor		Y2	Y3	MINEFOP	Consultant and staff		200,000	Council
Entrepreneurial skills increased R2										
Sensitize the population on vocational training	67 sensitization meetings	Dev't agent		Y2	Y3	MINEFOP	Consultant and staff		5,000,000	Council MINEFOP
Support training on vocational skills	200 persons	Finance Agent			Y3	MINEFOP	Consultant and staff		30,000,000	NEF
Entrepreneurship programs in schools increased R3 competitions increased R4										
Organize a meeting with educational authorities	1 meeting	Development agent		Y2	Y3	MINEFOP	Consultant & staff		500,000	Council
Sub total: 16									38,700,000	

Results/Activities 17. TOURISM & LEISURE	INDICATORS	Person Responsible	Period			PARTNERS	Means		Cost/ FCFA	Source of Income
			Y1	Y2	Y3		Human	Material		
Touristic potentials increased , R1										
Carry out studies for construction of 3 star hotel in the municipality 1.1	3 studies: Geotechnical, Topographical & Architectural	Mayor, Works	Y1	Y2	Y3	MINDUH Council	Consultant, contractor & staff		2,955,000,000	Council MINDUH BIP
Construction of hotel, 1.2	Construct hotel									
Total MITEF									6,735,645,000	
Six billion, seven hundred and thirty –five millions, six hundred and forty-five thousands, francs, cfa./.										

6.3 Summary Environmental Management Framework for mid-term investment plan

6.3.1 Potential socio-economic impact (positive and negative) Optimizing and/or Mitigation measures

a) Possible Environmental Impacts

Type of micro projects in the three years investment plan	Possible Negative Environmental Impacts (Environmental Risk)	Possible Positive Environmental Impacts	Mitigation measures
Construction of classrooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of natural environment. - Change in land & townscape character. - Destruction of flora and fauna. - Deforestation resulting from the need of timber. - Increase in traffic & noise during construction period. - Erosion of top soil. - Poor disposal of Left over waste. - Loss of land in high demand in the area for school & play ground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducive learning environment and more quality education. - Reduction of humidity in classes. - Classrooms easier to clean. - Exposure to diseases reduced. - Creation of temporal employment for construction workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas dug should be backfilled and trees planted. - Plant Flowers and grass surrounding school compound to retribute flora and fauna. - Fence construction sites while work is in progress. - Land scaping and respect of geographic coordinates & mountain viewing when positioning building. Separate Organic & inorganic waste and dispose following norms.
Construction of water schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of soil structure, erosion in areas dug during construction. - Destruction of flora and fauna. - Poor disposal of left over waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of hygiene & sanitation. - Reduction of Water Borne Diseases. - Improve access & usage of clean and safe water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas dug will be backfilled. - Waste from structures will be directed to soak away pits through the availability of water supply
Construction of farm to market roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of flora and fauna - Increase in soil erosion. - Environmental pollution (dust) & health hazards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in post harvest losses. - Easy movement of people & goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting of trees along the road. - Construction of drainage system. - Watering of road during construction

Type of micro projects in the three years investment plan	Possible Negative Environmental Impacts (Environmental Risk)	Possible Positive Environmental Impacts	Mitigation measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase speed, accidents due to better roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of temporal employment 	
<p><i>Construction of Intergrated Health Centre in Tole and Wotutu Health Unit</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of natural environment. - Change in land & townscape character. - Destruction of flora and fauna. Deforestation resulting from the need of timber. - Increase in traffic & noise during construction period. - Erosion of top soil. - Poor disposal of Left over waste. - Loss of land in high demand in the area for school & play ground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved hygienic and sanitation conditions in the Communities. - Prevalence of diseases reduced. - Increase access to health care services. - Creation of temporal employment for construction workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dumping site for waste will be created and used. - Gabage cans will be installed. - Areas dug should be backfilled and trees planted. - Plant Flowers and grass surrounding compound to restitute flora and fauna. - Fence construction sites while work is in progrss. Land scaping and respect of geographic coordinates & mountain viewing when possitioning building. Separate Organic & inorganic waste and dispose following norms.
<p><i>Construction of a warehouse, stalls in Muea market, construction of a gate and supply of fire extinguishers, stand by generators in Buea Market</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of the natural environment (fauna and flora) - Digging of site will increase erosion - Environmental pollution (plastics,bottles, rotten food stuff etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of post harvest losses - Improved Hygeine and sanitation - Effective control of fire disasters - Security of markets ensured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting of trees and flowers. - Installation of gabage cans. - Areas dug should be backfilled, trees & flowers planted surrounding compound to restitute flora and fauna. - Fence construction sites while work is in progrss. Land scaping and respect of geographic coordinates & mountain viewing when possitioning building. Separate Organic & inorganic waste and dispose following norms.

Type of micro projects in the three years investment plan	Possible Negative Environmental Impacts (Environmental Risk)	Possible Positive Environmental Impacts	Mitigation measures
Construction of Council Chambers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of natural environment. - Change in land & townscape character. - Destruction of flora and fauna. Deforestation resulting from the need of timber. - Increase in traffic & noise during construction period. - Erosion of top soil. - Poor disposal of Left over waste. - Loss of land in high demand in the area for school & play ground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permanent structure for the Council in the Municipality - Increase Access to Council services in the Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trash Cans will be installed. - Areas dug should be backfilled, grass, trees and flowers planted surrounding compound to retribute flora, fauna an add beauty. - Fence construction sites while work is in progrss. Land scaping and respect of geographic coordinates & mountain viewing when positioning building. Separate Organic & inorganic waste and dispose following norms. - Adjacent road and gutters created to ease movement of people, vehicles, waste water and physically challenged
Construction of new government 3 star hotel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of natural environment. - Change in land & townscape character. - Destruction of flora and fauna. Deforestation resulting from the need of timber. - Increase in traffic & noise during construction period. - Erosion of top soil. - Poor disposal of Left over waste. - Loss of land in high demand in the area for school & play ground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Touristic, conference & meeting hosting potentials increased. - Modern hotel Infrastruture and facilities increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trash Cans will be installed. - Areas dug should be backfilled. Trees, flowers & grass planted surrounding compound to retribute flora, fauna and add beauty. - Fence construction sites while work is in progrss. Land scaping and respect of geographic coordinates & mountain viewing when positioning building. - Separate Organic & inorganic waste and dispose following norms. - Adequate parking lots created. - Adjacent road and gutters created to ease water circulation. - considerations & special access for physically challenged persons.

Type of micro projects in the three years investment plan	Possible Negative Environmental Impacts (Environmental Risk)	Possible Positive Environmental Impacts	Mitigation measures
Supply of small equipment for works, HIMO	- Environmental pollution (Dust during construction work and digging)	-Easy evacuation of produce. - Reduction of post harvest losses	-Areas dug will be backfilled - Planting of trees -Watering of roads during construction

b) Possible Social Impacts

Type of micro projects in the three years investment plan	Possible Negative Social Impacts (Social I Risk)	Possible Positive Social Impacts	Mitigation measures
Construction of new classrooms	- Reduction in leisure activities due limited land. - Conducive learning environment. - Increased literacy rate	- Better performance in public exams - Some pupils enjoy staying longer in school than homes. -Increase pupil Self esteem & pride.	- More allocation of land for play ground.
Construction of water schemes	- Poor sanitation around water systems. - Poor management of water schemes	-Reduction of water borne diseases -Intensification and diversification of socio cultural activities due to increase time available. -Children will be more punctual at school leading to better performance. -Improved hygiene and sanitation. -Change in gender roles (more men fetching water since the taps are at their door steps).	- Sensitisation of the population on proper hygiene and sanitation - Management of water schemes
Construction of farm to market roads	-Influx of thieves due to good roads. - High rate of deviant behaviour	-There will be reduction in travelling hazards & risks. -Poverty reduction -Improved livelihoods -Reduction in transport fares -Communities will notice an increase in traffic	- High security control - Sensitisation of youths

Type of micro projects in the three years investment plan	Possible Negative Social Impacts (Social I Risk)	Possible Positive Social Impacts	Mitigation measures
		volume. -Waiting time for traveling will reduce	
Construction of Intergrated Health Centre in Tole and Wotutu Health Unit	- Poor management of Health centre	-Reduction in mobility and mortality rates -Improvement in health status -Increase in labour force and economic activities	- Creation of a Health Committee
Construction of a warehouse, stalls in Muea market, construction of a gate and supply of fire extinguishers, stand by generators in Buea Market	- Increase in deviant behaviour - Conflict of interests	-Increase in rate of sales of goods - Increase in the circulation of money -Increase in sanitation -Increase in security of goods -Organised buying and selling of produce -Promiscuity reduced	- Sensitization of the population - Reinforcement of security measures
Construction of Council Chambers	- Cultural differences - Conflict of interest	-Enough office space for staff - Spacious Halls for social Events such as marriages , conferences, socio-cultural events etc -Prestigious presentation of the Council	- Sensitize the population - Train staff on team building
Construction of government 3 star hotel	-Increase Prostitution -consequences of negetive foreign cultures and values. -Degradation of cultural values.	-increase accommodation, conference facilities - increase job opportunities & crime reduction. Prestigious presentation and increase of visitors and related benefits to businesses.	-Sensitisation against negetive imported cultures. -Train, empower cultural groups to annimate guests and sell artifacts.
Supply of small equipent for works, HIMO	- Poor management of equipment	-Equipment available for use -Employment opportunity for the Youths -Poverty reduction	- Procedures for management of equipment put in place

Type of micro projects in the three years investment plan	Possible Negative Social Impacts (Social I Risk)	Possible Positive Social Impacts	Mitigation measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflict of interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase in per capita income -Reduction in deviant behaviour 	
<p><i>Council Youth volunteer programme</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Antagonism against council by unselected youths. - Increased Ill feelings if program does not yield immediate benefits to participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -increase engagement of youths in nation building -increase youths with profession skills and means of sustenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supervise, coach, and mentor youths. - Application of M & E measures - Source for more funding, schedule & Expand program to impact more youths

6.4 Available resources and periodicity

RESOURCE MOBILISATION FOR BUEA COUNCIL, 2012 (According to findings, the council resources for the first year are the amount slated on the different projects for the first year. This is done annually.

TYPE OF RESOURCES (FINANCIAL)	DONOR	PROJECTS	AMOUNT	DISBURSEMENT / SCHEDULE PLAN	DONOR CONDITIONS
GRANT	STATE (DESCENTRALIZATION FUND)	Construction of two classrooms at G.S MAUMU	16.000.000	Annually	None
		Construction of two classrooms at G.S BOJONGO	16.000.000		
		Provision of 60 desks at G.S MAUMU	1.800.000		
		Provision of 60 desks at G.S BOJONGO	1.800.000		
		Provision of a teacher desk at G.S MAUMU	250.000		
		Provision of a teacher desk at G.S BOJONGO	250.000		
		Construction of Integrated Health Unit at TOLE	35.000.000		
		Construction of WOTUTU Medical Lab	50.000.000		
		Purchase of equipment at LYSOKA community hall	3.000.000		
		Purchase of small equipments for works at HIMO	2. 220.000		
TOTAL FUNDS FROM STATE			126.320.000		
LOAN	FEICOM	Construction of council chambers (First phase)	250,000,000	Annually	Reimbursed quarterly through council taxes (CAT).
FISCAL REVENUE (Proceeds from: Discharge tax, Business licenses, liquor licenses, Verbal rent, land tax, Additional Council taxes, Local development tax, windscreen license etc	COUNCIL	Execution of Council Projects: construction of farm to market road in various communities. (BOJONGO-EKONJO-BWANDO, LIKOKO-MEMBEA-BOKWANGO, BOJONGO-MAPANJA, BOVA-BOKWAI, BONAKANDA-WONJIA, WOTUTU-WOSUMBU, WOVILA-SOPPO-LIKOKO).	340,000,000		None
		Youth volunteer training programme	20,000,000		

INDIRECT TAXES (Proceeds from: Building permit fees, park fees, impounding fees, Hygiene and sanitation, cattle taxes, slaughter fees, Entertainment tax, council stamp duty, revenue from civil statues etc)	COUNCIL	<p>Execution of Council Projects: Construction of Bridges and Culverts at: Mile 16 BOLIFAMBA, BULU Native, WOLIKAWO Village.</p> <p>Maintenance and renovation of Markets: BUEA TOWN market (provision of gates and good drainage system, purchase of fire extinguishers and a standby generator). MUEA market (construction of a modern warehouse with storage facilities.)</p>	123,500,000		None
GRANT	PNDP	<p><u>Roads grading & seawall application.</u> Bojongo - Ekanjo-Bwando. Old road Mile 18 junction - Muea market. Lysoka Bwile – Ekona. Chief street Bomaka from Main street to catholic church junction. Old chief street Mile 16 – Main street. Cief street Mile 14 - Plantation. Lay private Muea - Upper Bolifamba. Mt Camel Street – Lower Muea.</p> <p><u>Construction of classroom, toilet & water point:</u> GS Bwitingi, GS Bwiyuku & GS Ndongo</p>	Get council contributions from road projects above 58,400,000	Disbursed after validation of CD P by COMES and feasibility studies	Transfer of councils own mobilization into the joint account.
GRAND TOTAL			898, 220, 000		

6.5 Annual Investment Plan

PROJECT	TASKS	INDICATORS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PARTNERS	PERIOD	MEANS	COST	
Supply equipment for work HIMO	Contact supplier	Supplier contacted	Mayor	BIP	May 1 st to May 31 st		2.220.000	
	Supply equipment	Equipment supplied and document signed	Reception commission		June 1 st to June 30 th			
Purchase equipment for Lysoka community hall	Contact supplier	Supplier contacted	Mayor	BIP	March 1 st to March 15 th		3.000.000	
	Supply equipment	Equipment's supplied and documents signed	Reception commission		March 15 th to March 31 st			
Construct farm to market and inter village roads	Prepare tender documents	Tender documents in place	Mayor	Council PNDP	March 1 st to 31 st		340.000.000	
Bojongo-Ekonjo-Bwando	Publish tender	Tender published and applications received			April 1 st to 30 th			
Bojongo – Ekona – Bwando		Contractor known and contract signed			May 1 st to 7 th May			
Old road from mile 18 junction to Muea Market	Select contractor	Farm to market roads constructed according to specifications			Follow-up committee	June 1 st to July 31 st		
Lysoka Bwile - Ekona	Construct farm to market roads				Contractor	June 7 th - Aug. 5 th		
Bova-Bokwai, Bonakanda - Wonjia	Supervise construction work	Supervision conducted and recommendation implemented			Reception commission	August 5 th to August 15 th		
Old chief street mile 16 to plantation about 2km	Receive farm to market roads	Farm to market and inter village roads received and documents signed						
Lay Private Muea -Upper Bolifamba about 5km								
Mount Camel Street to Lower Muea about 7km								
Old chief street mile 16 -								

Kumba main road=2km Likoko Membea Bokwaongo about 3km							
Bojongo Mapanja about 5km							
Wotutu – Wosumbu about 5km Wovilla Soppo Likoko							
Construct bridges and culverts	Same as above						
Mile 16,Bolifamba,Bulu native, Wolikawo village							
Youth volunteer training programme	Announcement Receive and shortlist applicants Launching ceremony Training volunteers Volunteer placement & follow up		Mayor	Council GREMPCO	Aril 1 st – September 30 th		20,000,000
Construct council chambers	Prepare tender documents	Tender documents in place	Mayor	FEICOM	April 1 st -30 th		250.000.000
	Publish tender	Tender published and applications received			May 1 st to May 30 th		
	Select contractor	Contractor known and contract signed			June 1 st to June 8 th		
Provision of gates, good drainage system, fire extinguishers and stand by generator	Prepare tender documents	Tender documents in place	Mayor		April 2 nd -May 31st		
	Publish tender	Tender published and applications received Contractor known and contract signed					
Buea town market	Select				June 1 st –		

	contractor	Stores, warehouse constructed according to specifications		Council	June 30 th		123.500.000
Construction of modern warehouse with storage facilities and 12 new stores Muea market	Construct store, warehouse, provide gates, generator	Supervision conducted and recommendations implemented Stores, warehouse, generator, gate received and documents signed	Follow-up committee		July 2 nd to July 7 th		
	Supervises construction work		Contractor		July 23 rd to Sept. 22 nd		
	Receive the different items		Reception commission		July 30 th -Sept 30 th		
Construct classrooms	Prepare tender Documents	Tender documents in place	Mayor	Council	March to June		80.000.000
G.S Bojongo 2 classrooms	Publish tender	Tender published and applications received Contractor known and contract signed				Council PNDP	
G.S Maumu 2 Classrooms							
G S Bwitingi 2 Classrooms	Select contractor	Classrooms/stand taps constructed according to specifications Supervision conducted and recommendation implementation		Council PNDP			
G S Bwiyuku 2 Classrooms							
G S Ndongo 2 classrooms							
Construct toilets & Water points in GS Bwitingi, Bwiyuku, Ndongo				Council PNDP			10,400,000
G.S Bwitingi							

G.S Bwiyuku G.S Ndongo																		
Supply teachers desk GS Maumu GS Bojongo	Construct classrm Supervise construction work Receive classroom								Follow-up committee Contractor	PIB	July to August							500.000
Supply School desks G.S Bojongo, 60 G.S Maumu, 60		Classroom received and document signed							Reception commission									3.600.000
Construction of Wotutu Medical lab.	As Above																	85.000.000
Construction of Integrated health unit, Tole		As Above																

6.6 Contract Award Plan

Contract Award for Constructions																Technical Specification		OPENING OF BIDS		TENDER/AWARD			Execution of Contract		Observation
Description	quantity	Number	Estimated Amount	Means of Realisation	Responsible	Date of deposit	Date of OPENING BY TENDER	Date of SUBMISSION OF ANALYSIS REPORT	Date of SELECTION BY TENDER BOARD	PROPOSED DATE OF ATTRIBUTION BY TENDER BOARD	PUBLICATION OF RESULT	Amount of Contract	Date of Signing	Date of Delivery											

Construction of classrooms in Maumu, Bojongo Bwitingi, Ndongo & Bwiyuku	2	5	80,000,000	Contract	Mayor	1/03/12 30/3/12	02/04/12	22/4/12 29/4/12	30/04/12	2/05/12	9/5/12	80,000,000	10/5/12 16/5/12	20/11/12	Job well done or poorly done +ve or -ve
Construction of toilets in Bwitingi, Ndongo, Bwiyuku	1	3	6,000,000	Same as above								6,000,000			
Supply of drinkable water & construction of stand tap in GS Bwiyuku, Ndongo, Bwitingi	3	3	7,500,000									7,500,000			
construction of health center in Wotutu	1	1	85,000,000	Contract	Mayor	11/4/12 11/5/12	14/5/12	15/5/12 21/5/12	22/5/12	28/5/12	1/6/12	85,000,000	1/06/12 7/6/12	28/12/12	
Construction of integrated health center in Tole.	1	1		Contract	Mayor	11/4/12 11/5/12	14/5/12	15/5/12 21/5/12	22/5/12	28/5/12	1/6/12	85,000,000	1/06/12 7/6/12	28/12/12	
construction of gates, good drainage system, fire extinguishers and a stand by generator for Buea town market.	1			contract	Mayor	2/04/12 31/5/12	1/06/12	8/6/12 15/6/12	18/6/12	18/6/12	25/6/12	25/6/12	123,500,000	25/06/12 2/7/12	27/12/12

<p>Construction of farm to market roads:</p> <p>Bonjongo/ekonjo/ewongo</p> <p>Likokomembea/bokwango</p> <p>Bonjongo/mapanja/lower bolifamba</p> <p>Wotutu/wosumbo/wovila/soppo likoko</p> <p>Bova/bokwai/bonakanda /wonjia</p> <p>Old road mile 18 junction–muea market</p> <p>Lysoka bwile-ekona</p> <p>Chief street bomaka</p> <p>Old chief street mile 16</p> <p>Lay private muea-upper bolifamba</p> <p>Mount camel street-lower Muea</p>	5	5	340,000,000	contract	Mayor	31/3/12	1/3/12	2/4/12	12/4/12	3/4/12	13/4/12	13/4/12	20/4/12	340,000,000	30/4/12	23/4/12	15/8/12
<p>Construction of bridges and culver in Mile 16, Bolifamba, Bulu native, wolikao villages</p>				contract	mayor	31/3/12	1/3/12	2/4/12	12/4/12	3/4/12	13/4/12	13/4/12	20/4/12		30/4/12	23/4/12	15/8/12

Construction of council chambers	1	1	250,000,000	contract	mayor	1/4/12 30/4/12	2/5/12	3/5/12 9/5/12	10/5/12	10/5/12	15/5/12	250,000,000	16/5/12 22/5/12	21/12/1
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Contract Award for Supplies & provision of services				Technical Specification		OPENING OF BIDS		TENDER/AWARD			Execution of Contract			Observation	
Description	quantity	Number	Estimated Amount	Means of Realisation	Responsible	Date of deposit	Date of OPENNING BY TENDER	Date of SUBMISSION OF ANALYSIS REPORT	Date of SELECTION BY TENDER BOARD	PROPOSED DATE OF ATTRIBUTION BY TENDER BOARD	PUBLICATION OF RESULT	Amount of Contract	Date of Signing	Date of Delivery	
Supply Desks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000,000	-	-	
Supply small equipments for work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.220,000	-	-	
Supply small equipments for work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.220,000	-	-	
Supply Desks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000,000	-	-	
Youth volunteer program			20,000,000		Mayor										

7.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

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

At the end of the elaboration of the CDP, a Follow-Up Committee was put in place to replace the Steering Committee and a Municipal Order signed by the mayor and the SDO published to give legitimacy to the committee. Below are functions which were assigned to the Committee:

The Committee in charge of M & E (Follow up Committee) will have to:

- Follow up work done by selected contractors as per the specifications on the contract award document,
- Carry out random field visit to ascertain that work is being effectively executed
- Inform the different persons / structures responsible for implementing the activities about the council administrative procedures to obtain the necessary funds for the activity.
- Conduct periodic reviews of the AIP in collaboration with the council executives
- Ensure strict implementation of the social and environmental management plan by all stakeholders;
- Produce quarterly reports for level of realisation of micro projects and committee activities to the council;
- Work in close collaboration with the council executive.

In addition, Village Development Committees were created in villages where they were non-existent except for difficult villages. They VDC will ensure supervision and maintenance of micro projects to ensure sustainability and appropriation of projects in their various villages.

The Council Development Agent

The Follow-Up Committee will work in close collaboration with the Council Development Agent recruited by PNDP. He/She will also carry out backstopping of the AIP for the interest of the council.

LSO (GREMPCO):

As the partner facilitating the process, GREMPCO will provide technical support to the Follow Up Committee and the Council.

Composition of the Follow-Up Committee of the council:

S/n	Name	Role	Function	Phone Number
1	Hon. Ekema Monono	Chairman	Councilor	99996679/77837155
2	Enjema Etimbe Luma	Secretary General	Development Agent	77 61 89 17
3	Hon. Chief Njie Mandenge	Member	Councilor	99914815
4	Hon. Susan Nan Mbua	Member	Councilor	77 79 67 33
5	Hon. Vefonge Esombi	Member	Councilor	77 48 21 57
6	Hon. Mbanda Fongo	Member	Councilor	75 53 35 40
7	Hon. Lem Ntemi Magdalene	Member	Councilor	77 73 91 79

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

Micro project						
Strategic Action to be accomplished						
Date of Monitoring and Evaluation						
What was planned to be done	Person Responsible	What has been done	What still has to be done	When should it be completed	What will be there to show that it has been done	Comments and reaction of the M&E committee
Activity 1						
Activity 2						
Activity 3						
Activity 4						
Activity 5						
Activity 6						

7.3 Tools and frequency of Reporting

- Monthly follow up visits and production of progress reports
- Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation and quarterly reporting

Programme Objective.....

Period of report.....To.....

Specific Objective(s)	Results	Activities Realised	Activities not Realised	Challenges	Observations/Suggestions

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

At the end of each year, the M&E committee will carry out an end of year evaluation of projects in the annual investment plan. Projects not realised will be replanned with those for next year. At the end of three year, the CDP will be reviewed and priority projects selected. A programming for the next three years and an investment plan will be done.

The Buea Council should organise periodic reviews of the AIP to ascertain the rate of realisation of the plan and also to correct gaps. At the end of the year, there should be an evaluation of planned activities vis a vis its realisation. The evaluation exercise should inform the council on the various lapses and thereby enable them improve their performance for the next AIP.

At the end of every year, a new AIP should be elaborated taking into consideration the gaps and best practices of the previous plan. The council should be current with information on new orientations and emerging issues that could work to their advantage which should be exploited and integrated in the new AIP.

The services of competent development actors of the municipality should be sought, with the technical expertise of PNDP during the elaboration of the new plan.

8.0 COMMUNICATION PLAN OF THE CDP

The communication plan is a tool which will inform the council on best possible ways to make the broadest publicity about its CDP to the public and to technical and financial partners.

The council will have to produce such plan every time they are elaborating an Annual Investment Plan.

ACTION	TIMEFRAME	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE
Produce leaflets with major objectives, activities and circulate in all villages in the Municipality	5th -10th July 2012	Mayor /SG
Organize Restitution Meetings at Council level involving Councilors, Chiefs, Village Development Associations, CIGs, Elite, EIGs Heads of Government Technical Services and Civil Society Organisations, members of the follow-up committee	19th – 24th July 2012	Mayor, Deputies/SG
Organize Restitution Meetings at village level involving all represented ethnies, sensitivities and Village Development Associations including Elites.	10th – 14th July 2012	Mayor, Deputies/SG & Follow-up committee
Carryout Radio Programs	3 times a year starting from July 2012	Mayor /SG
Organize contact visits to relevant Organizations and Ministries : E.g. PNDP, SOWEDA, FEICOM, ADDAX, KOSMOS, GLENCORE, MINADER, MINEPIA, MINEPAT, MINBASE, MINSEC, MINSANTE, MINEE, MINTRANSPORT, MINTP, Elites and Embassies etc	Start in August 2012	Mayor, Deputies and Committee Chairpersons

Organise information Day and distribute AIP to potential funders/partnes (like; PNDP, SOWEDA, Rumpi Electrification Project, FEICOM, ADDAX, KOSMOS, GLENCORE, etc...)	Start in August 2012	Mayor, Deputies/ SG and President of Follow Up Committee
Create a link Website and Post the plan for easy access by public and update website regularly	September 2012	Mayor, SG and GREMPCO
Organise contact Missions abroad to communicate Plan , improve resource mobilisation and seek partnerships with other councils and funding bodies as well as elites abroad	From November2012	Mayor, SG, president of the Follow Up Committee and GREMPCO

9.0 CONCLUSION

The Buea Council has successfully completed the elaboration of its development and investment plan for 2012. Several stakeholders from all the Sixty seven villages in the municipality were consulted and their aspirations have been captured in the plan. The entire process entailed a highly participatory approach which involved all the stakeholders with a participatory identification of needs in all the 28 sectors. There is now a strategic plan elaborated for all the sectors for a long term implementation.

The council has identified several potential partners who could be solicited for assistance. The Follow-Up Committee which was put in place should be enabled to accomplish their task to the best of their capacity for the success of this plan. They should be provided with adequate training to meet up with the task which lies ahead of them. It is incumbent on the management of the Council to immensely commit themselves in fostering the implementation of the CDP by making available the necessary funds for monitoring of planned activities.

Finally, the Buea Council Development Plan should henceforth serve as a tool for development which should be exploited by all the main stakeholders; communities, Government technical services, Civil Society Organisations, financial partners, collaborators, elites and economic operators. Above all, the needs identified should systematically guide the council's work in a non-partisan manner, for the interest of its entire population

10.0 ANNEXES

10.1 Project presentation sheet for Annual Investment Plan (AIP)

Below is a summarised micro project template for identified needs and proritised sectors at village level in the Buea Council area.

Mcro Project Profile

Sector	Public Health
Micro project name	Construction of wotutu Health unit Construction of Integrated health unit Tole
Objective (Impact on client)	-Access to quality health services increased
Location	Wotutu and Tole
Technical partners	BIP
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Entire communities listed above
Estimated cost of Project	85,000,000
Environmental Impact	Improved hygienic and sanitation conditions in the health centers and hospitals
Social Impact	- Reduction in mobility and mortality rates - Improvement in health status
Maintenance Cost	8,500,000
Execution time	28/12/12

Sector	Commerce
Micro project name	Provision of gates,good drainage system,fire extinguishers and stand by generator Construction of modern warehouse with storage facilities and 12 new stores
Objective (Impact on client)	Promote the growth of commercial activities by reducing poverty and improving the living conditions of the populations
Location	Buea Town Market and Muea market
Technical partners	Delegation of Commerce, Council
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Population of Buea Town and Muea as primary beneficiaries Entire municipality as secondary beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	23,500,000Frs
Environmental Impact	- Planting of trees in the market premises - Reduction of waste management
Social Impact	- Reduction of distances to market - Availability of goods at the disposal of the communities - Increased in standard of living

Maintenance Cost	2,350,000
Execution time	27/12/12

Sector	Public works
Micro project name	Construct farm to market roads Construct bridges and culverts
Objective (Impact on client)	Increase transportation of goods from farms to markets
Location	Bojongo-Ekonjo-Bwando Likoko-Membea-Bokwaongo Bojongo-Mapanja-Lower Bolifamba Wotutu-Wosumbu,Wovila-Soppo-Likoko Bova-Bokwai,Bonakanda –Wonjia Mile 16,Bolifamba,Bulu native, Wolikawo village Old road mile 18 junction-muea market Lysoka bwile-ekona Chief street bomaka from main street- catholic church Old chief street mile 16 Lay private muea-upper bolifamba Mount camel street-lower muea
Technical partners	Council
Time to complete project	As soon as the funds are available
Beneficiaries	Entire population of communities listed above
Estimated cost of Project	340.000.000
Environmental Impact	Increase access to communities and increase transportation of goods from farms to markets
Social Impact	Post harvest losses will witness a reduction
Maintenance Cost	3,400,000
Execution time	15/8/12

Sector	Buea Council
Micro project name	Construction of the Buea Council Chambers
Objective (Impact on client)	Access to council services and facilities increased
Location	Buea
Technical partners	FEICOM and Council
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Entire municipality
Estimated cost of Project	250.000.000 Frs
Environmental Impact	- Permanent structure for the Council n the Municipality - Increase Access to Council services in the Municipality
Social Impact	- Enough office space for staff - Spacious Halls for social Events such as marriages , conferences, socio-culturall events etc
Maintenance Cost	2,500,000

Execution time	21/12/12
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Sector	Basic Education
Micro project name	Construct classrooms,toilets and stand taps
Objective (Impact on client)	Access to Quality Basic Educational facilities increased
Location	GS Bojongo, GS Maumu,GS Bwitingi,GS Bwiyuku,GS Ndongo
Technical partners	BIP/PNDP/Council
Time to complete project	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Pupils in the two municipality above especially those in the mentioned schools as primary beneficiaries The entire communities of Bojongo and Maumu as secondary beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	93.500.000 Frs
Environmental Impact	- Good environment for studies
Social Impact	- Increase literacy rate
Maintenance Cost	2,700,000
Execution time	20/11/12

Sector	Water
Micro project name	Maintain water schemes
Objective (Impact on client)	Increase access to quality water supply
Location	Lower Bokova Wonya- emongo Mokunda,Musaka Boando,Maumu, Bolifamba,Ekande, Ewongo, Wotutu, Bojongo, Wosinge Mapanja, Wovila, Bwiyuku, Mevio, Likombe, Bwassa, Lower Wolikawo Woteke, Woganga
Technical partners	PNDP/Council
Time to complete project	As soon as the funds are made available
Beneficiaries	Entire population of communities listed above
Estimated cost of Project	58.400.000
Environmental Impact	-Improvement of hygiene and sanitation
Social Impact	Reduction of Water Borne Diseases
Maintenance Cost	5,840,000
Execution time	21/12/12

10.2: STAFF LIST, CATEGORY & AGES

NO	NAMES	POST OF RESPONSIBILITY	BIRTH
A. SECOND COLLEGE FROM CATEGORY 7-12			
1	NJIE EWOME JOSEPH	SECRETARY GENERAL	1960
2	SAMMY NGANDA MOKAKE	CHIEF OF SERVICE- GENERAL AFFAIRS	1961
3	MONONO HANS MANGA	CHIEF OF SERVICE: YOUTHS, EDUCATION & SPORTS	1982
4	MUNONGO ALMA BOKENGE	HUMAN RESOURCE	1985
5	SALLY NAMONDO TOME	CO-OPERATION AND LOCAL PARTNERSHIP	1979
6	SAMUEL OTTE ESUKA	MAYOR'S CABINET	1986
7	DOREEN EBOT NZO-NGUTY	LAISON OFFICER HYSACAM/COUNCIL	1986
8	ROSE LIMUNGA EWOME	SOCIAL ACTIONS OFFICER	1978
9	MBELLA MAKIA MAMOR	LEGAL AFFAIRS OFFICER	1979
10	MARTHA MAKIA MAMOR	CHIEF OF ACCOUNT	1979
11	WOTANY MARTIN FONGO	FINANCE OFFICER	1984
12	JOSIAH MOKOSSO LIFAFI	TECHNICAL SERVICE OFFICER	1984
13	EPOSI MOLUA MO-JOMBE	(ON TRAINING) CEFAM	1978
14	LYDIA NANYONGO IKOME	EXPENDITURE OFFICER	1974
15	TANGWA NGUJIO TERESA	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY	1974
16	GODLOVE MEOTO NJIE	STORE ACCOUNTANT	1967
17	KANDEM REGINA AYAMBA	ASSISTANT TREASURER	1968
18	FANNY LYONGA NANYONGO	(ON TRAINING) CEFAM	1964
19	ELINGE NGOMBA ZACHEUS	RECOVERY OFFICER	1968
20	HANNAH LYENGU LYONGA	COMPUTER HEAD	1962
21	ELINGE LYONGA EMMANUEL	TOWN PLANNING OFFICER	1972
22	NGOMBA ANDREW MWAMBO	ENVIRONMENT OFFICER	1979
23	MWAMBO JOHN WOLOA	HEAD OF FOOD ROYALTIES & ANIMAL RAID	1979
FROM CATEGORY 1-6			
1.	TAKU ABAH CHRISTIAN	CLERICAL WORKER	1954
2.	GLADYS NDUMA MOKAKE	CAHIER	1972
3.	NAEKE VAVA AMOS	SUB CAHIER	1977
4.	BARNABAS MOKA NJIE	COURT CLERK BONJONGO	1970
5.	MBANDA ANASTHASIA	SECRETARY	1966
6.	MOFA JOHN LYONGA	WORK SOPERVISOR	1968
7.	EKONGOLO LYOMBE JOSEPH	BRICKLAYER	1968
8.	JOHN NDIVE MOKAKE	COURT CLERK MUEA	1977
9.	MBONDE NDUKA DANIEL	CLERICAL WORKER	1965
10.	NDIVE NJILLA ADDREAS	DRIVER	1956
11.	KARINE NEMONDO	RECETIONIST	1982
12.	ANN LIMUNGA WOLETA	CLERICAL WORKER	1987
13.	NTUI HUMHERY	CLERICAL WORKER	1974
14.	HARY LYGONGA EKEMA	CLERICAL WORKER	1968
15.	SARAH NAMONDO NJIE	CLERICAL WORKER	1978
16.	LYONGA JONES MEANGWA	SANITERY AGENT	1972
17.	NGEMBO EWOKOLO	SANITERY AGENT	1980
18.	GEORGE MICHEAL AWAFFISE	SANITERY AGENT	1981
19.	JANE IMBOLO MOSOK	SANITERY AGENT	1981
20.	HANANH MOJOKO	SANITERY AGENT	1979
21.	MATHA EFETIN NALIONGE	SANITERY AGENT	1982
22.	JOSEH JOMIA NGWA	ON TRAINING IN CEFAM	1969
23.	ALBERT NGUNGE NDIVE	CLERICAL WORKER	1979
24.	DICKSON TANYI	CLERICAL WORKER	1977
25.	JOHN NDIVE MBELLA	CLERICAL WORKER	1977
26.	MEOTO CHRISTINA MAMUA	ECO-TOURISM	1969
27.	ELISABETH NGOWO MBUA	INSURANCE CLERK	1960
28.	MBUA TUE DANIEL	MAYORS DRIVER	1962

29.	NGANJE ELVIS SAMUEL	REVENUE CLERK	1960
30.	JOSEHINE NOLOWA	CLERICAL WORKER	1961
31.	ENANGA NGUVE ANASTESIA	CLERICAL WORKER	1969
32.	LDIA EFE MONIKA	STAM AGENT D/O	1964
33.	BECKY NDIVE EOSI	CIVIL STATUS	1965
34.	NATHANIEL NJUMA	GENERAL LABOUR	1968
35.	ELINGE MOVELA AUL	GARAGE HEAD	1974
36.	EWOME FUTEH ANDREW	CORRESONDANCE CLERK	1973
37.	CARHEINE EFWSOA	CLERICAL WORKER	1979
38.	VEVANJE MOJOKO	SANITERY AGENT	1973
39.	MAFANY DANIEL EKEMA	SANITARY AGENT	1976
40.	SAMUEL MOKUBE MAKIA	ELECTRICIEN	1974
41.	ETUTU LIFAFE MATHIAS	ON TRAINING IN CEFAM	
42.	IKUNDE ELISBETH ETONDI	MARKET HEAD	1962
43.	MOKOMGO CATHERIN EFETI	MARKET HEAD	1966
44.	JAMES WOTANY MALIVA	GENERAL LABOUR	1966
45.	NJUMBE PETER SAKO	GENERAL LABOUR	1957
46.	REGINA KOMBE ENJEMA	MARKET HEAD	1968
47.	THERESIA EWOKOLO KINGE	TOLL COLLECTOR	1964
48.	ETER MOSSOKE EFEMA	COURT MESSENGER	1981
49.	LYONHA IKEMA LEO	COURT MESSANGER	1952
50.	LYONGA NELSON MBUA	CLEANER	1985
51.	JOAN MUFI	TOLL COLLECTOR	1965
52.	AWASOME IMMACULATE	TOLL COLLECTOR	1972
53.	MARY MALAFA EOSI	TOLL COLLECTOR	1979
54.	ROSE FONCHA	TOLL COLLECTOR	1968
55.	EMILIA LIKOWO MWAMBO	TOLL COLLECTOR	1973
56.	MARY IKOME	TOLL COLLECTOR	1969
57.	KANG MARTIN	TOLL COLLECTOR	1961
58.	HARRIET EFETI NDIVE	TOLL COLLECTOR	1980
59.	LYDIA NWAMBO	TOLL COLLECTOR	1966
60.	SARAH EVEDE	TOLL COLLECTOR	19687
61.	LYDIA IMBOLO BILLE	TOLL COLLECTOR	1974
62.	MAGERATE BISONG	TOLL COLLECTOR	1973
63.	ELIMBI ENANGA CATHERINE	TOLL COLLECTOR	1965
64.	EKAMBI MARTHA NALOVA	TOLL COLLECTOR	1965
65.	MARY NGAKAM NJEBA	TOLL COLLECTOR	1962
66.	NWAMBO MARY EMBELLE	TOLL COLLECTOR	1970
67.	HANS NDIVE WOSE	TOLL COLLECTOR	1973
68.	KOFFI THOMAS KOFFI	TOLL COLLECTOR	1973
69.	NJIE MARTIN EVAKISE	TOLL COLLECTOR	1978
70.	NANYONGO MOKOME	TOLL COLLECTOR	1962
71.	NGANJE ANTHONY	GENERAL LABOUR	1971
72.	MALIVA THOMAS LYONGA	GENERAL LABOUR	1972
73.	LYONGA NGOMBE EDWARD	GENERAL LABOUR	1963
74.	MONONO GOERGE	GENERAL LABOUR	1977
75.	NGALE MALACH MALANGE	GENERAL LABOUR	1966
76.	FENDE NGALE MAURICE	GENERAL LABOUR	1973
77.	NDUMBE SIMON NGALE	GENERAL LABOUR	1971
78.	MBELLA DANIEL EKOMBE	GENERAL LABOUR	1966
79.	MBOME ISAAC LYONGA	GENERAL LABOUR	1980
80.	FERDINARD EKELLE MBUA	GENERAL LABOUR	1978
81.	AUL LIMALI EKO	GENERAL LABOUR	1956
82.	LIKOKO THOMAS WOSE	GENERAL LABOUR	1983
83.	ARICK EKOSE	GENERAL LABOUR	1971
84.	ELISABETH NAMONDO LYONBEBE	COOK	1978
85.	DAVID MUFI BABILA	DRIVER	1978

86	IKOME JOHN MOSIMA	SECURITY GUARD	1979
87	FENDE ZACHEUS NGOMBA	SECURITY GUARD	1965
88	AKA MARTHIAS	SECURITY GUARD	1973
89	JOEYS MOTOMBY	SECURITY GUARD	1989
90	MERLIN ETUGE KOTO	SECURITY GUARD	1978
91	DANIEL NDUMBE MOSENJE	SECURITY GUARD	1978
92	EKWA JOHN MICHEAL	SECURITY GUARD	1979
93	JONES MWAMBO MBELLA	PLUMBER	1984
94	EFOKWA DANIEL LYONGA	GENERAL LABOURER	1968
95	DAVID NGOU KALDJEB BILONG	GENERAL LABOURER	1970
96	EKO MOKI	DRIVER	1963
97	HANS LIKOKO LIKAFI	DRIVER	1973
98	EKUKA SAMUEL MOKAKE	DRIVER	1980
99	MOKI CHARLES TONI	DRIVER	1973
100	JOHN EKEMA FENDE	INTERVENTION UNIT	1974
101	NJOH STANLEY NJOH	INTERVENTION UNIT	1978
102	IKOME DANIEL LYONGA	GENERAL LABOURER	-
123	NDUMBE NWAFAISE ROBINSON	GENERAL LABOURER	-
104	EKEMA HANS MBUA	GENERAL LABOURER	-
105	EMMA NGOWO LUMA	GENERAL LABOURER	-

10.3: Summary table financial resources (2008-2010)

Summary table 2008 - 2010				
	GENERAL SITUATION	2008	2009	2010
I	REVENUE	308,317,091	298,339,737	366,618,807
II	EXPENDITURES	307,511,578	297,232,411	361,369,767
III	SURPLUS	805,513	1,107,326	5,249,040
	OPERATING REVENUE	308,317,091	298,339,737	366,618,807
	INVESTMENT REVENUE	0	0	0
	EXTERNAL REVENUE	196,268,404	193,213,991	218,585,070
	INTERNAL REVENUE	104,353,731	104,515,734	146,274,815
	ADDITIONAL COUNCIL TAX	87,644,243	59,061,833	140,911,137
	FISCAL REVENUE	52,624,161	105,126,408	77,673,933
	DIRECT COUNCIL TAX	196,268,404	193,213,991	218,585,070
	INDIRECT COUNCIL TAX	104,353,731	104,515,734	146,274,815
	TOTALREVENUE PER CAPITAL	308,317,091	298,339,737	366,618,807
	FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURE	235,093,238	219,148,911	290,658,329
	INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE	72,418,340	78,083,500	70,711,438
	FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURE PER CAP	235,093,238	219,148,911	290,658,329
	INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE PER CAP	72,418,340	78,083,500	70,711,438
	PERSONNEL EXPENSES	123,844,675	105,576,369	102,887,347
	EXPENDITURES ON EQUIPMENTS			
	HOUSEHOLD EQUIP	2,398,264	1,775,487	24,355,484

	COMPUTERS	687,107	1,501,475	830,688
	OFFICE EQUIPMENT		2,360,842	
	COUNCIL BUILDING		11,211,900	
	COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS	4,756,278	7,578,347	
	REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE			
	EQUIPMENTS	16,831,831	14,748,599	16,534,658
	WATER AND ELECTRICITY NETWORK	30,000	488,087	222,000
	BUILDING	2,104,395	694,194	
	ROADS	3,266,715		5,267,959
	MAYORS RESIDENCE	2,520,000		3,827,500
	OTHER SERVICES	4,092,887	1,671,369	6,901,038
	CONSTRUCTION	39,263,902	30,704,330	2,360,400
	CONCILLORS SESSION	3,700,000	3,700,000	17,995,477
	SUBSIDIES	450,000	3,185,000	12,110,000
	DEV. OF GARTEN	5,747,041	8,202,520	
	HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE EQUIPT.		1,775,487	24,355,484

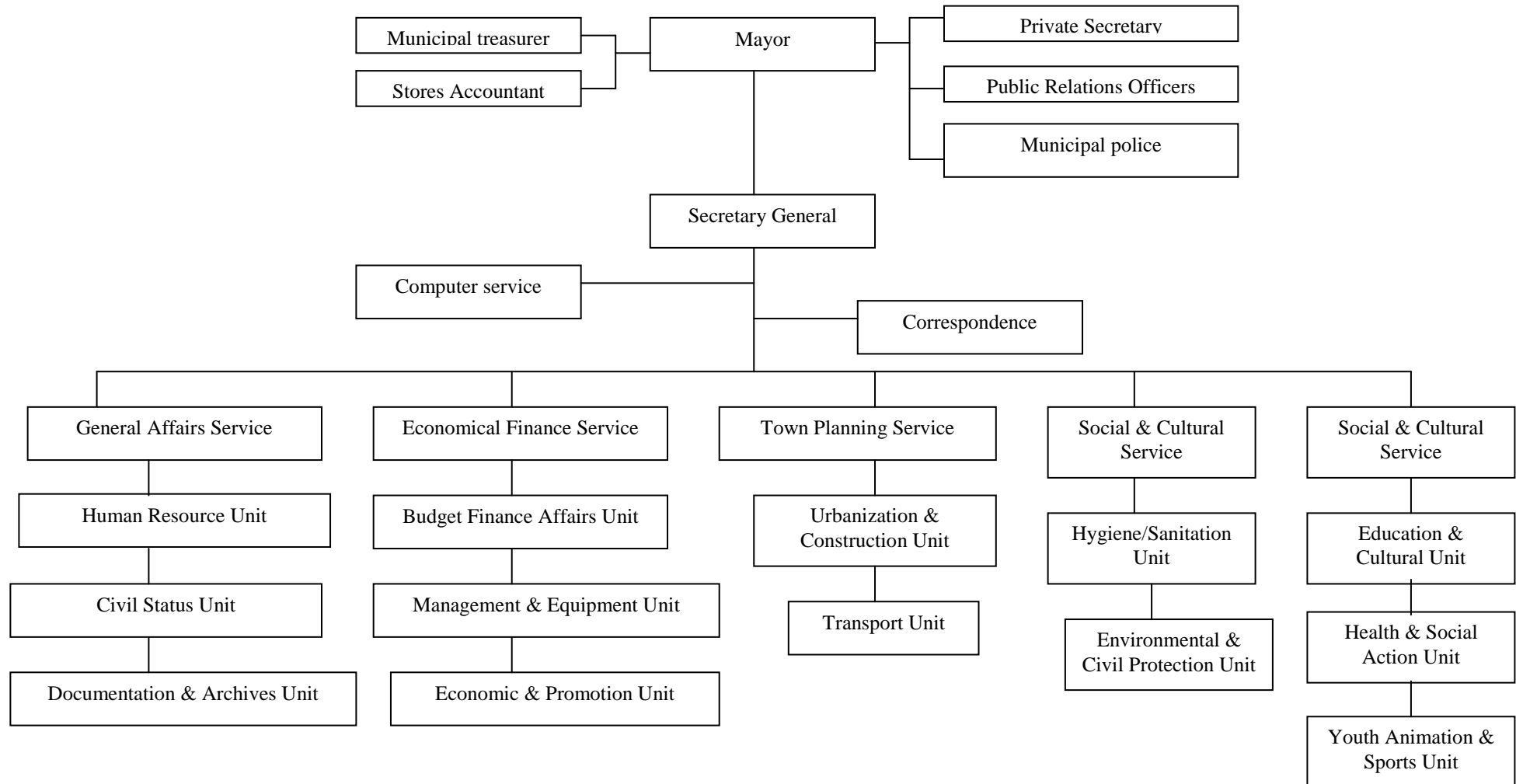
10.4: LIST OF BUEA COUNCIL ASSETS

USAGE	DATE ACQUIRED	PURCHASE VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	CURRENT STATE	SOURCE OF FINANCE	DATE OF USAGE	OWNER-SHIP	PART-NERSHIP	MAINTENANCE	REMARKS
LAND	The Buea Council has land but without land title and no document showing the number of lands									
Infrastructures										
Buea town market	2010	170.000.000	No Depreciation value	functioning	Council Revenue	2010	Buea Council	BOT	-	-
Muea market	1996	74.381.333		functioning		1996		-	-	-
Lysoka market	2004	10.000.000		functioning		2004		-	-	-
mile 16 market	2000/2001	9.556.570		functioning		2000/2001		-	-	Need renovation
Mile 17	2004	37.800.000		functioning		2004		M 17 D.U	-	-
Bojongo market	2004	19.717.872		functioning		2004		-	-	-
Likoko membea	2003	10.000.000		functioning		2003		-	-	-
Gt. Soppo market	2000/2001	19.989.080		functioning		2000/2001		-	-	-
Small soppo market	-	-		No Depreciation		-		Council Revenue	-	Buea Council
BUILDINGS										

Admin. block Buea town	1964	4.000.000		functioning		1964	Buea Council	-	-	-		
Civil statues Buea town	1991/1992	2.985.625		functioning		1991/1992		-	-			
Municipal treasury Buea town	1995/1996	16.000.000		functioning		1995/1996		-	Renovated by French Corporation			
Accounts section Buea T.	1959	1.000.000		functioning		159		-	-			
Staff quarters (Triplets)	1988	15.000.000		functioning		1988		-	-	-		
Staff quarter duplex I B Town	1959	1.000.000		functioning		1959		-	-	-		
Staff quarter duplex II Buea T.	1961	300.000	No Depreciation value	functioning	Council Revenue	1961	Buea Council	-	Need renovation			
Staff quarter duplex II Buea T.	1961	500.000		functioning	1961	-		-	Needs renovation			
Staff quarter single Buea T.	1961	300.000		functioning	1961	-		-	Needs renovation			
Canteen Buea town	2000/2001	15.000.000		functioning	2000/2001	-		-	Needs renovation			
Court hall Buea town	2000/2001	61.687.538		functioning	2000/2001	-		-	Not yet completed under dispute			
Slaughter house Buea T.	1998/1999	10.000.000		functioning	1998/1999	-		-	-			
Ecotourism office Buea T.	1996/1997	9.810.090		No Depreciation value	functioning	Council Revenue		1996/1997	Buea Council	-	-	Needs renovation
Pro-pharmacy Buea T.	1973	500.000			functioning	1973		-		-	-	
Pound house Buea T.	1980/1981	100.000			functioning	1980/1981		-		-	Needs renovations	
Public toilet mile 17	2008	16.006.402	functioning		2008	-	-	To be completed				
Meat slab clerk's quarter	1999/2000	19.717.872	functioning		1999/2000	-	-	-				

Court hall Bojongo	1983	2.000.000		functioning		1983		-	-	-		
Staff quarter Bojongo	1930	200.000		functioning		1930		-	-	-	Needs repairs	
Market toilets Bojongo	2008	2.632.742		functioning		2008		-	-	-		
Slaughter house Muea	1991/1992	1.000.000	No Depreciation value	functioning	Council Revenue	1991/1992	Buea Council	-	-	-		
Court hall Muea	1940	15.000.000		functioning		1940		-	-	-		
meat slab Muea	1999/2000	12.000.000		functioning		1999/2000		-	-	-		
Health centre ext. Bova	1992	5.000.000		functioning		1992		-	-	-		
VEHICLES												
Tractor Massan	1984	13.725.000		functioning		1984		-	-	-	Needs repairs	
Tipper land master	1984	16.000.000		functioning		1984		-	-	-		
Peugeot pick-up diesel	1995	10.000.000	functioning	1995	-	-	-	Need repairs				
Peugeot 504	1994	9.339.000	functioning	1994	-	-	-	Needs repairs				
Toyota hilux double cabin	1998	12.500.000	No depreciation value	functioning	Council Revenue	1998	Buea Council	-	-	-		
Terano IT 2.7	2003	15.000.000		functioning		2003		-	-	-		
Mercedes benz truck 2628	2003	25.000.000		functioning		2003		-	-	-	Needs repairs	
M.A.N Diesel 1827	2004	22.000.000		functioning		2004		-	-	-	Needs repairs	
Hanonag AG 550	2004	40.000.000		functioning		2004		-	-	-	Needs repairs	

FIGURE 6: BUEA COUNCIL ORGANIGRAMME
Ref. Ministerial Arrête No. 00136 of 24th August 2009



**VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES(VDC)
September 2011**

Almost all villages in the municipality have traditional councils. These traditional councils play the role of development organs for a majority of the villages and development activities are effectively handled by these council members. Few villages have separate organs with entirely different persons acting as members, though some members play intermittent roles. Two important development associations recognized by administrative authorities were identified to be acting as umbrella development instruments to some villages. The Bojongo court area for example uses the BACDA (Bojongo Cultural & Development Association) as an umbrella development association for its 16 villages. While, BONAVADA plays a similar role to about 13 villages. Attempts to create or strengthen existing VDC in some of the villages were met with resistance for various reasons.

VILLAGES	MEMBERS (S)
Bokoko	Chief Nganje Isaac; KULU VEFONGE Jacob; Sammy EKE WOLETE MOTOMBI MBOME Emmanuel; LYONGA Edward; SITCHUI Jean
Bokwaongo	Chief MOLUA MESE; NJIE MUAMBO John; MOSIO NGOMBA Max; Cecilia LIKOKO; ALICE ELALI; NEKO MOKOKO
Small Soppo Wunganga	Chief MUSENGE Humphrey; VEFONGE TAMBI Charles; NJOH Godfred MATUTE; Councilor ESOMBI VEFONGE Joseph
Small Soppo Woteke	Chief Albert Monoko
Wovila Reorganized	Chair: WOTANI Charles; MAFANY Peter KANGE; KANGE David; METOKO Joseph; Councilor MOKONYA Joseph Williams
Bonakanda Active VDC	Chair: Daniel MBUA; MUAMBO NDIVE; Paul EWOME; Francis MBUA; John NGUVE; BONAVADA
Wotolo Functional	Chief MUAMBO Emmanuel MOLOMBE; MOKAKE Samuel MOLOMBE; Rose LIBECCA; William NJUME
Bova I Traditional role of VDC	Chief Robert MBELLA EFUNGANI; EMBOLA NGANJO Hans; Oscar ELINGE; NGOMBA NASOA; EMBOLA LYONGA; Rudolf ELINGE; BONAVADA
Bova II Traditional council role of VDC	Chief ISUWE NYOKI LYONGA NGUNDE; BONAVADA
Bulu	MOLINGE TONGE Ruben; LUTE Thomas; John MOLI
Bwassa traditional council role of VDC	William NELONGE; LINONGE Julius; MBUA EFOE; NJIE John KOFI NJOH Peter MUAMBO, TEKE
Ewonda Traditional council role of VDC	Chief NJIE MOTUTU THOMAS MESOMBA NJIE; AMOS MOKWA; JOAN LYONGA; SAMUEL MOLUA IKOME KALLE EMMANUEL; BONAVADA.
Likombe	Chief NJIE Paul LUMA, MOTOME Paul MAKOTE; NDELI NDIVE MOSUKA; Hans MAKOKO, EFEME Lydia
Wolikawo Functional	Chair: Marcus MOTOVE ETONGE S.ect. MAFANY NJIE; Vice Sect. ETONGE Martin VEKIMA ETONGE; NGANJE PETER; Chief William ENI MAFANI
Mevio Traditional council role of VDC	Chief George EKO LEKIE Emmanuel MBONDE; Martha LIKIE
Vesoa Traditional council role of VDC	Chief Simon MEKEVE MOLUA; Lucas MOLUA; ELOME MEKEVE Daniel BACDA
Boanda	Chief PENUTE MUSENJA; BACDA
Bokwai Village council role of VDC	Chief KAKA ESOWE; OBEN Locas; NGUNGE NGIME BONAVADA
Bomaka	Councilor Mbanda Joseph; Pr Victor Julius NGOH
Bonduma	Chief elect.; Councilor Derrick Chungong NEBA
Bwiteva	Chief Francis Kingue Linonge,

Strengthened	BONAVADA
Bwitingi Functional	Peter Lysongo & Ekumbe Chief Mokosa, BONAVADA
Dibanda Functional & very active	Chief IKOME NGALE, EKO MBOME, MBUA NGALE
Ekande	Chief NJAKO MOVENI
Lyongo	Chief NJIE Martin MAFANY
Lower Bokova	Chief EWOLE Thomas; BONAVADA
Lysoka Bwielei Traditional Council role of VDC	Chief peter IKOME MESOSO MOTUMBA Joanness
Lysoka Wombaki & LYSOKA MOLIWE: Both villages agree to have one active dev't organ	Chief William MBANDA Chief EVAKISE Paul Joseph MOGOMBE MONGOMBE Aaron
Maumu	Chief LITEKE Councilor ASOKWI ENDUM Martin
Upper Wonganjo Trad. Council role of VDC.	Chief LYSONGE Peter LYSONGE Lydia; KALE MOKONDO
Wokaka Separate active organ	Chair Njie Benjamin ELINGE Sect. Lysinge Ewole; ELINGE LYONGA; LYONGA Nicholas; MOLOMBE Ernerst; Chief Njoke Johnson
Wokeka Traditional council as VDC	Chief IKOME Philip MOKWA; IKOME Herbert; Mathias NDUMBE; NJIE IKOME
Wokulu Traditional council as VDC	Chief Joseph WOLUA MBUA Martin
Wonjia Functional, seperate active organ	Chair: Hans Monono Wofuna Sect. Mbella Elive; Treasurer: Rose Njoh; Adviser: Dr Ngongi Namanga; LYONGA MANDENGUE; JOKE Elvis; John MANDE
Ekonjo Traditional council for VDC	Chief EVIOLE NGANDO MBONDE MOLIWA; NJEMBA EKULE; MOLIWA MBONDE MOSES EPOSI EKO ANNA; BACDA
Boando	BACDA
Bonjongo	BACDA
Wanjava	Chief EKOKE Patrick MOLI; BACDA
Wosenge (Wosinge) Traditional council as VDC	Chief NGOMBE ETONI; Matile EFOE; TONDE LIFANJE; Samuel MEKOTE; Samuel EFOE; Stephen EFAMBA; BACDA
Boana Traditional council for VDC	Chief MATUTE MNAKE; Sarah MBOLE; ETONDE NGOMBA; ONEKE Francis; Councilor EKUMENI BOANA Simon; BACDA
Bojoke Traditional council for VDC	Chief EKO MBULE Theodore EKO; Joseph MBOLO; EPOSI MBOLE; ROSE MBOLE; BACDA
Ewongo Traditional council playing role of VDC	Chief KAMA ESIMBOE Prince ESIMBOE Germain; Hans NJIE MOSUKA; ESSIMBOE Samuel Councilor LEM NTEMI Magdalin; BACDA
Wongala Very functional	Chair: Musoko Edward; Sect. Ngomba Williams; Treasurer; Mbake Elizabeth; BACDA
Wotutu	Chair: LEEKSON IKOME; Pa MBOME MBOANJE; David ELOSUA Prince KINGE Martin; Princess Mary KINGE; FOU DA NJINA; Godwill EDEN; Celine NGOMBA; Manje MEBOKA; Councilor EFOE ESIMBOE Samuel BACDA

Mapanja Functional	BACDA; Chief EKEMA John; ENANGA Anastasia; EKOSE Alfred; LIFANJE NGONGE Martin; Moneka ELIAS; Tondo Elive, Wotani Wongama Councilor Mbanda Joseph Fongo, BACDA
Sasse	NDIVE ASSAM; LOWE Francis JULIUS; MBUA TEKE JOSEPH Ernest LITIA MOLUA; Peter TEKE
Bwiyuku Active VDC	Chief LIFAKA NGANJE; MOANGA MOKOKO Emmanuel; EWI Jerome; NDUMBE Joseph; NGOMBA George
Na'anga	Chief NJOH FRITZ ESAKA
Buea Town	Chief SML Endeley; Councilor ENDELEY NDEMBA MBELLA; Councilor LYONGA Cecilia LIMUNGA; Councilor OJONKPOT OBEN Comfort; ESUKA Reginald; Hon MEOTO Paul NJIE; GOBINA Paul; LIFAFI KALE Julius;
Lower Wonganjo Traditional council, role of VDC	Chief ELIVE N. Williams WOKAM N. Edward; NDIVE ELIVE Leonel; MOKA Daniel ESOMBI Samuel; NDUMBE Joseph MONONO
Mwangai Traditional Council role of VDC	Chief KOMBE ELONGO; EKAMBI NDONGE Peter; Simon NGALLE EKAMBI; IKOME Ebenezer NDIVE, BONAVADA
Upper Bokova Very Functional	Chair: Alias MAKOKO MANGO EWOME; Simon VEKUMBE; BONAVADA
Soppo Likoko	Chair: Ndumbe Joseph MONONO; Vice Chair; ESOMBI Samuel Advisers: NDIVE Joseph NDUMBE; NGALE LEONGA Edward & Samuel LIFONGO
Musaka	Vacant chief
Upper Bolifamba Traditional council	Chief MOLOMBE MUAMBO KOFI LYONGA; Mary WOLETE, BONAVADA
Lower Bolifamba	Chief KOMBE MONYONGE Jason LUMA; LYONGA Moses Councilor Stephen NGANJE NALIONGE
Wonya Mavio Functional	Nyoki Ndumbe
Busumbu Traditional council role of VDC	Chief FLORETEKE IKOME; GOBINA Peter MOKAKE; Michael MOFUA; SAYANI Erick; EKEMA Robinson; BACDA
Upper Boando Traditional council role of VDC	MBOME EKUE NGALLA MBAKE; Michael NGALLA; Paul NGANJE; BACDA
Great Soppo Functional	Chief Etina Monono; SG: Councillor Ekema Monono Councillor AGBOR Kingsly AYUK; Mathias BIANGA(Quarter 16) MATANGA MONONO(Quarter 1); John NGANDO LUMA(Quarter 2) LABAN NGALE MOKI(PALA PALA field); Rev. Dr AMABIBI Henry
Molyko	Chief ESUKA Mathias; Councilor ATABONG Nee AWUNG Josephine; TABE Jackson(quarter head); AZONG WARA Pauline; EBAKO Grace EWANG; NGANJE LYONGA; NGANDO Micheal
Wokoko-Molyko	Chief Emelson MBUA; IKOME MBUA KOTO; Mathias NGALE; NJINGO Thomas; MBOME EKO; MESAPE Gideon
Upper Muea	Chief David Ikome Molige
Lower Muea	Chief Musenja
WOTEVA(BOTEVA) Traditional council role of VDC	Chief Peter LYSONGO NGALLE Daniel; NDONG John; VEKIMA Samuel; Bernard WOLOLA
LIKOKO Membea	Chief FENDE NGEKE, Mayor MBELLA MOKI Charles, Mr Bernard EKO

CDP STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS			
#	NAMES	POSITION	OTHER INFORMATION
1	EKEMA SAMMY MONONO	CHAIRPERSON	COUNCILLOR, Chairperson (Ethics & Social committee)
2	SUSAN NAH MBUA	SECRETARY	COUNCILLOR, Secretary (Works & Development Committee)
3	ATABONG JOSOPHINE	MEMBER	COUNCILLOR,
4	SAMMY NGANDA MOKAKE	MEMBER	Chief of Service General Administration
5	MISS ALMA MUNONGO	MEMBER	Human Resource Officer
6	ELINGE LYONGA	MEMBER	WORKS Department, HND Development Studies (PAID-WA)



A. Dilapidating G.S, roof blown off by storm.



B. G S with temporal classes at a church center



C. G S Ndongo

Figure 6: (A, B, C) State of some educational infrastructures



A. Mud, potholes & Ditches



B. grass on rocky stony roads

Fig. 8 State of some roads in the Municipality (A & B)



Fig 9: battle for water at aged sources



Fig 10: change in vegetation with altitude (Forest to savannah)



Fig 11: Bi weekly markets



Fig 12: Banana plantation



Fig 13: Small holders' plantations



Fig 14: Tea & Fuel plantations



Fig 15: Councilors & Administrative officers

CDP FACILITATION TEAM

#	NAMES	DESIGNATION
1	EYONG EYONG Thaddeus	Coordinator
2	ALUNGAMOH Edwin	Team Leaders
3	Mme AKO Irene	
4	George MOFOR	
5	EKWOGGE Gladys	
6	NAYONGO AGNES MEDIKI	Facilitators
7	YVONNE Germandze	
8	WARREN BONGO	
9	Derrick EWUMBWE	
10	ASHU Melvis OBI	
11	EYOLE MONONO	
12	ASONGANYI Melvis	
13	NDIFOR TIZI	
14	Judith LAWONG	
15	Juliana JOSO KOMBE	
16	NJIMAPE Terence	
17	EPIE NZELLE Nadege	
18	OKENYYE Patrick	GPS GIS Unit
19	DERRICK ETEBE NANGO.	
20	TABE AFUEMBE	Secretariat
21	Susana PEDE NZEMELE	