

NKUM Council

<p>COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN</p>
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APPROVED BY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

The innovation of instituting a bottom-up approach of development whereby the populations at the grassroots are called upon to get totally involved and participate in the identification of their own problems, translate them into micro projects becomes capital to the elaboration of a council development plan. The Council Development plan (CDP) is a document that presents the desired goal, objectives, actions and the activities that the council wants to realize within a period.

The CDP is elaborated in a participatory manner based on information obtained from village level, urban level and institutional diagnosis which are consolidated. As such it involved various partners; the National Community Driven Development Program (PNDD) that offered technical and financial resources, the Support Service to Grassroots Initiatives of Development (SAILD) to provide services to the Nkum Council for various studies, the Nkum Council and inhabitants of constituent villages who provided the data required for the studies, and various sectorial ministries within the municipality, Division and the Region who equally provided data and assisted in the analysis and elaboration of planning tables. Data for the elaboration of this plan were collected between July and September 2011. A good number of meetings were organised and held, diagnoses conducted at various levels leading to a participatory identification and prioritisation of about 600 micro projects in all the 28 sectors for the council area. The Nkum CDP presents major axes in its development as prescribed in Cameroon's vision 2035. For a start, it focuses on priorities dealing with basic infrastructures such as Water, Energy, Health, Basic Education, Secondary Education, Public works, Environment and Nature protection, and commerce.

Considering the fact that this concept is still new, a substantial amount of financial resources were mobilised by the council through different sources. Eighteen (18) Projects in ten (10) sectors feature in the annual investment plan (AIP) to the tune of **239,609,033 CFAF**. This plan remains realistic and should be taken as a reference document by the council, Government, Technical and Financial Partner as well as other development stakeholders.

TABLE OF CONTENT OF THE CDP

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY Erreur ! Signet non défini.
TABLE OF CONTENT OF THE CDP 3

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

LIST OF TABLES **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

CHAPTER 1-INTRODUCTION .. Erreur ! Signet non défini.

1.1 Context And Justification..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

1.2 CDP Objective..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

1.3 Structure Of The Work..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY. Erreur ! Signet non défini.

2.1 Preparatory process **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

2.1.3 Informing and sensitizing local Administrative Authorities..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

2.1.4. Launching Workshop..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

2.2 Data Collecting and Analysis..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

2.2.1. Base Line and Cartographic Mapping Data Collection. **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

2.2.3. Council Urban Space (USD) Data Collection **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

2.3.Planning Workshop, Resource Mobilization and Programming **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

2.3.1. Preparation of the planning workshop **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

2.3.3. ResourceMobilisation **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

2.3.4. Programming..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

2.4. Implementation of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

CHAPTER 3-BRIEF PRESENTATION OFTHECOUNCIL AREA Erreur ! Signet non défini.

3.1 Description of the Council area **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

3.2 HistoricalProfile **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

3.3 Religion..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

3.3.1 Christianity..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

3.3.2 Islam..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

3.3.3 Traditional Religion..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

3.4 Socio- Cultural Aspects Erreur ! Signet non défini.

3.4.2 Cultural Heritages. **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

3.4.3 Music and Dance..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

3.4.4 Dressing **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

3.4.5 Housing **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

3.4.6 Craft **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

3.4.7 Food **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

3.4.8 Development and Cultural Associations..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

3.5. Biophysical Milieu **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

3.5.1 Topography **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

3.5.2 Climate.....	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.5.3 Vegetation	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.5.4 Soil type	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.5.5 Hydrology	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.5.6 Protected areas	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.5.7 Mineral resources.....	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.6. Characterisation of the Vulnerable Populations	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.7. Local Development Actors	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.8. Economic Activities	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.8.1 Agriculture	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.8.2. Animal (livestock) rearing and Fishery	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.8.3 Hunting	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.8.4 Forest exploitation	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.8.5 Illegal collection of forestry products	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.8.6 Commerce	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.8.7 Transport	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.8.8 Informal Sector	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.8.9 Local Economy and Transformation Industries.....	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.9. Infrastructure and Basic Social Services by Sector.....	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.9.1. Education	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.9.3. Health.....	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.9.4. Hydraulic.....	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.9.5. Electrification.....	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.9.6. Road network.....	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.9.8. Tourism sites and establishments.....	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.9.9. Waste disposal and management	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.8.10. Private Services (telecommunications, micro-finance, etc.).....	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
4.1. Consolidation of the Diagnosis Information.....	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
4.2. Problem Analysis	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
4.3. Identification of Needs.....	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
4.4 Priority Projects Identified per Village in the 8 Key Sectors.....	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
CHAPTER 5. STRATEGIC PLANNING. Erreur ! Signet non défini.	
5.1 Vision and Objectives of the CDP	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
5.2 Logical Framework by Sector (Marginalized Populations Inclusive) of Nkum Council .	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Signet non défini.	
5.3 Land Use Plan and Management of the Nkum Council Space	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
6. OPERATIONAL PLANNING.. Erreur ! Signet non défini.	
6.1 Resource Mobilisation	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
6.2 The Triennial Plan.....	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
6.3 The Annual Investment Plan.....	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
6.3.2 Operational Plan for Vulnerable Population	157

6.4 Socio-Environmental Management Framework of the Triennial Investment Plan of the Nkum Council..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

6.5 Contract Award/Procurement Plan **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION .Erreur ! Signet non défini.

7.1 Composition, Appointment of Steering Committee of The CDP **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

7.2 Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation (Compared to AIP and Sectorial Policies) **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

7.3 Follow up Plan, Tools and Monitoring Frequency **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

7.4 Review Mechanism of the CDP and Preparation of the Next Triennial Plan.... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

7.5 Communication Plan on the Implementation of the CDP **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS Erreur ! Signet non défini.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MINEPAT	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development
PNDP	National Community Driven Development Program
CDP	Council Development Plan
DO	Divisional Officer
SDO	Senior Divisional Officer
LSO	Local Support Organization
CDO	Council Development officer
MINEDUB	Ministry of Basic Education
IBE	Inspectorate of Basic Education
SAILD	Support Service to Grassroots Initiatives of Development
CFC	Council follow up Committee
VFC	Village follow up Committee
MINSEC	Ministry of Secondary Education
GHS	Government High School
GSS	Government Secondary School
MTN	Mobile Telephone Network
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NTFP	Non timber forest product
MINEFOP	Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat
MINPROFF	Ministry of Women Empowerment and the Family
MINAS	Ministry of Social Affairs
VDA	Village Development Association
MINTSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
MINPMEESA	Ministry of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicraft
MINFOF	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
MINEP	Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature
MINEPIA	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry
AES/SONEL	American Energy Society/ Electricity National Corporation
MINDUH	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development

MINPOSTEL	Ministry of Post and Telecommunication
MINSANTE	Ministry of Public Health
MINEE	Ministry of Water and Energy
MINCULT	Ministry of Culture
MINDAF	Ministry of state property and land tenure
ADB	African Development Bank
ACT	Additional Council Taxes
PIB	Public Investment Budget
MINADT	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation
MINCOM	Ministry of Communication
MINCOMMERCE	Ministry of Trade
FEICOM	Special Council Support Fund for Mutual Assistance

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Population Statistics of Kumbo and Kumbo Rural (Nkum).....	21
Table 2: Population Statistics of Nkum as per Village	22
Table 3: Assets, potential and constraints of the biophysical milieu	32
Table 4: Associations working with the vulnerable population of the Council area	33
Table 5: Office space and infrastructure	34
Table 6: Summary of the Principle Livestock Situation in Nkum.....	37
Table 7: Aquaculture.....	37
Table 8: Characterisation of the Basic Education in Nkum Council area	42
Table 9: Characterisation of the Secondary Education in Nkum Council area	42
Table 10: Distribution of Health Areas in Nkum.....	44
Table 11: Sports infrastructural facilities within the Council area	50
Table12: Communication Coverage of the Council area.....	54
Table13: Consolidation of Geographical Coordinates andthe Population.....	57
Table 14: Consolidation of School Data.....	58
Table 15: Consolidation of Secondry School Data.....	63
Table 16: Consolidation of Health Data	63
Table 17: Consolidation of Hydraulic Data.....	64
Table 18: Consolidation of Social Infrastructures	65
Table 19: Consolidation of Market Data	66
Table 20: Consolidation of Road Data.....	66
Table 22: Main Problems Identified Per Sector.....	69
Table 23: Needs Identified Per Sector	77

Table 24: Priority Projects per Village in the 8 Key Sectors 88
Table 25: Land use/ Land cover of the NkumCouncil area 140
Table 26: Matrices’ for Analysing Land use Zoning: Problems, constraint, strength and potential 141
Figure 9: Land Use Management in Nkum Council Area 143
Table 27: Triennial Plan for Nkum Council 145
Table 28: Annual Investment Plan for Nkum Council 153
Table 29: Operational plan for the Vulnerable Population in Nkum Council 157
Table 30: Potential Socio- environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures 158
Table 31: Simplified Socio Environmental Management Plan..... 164
Table 32: Contract Award/Procurement Plan for Nkum Council..... 166

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 1: Location/Adminstrative Map of Nkum Council Area..... 24
Figure 2: Markets of Nkum Council Area 40
Figure 3: Schools in Nkum Council Area..... 43
Figure 4: Health Facilities of Nkum Council Area..... 45
Figure 5: Water supply schemes of NkumCouncil Area 47
Figure 6: Electricity supply in Nkum Council Area 49
Figure 7: Road networks, major bridges and culvertsin Nkum Council Area..... 51
Figure 8: Touristic sites in Nkum Council Area..... 53
Figure 9: Land Use Management in Nkum Council Area 143

CHAPTER 1-INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context and Justification

Within the framework of the elaboration of the council development plan for Nkum, the council through the PNDP is taking responsibilities in the progressive decentralization process and to equip herself with necessary tools needed to achieve an effective participation in the development process. This is to assist in the implementation of the strategy for growth and employment and the current decentralization process where councils are taking a central position and are becoming real actors in the process of socio-economic development. In this regard, various diagnoses and surveys conducted depict a reference situation and the context in which this study was carried out and provides an insight of the study area. Following convention PDC N° 015/MINEPAT/DRNW/PNDP/CRCNW/TU of 22nd February 2011 signed between the Nkum Council and the National Community Driven Development Program (PNDP), a local support organization was selected for the elaboration of a Council Development Plan (CDP), taking root from the local development plans from all the villages of the council. It is in this light that the Support Service to Grassroots Initiatives of Development (SAILD) was selected and signed contract N° 001/11/CTB/NC to elaborate the Nkum CDP. To this effect, it carried out various participatory diagnoses (Council Institutional diagnosis, urban space diagnosis and Village diagnosis).

The Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT) elaborated the Cameroon vision 2035 and the Growth and Employment strategy to assist regional and local councils in the decentralisation process. It is through this process that the National community Driven Development Program (PNDP) is put in place to accompany regional and local government in the decentralisation process.

The National Community Driven Development Program has as general objective to contribute in improving in a sustainable manner the living conditions of rural masses, most especially the vulnerable (cripple, blind, elderly, dumps and orphans), marginalised (Mbororos) and the very poor (poor ill-health and resource-limited) segments of the populations. Decentralized local institutions (Regions and councils) are obviously at the centre of PNDP's activities that lay more emphasis on the utmost

participation of grassroots population, the sector representatives, Administrative authorities and the society at large. The end-users and beneficiaries of their program are therefore councils and their population. The Council development plan (CDP) is elaborated in a participatory manner whereby all stakeholders are fully involved in order to contribute and share their own ideas and experiences for the betterment and development of the council area. This therefore ties with the PNDP's modus operandi which seeks to encourage participation at all levels and erase the top-down approach of development so to enhance collaboration of stakeholders especially in the entire project cycle and sustainable development as a whole.

1.2. CDP Objective

The Council development plan (CDP) is a document that provides a clear picture of the council area through various diagnoses conducted which should serve as working and lobbying tool for municipal authorities for mobilisation of resources, potentials and capacities. It therefore presents the desired goal, objectives, actions and the activities that the council wants to realize within a stated period (3 to 5 years).

1.2.1 Council Institutional diagnosis (CID)

A council institutional diagnosis was conducted as one of the steps in the CDP process. Taking into consideration the fact that Ministries are gradually devolving their resources and competences to councils within the frame work of decentralisation, it becomes very important that capacities be built and upgraded in the council institution so to meet up with expectations. The CID therefore aims to:

- To collect and document information related to the administrative, financial, human and patrimony of the council institution;
- Analyse and describe the functioning of the different organs of the council;
- Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the council through self-evaluation by the elected team members;
- Analyse the relations between the council as an institution and other local government and private actors in development;
- Identify the principal axis or actions for strengthening in order to improve the skills of the elected personnel to better manage their institution.

1.2.2 Urban Space Diagnosis (USD)

The urban space comprises the centre of activities and development of the council area. It is in this light that the urban space diagnosis of Nkum was conducted with objectives to identify in a participatory

manner to establish the delimitation of the space, to analyse the problems within the urban space and to look for possible solutions to enhance its development.

1.2.3 Village diagnosis (VD)

The village diagnosis comprised the last step of the diagnoses in the CDP process through which constituent villages within the council area were targeted. This exercise had as objectives to identify in a participatory manner the problems of the villages, analysed the causes, effects of the problems and proposed and plan possible local solutions to them. This exercise was carried out in 32 villages that make up the Nkum council area namely: Kuvlu, Nseh, Tatum, Buh, Dzung, Memfu, Nzevru, Ngendzeng, Kifem, Mbamsong, Kovifem, Mbiim, Ngondzen, Nkeng, Takijah, Kishong, Mah, Ndzennso, Banten, Sahnyar, Ngaan, Kuintar, saan, Takui, Tasai, Yankitari, Waikov, Dyri, Semdzen, Basse, Beshi, Mboshah.

1.3. Structure of the Work

This report comprises an introduction (Chapter 1) which presents the context and justification for such a plan and the objectives to be met, the methodology (Chapter 2) which describes the methods used in the baseline data collection and validation, the council urban space analysis, the Council Institutional analysis, the participatory Village diagnosis, consolidation of analysis, planning workshop and programming, presentation of the council area with its historical profile (Chapter 3), consolidated results of the participatory diagnosis (Chapter 4), Strategic planning (Chapter 5) which consist of presenting various logical frameworks for the 28 sectors and spatial planning of priority projects for the Council area, operational planning (Chapter 6) which examines the CDP budget, and followed by the triennial plan for the 28 sectors. This is followed by the Annual Investment Plan (AIP) of the priority sectors. This chapter is concluded with the environmental management summary framework and the procurement plan and Conclusion (Chapter seven). Here allusion is made on the steering committee appointed to follow up the CDP elaboration process. Next we talk of the indicators for monitoring and evaluating the CDP, the follow up tools and monitoring frequency in the follow up plan and the review mechanism of the CDP. The chapter concludes with an information plan and communication on the implementation of the CDP.

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

2.1 Preparatory process

2.1.1 Internal

After participating in the seminar workshop organised in Bambui by PNDP between June and early July 2011, a restitution session was immediately organised in the conference room of SAILD Bamenda with aim to train other field staff that were not opportune to attend the training. Thereafter, the team commenced work on the preparation of the various work plans as well as necessary logistics for the field work to take-off.

2.1.2 Getting In Contact With Municipal Authorities.

After the contract signing ceremony between SAILD and Nkum council on the July 2, 2011, the team leader of the Nkum CDP organised and held a working session with the council executive few days later were some discussions and arrangements were made as to the proper take-off of field activities as well as provision of an office space for the local support organisation (LSO). The team proceeded with the work starting with the baseline and sectorial data collection especially at the level of Kumbo (Divisional headquarter) where above 90% of the sector representatives are based. So good, The Mayor had set up a steering committee through a municipal order to follow up of the activities of the LSO within the Council area who equally benefitted from the training in Bambui. This municipal order established the Steering committee with Mr Suila Aruna, 2nd Deputy Mayor appointed chairman of the said committee. The committee is the watchdog and in charged with the supervision of all the activities of the LSO in the field.

2.1.3 Informing and sensitizing local Administrative Authorities.

The Senior Divisional Officer (SDO) for Bui whois the supervisory authority of the council was contacted as well as his subordinates and all local administrative authorities were informed of the program and they all actively participated in the launching ceremony, organised at the Nkum municipal council hall.

Creating awareness in the various administrative authorities in the Council area paved the way and gave the go ahead for the sensitisation of the general public as well as the sensitization of Ministerial heads

and non-governmental stakeholders within the Nkum Council area. To archive this, the LSO in collaboration with the council authorities drafted invitations, signed by the lord mayor as well as the LSO representative. They were then distributed to the various heads of services, institutions and stakeholders identified within the municipality. The result of this mobilisation phase was measured by a massive turnout at the launching, signifying that the sensitisation process covered a representative portion of the Council area.

2.1.4. Launching Workshop

The launching proper took place on the 20th of July 2011 at a workshop moderated by the team leader of SAILD for the Nkum CDP. The first speaker of the day was the Lord Mayor of the Nkum Council, who welcome all stakeholders to the ceremony. Next to talk was the representative from the PNDP, Mr. Jum Cyprain Ngong. He explained the PNDP methodology and pleaded on all to make their contributions towards the success of the process. The third speaker of the day was the Branch Manager of SAILD Bamenda; Mr Stephen Ngenchi. He started by stating the institutional background under which the Council Development Plan is carried out. He then presented his team with whom he will be working to accomplish the task ahead of him and equally presented the CDP process and its methodology that was to be used to accomplish the mission. To crown the speeches for the day was the Senior Divisional Officer of Bui Mr Messape Benard, who equally was the Divisional Officer of Nkum. He stressed on the Institutional background of the Councils as the local government and the reasons why planning will be important towards achieving the objective of the Government within the framework of the current decentralisation process in Cameroon. He called on all stakeholders to play their role for the successful realization of the task ahead.

The program then proceeded with the reading of the members of the steering Committee for the Council Development Plan. They were installed by, the SDO, who emphasized on their function and its sacrificial attributes. Four officials then went to the mayor's office for the signing of minutes of the meeting organized for the presentation and validation of the SAILD (LSO) team with the Mayor, PNDP representative, and the chairman of the follow-up committee.

Events went on successfully during the day and in all, more than 150 stakeholders were present for the launching.

2.2 Data Collecting and Analysis

2.2.1. Base Line and Cartographic Mapping Data Collection.

Baseline Data collection went on from the 24th July-20th August 2011. A team of 4 consultants was assigned to collect all necessary data from sectorial ministries as well as various authorities within the Council area. Data were collected from all sectors and decentralised services within the Council area of the Nkum Council. The Nkum Council area has four sectors with service head present in the Council area. This included the Inspectorate of Basic Education, the Sub Divisional delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), Livestock, Fishery and Animal Industries (MINEPIA), Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF), and the rest are based in Kumbo, the divisional head quarter. However, both primary and secondary data were collected from these services, the council, within the Nkum Council area. Further data were collected at the Divisional Delegation of Public Works (MINTP), Water and Energy (MINEE) Secondary Education (MINSEC) Environment and Protection of Nature (MINEP), Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicraft (MINPMEESA), Post and Telecommunication (MINPOSTEL), Forestry and wild life, commerce, Social Affairs, Women empowerment and the family, sports and Physical education, Communication (MINCOM).

Primary data were collected using structured and semi-structured questionnaires administered to the personnel within the services and to targeted stakeholders. The Nkum Monographic report undertaken by the BEDEV Consults was very instrumental to this work. Other secondary data were collected from the 2005 population and housing census.

After data collection for the baseline diagnosis, the information was input into various suitable computer programs (notably Excel and Microsoft word) for analysis and presentation. They were then printed out and ready for presentation to stakeholders during a restitution and validation session.

The validation of the baseline data was done on the 26th of August 2011 at a workshop organised at the Council Hall of Nkum. This workshop brought together the council executive, 10 service heads and representatives (from the District Medical Office, MINADER, MINEPIA, MINFOF, MINAS, MINEP, MINPROFF, MINJEUN, MINEE, and MINCOM, the steering committee and municipal executive. There was the general presentation of the data, followed by cross examination of various sections. There was great debate over certain sections of the report as regard the constituent villages of the Council area and the population. The session then proceeded with the updating and correction of various sections, with more details coming from the various sectorial heads present. After deliberation and suggestions, the session recommended that the baseline should be validated following the corrections made.

2.2.2. Council Institution (CID) Data collection

The methodology put in place for this diagnosis was quite participatory whereby all departments/services within the council institution and related personnel were involved with the local support service team being the lead persons as far as moderation and facilitation was concern. All the different departments and services of the council were identified and the team was split into four with each team member assigned to a department in the council. In order to ensure proper and effective data collection, checklists were designed as data collection tools and the LSO had as role to guide the members in the different departments to provide the right information. This exercise was done mainly to collect primary data. Secondary data were collected by consulting council records/documents to obtain information on personnel, number of councillors and other support staff of the council and the Administrative accounts. Furthermore, it was absolutely necessary to identify a certain number of factors that could influence the success of the council with regards to its mission and set objectives such as the availability of resources (human, material, financial...) as well as peoples' perception on the reliability and credibility of the council.

These factors were further verified and analysed to make sure that the means put in place by the institution is commensurate to the results realized in the field. The data was then consolidated at the end of the exercise.

The information collected was inputted into various suitable computer programs (notably Excel and Microsoft word) for analysis and presentation. Data was analysed according to the various sections. The SWOT analysis method was then employed to assess the strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the council. These analyses enabled the LSO to establish the gaps between quantity and typology of the council resources. Equally data was analysed on information relationship management and the main axes and activities to be reinforced within the Council area.

The restitution and validation workshop was held on the 10th Of August. The meeting lasted about 5 hours. The methodology used in the validation workshop was a participatory one which comprised of presentation of the draft result, question and answer session and group work.

2.2.3. Council Urban Space (USD) Data Collection

Data collection for the urban space went on from the 28th July- 20th August 2011, alongside data collection for the baseline. A team of 4 consultants (take-off team) was put in place to collect all necessary data that was required for the exercise. Data were collected from socio-professional groups, the sectors and the vulnerable groups.

Before data collection started there was the delimitation of the urban space. The delimitation took place in the presence of the Mayor, the Secretary General (SG), the Municipal treasurer (MT), the steering committee chairperson and the council development officer. The delimitation was carried out under supervision of the LSO team leader. At the end of the process the villages that were included in the urban space were Tatum, Memfu, Kovifem and Kishong. Secondly the LSO identified all the different socio-professional groups, vulnerable groups and sectors within the urban space. Meetings were programmed with the different social groups.

In this regard, primary data were collected using semi-structured interviews administered to the socio-professional groups within the urban space and sector Ministries at Sub Divisional and Divisional levels. Secondary data were collected from the 2005 population and housing census as well as other documents deemed necessary. In addition, a transect walk was organised on a path covering at least 3km of the urban space involving a handful of participants.

The data were then analysed using suitable computer programs. A problem tree was established for the different socio professional groups. Also the major problems concerned with the management of the urban space were also analysed in a problem tree and the different potentials outlined.

The validation of the urban space diagnosis was done on the 26th of August 2011 at a workshop organised at the Hall of the Nkum Council. This workshop brought together the council executive, the steering committee, and representatives of socio-professional groups within the urban space, other inhabitants interested in the exercise. The methodology used during the workshop was a participatory. There was the general presentation of the data, followed by cross examination of various sections. The session then proceeded with the updating and correction of various sections, with more details coming from the representatives of various socio-professional groups

2.2.4. The Village Diagnosis

2.2.4.1. Preparation of the Process

Following the action plan of the entire work for the 32 villages under the Nkum council, the LSO was split into six teams, with four teams handling at least five villages each and two teams taking six villages for the participatory village diagnosis. The teams were composed such that each team was head by a field staff of the LSO, one steering committee member and a local facilitator. All these people were trained and provided necessary tools and logistics to carry out the mission properly on the field. Proper supervision was then ensured by the team leader and supervisor to make sure that the staff in question was present on the field and that the work was properly done. Prior to the village diagnosis, the steering

committee, the council and the LSO prepared and dispatched circulars (with the itinerary for the diagnosis attached) to all constituent villages of Nkum Council area.

2.2.4.2. Identification of Problems and Potentials per Sector

In order to diagnose the various problems in the villages, the following tools were used;

- Village mapping which is a sketch map not drawn to scale by the participants at the workshop. It presents the most important institutions, infrastructures, land use and resources of the community, from where some constraints and potentials of the village can be identified. The maps were drawn on cardboards then consolidated on a clean sheet of paper. Local signs and symbols were used to represent features on the map which also had a key.
- Transect walk which was a walk along a defined path (point A to B) in the village. It presents a cross section view of all what is observed along the path such as; Settlement type, Forest, Stones, Sand etc.
- Venn diagram which is a set of circles that present relationship between institutions in the community. It presents the different institutions in the community and the kind of link or interaction that exist between them as well as a picture of the type of institutions that exist in their sizes and collaboration amongst them.
- Semi structured interview set of guided questions design to facilitate the collection of information in a structural manner. It presents a short list of questions set out in a chronological order to collect information on very specific issues in an objective manner.
- Problem tree which is a method of analysis of problems to establish the deep rooted causes and effects. It presents the core problem to be addressed at the centre with the root causes below and effects above.

2.2.4.3. Analysis of Problems per Sector and the Search for Solutions.

The problems of the various sectors in the various villages were first of all identified using the above mentioned tools and enumerated sector wise at a workshop. This was purely through the participation of the various workshop participants who actively took part in the listing of the various problems pertaining to the sector in question. The problems were then analysed using the problem tree analysis method. After analysis, participants were again called upon to propose potentials within the communities and local solutions to their problems enumerated. It should be noted here that, some of the

solutions of the villagers were at their reach, meaning they can easily resolve some of them while some could not be resolved locally and therefore required external assistance.

2.2.4.4. Prioritisation and planning of local solutions

At the end of the workshop session, the various sectors were then ranked in decreasing order of importance using the pair-wise ranking technique, subsequently followed by the planning of the sectors beginning with the most pertinent to the least. This was then incorporated in the various village diagnosis reports.

2.2.5. Consolidation of data, Geo-referencing and diagnosis

A two-day workshop and 16 days of field work were employed by the LSO for the consolidation of diagnosis data and mapping. The consolidation went on from establishment of the reference situation as revealed by the various diagnosis carried out during the process (council institutional, urban space and the participatory village diagnoses). Then there was reformulation of the problems of the various sectors and solution. The second meeting was aimed at consolidating natural resource matrices of the Council area. The data was then consolidated sector by sector for each of the 28 sectors and transversal solutions identified at a workshop organised in the Nkum council Hall. Participants used that occasion to prioritise the problems at council level. Furthermore, a GPS expert was recruited to go round the entire Council area to geo-reference existing infrastructure in various sectors concerned with the study, verification of facts and obtaining additional data that might have been omitted in the course of the various diagnoses hence leading to the production of thematic maps.

2.3.Planning Workshop, Resource Mobilization and Programming

2.3.1. Preparation of the planning workshop

After collection, presentation and validation of all the diagnosis (CID, USD, Base line, and village diagnosis), the LSO had to prepare for the next stage of the process which is the planning workshop.

Logical frameworks were used as planning tools. Twenty eight logical frameworks were established for the 28 sectors.

The Excel consolidation sheet and form for needs identification were all filled. Micro projects were established including the vulnerable groups and the marginalised population. Finally a date for the planning workshop was arranged.

2.3.2. Planning

A planning workshop was organised at the Nkum council hall from the 30th November to the 2nd of December. The workshop brought together the council executive, steering committee members, sectorial

heads and other development actors as well as a representative from PNDP. All the logical frameworks were examined and cost estimates allocated to each project on the log frame. The method applied by the LSO to facilitate the work was group work with general supervision from the LSO team members.

2.3.3. Resource Mobilisation

Resource mobilisation was done during the planning workshop. The different sources of council income available for investment were identified. This activity was coordinated by the Municipal Treasurer and the Secretary General under supervision of the LSO. This mobilisation had to do with the elaboration of a real partnership between the various actors, in order to create the basis of a good collaboration in the implementation of the plan.

2.3.4. Programming

The programming workshop held immediately after the planning workshop. The tools that were used for programming were the triennial investment plan, the annual investment plan and the procurement plan/contract award schedule. Priority projects in the different sectors were identified and with the resources mobilised some of the projects were programmed for the first year. Those that could not be programmed in the first year were programmed for the second and third year in the triennial plan.

2.4. Implementation of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

The essence of the follow-up committees elected during the participatory village diagnosis is to;

- Ensure that activities are realised according to schedule ;
- Detect dysfunctions and correct them;
- Permit a better organisation and appropriation of beneficiaries;
- Regularly collect data and forward reports to council.

During the participatory monitoring, the follow up committee will have as mission to collect information relating to the execution of the elaborated plan. These will include:

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

Evaluation provides a clear picture of the projects implemented at a given moment of its execution process. Evaluation will take place at the end of the action which will permit the observation of short-term consequences and the ex-post evaluation which will take place well after the end of the action and concerns medium and long term effects and desired outcomes.

CHAPTER 3-BRIEF PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL AREA

3.1 Description of the Council area

The Nkum Council Area corresponds to the Nkum Sub Division, one of the six administrative units (Sub Divisions) of Bui Division in the North West Region of Cameroon. Nkum Subdivision lies between longitude 10.40* and 10.50* East of the Greenwich meridian and latitude 6.10* and 6.20* North of the Equator. This council area is bounded by 5 sub-divisions namely; Ndu to the North, Mbven to the East, Kumbo to the South, Oku to the South West and Noni to the North West. The surface area is estimated at 705.63 km² giving a population density of about 70.58/km². Tatum town, which is its capital, is situated some 25km from Kumbo, the Bui divisional capital, and about 135 km from Bamenda, the Regional Capital of the Northwest Region.

Following the statistics or figures recently published in the 2005 general population and housing census, the Nkum Council area did not have any figures because this administrative unit was later created on 23rd April 2007 by presidential decree No. 2007/115. It is therefore believed that they were counted under the then Kumbo subdivisions which use to host the Kumbo Rural and Kumbo Urban Councils. However, the 2005 census showed that Kumbo had a total population of 127538 inhabitants distributed as follows.

Table 1: Population Statistics of Kumbo and Kumbo Rural (Nkum)

Total pop	Men	Women	Urban	Men	Women	Rural	Men	Women
127538 inhabitants	61586	65952	80212	39184	41028	47326	22402	24924

Source: Monographic Report for Nkum

Never-the-less, previous population figures extracted from other sources (1987 census) showed that the total population of Nkum Council was 35463 inhabitants. Following extrapolations, a 2.8% growth rate was envisaged hence showing a projection of 100456 in 2008 and 128245 in 2012.

The population of Nkum council area indicates that it is not evenly distributed thus three distinct population patterns were identified as follows: densely, moderately and sparsely populated areas.

High density results from the fact that these areas are more accessible with some concentration of administrative, economic, health and educational institutions as well as important tourist sites (for eco and agro tourism) and socio-cultural and traditional institutions. These include; Tatum (administrative headquarter), Nseh, Kuvlu, Dzeng, Takijah, Tadu, Ngondzen, Mbiim, Buh and Banten. As a matter of fact, the lifestyles and living conditions of inhabitants of these areas are said to be high and improved compared to other areas around the Council area.

The moderately and sparsely populated areas are more rural and sometimes enclave with less concentration of businesses and economic activities but however showing a considerable increase as far population growth is concern.

In effect, more than 50% of the total population are living in the rural areas. The major occupation is Agriculture and small scale livestock rearing which therefore constitute the mainstay of their local economies.

The Nkum Council area is made up of 32 villages namely: Kuvlu, Nseh, Tatum, Buh, Dzeng, Memfu, Ndzevru, Ngendzen, Kifem, Mbamsong, Kovifem, Mbiim, Ngondzen, Nkeng, Takijah, Kishong, Mah, Ndzenso, Banten, Sahnyar, Ngaan, Kuintar, Saan, Takui, Kaiy, Yangkitari, Mbuiy-Wailai, Dyri, Semdzeng, Basse, Beshi and Mbosha. However, the principal clan is Nso. A recent study shows that the population of Nkum stands at about 106,945 inhabitants. The table below gives the estimated population distribution as per village.

Table 2: Population Statistics of Nkum as per Village

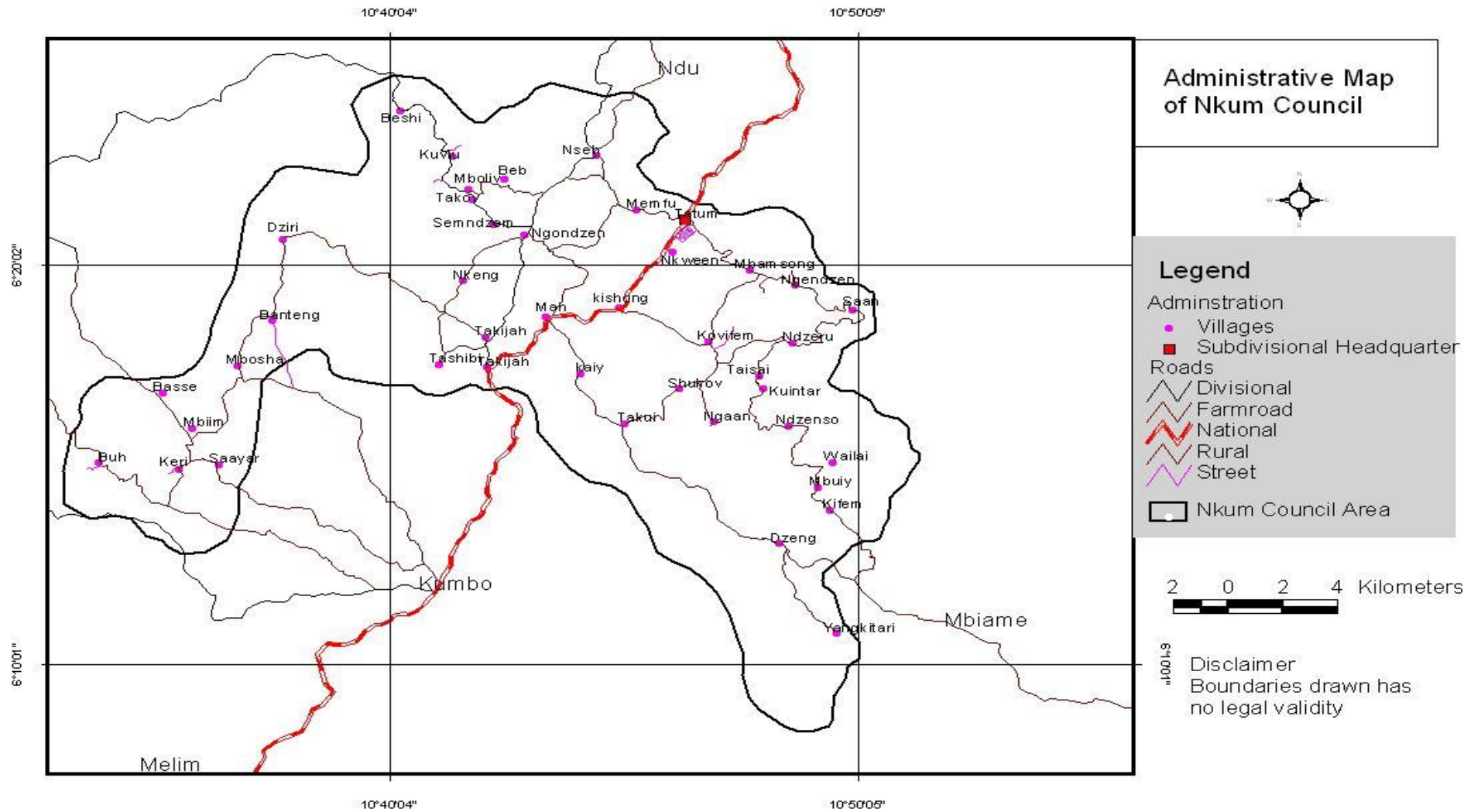
Village	Men	Women	Total
Banten	2578	2910	5,488
Basse	1070	1700	2,770
Beshi	416	552	968
Buh	3386	4500	7,886
Dzeng	1751	2500	4,251
Ndzenso	400	600	1,000
Dyri	377	334	711
Kaiy	250	350	600
Kifem	1500	2000	3,500
Kishong	500	700	1,200
Kovifem	2022	2402	4,424

Kuintar	1000	1500	2,500
Kuvlu	4436	4777	9,213
Mah	800	1200	2,000
Mbamsong	206	370	576
Mbiim	1000	2000	3,000
Mbosha	490	900	1,390
Mbuiy -Wailai	400	600	1,000
Memfu	200	400	600
Ndzevru	2000	2500	4,500
Ngaan	220	230	450
Ngendzen	1000	1500	2,500
Ngondzen	2720	2019	4,739
Nkeng	1172	1303	2,475
Nseh	7669	1995	9,664
Saan	250	350	600
Sahnyar	1475	3225	4,700
Semdzeng	1704	1846	3550
Takijah	3487	3658	7,145
Takui	1230	2500	3,730
Tatum	3500	5300	8,800
Yangkitari	495	515	1,010
	49,704	57,236	106,945

Source: Village Socio- economic Survey 2011

The Nkum Council have 35 councillors. Presently it has 34 councillors, 1 short of the initial number who passed away. Most of the councillors are from the Social Democratic Front (SDF) Party. At the moment, three of the councillors are inactive (i.e. they do not attend council sessions) especially from Tadu area due to conflict.

Figure 1: Location/Adminstrative Map of Nkum Council Area



Historical Profile

3.2.1 Overview

Nkum council the then Kumbo Rural Council was the only Council area in the North West Region which shared the same Subdivision with another, hence her office was in Kumbo since here creation in 1977. In respect of the compendium of the laws on the Decentralization the council seat was transferred from Kumbo to Tatum in 2005

It was on the 23rd of April 2007 that the Nkum Subdivision was created with the head quarter in Tatum. Her area of competence was the area that covers the then Kumbo Rural Council Area hence the creation of the Nkum Council on 24th April 2007 and the name was logically changed from Kumbo Rural to Nkum Council with headquarters in Tatum.

Nkum council is mainly inhabited by the Nso People and consequently the main language is the Lamso.

3.2.2 Origin and Migration Patterns

Nkum council is made up almost entirely of Nso people who are descendants of Ngonso, a princess of Rifem. In pursuit of her brothers Nchare and Nfoombam, Ngonso left Rifem and wandered with her followers to Ndzenso. The departure of Ngonso and her brothers from Rifem was provoked by the enthronement of a half-brother instead of Nchare after the death of Kimi, their father. After a short stay at Ndzenso, Ngonso and her followers moved to Kovifem where she met a small group of people known as the *Visale, (30)thirty in number where the name Mntaar came from*. Through friendly negotiations they all agreed to live together in harmony and Ngonso and her followers now had a homeland. Ngonso's son eventually became the leader of the two groups now known as *Nso*. The new kingdom increased rapidly in population and strength as other tribes further joined the Nso people. Prominent among these were the ancestors of the *Ndzendzev, Takum, Yuwar, and Luun* lineages, who opted for union with the Nso people for protection.

Eighteen Nso Fons reigned in Kovifem before the Islamic jihad brought the Bara Nyam (Fulani raiders on horseback) to raid the Nso people in the 18th century. The Nso people were then forced to flee to Kov-Ngongba, and then to Tavisu under Fon Sanghoo. Here again the Fulani horsemen still raided killing Sanghoo and all his male children. This course the Nso people to remain without a ruler until Faay Ndzendzev accidentally came across a Nso prince who had been sold to the *Sungli* people and took him to Kovifem where the people had returned and the prince was enthroned as successor to Sanghoo. Around 1820 a second attack occurred by the Fulani's convincing the people of the necessity to look for

safer heaven, and under Sembum I, the seat of the Nso people was moved to Kimbo (Kumbo), where they met the *Nkar* people, a strong and long settled tribe that had been making incursions into Nso land when they were at Kovifem. The *Nkar* people were forced out of Kimbo and Shisong without much difficulty, having already been subdued by the *Tsenla* (people of Kikai) and *Do* (Kitiwum).

It is thus clear that most of the earlier migration of the Nso people took place in the present Nkum council area where Ndzemso and Kovifem are located, thus many families settled along the line.

3.2.3 Colonial History

After firmly establishing the *Nso* kingdom, the people enjoyed total independence for a long while, with the *Fon* as supreme authority. This lasted until the beginning of the 20th century when the first colonial masters the Germans arrived in the area. They forced the natives to provide unskilled labour for road construction, and beat recalcitrant ones, sometimes to death. The refusal of the *Fon* of Nso to comply with them gave enough reasons for the Germans to accept a proposal by the *Bamouns* to wage war against the Nso people to avenge for the killing of their king by the Nso people at *Verkovi*. This lasted for about two months forcing the *Fon* to sue for peace and surrendered to the Germans.

The British on their part arrived in the area after the Second World War. Their style was rather friendly, reason for which they seemingly drew much admiration from the inhabitants than the Germans did. They brought the idea of democracy, and are remembered for the introduction of Christianity in the area. They also introduced the idea of community work and organized natives to carry out community projects in the areas of drinking water supply and road maintenance, and are remembered for the opening of schools and the introduction of the coffee and eucalyptus trees.

3.2.4 Inter Village Conflicts

Since the settlement of the population in this area, inter-village conflicts have been experienced. These conflicts have led to loss of property and lives. The conflicts generally develop from one of the following reasons; boundary disputes, chieftaincy problems and internally from farmers/grazer disputes. Those which are still fresh in the memories of the inhabitants of the area include: Buh –Djottin, Tadu – Oku

3.3 Religion

There are three main types of religious practices in the communities: Christian, Islam and traditional religion. Christianity and Islam were introduced to the people after their settlement in the area. The importance of each religion in the area seems to be related to how early it was introduced to the people.

Animism, Islam and Christianity (Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterians, and Full Gospel) constitute the main religious bodies in this council area.

With the advent of the Christianity and Islam, traditional religion has adopted a different role and form. Many Christians and Moslems continue to respect ancestral worships and other ancient beliefs alongside their modern religions. This therefore implies that more than 70% of the populations living within the Nkum council area still consult their ancestors through tradi-practitioners which cannot go without offering sacrifice to the oracles.

3.3.1 Christianity

Christianity is the largest religious body introduced from foreign culture. It is practised in all communities and the people have adopted various denominations. It has equally contributed to the development trend in the various communities like opening of schools and hospitals.

3.3.2 Islam

Islam is significantly practiced in the Fulani settlements. The Islamic has also contributed greatly to the development of the council area especially in the domain of education through the opening of Islamic schools in all the villages of the sub-division.

3.3.3 Traditional Religion

Traditional religion with ancestral worship is very common in all the villages of the Council area. The country Sunday is one of the eight days of the traditional weeks, which is set aside by each village for the performance of the traditional rites and ancestral worship. This is usually the day the previous Fon died or one of the days as agreed upon if successive Fons have died before. In some cases annual sacrifices are offered to ancestors, usually by mandated sacred societies, to request their blessings in soil fertility, abundant rain, high crop yields among others. The ‘country’ Sunday also serves as days of rest for villagers who are tempted to work throughout. However, in some villages they tend to observe two days, which is taking up more productive time. However, traditional beliefs and ancestral worship is the original religion of the Nso people, coordinated by the Fon of Nso, traditional priests and lineage heads. It mainly concentrates on ritual sacrifices, and the belief in traditional shrines (be it man-made or natural). It often involves the use of animals such as goats, sheep and birds such as fowls (cock or hen depending on the type of sacrifice) as well as palm wine which is believed to be liquor highly cherished by the ancestors.

3.4 Socio- Cultural Aspects

The social organization, culture and dynamics of the people of the area are reflected in the interactions that the people have had living together. This has gone on to the extent that no distinction is evident in the way the people behave and to which ethnic group they belong. Many similarities can however be observed, resulting from the long co-habitation of these groups in the Council area

3.4.1 Traditional Set Up

Culture and tradition has instituted in the Nso people a great respect for their Fon and the great lords and lineage heads (could be a Shufai, or Fai), who can neither be greeted by handshake nor called by name.

The most organized traditional institution found in all the villages of the area is the village or traditional council. Each village council sits once in the eight-day traditional week to discuss issues concerning the village. The main functions of the traditional council include:

- The maintenance of peace within the village
- The organization of community development works
- The resolution of conflicts among villagers
- The circulation of important information within the village through the town crier.

Although it can be said that the role of the traditional council and village development association should be complementary, there seem to be some undisclosed rivalry caused by various tendencies. However, as at now community development work is not disturbed

The paramount Fon of Nso rules over the traditional council and other Fondoms in the area.

In the Council area, the family is almost always headed by men, about 40% of whom are polygamists.

Next of kin is commonly included in the wills of aged family heads

The traditional hierarchy is well understood in the society, although there is a small mixture of cultures presently going on. Other classes include the rich, local elites and business people, some titleholders and those with high political recognition. Most often some people assert themselves in the community by making substantial contributions to development efforts of their villages.

Women have their own traditional titles which they acquire either in relation to royalty or through gaining educational or political powers e.g. as councilor or teachers or as presidents of district political parties or church group presidents.

3.4.2 Cultural Heritages.

The culture of the people of the Nkum Council Area is portrayed mainly through their music, dressing, housing, craft and food. Although many aspects of the Nso culture have changed, the nso man still

believes in maintaining his tradition and culture. Books have been written and cultural festivals instituted (*Lii Wong* and *Liy Nteh*) all to make sure that the culture of the people lives on.

3.4.3 Music and Dance

Traditional grassland rhythms characterize the music of the people. Traditional dances include ‘*Mfu, Samba, Kikum, Menang, Chong and Njang*’. Musical instruments include drums, xylophones, flute and rattles of various kinds.

3.4.4 Dressing

The ordinary dressing pattern of the people does not show any peculiarities as compared to other grassland cultures. The traditional dress is the embroidered material made in several colours and common in the North West Region. The characteristic traditional caps and gowns are common. On certain important traditional occasions, however, particular dressing styles may be obligatory.

3.4.5 Housing

In Nkum area housing is made up of the typical mud blocks and grass rooftops or corrugated iron sheets. The traditional housing patterns of the area have been greatly modified over the years. Thatched houses that were formally popular are no longer common in the communities, giving rise to modern and durable house construction pattern. Thus the traditional mud brick house characteristic of grassland people is common in all the villages. The small difference lies with the Fulani’s who have their traditional round huts, which are also now getting gradually replaced.

3.4.6 Craft

The people are involved in some small craftwork. This concerns woodwork for masks, statues. Common craft works, mostly done by men of the area include bamboo chairs, carvings, traditional gowns and antiques characteristic of most grassland cultures. Craft works by women are mainly bamboo and elephant and stalk baskets.

3.4.7 Food

The main traditional dish in the area is *kiban*, made from corn flour. The flour is stirred into *corn fufu* and eaten with *Nyuseji* (huckleberry vegetables).

The traditional drink of the area is raffia palm wine considered as a drink for men and drunk alongside kolanuts and *Nkang or Shaa* considered as a drink for women although it is consumed by both sexes.

3.4.8 Development and Cultural Associations

Development associations of the population have been actively involved in social and infrastructure development projects within the Council area. Some of the most active are:

- Kuvlu Elements Development Association(KEDU)
- Ngondzen CDA(NDACA)
- Liiwon Dzeng Development Association (LIDADA)
- Kuintar Development Association (KUVDU)
- Takui Development Association (TADA)
- Ndzevru Development Association (NDECA)
- Takijah All Youths Development Association (TAYDA)
- Kovifem Development Association (KODA)
- Mbam-Song Area Development Union(MBADS)
- Ngendzen Elites/Students Association(NESA)
- Kuintar Development Association (KUDA)
- Memfu VCDA
- Takov Moslem Development Association(TAMDA)
- Mah All Students Union(MADA)
- Buh development and cultural Association(BUDA)
- Banten Area Development Association(BADA)
- Tatum Development Association(TADA)
- Mbuiy-Wailai Development Union
- Keri-Mendzem Development Association(KEMDA)

The development associations have been involved in projects ranging from community water supply schemes, construction community halls, improvement and maintenance of village earth roads, rural electrification and construction of class rooms for both secondary and primary schools in their areas of jurisdiction.

Biophysical Milieu

3.5.1 Topography

The Nkum Council Area shows a wide variety in its relief, with altitudes ranging from 1300m above sea level to about 2600m above sea level. Characteristic features include many hills with gentle to steep slopes. Most of the high altitude parts of the area lie on the highland mountain chain of the North West and West Regions of Cameroon.

3.5.2 Climate

The Nkum Council area shows great ecological variations and consequently climate variations. This greatly influenced settlement patterns and agricultural activities. The type of climate found here is the Guinea climate. The climate is marked by two distinct seasons; the dry and rainy seasons. The rainy season usually begins around March to mid-October. The average annual rainfall is about 1862mm. The dry season is usually from October to February. The nights/days are very cold with average temperatures hardly exceeding 19⁰C. Heavy clouds usually descend from the hills leading to advection fog and during such occurrence visibility is very poor.

3.5.3 Vegetation

Situated in the Sudano-Savanna Zone, the area is endowed with different types of vegetation. The landscape is mainly grass with fringes of forest along the gentle slopes and narrow valleys. Fulani's occupy the grassland areas of the mountain slopes for grazing. Extensive grass cover can be found on hills in carpet-like shape, which gives a touch of beauty to the landscape. However, the vegetation types have greatly degenerated over the years. This has been as a result of constant bush fires set by grazers and sometimes by farmers who practice slash and burn. Some of the forest is being exploited for timber and clearing to extend farming land. The area is also very rich in planted eucalyptus trees.

3.5.4 Soil type

Three main soil types characterizing the area are: lateritic/loamy soils found mostly in the lowly-lying areas. There are also clay soils in areas around raffia palm bushes. Given the hilly nature of the area most of the soils on the mountain slopes have been washed down to the valleys forming a rich zone of fertile soils. The lateritic/loamy soils are used for the making of sun-dried bricks. Crops like Irish potatoes; cabbage, carrots and species are grown in the rich valley soils. However, eucalyptus trees are planted in some of the areas, which have heavily leached soils.

3.5.5 Hydrology

The Nkum council area also has many streams, a few of which have some economic value. The most important stream in the area is the Mairin which flows through Takui, Kishong, Kuintar, Ndzennso and Ngendzen. There is the Ngomrin with a water fall at Kuintar. Other streams worth mentioning are the:- Mbi at Nseh with a water fall at Bawong, Nlikpu at Dzeng with a water fall, Liiwon with water fall and pool. In Ndzennso there is the Nguhand Mingiv; Tatum has the Mbam, Mah-Memfu. The Kintsen water fall between Mboshah and Mbiim.

3.5.6 Protected areas

Forestry activities in the area are not very prominent but the small pockets of forest are gradually coming into focus for community forestry.

Eucalyptus forest, which are man-made are also very common in the area. The only natural forest in the area is the Kovifem forest.

3.5.7 Mineral resources

Mineral resources are limited to sand, stones and laterite quarries. Sand, stones and clay are some of the local materials found in the area, and mainly used for construction and craft. However the council is yet to exploit them fully. Sand is exploited at the individual level. Minerals are not known until a comprehensive survey is undertaken.

Table 3: Assets, potential and constraints of the biophysical milieu

ASSETS	POTENTIALS	CONSTRAINTS
<i>Climate</i>	The rainfall pattern provides suitable conditions for both perennial and annual crops to grow. The rainfall is one of the most important climatic factors here influencing agriculture, having the biggest effect in determining the potential of the area, the crops grown, the farming system and the sequence and timing of farming operations. It is the supplier of soil moisture for crops and grassland; some farmers depend on rain for arable farming. This climate is also very suitable for market gardening activities that are produced in the Council area and supplied nationwide and to the neighbouring Nigeria.	The eight months of rainfall highly hinders sales of products because of the state of the roads during that period. The torrential rains registered especially in the plains and valleys highly result in crop destruction.
<i>Soils</i>	Ferallitic /Lateritic/loamy/clay soils are harder in structure and highly exploited by the natives in the making of sun-dried blocks for the construction of buildings. They also serve in the cultivation of high altitude crops like the Irish potatoes which is one of the main crops cultivated in the region.	Ferallitic soils have characteristic reddish-brown or yellow colour due to oxidation and are highly acidic. They have low nutrient reserves, low fertility and are highly leached
<i>Relief</i>	The highlands are highly hilly.	This relief defines the type of habitat but represents a major difficulty for the movement of persons and goods
<i>Flora and Vegetation</i>	Eucalyptus felling and the cutting of the stems and branches for the supply of wood	Uncontrolled deforestation of the natural forest

	fuel for the families. Timber production which is predominantly from eucalyptus and other forest trees.	Over plantation of eucalyptus especially around catchments which tends to consume water.
Fauna	The population actively practice hunting with the main species hunted including cane-rats (grass cutters), rabbits, and rat moles.	The uncontrolled and over-hunting of these animal species greatly reduces the number of the species found in these forests.
Lateritic and granitic stones	Income generation from sales of the extracted stones	-Bad roads rendering the exploitation very hard. -Extraction of these stones is greatly rudimentary
Hydrology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Irrigation of farmland (market gardening) •Could be used for tourism sites (Marin and other waterfalls) •Could be used for research (fish ponds) 	•Some dry off during the dry season
Protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Natural forest exist •Could be used for touristic sites •Could be used for research •Customary right offers local inhabitants to reap benefits •Sponge or water reservoir for the communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Threatened by farming and quest for more land for settlement •Some wildlife destroy crops •Uncontrolled exploitation of rare species •Illegal exploitation of timber •The use of bushfire in clearing
Mineral resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Employ many youths •Source of council revenue •Exploited by inhabitants for their welfare and construction of houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Bring many unscrupulous people to the community for exploitation •Poor access to some sites •Dangerous activity with possibility of causing some health hazards

Source: Compiled from Survey data (2011)

3.5. Characterisation of the Vulnerable Populations

The Council area is equally made up of large groups of vulnerable population comprising the aged, persons living with disabilities, widows, orphans etc.;

Within the Council area of Nkum council are found the mbororos who form the marginalised population. The delegation of social affairs interact with this group through their umbrella organisation- Mbororo social and cultural development Association (MBOSCUDA) through social/economic projects e.g. Precesse Project of MINAS whose aim is to ensure the identification of the Mbororo community.

Table 4: Associations working with the vulnerable population of the Council area

Name of structure	Village	Target	Number Registered
Mother Theresa home of Cameroon	Tatum	Old People Orphans and Vulnerable children(OVC)	23
Chantal Biya Foundation	Tatum	OVC	118
Nso Batti Women	Nkum	Disabled	174
Afoni Children Of Hope	Tatum, Memfu ,Mah ,Takijah, Kishong	OVC	976
St Pius X Catholic Mission Mutual Health	Tatum, Memfu, Mah ,Takijah, Kishong	People Living With HIV/AID	98
Tatum Mutual Health Organization	Tatum, Memfu, Mah ,Takijah, Kishong	People Living With HIV/AIDs	98

Source: MINAS BUI 2011

3.7. Local Development Actors

3.7.1 Public Services implanted within the Council

There are many administrative services that are coordinated by the Divisional Officer with the personnel in the various services. The Table below gives a summary situation of the administrative infrastructure in the NkumCouncil area

Table 5: Office space and infrastructure

Department	Administrative Buildings		Building Needs		Remarks
	Office	Residence	Office	Residence	
Sub Divisional Office Nkum	1	1	0	0	
Sub Treasury Nkum	1	0	0	0	
Gendarmerie post	1	0	0	0	
Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife	1	0	1	0	
MINEPIA Sub Divisional delegation	2	0	1	0	
Inspectorate of Basic Education	1	0	1	0	The premises is being rented from an individual
Sub Divisional Delegation MINADER	1	0	1	1	The premises is being rented from an individual
CEAC	1	0	1	1	The premises is owned by government

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

3.7.2 Collective Projects

The population of the Council area, most especially at the level of the villages collaborate massively in realising development projects within their village jurisdiction. The main objective of a majority of these projects is to enhance the development of their various villages. Main domains include; social infrastructural constructions, water supply projects, and road maintenance projects. In these projects, committees are put in place to ensure the management and the proper functioning of the various activities highlighted.

With respect to income generating projects, they are minimal and centred mostly around the urban space with domains being the exploitation of the resources from the hinterlands such as timber exploitation.

3.7.3 Civil Society (NGO, associations, CIG) and Consultants

They are very few in the Council area. They work in collaboration with municipal authorities and are contributing to the growth of the Council area. The most remarkable include Heifer International Cameroon, SAILD, AFONI CHILDREN OF HOPE, and VSO. (Existence of a council strategic plan developed in September 2010 by the Volunteer Service Overseas)

Other partners intervening in the Council: GP-DERUDEP, PNDP and FEICOM

Economic Activities

3.8.1 Agriculture

More than 90% of the population are farmers. Crops are cultivated for cash or subsistence. Crops grown include tea, oil palm, coffee, maize, beans, Irish potato, yam plantain, banana, garden crops and a variety of fruits. Various agricultural production systems are employed including fallowing, mixed cropping, mono cropping, continuous cropping and plantation farming. An agro industry; Cameroon Tea Estate exists with a tea plantation.

Major cash crops of the area include, Arabica coffee), and market gardening crops. Other crops, which are gaining grounds as income raisers for the inhabitants of the area, are raffia palms (for raffia wine) and cola nuts. Coffee is mainly processed and marketed through the marketing co-operatives.

Major food crops produced in the area are grains (maize and beans), tubers and roots (*Solanum* potatoes, aroids, yams and cassava) and plantains. Most of these crops are cultivated for family consumption, and only surpluses are sold. However, *Solanum* potatoes and beans are fast becoming important economic crops in the area, but storage remains the major hindrance to the expansion of these crops to real commercial scales. Storage methods and infrastructure are still traditional and inefficient. This leads to the farmer's inability to do reasonable planning in his efforts to market his produce. However, the land use is a permanent one. The major problems faced by the farmers within the municipality include:

- Farmer grazer conflicts
- High price of inputs such as fertilizers and improve seeds varieties
- Poor farm to market roads
- Lack of finances to purchase inputs
- Post-harvest losses
- Marketing

3.8.2. Animal (livestock) rearing and Fishery

Livestock rearing is also a major economic activity in the area. Main species include cattle, horses, goats, Sheep and fowls. Cattle rearing are the main market-oriented speculation in this domain, and are mostly carried out by the Mbororos who are settled in the area. Transhumance is practised during the dry season. Over 10,000 cattle are taken to the plain each year during the

transhumance period. According to 2002 livestock census of this area, the number of livestock in the area is summarised as follows in the table below:

Table 6: Summary of the Principle Livestock Situation in Nkum

Animal Species	Total
Cattle	5,106
Ovine	6,306
Caprine	2,016
Poultry	6.632
Equine	482
Piggery	727
Total	21.269

Source: Livestock Census 2002 for Kumbo Rural (Nkum)

In the production zones, there are nine major diseases that affect livestock whose consequences usually are disastrous when preventive measures are not taken, and even become worse in the event of an outbreak /epidemic. These diseases include: Black quarter, Foot and mouth disease, ‘Peste des petit ruminants’, Haematuria, Streptothricosis, Rabies, Tuberculosis, Brucellosis and Taeniasis.

Aquaculture is also practiced in some areas of the municipality. The table below gives a summary of the different production zones

Table 7: Aquaculture

N^o	VILLAGE	NUMBER OF PONDS	SIZE	FISH TYPE
1	Nseh	4	1352m ²	Tilapia, Carps, Carias
2	Kuvlu	3	858m ²	Tilapia
3	Ngondzen	1	360m ²	Tilapia, Carps, Clarias

Source: Livestock Census 2002 for Kumbo Rural (Nkum)

The main pasture types are:

Hyperheania, Elephant Grass, Kikuyu, Sporobolus; whose management is the traditional dry season burning for regeneration. There exist an insignificant cultivation of improve pasture with mainly Bracharia. Other feed resources are Acacia, Erythrinia and crop residues.

3.8.3 Hunting

Limited poaching is carried out in the Council area. This is due to the fact that most of the forest cover has been drastically reduced and destroying the habitat for most of the wildlife. No site or

forest can today be used for hunting. However artisanal hunting is still widely practised, where Rodents (Cane rats, rabbits and other smaller wildlife) are still available in these forests are hunted.

3.8.4 Forest exploitation

Forest exploitation is mainly through the exploitation of the eucalyptus plantation. Eucalyptus plantations are present in the entire Council area. They are exploited for local use and also for commercial transactions. A greater majority is commercialised along the main roads as firewood and as electric poles through middle men to supply to AES SONEL in the Western region of Cameroon after primary processing.

3.8.5 Illegal collection of forestry products

Collection of products from the forest is more or less regulated in the community. This is the customary right of community member to benefit from their natural resources, provided they don't pose threat to the existence of any forest resource. Products collected include vegetables, honey and of late the barks of *Prunus africana* (pygeum). The later has been illegally collected from the forest and it is being threatened .It is only with recent development in the early 2000s with conservation groups that regeneration stated. Prunus is found in individual forest plantations who have equally planted them.

3.8.6 Commerce

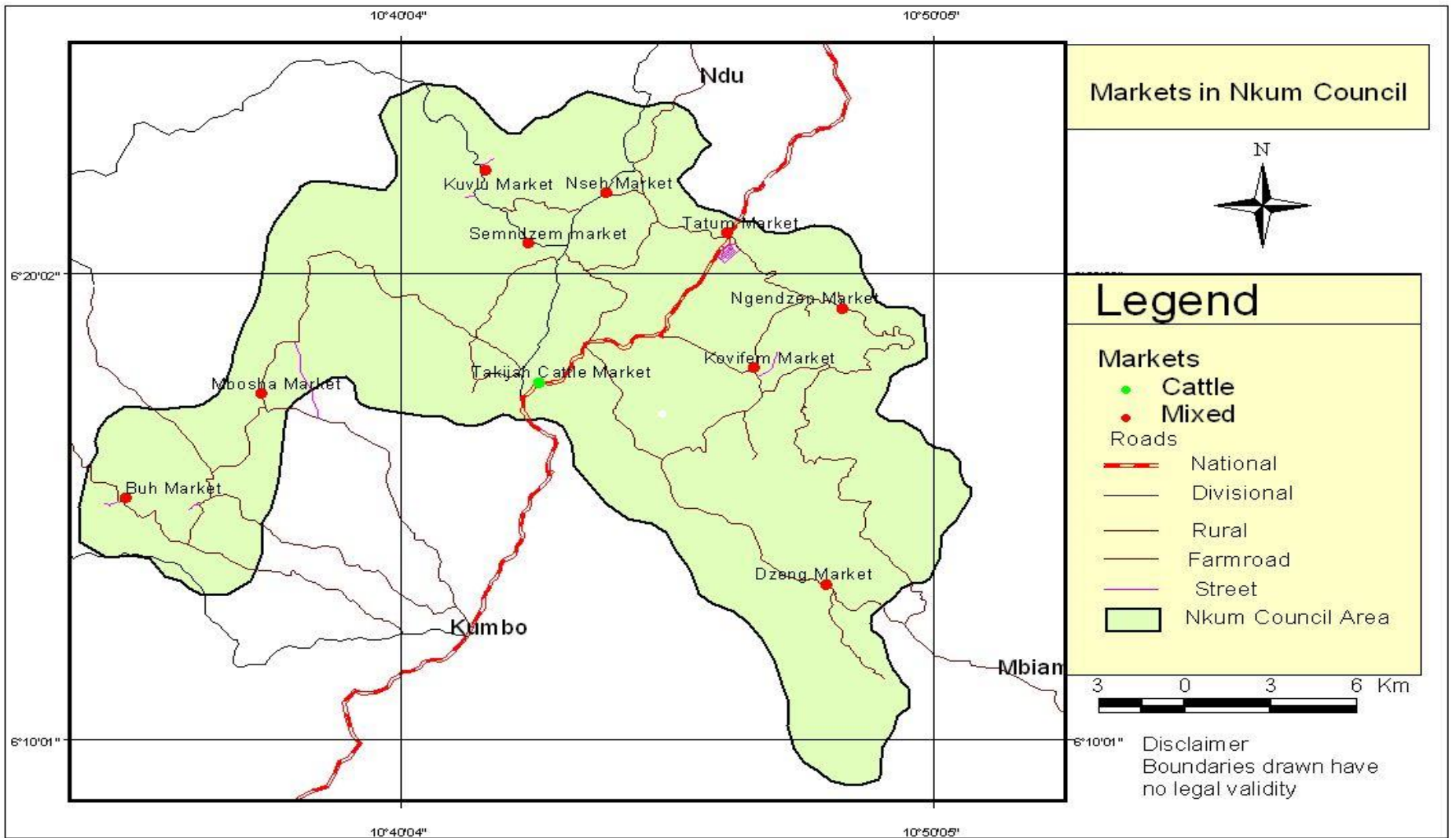
Markets generate a lot of revenue to councils from the sale of tickets to traders. Markets exist in all villages of the council in the area. In most of the markets stalls are huts constructed with local materials. The main markets identified were those of Tatum, Takijah and Waikov. These markets do not have permanent structures.

The Takijah Market is a cattle market while the market in Waikov and Tatum sell mostly food stuffs.The Tatum market has a water point which is not well developed. The traders deal mostly in food stuff and other products on a small scale. The Ministry of Commerce through the Divisional Delegation carry out periodic control in these markets. The main problems related to commercialization of products are: Lack of standard measurements, Poor road infrastructure, insufficient capital, Market management committee not well organised.

The problems faced by the Ministry in carrying out its activities effectively in the market are: Lack of collaboration on the part of the traders, Poor road infrastructure, and Poor means of transportation.

The main commodities sold in markets around the Council area are locally produced foodstuffs, the most important of which are potatoes, beans, maize, garri, okra and plantains. Garden crops like tomatoes, hot pepper and assorted vegetables are becoming increasingly available to buyers on market days. Buyers are essentially intermediaries from semi-urban centres all across the country and beyond. The quantities available and consequently the prices of these foodstuffs fluctuate very significantly with the seasons. During harvest the markets are generally flooded with food crops. Prices fall considerably. The situation is usually accentuated by the poor state of the road, which scares many buyers and renders evacuation of produce difficult. Other commodities offered in the markets include basic household needs, clothing and farm tools. Chiefly petty traders of the Council area and from neighbouring towns sell these items. Many restaurants and liquor sellers also occupy stalls in the market with their products. The most common drinks sold are raffia wine and beer. Domestic animals like pigs and goats are sold in these markets. The local petty traders are owners of small provision stores operated on daily basis. Wholesalers from the surrounding main town of Bamenda, Mbouda and Bafoussam supply these stores. The main cash crops of the area are sold through established networks (the produce marketing cooperative societies for coffee).

Figure 2: Markets of Nkum Council Area



3.8.7 Transport

This sector is poorly organised in the Council area with only one motor park at TATUM. Main means of transport is by Motor Bikes, clandestine transportation by small cars.

The major problems within this sector are: poor state of the roads, drivers lack mastery of the high way code, most vehicles still circulate with foreign numbers.

However, the road network within the Council area is such all the villages are at least connected to the sub divisional headquarter and to neighbouring villages even though in most of the cases, these roads are very bad, making the transportation of goods very difficult. Footpaths are also very predominant and trekking is the order of the day with most of the villagers involved in head-load transportation of goods. Consequently, surplus food produced often gets spoilt in the hinterland, as many farmers are unable to carry their produce to the market in Tatum town hence many farmers are likely unmotivated to produce what they cannot sell or sell for too little income. The result is low output in agriculture, which inadvertently limits the scope for expansion of some farms and productivity which eventually affects the local economy.

3.8.8 Informal Sector

This sector is vast and contributes to the economy of the Council area. Youths, adults, post primary school leavers and dropouts from schools who cannot continue their education, dominate this sector. Their activities include loading and offloading in motor parks, selling of sawyer (roasted meat), motor bike riders as well as all other blue collar jobs. Other activities include roadside sale of Nigerian fuel. This is an illegal trade but since fuel from fuel station is expensive in the Council area, this product appears indispensable. The informal sector is also characterised here by petty trading mostly practiced by women and even youths with very small start-up capitals or funds that would not enable them grow faster in the businesses. However, some obstacles (taxation) could also contribute to the slow growth rate.

3.8.9 Local Economy and Transformation Industries

Within the Nkum council urban space, it was realised that activities such as petty trading, commercialisation of agro-pastoral products, and management of small and medium size enterprises as well as other income generating activities constitute the mainstay of the local economy. Although no organised market exist in the urban space, a lot of effort is made by these farmers/inhabitants and actors to sell these products even by the road side. As far as the

transformation industry is concern, only maize is seen to be transformed into corn beer (shaa) which is widely consumed by the population especially during traditional ceremonies.

Infrastructure and Basic Social Services by Sector.

3.9.1. Education

Education in the Nkum Council area includes basic (nursery, primary) and secondary education.

There exists only one higher learning institution, the Saint Pius X Teacher Training Collage

Tatum. The table below gives a summary of the educational situation in Nkum

Table 8: Characterisation of the Basic Education in Nkum Council area

a). Primary Schools

Type	Number	Girls	Boys	Number of Teachers
Government schools	27	5233	5167	86
Catholic schools	20	1520	1505	93
Presbyterian schools	9	899	943	43
Baptise schools	4	235	296	19
Islamic schools	14	881	1020	67
Others	4	228	220	12
Total	78	8996	9151	320

Source: From Base Line Survey

b). Nursery Schools

Type	Number	Girls	Boys	Number of Teachers
Government schools	22	521	437	22
Catholic schools	10	267	248	19
Presbyterian schools	8	187	178	12
Baptise schools	2	31	24	3
Islamic schools	12	189	165	19
Others	11	266	165	19
Total	65	1461	1217	94

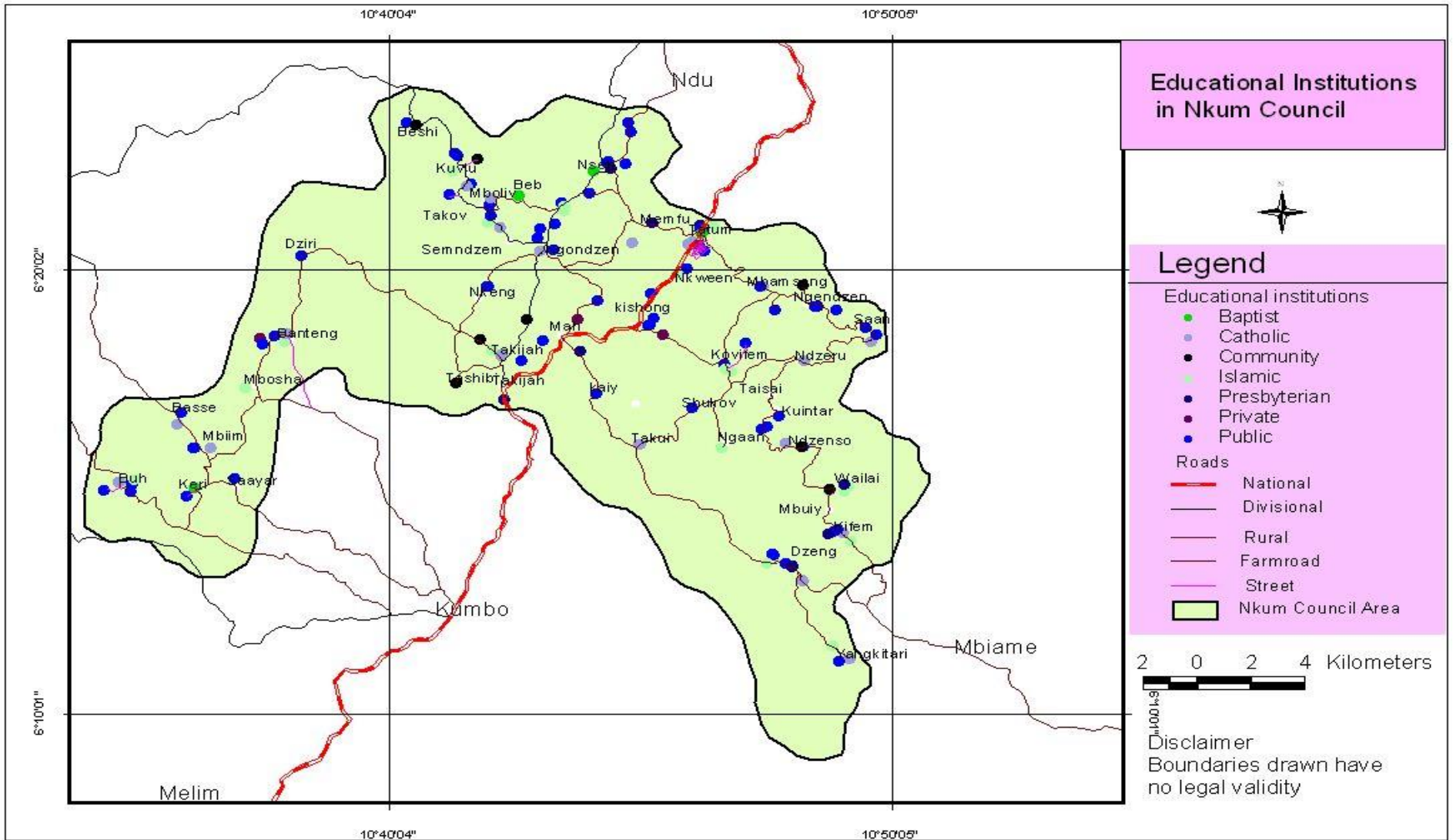
Source: From Base Line Survey

Table 9: Characterisation of the Secondary Education in Nkum Council area

Type	Number	Girls	Boys	Number of Teachers
General Education	9	1527	950	51
Technical Education	1	60	22	2
Catholic secondary schools	1			
Total	11			

Source: Base Line Survey 2011

Figure 3: Schools in Nkum Council Area



3.9.3. Health

The Nkum Council area is composed of ten health facilities; the highest being a Medicalised Health Centre, the rest are integrated health centres and community posts managed both by the state, private individuals and churches. These are shown in the table 10.

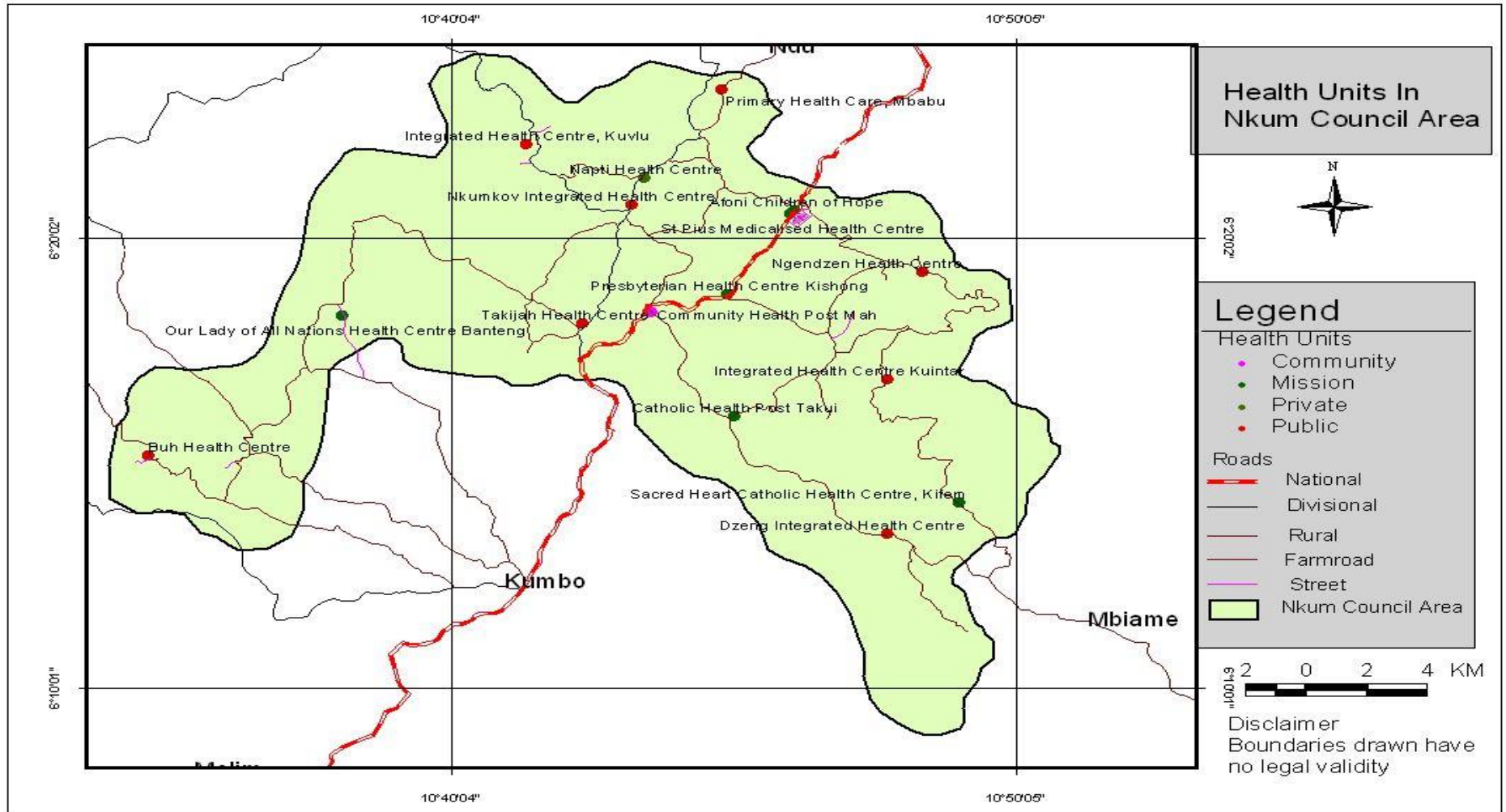
Table 10: Distribution of Health Areas in Nkum

Health Area	Name of Centre	Population of Health Area
Dzeng	Dzeng Integrated Health Centre	3308
Mbam	Mbam Integrated Health centre	5720
	Takui health Post	
Ngendzen	Ngendzen Integrated Health centre	1396
Tatum	Tatum Medicalized Catholic Health Centre	5916
	Kishong Presbyterian Community HC	
	Mah Community HC	
Buh	Buh Integrated HC	4312
Kuvlu	Kuvlu Integrated HC	9423

Source: 2011 District Medical Office Kumbo East

Health personnel are largely insufficient for the Council area. There are only 4 medical Doctors and qualified 39 nurses. The requirement personnel are 34 nurses, 4 Lab technicians and 2 reproductive health nurses. HIV/AIDS remains a major public health and social problem in the Council area. The HIV prevalence rate is about 11% from hospital sources. These figures are however bias as only a few groups of people are doing the test. It is again argued that most of those tested positive are those who contracted the virus elsewhere and only return to the Council area after falling ill. Malaria remains an endemic disease to the Council area.

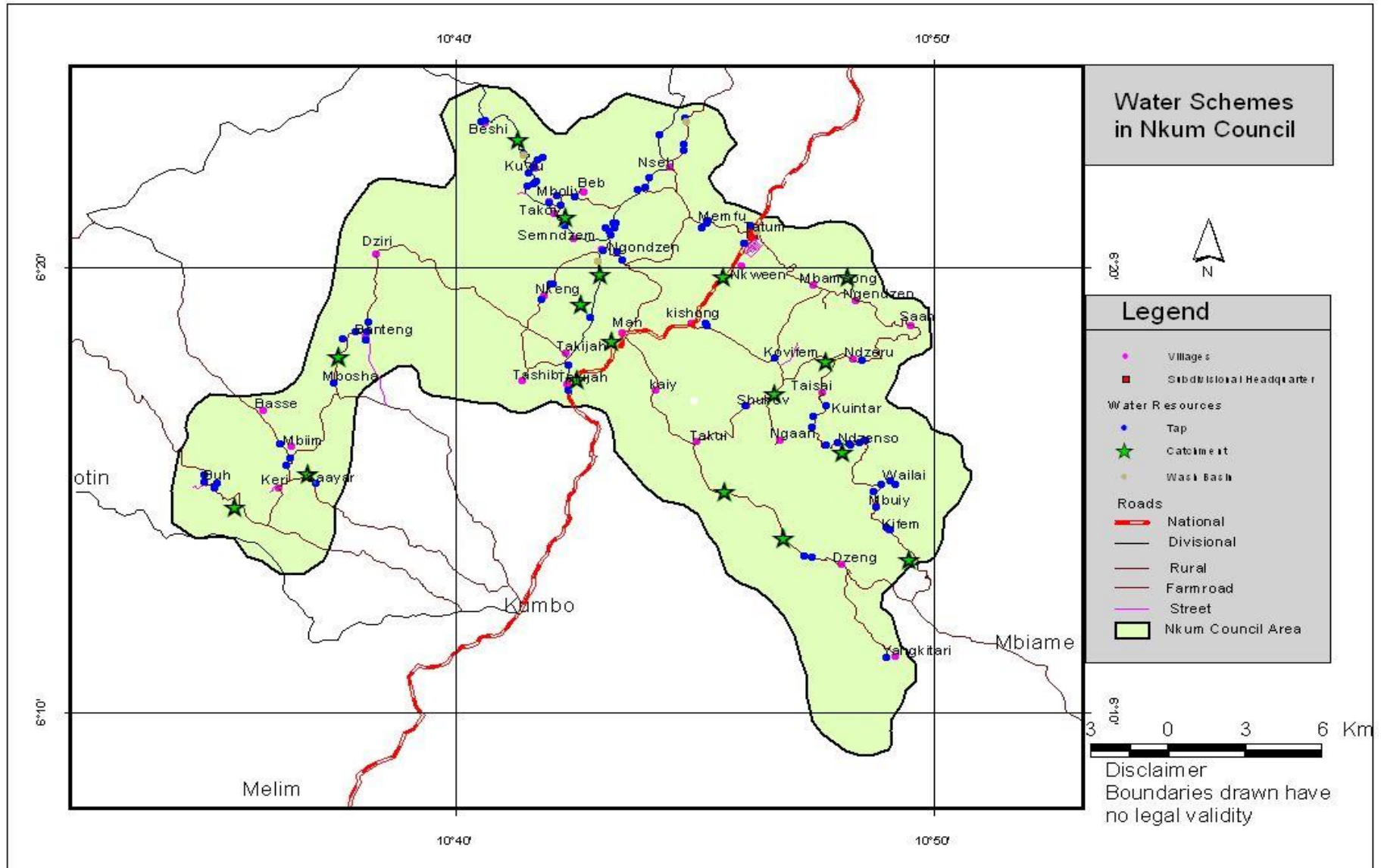
Figure 4: Health Facilities of Nkum Council Area



3.9.4. Hydraulic

The number one problem of this Council area is the lack of pipe borne water which extends right to the sub divisional headquarters (Tatum). However a few villages have constructed catchments but most of these catchments have dried off due to poor irrational practices around water catchments and the introduction of exotic tree species that consume much water for growth. There is therefore a serious water crisis in Tatum in particular and Nkum in general. The water crisis in these communities is more acute due to the fact that there are no existing good natural springs from where they can get water. In effect, about twenty villages can boast of having implanted at least a stand tap in the community. These villages include: Mbosha, Banteng, Nkeng, Kovifem, Kishong, Ndzevru, Tassai, Ndzenso, Kifem, Buh, Kuvlu, Nseh, Takijah, Ngondzen, Mbiim, Dzeng, Sahnyar, Beshi, Mah and Memfu. Although implanted, some of the taps do not flow regularly especially during the dry periods. It should therefore be the top-most priority of this Council area to provide these populations with potable water which constitutes an important basic need for every human being

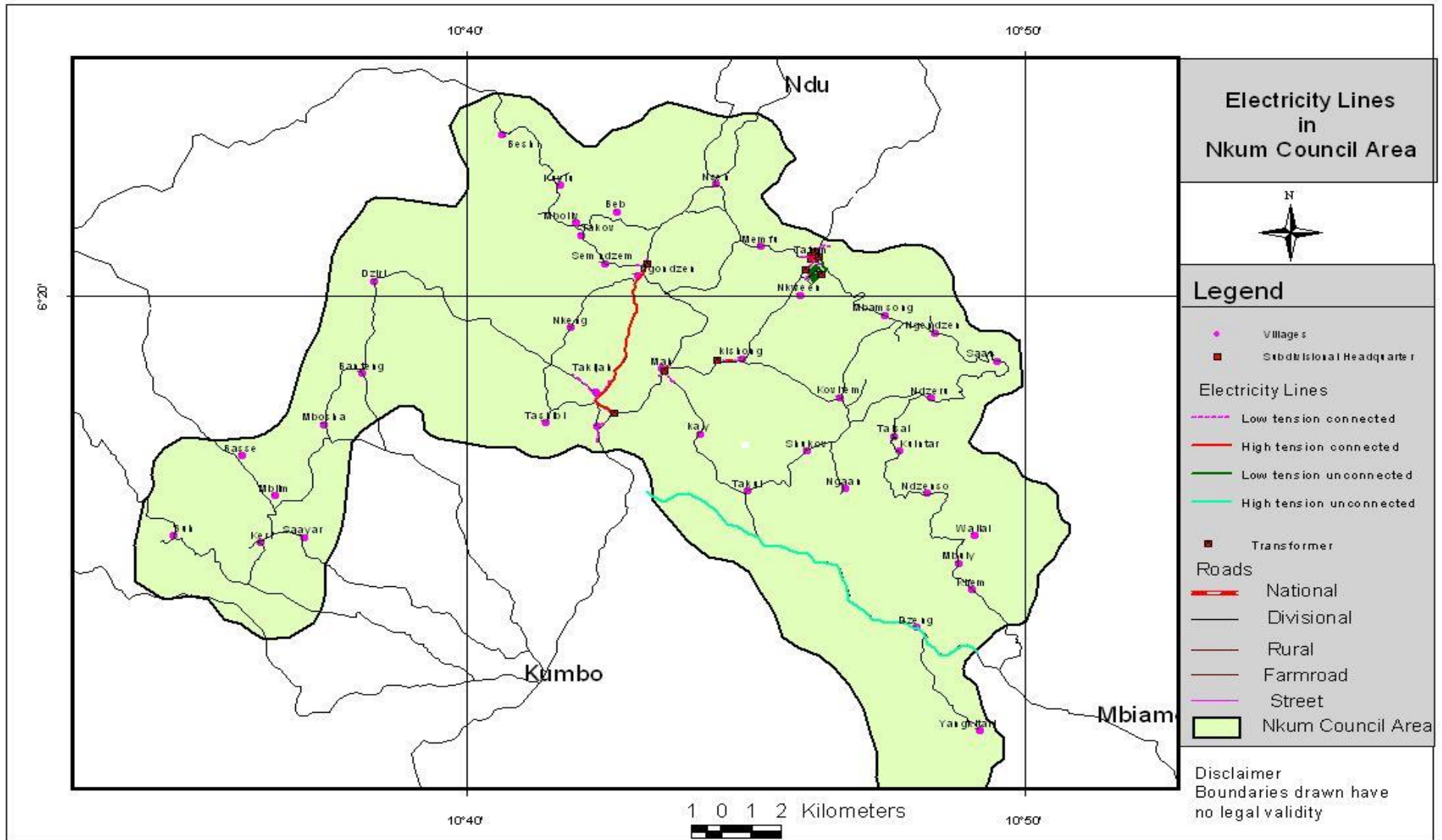
Figure 5: Water supply schemes of Nkum Council Area



3.9.5. Electrification

Only six villages are supplied with hydroelectric power .These include Tatum, Mah, Kishong,Tatum, Mbamsong and Nseh (partially electrified). There are 6 transformers in the Council area; four in Tatum, one in Mah and one in Nseh, Connection to individual homes is still very limited out of the Tatum urban. Although the Council area suffers from acute power cuts, many individuals in the neighbourhood of these connection lines have expressed interest and are able to pay the required subscription dues. However, problems with regard to bottleneck in administration on the electricity corporation are still depriving these inhabitants from electrical energy supply. Those villages and neighbourhoods that do not have access to connection lines generate electricity through small generators. Only the wealthy ones can afford this facility in such communities.

Figure 6: Electricity supply in Nkum Council Area



3.9.6. Road network

Nkum Council area is a bit accessible in terms of road network. Almost all the villages are linked with a road except few like Saan, Dyri and Yangkitari. However, these roads are not well maintained and consequently there are permanently in a bad state. Figure 5 below shows the different road network within the municipality.

3.9.7. Sports and leisure equipment

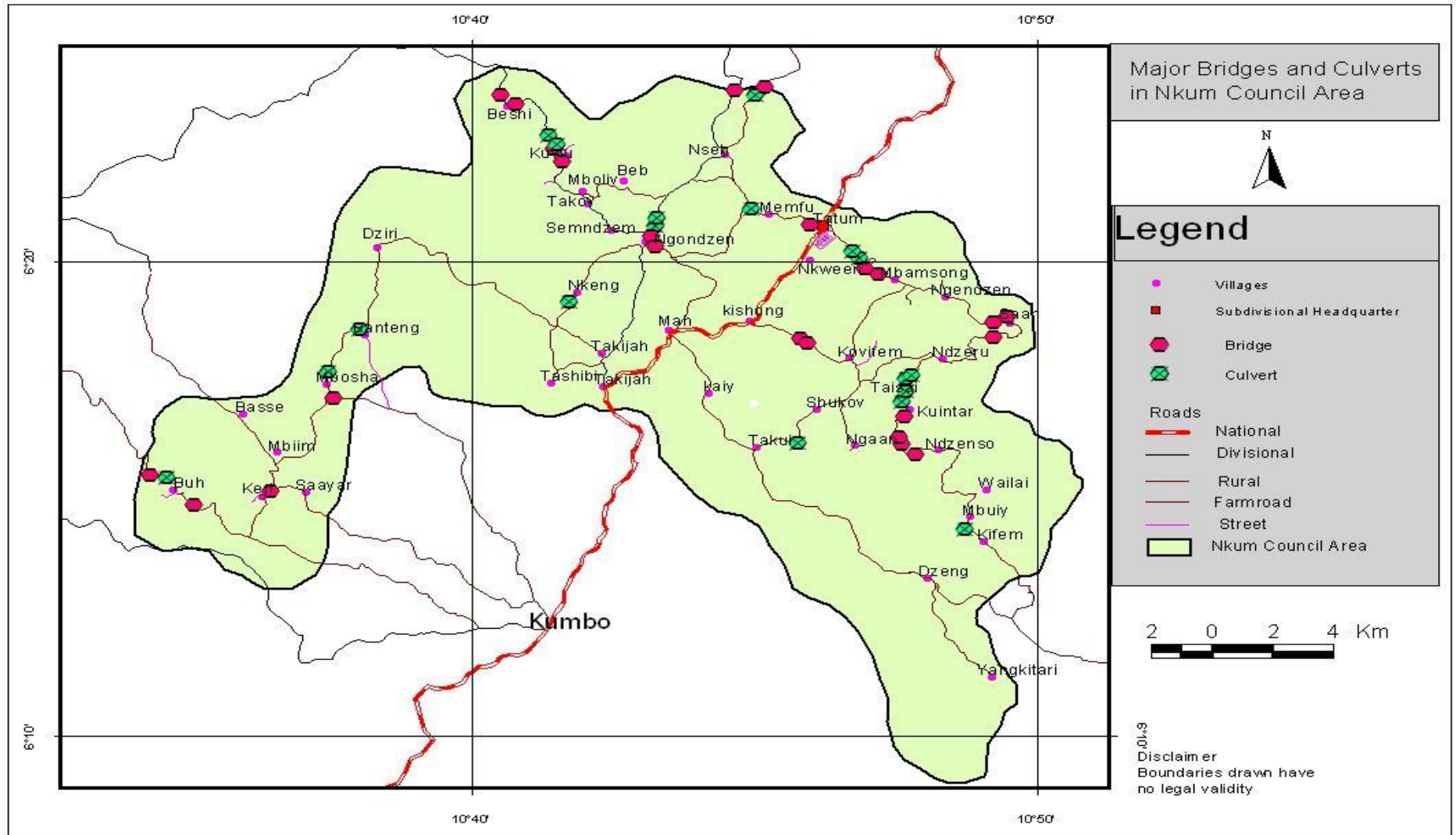
Within the Council area this ministry intervenes through sporting programmes some of which are:

- Organisation of refresher courses to referees and to coaches
- Help in the Organisation of inter-quarter competition in football

Table 11: Sports infrastructural facilities within the Council area

Type	Location	State
Basketball court	TTC Tatum	cemented
Handball court	TTC Tatum	cemented
Handball /football fields	All schools in all villages	Irregular
Volley ball court	GHS TATUM	Not cemented
Volley ball court	TTC TATUM	cemented

Figure 7: Road networks, major bridges and culverts in Nkum Council Area



3.9.8. Tourism sites and establishments

The present tourist scenario in Nkum Sub Division is not very attractive. This is because no attention has been paid to this sector in the past and local initiative has not been developed in this field. Cultural diversity and a variety of natural resources of the area constitute great tourist potentials for the inhabitants of the Council area. However, these potential are still under developed and under used.

The council has a very good potential tourist development some of which are:-

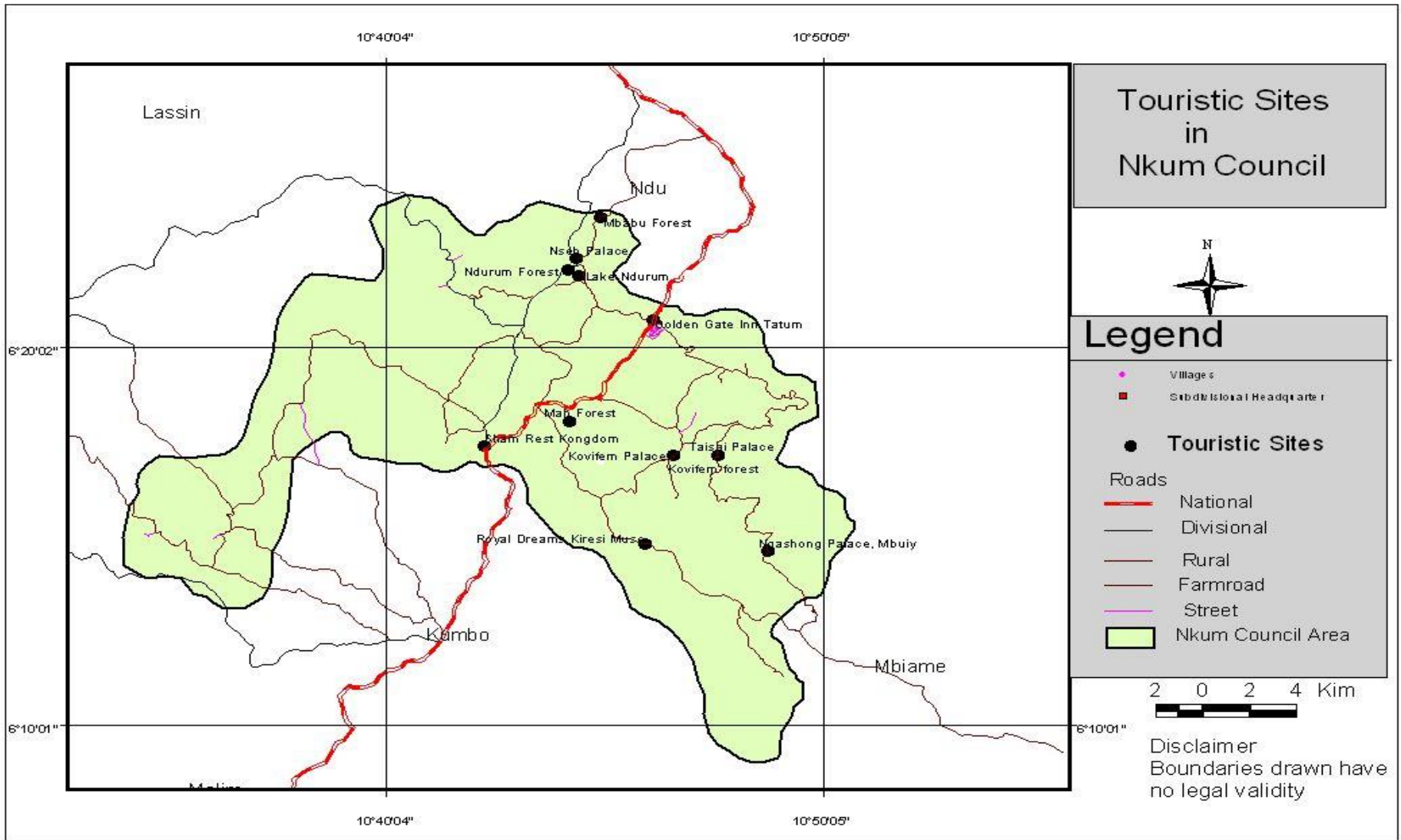
- The river MAIRIN with waterfalls at Mbam
- The NdurumMountain
- Nkwe cave
- An earth slave road dug by the Germans to SANGFERRI through the water falls
- The Kovifem forest reserve where it is said to be the origin of the Nso people
- The beautiful landscapes at Kishong where the mbororos settle
- The CEAC agricultural school that can be exploited for agro-tourism
- The Nseh palace for its traditional artefacts
- -The beautiful landscape peaks at Banten, Dyri and Yangkitari

Other tourist assets which could attract tourists include the annual traditional festivals, traditional rituals, some palaces, shrine, caves and even the beautiful landscapes of the sub division surrounded by the rolling hills with views that go to different directions.

The major limitation to the development of the sector is insufficient lodging facilities. Only two lodging facilities are available in Nkum with limited number of rooms. This makes the accommodation of tourists very difficult. Thus much effort should be concentrated on the development of lodging facilities. The people are hospitable and as such can always be an asset to potential tourists. Health services are also available to tourists at three health units in the area.

It would be important for the councillors to be educated on the importance of tourism as a major source of income for the Council area.

Figure 8: Touristic sites in Nkum Council Area



3.9.9. Waste disposal and management

Waste disposal within the Council area poses problems especially around the urban space and business centre. This is because of the large population around here leading to the production of large quantities of wastes and poor management of these wastes due to the absence of active management committees and insufficient garbage disposal cans. For this reason, there is waste dumping around every home or sometimes food wastes are taken to the farms as manure. These dumping grounds serve as good breeding grounds for mosquito propagation, reason for the high rate of malaria in the council area. Environmental education is inadequate to the population so much so that they are not aware of the environmental impact that this can create. It therefore becomes necessary for the council and the Ministry of Environment and Nature protection to take necessary measures so to protect the environment. However, within the council set up there exist a hygiene and sanitation department that ensures cleanliness although the adequate training has not been given them on the subject matter.

3.8.10. Private Services (telecommunications, micro-finance, etc.)

There is no post and Telecommunications service within the council area. There are no fixed phone connections. On the other hand the new mobile communication companies, orange and MTN are present, with Orange and MTN antennas located at Mah. Coverage though is full.

Table12: Communication Coverage of the Council area

Village	Telephone Company	Coverage	CRTV (television)	RADIO	Remark
Kuvlu	MTN ORANGE	Full	Yes	Donga-Mantung community radio/BBC	There is too much need for MTN and Orange in the area
Takijah	MTN ORANGE	Full	yes	Donga-Mantung community radio/BBC/ CRTV Yaoundé	
Ndzevru	MTN ORANGE	partial	partial	BBC/ CRTV Yaoundé partial	
Kovifem	MTN /ORANGE	full	yes	Donga Mantung Community radio/BBC/ CRTV Yaoundé	The need for an MTN
Buh	ORANGE/MTN	No	NO	BBC	There is the need for reinforcement of this sector to enable inhabitants have access to information
Wailai	MTN	Partial	NO	Donga Mantung Communityradio/BBC/ CRTV Yaounde	

Nkum Council Development plan

Kuintar	MTN	Partial	NO	BBC	
Ngendzen	MTN ORANGE	No	partial	BBC/ CRT Yaoundé partial	
Dzeng	MTN ORANGE	Partial (60% coverage)	No	BBC/ CRTV Yaoundé	
Mbamsong	MTN	no	No	BBC	
Mah	MTN ORANGE	full	yes	BBC/ Yaounde/Bafoussam/RFI/Bui. Community radio/Donga Mantung Community .radio/Savana Community radio	
Kishong	MTN	full	Yes	BBC/ Yaounde/Bafoussam/RFI/Bui community radio/Donga Mantung Community radio/Savana Community radio	
Nseh	MTN ORANGE	full	Partial	BBC/ CRTV Yaounde partial	
Ngondzen	MTN ORANGE	full	Yes	Donga Mantung Community radio/BBC/ CRTV Yaounde	
Tatum	MTN ORANGE	full	Yes	Donga Mantung Community..Radio/BBC/ CRTV Yaounde/ SavannahCommunity radio	Signal strength for CRTV is very weak
Takui	MTN ORANGE	full	Yes	Donga Mantung Communityradio/BBC/ CRTV Yaounde	
Banten	MTN ORANGE	Partial	Partial	BBC/CRTV Yaounde partial/Bui Communityradio	
Memfu	MTN ORANGE	Full	Yes	BBC/ CRTV Yaounde	
Ndzennso	MTN/ORANGE	Partial	No	BBC	
Takijah	MTN/ORANGE	full	Yes	CRTV/YAOUNDE/ Bafoussam/RFI/Bui community radio/Donga Mantung Community radio/Savana Community radio	

Source: Survey data 2011

It is very unfortunate that the Regional radio station is not received here as such the weekly programs in the native languages of the area, are not received in these villages.

The populations of this area listen more to foreign news especially from neighbouring Nigeria than current happenings in Cameroon. In this respect, it becomes important for public authorities and the sector concerned to precipitate their actions towards the strengthening process of these radio waves and television signals so to keep the population at ease.

CHAPTER 4.RESULTS OF THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS

4.1. Consolidation of the Diagnosis Information

Table13: Consolidation of Geographical Coordinates and the Population

Village	Geographic Coordinates			Population				
				Men	Women	The young (less than 16 years)	Children (less than 5 years)	Total
	X (East)	Y (North)	Z (m)					
Takui	6.26799	10.75087	2198	1230	2500	1300	300	3,730
Ngaan	6.26872	10.77982	2175	220	230	92	28	450
Kovifem	6.29934	10.77830	2092	2022	2402	650	186	4,424
Ndzevru	6.29911	10.80563	1833	2000	2500	3400	1700	4,500
Saan	6.31161	10.82546	1601	250	350	1500	30	600
Bassee	6.27978	10.59966	1599	1070	1700	900	400	2,770
Mbim	6.26630	10.60949	1756	1000	2000	1100	500	3,000
Buh	6.25310	10.57896	1766	3386	4500	1550	670	7,886
Sahnyar	6.25242	10.61797	1977	1475	3225	2050	1200	4,700
Ndzennso	6.26713	10.80428	1759	400	600	370	40	1,000
Kuintar	6.28132	10.79604	1879	1000	1500	775	200	2,500
Dzeng	6.22207	10.80127	2170	1751	2500	2180	880	4,251
Mbuiy-Wailai	6.25312	10.81861	1770	400	600	525	100	1,000
Kifem	6.23497	10.81797	1787	1500	2000	1250	500	3,500
Tatum	6.34604	10.76998	2033	3500	5300	1050	100	8,800
Takijah	6.30121	10.70517	2188	3487	3658			7,145
Kuvlu	6.37049	10.69452	1961	4436	4777			9,213
Semdzeng	6.34430	10.70816	1937	1704	1846			3550
Nseh	6.37102	10.74139	1948	7669	1995			9,664
Ngondzen	6.34023	10.71799	1934	2720	2019			4,739
Yangkitari	6.18755	10.82014	1875	495	515	520	183	1,010
Memfu	6.35008	10.75453	1929	200	400	400	70	600
Beshi	6.38773	10.67727	1894	416	552			968
Mbamsong	6.32690	10.79173	1888	206	370	750	305	576

Nkum Council Development plan

Mah	6.30902	10.72507	2189	800	1200	950	500	2,000
Nkeng	6.32271	10.69781	2149	1172	1303			2,475
Dyri	6.33845	10.63907	2334	377	334			711
Banten	6.30755	10.63547	2129	2578	2910			5,488
Mbosha	6.29023	10.62422	2050	490	900	1025	800	1,390
Kishong	6.31241	10.74898	2082	500	700	700	350	1,200
Kaiy	6.28713	10.73650	2199	250	350			600
Ngendzen	6.32101	10.80662	1788	1000	1500	780	350	2,500
TOTAL				47750	55,040			102,790

Table 14: Consolidation of School Data

a). Primary Schools

Name of School	Village	Boys	Girls	Total	Teachers	Pupil/teacher ratio	Classroom available	State of classroom	Desk	State of the desk
C.S BATEN	BATEN	62	55	117	3	39	6		40	
C.S BASSE	BASSE	68	45	113	4	29	6		112	
C.S BUH	BUH	35	30	65	3	22	6		24	
C.S DZENG	DZENG	64	68	132	6	22	6		120	
C.S KIFEM	KIFEM	71	69	130	6	22	6		73	
C.S KUINTAR	KUINTAR	63	70	133	4	34	6		81	
C.S KUVLU	KUVLU	75	73	148	4	37	5		12	
C.S MALI	MALI	80	98	178	4	45	9		125	
C.S MBAMSONG	MBAMSONG	40	22	62	3	21				
C.S MBIIM	MBIIM	66	69	135	5	27				
C.S MBOLIV	MBOLIV	107	89	196	6	33				
C.S MEMFU	MEMFU	77	90	167	6	28				
C.S NDZEVURU	NDZEVURU	118	155	273	6	46				
C.S NGONDZEN	NGONDZEN	117	101	218	6	37				
C.S SAAN	SAAN	58	46	104	3	35				
C.S SEMDZEM	SEMDZEM	92	102	194	4	49				
C.S TAKUI	TAKUI	62	71	133	6	23				
C.S TATUM	WAILAI	105	108	213	6	36				
C.S WAILAI	WAILAI	79	91	170	6	29				
C.S YANGKITARI	YANGKITARI	66	68	134	5	27				

Nkum Council Development plan

P.S. DZENG	DZENG	143	141	284	5	36	7		120	
P.S KIFEM	KIFEM	92	65	157	5	22	13		150	
P.S KISHONG	KISHONG	32	34	66	2	35	6		90	
P.S MAH	MAH	174	150	324	6	37	6		65	
P. S MBIMBA	MBIMBA	15	27	42	2	36	6		23	
P.S MEMFU	MEMFU	134	145	279	6	46	6		70	
P.S MENDZEM	MENDZEM	89	78	167	5	24	4		22	
P.S NSEH	NSEH	129	114	243	6	24	5		40	
P.S TATUM	TATUM	135	145	280	6	46	5		60	
G.S BANTEN	BANTEN	285	276	561	5	112:1	3		50	
G.S BESHI	BESHI	121	90	211	2	106:1	7		255	
G.S. BUH	BUH	208	172	380	3	127:1	9		200	
G.S. DZENG	DZENG	213	292	505	3	168:1	3		59	
G.S KAIY	KAIY	188	162	350	4	88:1	6		80	
G.S KIFEM	KIFEM	142	178	320	3	107:1	17		300	
G.S KISHONG	KISHONG	167	163	330	4	83:1	3		25	
G.S KOFIVEM	KOFIVEM	236	210	393	3	149:1	6		60	
G.S KUINTAR	KUINTAR	223	170	393	3	131:1	10		152	
G.S KUVLU	KUVLU	247	233	480	4	120:1	8		87	
G.S MAH	MAH	144	128	278	2	136:1	2		30	
G.S MBABU NSEH I	NSEH	294	256	550	4	138:1	6		20	
G.S MBABU NSEH I	NSEH	250	230	480	4	120:1	2		20	
G.S MBAMSONG	BAMSONG	118	132	250	3	83:1	4		73	
G.S MBIIM	MBIIM	215	203	418	2	209:1	6		122	
G.S MBOHWEM	MBOHWEM	265	255	520	4	130:1	9		58	
G.S NDENSO	NDZENSO	187	187	372	3	124:1	14		174	
NGENDZEN	NGENDZEN	247	240	487	3	163:1				
G.S NKENG	NKENG	186	198	384	2	192:1	6		87	
G.S NKWEEN	NKWEEN	166	185	351	4	88:1	4		183	
G.S.S AAN	S AAN	124	146	270	2	135:1	3		55	
G.S SAHNYAR	SAHNYAR	96	105	201	1	201:1	4		55	
G.S TAKIJAH	TAKIJAH	220	297	417	4	105:1	10		60	
G.S TAKOV	TATUM	103	93	196	2	98:1	9		30	
G.S TATUM	TATUM	259	246	505	6	84:1	5		50	
G.S TSENMAH	NGONDZEN	200	204	404	3	135:1	6		46	
G.S YANGKITARI	YANGKITARI	131	216	347	3	116:1	5		20	
C.B.C BEB	BEB	81	78	189	5	32:1	6		73	
C.B.C KOM KEERI	KEERI	67	57	124	4	21:1	6		50	

Nkum Council Development plan

C.B.C NSEH	NSEH	74	72	146	6	25:1	6		177	
C.B.C TATUM	TATUM	47	28	75	4	19:1	6		45	
I.P.S. BAMNTOV	BAMNTOV	81	75	156	5	32:1	6		73	
I.P.S. BANTEN	BANTEN	15	10	25	2	13:1	6		50	
I.P.S. BUH	BUH	45	48	93	5	19:1	6		177	
I.P.S. DZENG	DZENG	108	88	196	6	33:1	6		45	
I.P.S. KUVLU	KUVLU	112	108	220	6	39:1				
I.P.S. MBOSHA	MBOSHA	57	54	111	5	23:1				
I.P.S. NGAAN	NGAAN	55	19	74	4	1:14				
I.P.S. NSEH	NSEH	100	83	183	7	26:1				
I.P.S. TAKIJAH	TAKIJAH	121	101	222	5	45:1				
I.P.S. TAKOV	TAKOV	71	66	139	5	2:18				
I.P.S. TATUM	TATUM	75	81	156	6	29:1				
I.P.S. WAIKOV	WAIKOV	80	50	130	5	26:1				
I.P.S. WAILAI	WAILAI	62	37	99	2	49:1				
I.P.S. YANGKITARI	YANGKITARI	38	61	99	4	25:1				
Total										

b). Nursery Schools

Name of School	Village	Boys	Girls	Total	Teachers	Pupil/teacher ratio	Classrooms available	Desk
GNS BANTEN	BANTEN	25	23	48	1	12,67		2
GNS BASSE	BASSE	6	13	19	1	58	2	2
GNS BASSE	BASSE	11	8	19	1	29	1	2
GNS DZENG	DZENG	23	33	56	1	31	1	1
GNS KAIY		26	31	57	1			
GNS KISHONG		30	28	58	1			
GNS KUINTAR-MBAM		32	26	58	1			
GNS MBABU		8	13	21	1			
GNS MBOLIV		27	32	59	1			
GNS MBOHWEM		14	21	35	1			

Nkum Council Development plan

GNS NKENG		23	21	44	1			
GNS NKWEEN		13	20	33	2			
GNS NSEH		41	29	70	1			
GNS NTOH-NSEH		25	30	55	1			
GNS NTURBANYAM		8	14	22	1			
GNS SAHNYAR		25	37	62	1			
GNS SHUKOV		9	8	17	1			
GNS TAKIJAH		20	20	40	1			
GNS TATUM		41	43	84	1			
GNS WAIKOV		16	19	35	1			
GNS WO OH MBAM		21	25	46	1			
GNS YUNGNZEN		29	27	56	-			
CNS BANTEN	BANTEN	38	30	68	2	34:1	2	120
CNS BUH	BUH	21	13	34	1	24:1	2	18
CNS KIFEM	KIFEM	31	27	58	2	29:1	2	75
CNS KUVLU	KUVLU	17	23	40	2	20:1	2	52
CNS MALI	MALI	18	27	45	2	23:1	2	
CNS MBIIM	MBIIM	17	28	45	2	23:1	2	10
CNS MEMFU	MEMFU	22	20	42	2	21:1	2	34
CNS NDZEV RU	NDZEV RU	17	27	44	2	22:1	1	30
CNS NGONDZEN	NGONDZEN	42	45	87	2	45:1		
CNS TATUM	TATUM	25	27	52	2	26:1		
P.N.S DZENG	DZENG	13	7	20	2	10:1	1	30
P.N.S KIFEM	KIFEM	15	12	27	1	27:1	1	15
P.N.S KISHONG	KISHONG	21	28	49	1	49:1	2	2
P.N.S MAH	MAH	31	34	65	2	33:1	2	8
P.N.S MEMFU	MEMFU	28	29	57	1	57:1	3	30
P.N.S MENDZEM	MENDZEM	15	12	27	1	27:1	2	30
P.N.S NGENDZEM	MENDZEM	23	27	50	2	25:1	2	18

Nkum Council Development plan

P.N.S TATUM	TATUM	32	38	70	2	35:1	2	3
C.B.C.N.S BEB	BEB	5	7	12	1	12:1	1	30
C.B.C.N.S TATUM	TATUM	19	24	43	2	22:1	1	15
I.N.S BANTEN	BANTEN	15	16	31	2	16:1	1	30
I.N.S DZENG	DZENG	24	21	45	1	45:1	1	15
I.N.S KIFEM	KIFEM	6	7	13	1	13:1	2	2
I.N.S KUVLU	KUVLU	13	29	42	2	21:1	2	8
I.N.S MBOSHA	MBOSHA	13	13	26	2	13:1	3	30
I.N.S NGAAN	NGAAN	5	11	16	1	16:1	2	30
I.N.S NSEH	NSEH	9	18	27	1	27:1	2	18
I.N.S TAKIJAH	TAKIJAH	27	27	54	2	27:1	2	3
I.N.S TAKOV	TAKOV	21	12	33	2	17:1		
I.N.S TATUM	TATUM	14	15	29	2	15:1		
I.N.S WAILAI	WAILAI	6	6	12	1	12:1		
I.N.S YANGKITARI	YANGKITARI	12	14	26	2	13:1		
JOSET.N.S MAH	MAH	21	18	39	2	20:1	1	30
NEW VISION.N.S TATUM	TATUM	10	17	27	1	27:1	1	15
COM.N.S BESHI	BESHI	19	11	30	1	30:1	2	2
COM.N.S DUIY-TAKIJAH	TAKIJAH	30	32	62	2	31:1	2	8
COM.N.S FONKAVA	FONKAVA	50	40	90	2	45:1	3	30
COM.N.S KUVLU	KUVLU	29	31	60	2	30:1	2	30
COM.N.S MBIIM	MBIIM	6	16	22	1	22:1	2	18
COM.N.S NDZENSO	NDZENSO	29	33	62	2	31:1	2	3
COM.N.S NGAMANTSE-BUH	BUH	31	32	63	2	32:1		
COM.N.S TALONG	TALONG	17	18	35	1	35:1		
COM.N.S TSEMAH	TSEMAH	12	18	30	1	30:1		
TOTAL								

Nkum Council Development plan

Table 15: Consolidation of Secondary School Data

<i>Village</i>	<i>School Name and status</i>	<i>level</i>	<i>Year of creation</i>	<i>enrolment</i>			<i>Teachers</i>
				<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	
TATUM	Gov Sec. General	high school	1991	411	671	1083	22
NSEH	Gov Sec. General	high school	2003	232	373	605	12
DZENG	Gov Sec. General	1 st cycle	2006	82	147	229	04
MAH	Gov Sec. General	1 st cycle	2008	96	144	240	04
KUINTAR	Gov Sec. General	1 st cycle	2007	49	96	145	04
BANTEN	Gov Sec. General	1 st cycle	2009	11	16	29	02
NGENDZEN	Gov Sec. General	1 st cycle	2010	19	22	41	01
KUVLU	Gov Sec. General	1 st cycle	2010	33	34	67	01
KIFEM	Gov Sec. General	1 st cycle	2010	17	24	41	01
NKUM	Gov Sec. Technical	1 st cycle	2006	60	22	82	02
NSEH	Gov Sec. Technical	1 st cycle	2010(awaiting take off)				
MBIIM	Gov Sec. Technical	1 st cycle	2010(awaiting take off)				
St. Pius X Catholic Comprehensive College Tatum	Denominational General sec	1 st cycle					

Sec general = secondary general

Sec technical = secondary technical

Table 16: Consolidation of Health Data

<i>Village</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Name of centre</i>	<i>Personnel</i>				<i>Infrastructure</i>			<i>Number of buildings</i>	<i>State</i>
			<i>M D</i>	<i>SR N</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>LA</i>	<i>PHY</i>	<i>LAB</i>	<i>MATY</i>		
Buh	7,886	Buh Health Centre	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		Average
Takijah	7,145	Takijah catholic Health Centre	0	1	2	0	0	0	1		Average
Kuvlu	9,213	Integrated Health Centre, Kuvlu	1	2	2	1	1	1	1		Average

Nkum Council Development plan

Nseh	9,664	Primary Health Care, Mbabu	0	0	2	0			1		Average
Nseh	9,664	Napti Health Centre	0	0	2	0			1		Average
Nseh	9,664	Nkumkov Integrated Health Centre	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		Good
Dzeng	4,251	Dzeng Integrated Health Centre	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	Good
Kifem	3,500	Sacred Heart Catholic Health Centre, Kifem	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	Bad
Kuintar	2,500	Integrated Health Centre Kuintar	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	Good
Ngendzen	2,500	Ngendzen Health Centre	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		Average
Tatum	8,800	St Pius Medicalised Health Centre	1	2	2	1	1	1	1		Good
Kishong	1,200	Presbyterian Health Centre Kishong	0	0	2	0	0	0	1		Average
Banteng	5,488	Our Lady of All Nations Health Centre Banteng	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		Average
Takui	3,730	Community Health Post Takui	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	Average
Mah	2,000	Community Health Post Mah	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		Average

Table 17: Consolidation of Hydraulic Data

Village	Population (a)	Characteristics					
		Portable water scheme	Source of water	Water capturing	Number of bore holes	Number of public taps	Number of connections
Takui	3,730	Yes	Spring	Source	0	1	
Ngaan	450	No	Spring		0		
Kovifem	4,424	Yes	Spring	Catchment	0	1	
Ndzevru	4,500	Yes	Spring	Catchment	0	1	
Saan	600	No	Spring		0		
Bassee	2,770	No	Spring		0		
Mbiim	3,000	Yes	Spring	Catchment	0	2	
Buh	7,886	Yes	Spring	Catchment	0	3	
Sahnyar	4,700	Yes	Spring	Catchment	0	2	
Ndzennso	1,000	Yes	Spring	Catchment	0	3	
Kuintar	2,500	Yes	Spring	Catchment	0	3	
Dzeng	4,251	Yes	Spring	Catchment (2 tanks)	0	5	
Mbuiy-Wailai	1,000	Yes	Spring		0	3	
Kifem	3,500	Yes	Spring		0	2	
Tatum	8,800	Yes	Bore Hole	2 bore holes	2		
Takijah	7,145	Yes	Spring	Catchment	0	3	
Kuvlu	9,213	Yes	Spring	Catchment (tank)	0	8	

Nkum Council Development plan

Semdzeng	3550	No	Spring	Developed spring	0		
Nseh	9,664	Yes	Spring	Catchment	0	13	
Ngondzen	4,739	Yes	Spring	Catchment and tank	0	3	
Yangkitari	1,010	No	Spring	Developed spring	0		
Memfu	600	Yes	Spring	Catchment	0	1	
Beshi	968	Yes	Spring	Catchment	0	1	
Mbamsong	576	No	Spring	Developed spring	0		
Mah	2,000	No	Spring		0		
Nkeng	2,475	Yes	Spring	Catchment	0	2	
Dyri	711	No	Spring		0		
Banten	5,488	Yes	Spring	Catchment	0	5	
Mbosha	1,390	Yes	Spring	Catchment	0	2	
Kishong	1,200	Yes	Spring	Catchment	0	1	
Kaiy	600	No	Spring		0		
Ngendzen	2,500	No	Spring		0		

Table 18: Consolidation of Social Infrastructures

Village	Geographic contact of work			Type of infrastructures				
				Community hall	Women empowerment centre	Social centre	Multi - functional Centre	Others
	X	Y	Z	Non	Non	Non	Non	
Ngondzen	6.33563	10.71632	1960	Non	Non	Non	Non	Credit Union Ngondzen
Takui	6.26365	10.74888	2207	Non	Non	Non	Non	Takui Animal Project
Tatum	6.34674	10.77180	2030	Non	Non	Non	Non	Inspectorate of Basic Education
Tatum	6.35030	10.77468	2041	Non	Non	Non	Non	ELECAM Office Tatum
Tatum	6.34866	10.77060	2021	Non	Non	Non	Non	Forestry Control Post Tatum
Tatum	6.34644	10.77299	2026	Non	Non	Non	Non	Women initiative in Development Cooperative, WIDCO
Tatum	6.33860	10.76859	2042	Non	Non	Non	Non	Council office Tatum
Tatum	6.34326	10.76875	2044	Non	Non	Non	Non	Sub divisional Delegation of MINADER
Tatum	6.34326	10.76875	2044	Non	Non	Non	Non	Sub divisional Delegation of MINEPIA
Tatum	6.34588	10.77009	2036	Non	Non	Non	Non	D O Office Tatum

Nkum Council Development plan

Tatum	6.34727	10.77038	2020	Non	Non	Non	Non	Credit Union Tatum
Tatum	6.34985	10.77171	2020	Non	Non	Non	Non	Gendarmerie Brigade
Tatum	6.34678	10.77189	2032	Non	Non	Sallam Hall	Non	
Nseh				Non	Non	Non	Non	Agric post Nseh

Table 19: Consolidation of Market Data

Village	Geographic Contacts of work			Type of infrastructure s					Characteristics of work			Existing developments					Management Centre		
				Ware house	Market / Commercial complex	Moto park	Cattle park	Slab	Nature	Marke t day	Actu al state	Water point	Latrin e	Waste treatm ent device	Electri ficatio n	Access ramps for handicaps	Managem ent mode	Existe nce of a managem ent comm ittee	Mon thly colle ctio n
	X	Y	Z																
Buh	6.25289	10.58173	1799	No	Buh Market	Yes			PI	A	B	No	No	No	No	No		Non	Yes
Takijah	6.29432	10.71118	2200	No	Takijah Cattle Market	Yes	Yes	Yes	PI	A	G	No	Yes	No	No	No	Council	Non	Yes
Kuvlu	6.37049	10.69452	1961	No	Kuvlu Market	No	No	No	PI	A	B	No	No	No	No	No		Non	Yes
Semdzeng	6.34430	10.70816	1937	No	Semdzeng market	No	No	No	PI	A	B	No	No	No	No	No		Non	Yes
Nseh	6.36220	10.73225	1961	No	Nseh Market	No	No	No	PI	A	B	No	No	No	No	No		Non	Yes
Dzeng	6.22207	10.80127	2170	No	Dzeng Market	Yes	No	No	PI	A	A	No	Yes	No	No	No		Non	Yes
Ngendzen	6.32079	10.80643	1793	No	Ngendzen Market	No	No	No	PI	A	B	No	No	No	No	No		Non	Yes
Tatum	6.34783	10.77008	2005	No	Tatum Market	Yes	No	Yes	PM	A	G	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Council	Non	Yes
Kovifem	6.29961	10.77848	2097	No	Kovifem Market	No	No	No	PI	A	B	No	No	No	No	No	Council	Non	Yes
Mbosha	6.29023	10.62422	2050	No	Mbosha Market	No	No	No	PI	A	B	No	No	No	No	No		Non	Yes
Kifem				No	Kifem Market	No	No	No	PI	A	B	No	No	No	No	No		Non	Yes

Table 20: Consolidation of Road Data

Name of road	Village	Population	Road type	CHARACTERISTICS, FUNCTIONALITY AND MAINTENANCE			
				Nature of works	Length of developed road(m)	State of road section	Existence of a management committee/ maintenance
Kumbo-Oku				R	27467.291	P	N

Nkum Council Development plan

Tadu-Njottin			Divisional	R	36156.037	P	N
Kumbo- Sahnyar	Sahnyar	4700	Rural	R	22648.277	P	N
Tadu-Keri-Sahnyar	Sahnyar	4700	Rural	R	2583.382	D	N
Takijah-Mbinon	Takijah	7,145	Rural	R	23756.376	D	N
Kumbo-Mbosha-Ban	Mbosha	1390	Divisional	R	19154.275	D	N
Banteng	banteng	5488	Rural	R	3217.623	D	N
Takijah-Tashibi	Takijah	7145	street	R	2172.456	D	N
Takijah-Nkeng-Ng	Nkeng	2475	Rural	R	6996.188	D	N
Takijah-Dyri	Dziri	711	Rural	R	7824.892	D	N
Mbosha-Sahnyar	Mbosha	1390	Farm road	O	3877.239	D	N
Tashibi-Nkeng ju	Nkeng	2475	Rural	R	1889.513	D	N
Nseh-Mbiye	Nseh	9664	Farm road	O	14847.875	D	N
Takov-Mboliv-Berb	Nseh	9664	Divisional	R	3849.574	D	N
Nseh-Mbabu-Ndu	Nseh	9664	Rural	R	10405.173	D	N
Ngondzen-Tenshma	Ngondzen	4739	Rural	R	7852.390	D	N
Memfu-Nseh	Memfu	600	Rural	R	2986.401	D	N
Memfu-Nseh	Memfu	600	Rural	R	1384.762	D	N
Ngondzen-Mah	Mah	2000	Rural	R	4400.930	D	N
Mah-Kaiy-Dzeng	Yangkitari	1010	Farm road	O	15313.014	D	N
Dzeng-Yangkitari	Yangkitari	1010	Rural	R	4597.313	D	N
Dzeng-Kifem-Tais	Dzeng	4251	Rural	R	20688.330	D	N
Ndzevru-Saan-Ngaan	Saan	600	Rural	R	14687.614	D	N
Ngendzen-wook	Ngendzen	2500	Farm road	O	887.729	D	N
Ngendzen-Talong	Ngendzen	2500	Rural	R	693.269	D	N
Kishong-Kovifem	Kovifem	4424	Farm road	O	3891.961	D	N
Kovifem-Mbamsong	Mbamsong	576	Rural	R	3749.442	D	N
Kovifem-Waikov-S	Kovifem	4424	Rural	R	6316.424	D	N
Kovifem-Ngaan	Ngaan	450	Rural	R	2198.362	D	N
Kovifem-Tassai	Kuintar	2500	Farm road	O	3141.731	D	N
Kovifem	Kovifem	4424	Farm road	R	1299.382	P	N
Buh	Buh	7886	Street	R	673.322	P	N
Keri	Keri		Street	R	458.245	P	N
Kuvlu	Kuvlu	9213	Street	R	407.993	P	N
Kuvlu	Kuvlu	9213	Street	R	568.843	P	N
Tatum	Tatum	8800	Street	R	749.911	P	O

Nkum Council Development plan

Tatum	Tatum	8800	Street	R	482.129	P	O
Tatum	Tatum	8800	Street	R	571.528	P	O
Tatum	Tatum	8800	Street	R	439.667	P	O
Tatum	Tatum	8800	Street	R	459.751	P	O
Tatum	Tatum	8800	Street	R	293.637	P	O
Tatum	Tatum	8800	Street	R	391.339	P	O
Tatum	Tatum	8800	Street	R	388.143	P	O
Tatum	Tatum	8800	Street	R	351.127	P	O
Tatum	Tatum	8800	Street	R	163.295	P	O
Tatum	Tatum	8800	Street	R	274.790	P	O
Tatum	Tatum	8800	Street	R	513.650	P	O
Tatum	Tatum	8800	Street	R	216.012	P	O
Tatum	Tatum	8800	Street	R	137.384	P	O
Tatum	Tatum	8800	Street	R	280.093	P	O
Tatum-Kishong	Kishong	1200	Street	R	909.047	P	N
Kishong-Kumbo	Kishong	1200	National	R	24080.018	P	N
Tatum-Kishong	Mbiame		National	R	22755.387	P	N
Mbiame			National	R	14147.410		

Table 21: Consolidation of data for Vulnerable Population

Village	Population	NUMBER/VULNERABLE GROUPS							
		physically Handicapped	Visually Handicapped	Vulnerable Orphans(minors)	Street children	Bororo	Sick elderly	Old age people	Persons living with HIV/AIDS
Takui	3,730	4	1	10	0	115	66	330	5
Ngaan	450	3	0	8	0	27	54	54	0
Kovifem	4,424	8	0	10	0	502	18	386	12
Ndzevru	4,500	6	0	7	0	0	30	100	10
Saan	600	3	0	3	0	0			3
Bassee	2,770	7	0	8	0	0	57	130	8
Mbiim	3,000	9	0		0	0	60	200	13
Buh	7,886	6	0		0	0	327	1128	7
Sahnyar	4,700	4	0		0	1200	190	800	5
Ndzennso	1,000	14	0		0	0	40	200	4
Kuintar	2,500	5	0		0	0	134	400	2
Dzeng	4,251	11	0		0	150	178	700	23

Nkum Council Development plan

Mbuiy -Wailai	1,000	5	4		0	15	10	50	7
Kifem	3,500	6	0		0	20	104	550	20
Tatum	8,800	20	3		6	50	600	1800	28
Takijah	7,145	8	2		0	500	80	300	24
Kuvlu	9,213	10	0		0	0	120	700	21
Semdzeng	0	7	0		0	0	101	350	3
Nseh	9,664	9	0		0	20	989	2000	204
Ngondzen	4,739	5	0		0	0	50	180	9
Yangkitari	1,010	4	3		0	0	10	49	3
Memfu	600	9	2		0	0	109	600	10
Beshi	968	6	1		0	0	34	80	
Mbamsong	576	5	0		0	8	30	70	4
Mah	2,000	5	1		0	0	38	100	16
Nkeng	2,475	8	2		0	0	32	100	8
Dyri	711	2	0		0	0			10
Banteng	5,488	8	0		0	0	24	70	270
Mbosha	1,390	6	0		0	0	17	40	6
Kishong	1,200	3	0		0	0	56	100	20
Kaiy	0	9	0		0	0	20	50	4
Ngendzen	2,500	6	0		0	0	61	200	12
TOTAL	102,790	221	19	46	6	2607	3639	11817	771

4.2. Problem Analysis

Table 22: Main Problems Identified Per Sector

Sector	Core problem	Cause		Effect		Solution
		Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
Transport						
	High transportation fare	Scarcity of transportation means	Limited funds for road rehabilitation work	Poor communication within the municipality	Low standard of living	Rehabilitation of the major roads within the municipality
	No motor parks	Poor maintenance of council roads		Over loading of transport vehicles	Deterioration of agricultural products especially in the production zones/basins	Construction of a motor park in Tatum, Nseh, Buh and Dzeng
					Increase road accidents	Apply for a decentralised

Nkum Council Development plan

						service
					Slow economic development	
Public Works						
	<i>Poor state of council roads</i>	Irregular maintenance of the roads	No rain gates	High cost of transportation	Deterioration of agricultural products especially in the production zones/basins	Rehabilitation of all council roads
		Poor construction of some of the roads	Poor state of culverts and bridges		Low standard of living	Installation of rain gates along the main roads
			Poor usage of the roads by some transporters		Increase road accidents	Rehabilitation of old bridges and culverts and proper construction of new ones
Culture						
	<i>Loss of cultural heritage</i>	No cultural centres in most villages	Influences of foreign culture	Disorder in villages	Non respect of tradition and village hierarchy	Construction of a cultural center in all villages
			Religious conflicts	Loss of mother tongue		Sensitization on the importance of culture
Environment and Nature Protection						
	<i>Environmental degradation</i>	Poor cultivation techniques	Bush fires	Loss of biodiversity	Water shortage	Planting of environmental friendly trees in water catchments and water shades
		Deforestation	Poor protection of catchment	Low crop production	Climate change	Installation of trash cans in the villages
		Poor waste disposal	Over grazing	Land degradation	Low standards of living	Creation of dumps sites
		Population unaware of their actions on the environment	Poor use of farm inputs	Soil and water pollution	High prevalence of water and air borne diseases	Sensitization on the importance of environmental protection
						Creation of environmental committees in the different villages
Health						
	Poor health services	Insufficient number of qualified staff	No health centres or health post in some villages within the municipality	Low quality of health care of the population	High mortality rate especially infants	Construction of 12 new health centres and renovation of existing ones
		Most of the health centres not properly equipped			High prevalence of some major diseases	Subvention of the prices of some basic drugs
		Insufficient and poor state of the infrastructures			Low standards of living	Recruitment of more qualified medical personnel

Nkum Council Development plan

					Decrease in labour force	
Water and Energy						
	<i>Inadequate supply of quality portable water</i>	Poor construction of most water schemes	Poor protection of water catchments	High prevalence of water borne diseases	Poor health status of the population	Rehabilitation of existing water projects and repair of broken stand taps
		Limited finances for the extension of water projects	Insufficient number of stand taps		Time wastage	Proper protection of catchment areas
			No water projects in some villages			Extension of water supply
	Inadequate energy supply	No electricity in majority of the villages	High prices of petrol and kerosene	Slow economic growth	Poor performances in schools	Rural electrification of villages without electricity
		Limited energy sources			Rural exodus	Extension of electricity
					Poor communication	
Commerce						
	<i>Inadequate income from commercial activities</i>	Poor state of market infrastructures	No proper storage facilities	Low prices of goods	Less production	Construction of permanent market sheds and sales points
		Limited market infrastructures		Deterioration of goods on the markets	Low standard of living	Rehabilitation of roads leading to the markets
		Poor state of roads leading to the markets		Slow economic growth	Rural exodus	
		High taxes				
Education (Basic and Secondary)						
	<i>Low educational output /quality</i>	Insufficient number of teachers		Poor learning conditions	Poor end of year results and cheating in exams	Recruitment of more teachers
		Insufficient infrastructures and equipment in schools	Poor execution of government projects	Work overload for teachers	Spread of contagious diseases	Renovation of existing school infrastructures and construction of more classrooms
		Inadequate didactic materials and teaching aid		Overcrowding in class rooms		Extension of water and electricity to schools
		Limited financial resources of parents		Poor follow up of students/pupils		Provide didactic materials to schools
						Proper equipment of secondary schools
Agriculture						
	<i>Low production</i>	Few agricultural post	No training on new production techniques	Low prices of farm products	Malnutrition	Capacity building of farmers on improved techniques and

Nkum Council Development plan

						conservation methods
		Limited agricultural personnel	Limited transportation means of farm products	Limited production	Low standard of living	Rehabilitation of the major farm to market roads
		Poor production techniques	High cost of farm inputs	High post-harvest losses		Assistance to farmers to acquire farm inputs
		Poor state of farm to market roads	Low level of education	Subsistence production		Creation of an agricultural post
		Limited access to farm inputs				
		Poor storage facilities				
Livestock and Fishery						
	<i>Decrease in animal production and productivity</i>	No zoo technical center	Scarcity of animal drugs and feed	Malnutrition of the population	Low protein in-take /consumption	Creation of a livestock posts within the municipality
		Poor pasture	Conflicts with farmers	Low income from activity	Low standard of living	Recruitment of livestock personals
		Lack of improved animal breeds	No proper training on production techniques	High prevalence of diseases in animals		Training on new rearing techniques
		Limited finances				
		Few extension worker/ animal specialist				
Social Affairs						
	<i>Social exclusion</i>	Neglect of the vulnerable groups	No training center for the minority groups	Low involvement of the disabled in development activities	Marginalisation	Creation of social center to help the disabled
		No social center	Most projects do not take into consideration the disabled persons			Actively involve the marginalised and the disabled persons in development activities
						Organise vocational training programs for the disabled people
						Assistance to organisations working with vulnerable, marginalised and disabled people
Forestry						
	<i>Depletion in Forest Resources</i>	Over exploitation	Ignorance	Land Degradation	Loss of biodiversity	Afforestation of degraded lands

Nkum Council Development plan

		Illegal hunting	Bush fires	Environmental Imbalance	Climate change	Creation of forest out posts within the municipality
		Cultural Practices				Sensitization
Women Empowerment						
	<i>Less involvement of women in development activities</i>	Cultural and gender bias	Tradition	Lesser production	Marginalisation of the woman and girl child	Mobilisation and sensitisation of women
		Inadequate education of the women and girl child		High rate of unemployment amongst women		Capacity building / training of the woman and girl child
		Poor organisation of the women group				
		No empowerment centre within the municipality				
Youth Affairs						
	<i>Low participation of youths in development activities</i>	limited finances	No assistance from the government	Unemployment	High prevalence of HIV amongst youths	Creation of a youth animation centres
		No youth recreational centres	No decentralised service for youths in the municipality	Low capacity building		Apply for instructors and Counsellor
		Poor sensitization on youth development programs		Juvenile delinquency		Organisation of capacity building workshops for youths
Sports						
	<i>Few sporting centres and play grounds</i>	limited finances for construction of sports complex	Lack of awareness	Limited involvement of the public in sporting activities	Poor health of the population especially amongst youths	Creation of sports infrastructure
	Poor state of existing play grounds		No organised sporting festival within the municipality			Organisation of competition
						Renovation of existing infrastructures
Employment & Vocational Training						
	<i>High rate of unemployment</i>	High rate of illiteracy	Limited asses to vocational training	increase rate of social ills	Insecurity	Renovation of the existing vocational center

Nkum Council Development plan

		limited skills	Few job opportunities	rural exodus	Decrease in labour force	Organization of capacity building programs for youths
		Poor state of the existing training centers	Limited assistance of government to vocational training	low standard of living		Assistance from government to open more training centers
Small And Medium Size Enterprises						
	<i>Slow expansion of the sector</i>	little knowledge on its functioning	No small and medium size enterprise center	Low income from activities	Low standards of living	Sensitisation/creation of a center in the municipality to boost the sector
		No proper training centers within the council		Poor output or low quality craft products	Social ills	Creation and promotion of small and medium size enterprises
		No financial and technical assistance from government		Unemployment		Financial assistance
		Limited capital to set up businesses				Regular organisation of exhibitions to promote the activities of the sector
Industries Mines and Technological Development						
	<i>Low exploitation of mining sites</i>	Use of rudimentary tools	Limited finances for expansion	Low income from activity	Low standard of living	Assistances to those involve
		Poor state of access roads to the sites		High risk at the sites		
		No assistance from the government to boost the sector				
Tourism						
	<i>Low valorisation of existing touristic sites</i>	Poor publication of the sites	Limited finances to improve existing tourist sites	Slow development of the sector	Low visits to the sites	Creation of a tourism committee to manage the different sites
		Poorly managed tourist sites	Poor state of roads leading to the sites	Low income from tourism		Mass media sensitisation on importance of tourism
		Sites not developed	No proper lodging and basic facilities in the area			Proper development of the sites and rehabilitation of roads
		Few touristic sites				Identification of other potential touristic sites and development of the sites

Nkum Council Development plan

						Construction of standard lodging facilities within the council area
Post and Telecommunication						
	<i>Low impact of the sector</i>	Partial telephone net work coverage and no internet		Poor telecommunication		Creation of a post office
		No post office in the municipality		Community poorly informed		Boosting of network signals
Labour and Social Security						
	<i>Poor welfare of the population</i>	Poor working conditions	Low wages	Low standards of living	Depression	Sensitization on the need for job security
		No insurance services	No social security	No pensions		Provision of insurance services and mutual health
		Limited access to mutual health services	No health benefits			
		No social center				
Communication						
	<i>Poor communication</i>	No public notice board	Poor state of the roads	Poor dissemination of information	Population poorly informed	Creation of a communication centre
		No community radio	Poor radio/TV signals			Installation of notice boards in all villages
		Poor feedback mechanism				
		No news paper post				
Urban Development and Housing						
	<i>Poor town planning</i>	Lack of a town planning officer	Inappropriate construction	Poor waste disposal	environmental pollution	Provision of a town planning officer
		Poor settlement patterns		Poor hygiene of towns	Easy spread of contagious diseases	Creation of a decentralised service for town planning
				People settle in risk zones	Accidents due to settlement in risk zones	Sensitize the population on the need for planning and settlement patterns
Territorial Administration and Decentralisation						
	<i>Low impact of the sector</i>	Ignorance of the activities of the sector	Sector not highly represented	Trekking long distances to establish birth and marriage certificates and other legal documents		Creation of special civil status registration center

Nkum Council Development plan

		No security station				Creation of a decentralised service of the sector in the different village
						Sensitization of the population on the functioning of the sector
						Installation of police post in the different villages
Land Tenure						
	<i>Difficulties in procedures to rightful land ownership</i>	Conflict of right		Poor planning in land usage	Land conflicts	Definition of rights
		Inadequate information		Waste of resources	Inter -tribal wars	Education and sensitisation
		Population growth		Illegal acquisition of land		Compressed procedure for land acquisition
Scientific Research and Innovation						
	<i>Low valorisation of research results</i>	No demonstration unit/ research center	No extension workers within the municipality	Poor farming and breeding methods	Land degradation and loss of biodiversity	Creation of demonstration /research unit
		Negligence on the part of the government		Lack of improved plant varieties and animal breeds	Slow economic development	Creation of an extension service for the dissemination of research results and collection of production data in the villages

Source: *Field data Collection and analysis*

4.3. Identification of Needs

Table 23: Needs Identified Per Sector

SECTOR	NEEDS PRE SECTOR
EDUCATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation and construction of a secondary school in Beshi 2. Construction of more classrooms in Government school Dyri 3. Renovation of existing class rooms in G.S Dyri 4. Creation of a school for the disabled in Tatum 5. Construction of two classrooms for GNS 6. Rehabilitation of ISS Tatum 7. Assistance in the roofing of two classrooms at P.S Tatum 8. Construction of two classrooms at G.S Tatum 9. Supply of 60 benches in G.S Tatum 10. Assistance to build toilets in P.S Tatum 11. Council assistance in recruitment of 6 teachers I.S.S Tatum 12. Construction of administrative block at G.S Tatum 13. Construction of 2 classrooms at GBHS Tatum 14. Renovation of 3 classrooms in CBS Tatum 15. Creation and construction of a secondary school in Dyri 16. Provision of didactic materials to all schools in Dyri 17. Construction of 3 classrooms in existing I. P.S school Mbosha 18. Construction of 6 classrooms and an administrative block at G.S. Bassee. 19. Construction of 5 classrooms in GSS Kuintar 20. Employment of 5 teachers in GSS Kuintar 21. Construction of 2 classrooms in GNS Kuintar 22. Construction of 4 classrooms in Kuintar GS 23. Provision of didactic materials to GSS Kuintar and Kuintar GS 24. Construction of 2 classrooms and an administrative block at G.N.S Bassee. 25. Construction of 6 classrooms in GS Tsenmah 26. Creation and construction of GSS Tsenmah 27. Provision of didactic materials to CS Ngondzen and GS Tsenmah 28. Employment of 4 PTA teachers; 2 in GS and GNS Tsenmah respectively and 2 in FFS 29. Construction of 4 classrooms in FFS 30. Assistance in the construction of 3 classrooms, administrative block at C.B.C Primary School Kom, Bassee 31. Construction of 04 classrooms in C.S/I.P.S Mbuiywalai 32. Recruitment of 04 more teachers for C.S/I.P.S Mbuiywalai 33. provision of 15 desk each for C.S/I.P.S Mbuiywalai 34. follow-up Creation of secondary school in Mbuiywalai 35. Provision of pedagogic materials to C.S/I.P.S Mbuiywalai 36. Construction of 2 classrooms and an administrative block at C.S Bassee. 37. Assistance in Construction of 2 classrooms and an administrative block at I.P.S Bassee. 38. Assistance in the Construction of 2 classrooms and an administrative block at C.B.C Nursery School. 39. Supply of 6 teachers at G.S Bassee. 40. Supply of 2 teachers at G.N.S Bassee. 41. Assistance in the Rehabilitation of 3 classrooms at C.B.C Kom, Bassee 42. Assistance in the Renovation of 3 classrooms at I.P.S Bassee. 43. Assistance in the Rehabilitation of 4 classrooms at C.S Bassee. 44. Employment of 10 teachers in GSS Ngendzen, 4 in GS Ngendzen and 2 in CNS 45. Construction of two classrooms CNS Ngendzen and a modern toilet 46. Construction of two classrooms PNS Ngendzen with a toilet 47. Employment of 1 trained teacher PNS Ngendzen 48. Creation and Construction of a G.S.S Bassee. 49. Construction of 10 classrooms at G.S.S Buh 50. Assistance in Construction of 3 classrooms and an administrative block at I.P.S Buh 51. Assistance in the construction of 2 classrooms ,administrative block at catholic

	<p>nursery school, C.N.S Buh</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 52. Construction of 2 classrooms and an administrative block at G.N.S Buh. 53. Assistance in Construction of 2 classrooms and an administrative block at Community Nursery School, C.N.S Tarjai. 54. Assistance in the Construction of 4 classrooms and an administrative block at Community Primary School, C.P.S Ngamantse. 55. Assist in the Rehabilitation of 6 at C.S Buh 56. Supply of 12 teachers at G.S.S Buh 57. Construction of 3 classrooms and an administrative block at G.S Buh 58. Assistance in the construction of 3 classrooms and an administrative block at C.S Buh. 59. Construction of 4 classrooms and an administrative block at G.T C Mbiim. 60. Construction of 4 workshops according to department at G.T.C Mbiim. 61. Construction of 2 classrooms and an administrative block at G.N.S Mbiim. 62. Supply of 3 teachers at G.N.S Mbiim 63. Assistance in the construction of 6 classrooms, administrative block at C.S.Mbiim. 64. Assistance in the supply of 60 benches at C.S Mbiim. 65. Supply of 6 teachers at G.S Mbiim. 66. Rehabilitation of 6 classrooms at G.S.Mbiim 67. Creation and construction of a G.S.S Sahnyar 68. Supply of 6 teachers at G.S Sahnyar 69. Construction of 3 classrooms and an administrative block at G.S Sahnyar 70. Construction of 2 classrooms and an administrative block at G.N.S Sahnyar 71. Supply of 2 teachers at G.N.S Sahnyar. 72. Supply of 70 benches at G.S Sahnyar. 73. Rehabilitation of 3 classrooms at G.S. Sahnyar. 74. Creation and construction of a government primary school at Ngonjam,Sahnyar 75. Renovation of IPS Ngaan 76. construction of INS Ngaan 77. Creation and construction of a secondary school in Takui 78. Change of status of CS Takui to G.S Takui. 79. Government subvention to C.S Takui for reduction of fees 80. Construction of 3 classrooms at GNS waikov. 81. Construction of 6 classrooms and administrative block at CPS shukov 82. Council assistance in the construction of 6 classrooms at IPS waikov. 83. Construction of 5 classrooms and administrative block at GS kovifem 84. Recruitment of 3 teachers for GS Kovifem. 85. Construction of 3 classrooms for GNS shukov 86. Supply of 15 desks and 1 table for GNS waikov. 87. Recruitment of 1 teacher for GNS shukov. 88. Supply of 33 desks and 4 tables for CPS shukov. 89. Supply of 10 desks and 3 tables for GNS shukov. 90. Building of 06 classrooms at G.S.S Kuvlu 91. Building of 01 administrative block at G.S.S Kuvlu 92. Recruitment of 10 trained teachers at G.S.S Kuvlu 93. Supply of equipment or didactic materials at G.S.S Kuvlu 94. Renovation of 4 classrooms at G.S Kuvlu 95. Assist IPS kuvlu to construct 4 class rooms 96. Assist CNPS kuvlu to construct 4 class rooms 97. Assistance in the construction of a toilet at INS Waikov 98. Rehabilitation of school playground 99. Construction of GTC Ntomne 100. Construction of 1 classroom for CNS Ndzevru 101. Recruitment of 3 trained teachers at CS Ndzevru 102. Recruitment of a care giver for CNS Ndzevru 103. Construction of a toilet for CNS 104. Supply of pedagogic material to CS Ndzevru 105. Installation of game facilities for CNS Ndzevru 106. Construction of six classrooms for G.S Saan. 107. construction of two classrooms at G.N.S Yungzen
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	<p>108. Supply of 25 benches to G.N.S Yungzen</p> <p>109. Recruitment of 2 teachers at G.N.S Yungzen</p> <p>110. Recruitment of five teachers at G.S Saan</p> <p>111. supply of 12 benches to G.N.S Yungzen</p> <p>112. Construction of a toilet at G.N.S Yungzen.</p> <p>113.8. construction of a toilet at G.S Saan</p> <p>114. Construction of 2 classrooms at G.N.S Kishong and P.S Kishong</p> <p>115. Renovation of G.S Kishong</p> <p>116. Construction Workshop at GTC Nkum</p> <p>117. Recruitment of 2 trained teachers at GNS and 4 at PS Kishong</p> <p>118. Provide HEP to all schools in Kishong</p> <p>119. Provide Library at GTC Nkum</p> <p>120. Construction of 2 classrooms GSS Mah</p> <p>121. Completion of one classroom at JesetsMah</p> <p>122. Employment of 6 trained teachers at GSS Mah</p> <p>123. Extension of HEP/Water to all schools in Mah</p> <p>124. Renovation of 4 classrooms P.S Memfu</p> <p>125. Completion of 5 classrooms C.S Memfu</p> <p>126. Construction of modern toilets in all schools in Memfu</p> <p>127. Employment of 1 trained teachers in C.S and 3 PNS</p> <p>128. Creation/Construction of a secondary school in Memfu</p> <p>129. Construction of 2 classrooms C.S Mbamsong</p> <p>130. Renovation of two classrooms G.S Mbamsong</p> <p>131. Construction of modern toilets in all schools in Mbamsong</p> <p>132. Renovation of one classroom G.N.S Who Mbamsong</p> <p>133. Construction of two Classrooms C.T.C NtonmeMbamsong</p> <p>134. Creation of a school for the disabled in Tatum</p> <p>135. Construction of two classrooms for GNS Tatum</p> <p>136. Rehabilitation of ISS Tatum</p> <p>137. Assistance in the roofing of two classrooms at P.S Tatum</p> <p>138. Construction of two classrooms at G.S Tatum</p> <p>139. Supply of 60 benches in G.S Tatum</p> <p>140. Build toilets in P.S Tatum</p> <p>141. Council assistance in recruitment of 6 teachers I.S.S Tatum</p> <p>142. Construction of administrative block at G.S Tatum</p> <p>143. Construction of 2 classrooms at GBHS Tatum</p> <p>144. Renovation of 3 classrooms in CBS Tatum</p> <p>145. Construction of 4 class rooms at GPS and 2 at GNS Kaiy</p> <p>146. Creation and construction of a secondary school Kaiy</p> <p>147. Employment of 2 trained teachers at GPS and 1 at GNS Kaiy</p> <p>148. Renovation of all existing infrastructures Kaiy</p> <p>149. Provision of basic learning equipments to all the schools in Kaiy</p> <p>150. Provision of basic amenities(water and toilets) to all schools in Kaiy</p> <p>151. construction of G.N.S Ntubanyam/Beshi</p> <p>152. Assist in the Renovation of PS Dzens</p> <p>153. Construction of 2 classroom in GSS Dzens</p> <p>154. Assist in the Provision of learning material to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CS Dzens • IPS Dzens • GS Dzens <p>155. Recruitment of 4 teachers in GSS Dzens, 2 in GS Dzens</p> <p>156. and 2 each in CS,PS,IPS Dzens</p> <p>157. Construction of 2 classroom in GNS Dzens</p> <p>158. Construction of 5 classrooms and an administrative office in G.S.S.Kifem-Mbam</p> <p>159. Construction of 2 classrooms at G.N.S</p> <p>160. Recruitment of PTA teachers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 for G.S.S Kifem • 3 for P.S Kifem <p>161. Provision of pedagogic materials to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G.S.S Kifem
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.S Kifem • C.S Kifem <p>162. supply 75 benches for G.S.S Kifem 163. Assistance in the supply 20 benches for P.S Kifem 164. assistance in the supply 18 benches for C.S Kifem 165. Renovation of GS and assist renovate CS Ndzenso 166. construction of 03 class rooms at G.S Ndzenso 167. Provision of 60 benches in GS and assist CS Ndzenso with 42 168. Construction of 2 classrooms in GS 169. Recruitment of 2 PTA teachers in GS and 4 in CS Ndzenso 170. Employment of 4 teachers in GS and 2 in GNS Nkeng 171. Construction of 4 classrooms in GS and one in GNS 172. Creation and construction of a secondary school in Nkeng 173. creation and construction of a technical college in Nkeng 174. Construction of the following classrooms in Nseh:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 classrooms in I.S.S. Nsemin • 2 classrooms in G.T.C. Tsenlam • 2 classrooms in G.H.S. Mbogwem • 2 classrooms in G.S. Mbogwem • 2 classrooms in G.S. Mboliv • 2 classrooms in G.N.S. Mbogwem • 2 classrooms in G.N.S. Ntoh in Tselam • 2 classrooms in G.N.S. Mboliv • 2 classrooms in G.N.S Nsemin • 2 classrooms in G.N.S Mbabu <p>175. Assistance in the construction of 2 classrooms in C.B.C.Ndzenkov 176. Assistance in the construction 2 classrooms in C.B.C..Beb 177. Assistance in the construction 2 classrooms in P.S. Mboliv 178. Assistance in the construction 2 classrooms in P.S. Tselam 179. Creation of GTC Semndzen 180. Construction of 6 classrooms at G.S Takov 181. Assit in the roofing of two class rooms at IPS Takov 182.4. assist IPS Takov with 25 benches 183.5. construct two classrooms at CNS Semndzen 184. Assistance in the recruit 2 PTA teachers at IPS Takijah 185. Assistance in the recruit 2 PTA teachers at CS Takijah 186. Assistance in the recruit 2 PTA teachers at GS Takijah 187. Assistance in the recruit 2 PTA teachers at RC Mendzem 188. Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S Dui-Gamantse(Takijah) 189. Assist in the Construction of 4 classrooms in IPS Yangkitari 190. Assist in the Renovation of CS Yangkitari 191. Provision of basic learning materials/teaching aid 192. Recruitment of teachers in GS Yangkitari</p>
<p><i>WATER AND ENERGY</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protection of the water catchment in Banten 2. Extension of water to Rower, Ntower and CS Ndzenso 3. Construction of catchment and extension of water to Sarkir, nkimhoh and Sarla. 4. Construction of water at Sakir, Kwalar and Mbingui 5. Rehabilitation of Wai, Tsem, Rokwa, Wosang and Mbigwen water projects 6. Rehabilitation of stand taps and broken head taps in Banten 7. Construction of water scheme at Semdzeng 8. Construction of water Mbuiy-Wailai 9. Construction of water at Tanten and Ntang Ngondzen 10. Rehabilitation of Ngondzen, Ndzenkov, Tsemmah and Lokov 11. Extension of water to Fijiy –Nkeng 12. Construction of Dyri water project 13. Construction of 11 stand taps in Sahnyar 14. Construction of a new catchment at Mbolive 15. Construction of a catchment at Mbikon, Kibanyar, Yenkov and Bantov 16. Extension of water in Mah 17. Planting of water friendly trees at Sahnyar

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Construction of water catchment at Tashir, Mbisey and at Ngamanse 19. Extension of water to Buh Central, Tarjai, Ngang and Nkiim 20. Construction of Pkumbar water project and planting of water friendly trees at the catchment 21. Construction of Ngaan water project 22. Construction of water project in Sahnyar 23. Construction of Takui water project 24. Extension of water to Yuwar, Takov, and Tansam 25. Cutting of Eucalyptus and planting of water friendly tress in Ndzevru catchment 26. Construction of Saan water project 27. Extension of water to Ndzengag, GTC Tah, Tsem and Yekwa Kishong 28. Extension of water to Ngendzen 29. Rehabilitation of Memfu water project 30. Construction of Mbamsong water project 31. Extension of water to Kuit and Beshi square 32. Extension of water to Mbimdzen Nku, Fonboh and Tsenlah 33. Maintenance of stand taps at Tawai, Nkupi p 34. Construction of a new catchment at Kovifem 35. Construction of a water system in Mbam-Nkum Health centre 36. Increase the number of stand taps and extension of water to the whole Kuintar village 37. Revamping/ creation of water management committees 38. Water test analysis and purification of all water projects 39. Rural electrification of Ndzenenso 40. Rural electrification of Dzeng 41. Construction of Liiwon mini-hydroelectric power(MHEP) station 42. Rural electrification of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kuvlu • Mbosha • Nkeng • Dyri • Bassee • Buh • Mbiim • Ngaan • Sahnyar • Takui • Kovifem 43. Construction of Mfey MHEP station 44. Rural electrification of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dzernah • Ngendzen- Saan • Rohlah Ndzengang and GTC Nkum • Memfu • Mbamsong • Kaiy • Kuintar 45. Setting up a management committee for the MHEP stations and training of technicians
<p>HEALTH</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Renovation of all existing buildings and construction of 2 new wards in Bantenhealth centre 2. construction of a health centre at TakovSemdzen 3. Creation and construction of a health post at Tamenchi quarters Ndzenenso 4. Recruitment of 02 medical personnel at kuvlu IHC 5. Renovation of existing intergratedhealth centre 6. Provision of sufficient basic medical equipment at the intergratedhealth centre 7. Construction of one medical ward at the intergratedhealth centre 8. Recruitment of 4 medical personnel in Banten 9. Employment of medical a personnel at the health post in Nkeng

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Provision of 4 beds and laboratory equipment at the Nkeng health post 11. Recruitment of 5 medical personnel for MbamNkumhealth centre 12. Provision of the basic equipments at the MbamNkumhealth centre 13. Provision of basic equipments at the Bantenhealth centre 14. 4.Recruitment of 4 medical health staff in Dzenghealth centre 15. Recruitment of 4 medical health staff in Dzenghealth centre 16. Creation and construction of a health center in Beshi 17. Construction of a new ward, pharmacy and a delivery room) in the community health centrembosha 18. Recruitment of 3 medical staff (2 state registered nurse and a lab technician in mbosha 19. Creation of a health centre at Dyri 20. Assistance in the Construction C.B.C Health Centre, Kom(6 wards, maternity, Laboratory, pharmacy) 21. Creation and construction of an Integrated Health Centre Bassee. 22. Supply of 10 beds, delivery bed and basic laboratory and hospital equipment 23. Construction of Integrated Health Centre Buh(2 wards, maternity, Laboratory, pharmacy) 24. Recruitment of 2 nurses, 1 lab technician, 1 pharmacy attendant, at I.H.C Buh. 25. Provision of 1 Delivery Bed. 26. Provision of 10 beds, and basic laboratory equipment 27. Supply of basic hospital equipments, 28. Construction of an incinerator in Buh health Centre 29. Creation and construction of an Integrated Health Centre Mbiim 30. Assistance in the rehabilitation of Catholic health centre Mbiim (consultation room, conference room, delivery room, 6 wards, maternity, Laboratory, pharmacy) 31. Supply of 10 beds, delivery bed and basic laboratory and hospital equipment 32. Creation and construction of an Integrated Health Centre Sahnyar. 33. Creation of a Health Center in Ngaan 34. Supply of equipment and trained medical personnel at the community health post in Takui. 35. Creation of an integrated health center in Takui 36. Completion of the Kovifem community health centre. 37. Construction of a health center in Ndzervru 38. Creation and construction of a health post in Saan 39. Employment of 3 medical trained staff in Mah 40. Formation of a health committee in Mah 41. Subvention of drugs at the health centreMah 42. Construction of maternity section in the health center Mah 43. Renovation of Kishong Health centre 44. Employment of 4 medical personnel in Kishong health center 45. Subvention of drugs at the Kishong health center 46. Construction and equipment of a health centre and a staff quarter in Ngendzen 47. Creation/Construction of a health Centre in Memfu 48. Construction of a health post in Mbamsong 49. Construction of a district hospital in Tatum 50. Assist in the Construction of a patient ward CHC Tatum 51. Assist in the Construction of a theatre at CHC Tatum
<p>PUBLIC WORKS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation of Banten-Mbosha road 2. Creation and training of a road committee for Kunitar 3. Rehabilitation of the following road networks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kovifem-Tassai • Tassai -Kunitar-Ndzennso 4. Maintenance of Mboliv-Nseh road 5. Construction of Nchi- Nseh market road 6. Maintenance of Tatum-mangwang road 7. Creation of road management committee at Kuvlu 8. Maintenance of following major roads in Kuvlu: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kuvlu Market Sq-Ntudip 9. Rehabilitation of Takov-Nkeng roads

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Rehabilitation of Mbuiy- Wailia-Berlem road 11. Construction of bridge on river Nguuh 12. Formation of a road management committee in Mbosha 13. Rehabilitation of the bridge Mbosha -Ruh 14. Rehabilitation of ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dzeng – Mbiame road • Dzeng-Yangkitari 15. Rehabilitation of the road Buh – Ngang - Mbiim 16. Construction of the road from Sahnyar – Mbiim market – Bassee 17. Rehabilitation of the roads and bridges at on Takijah-Nkeng-Takov road 18. Rehabilitation of Ngonjam-G.S Mbiim- Jem -Buh roads 19. Rehabilitation of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ngaan – Waikov road. Ngaan – Bellen 20. Rehabilitation of the following roads in Takui : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takui – Waikov • Takui – Dzeng • Takui – Kishong 21. Rehabilitation of the following roads in Kovifem <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kovifem-Kishong Kovifem-Takui. Kovifem-Tatum. Kovifem-Ndzervru. Kovifem-Kunitar. Kovifem-Ngendzen. Kovifem-Ngaan. 22. Rehabilitation of the following roads in Ndzervru <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ndzervru – Mbonso 1 bridge Ndzervru – Tatum and a bridges Ndzervru – Ngendzen 23. Construction of the Mairin bridge on the road to Ndzervru 24. Construction of the Mbvatem Bridge on Ngendzen road. 25. rehabilitation of Saan-Ndzervru road 26. Rehabilitation of Saan-Ngendzen road. 27. Rehabilitation of Saan-Mbonso road. 28. rehabilitation of Tov-ngendzen road 29. rehabilitation of roundabout-big compound road 30. Formation of road maintenance committee in Mah 31. Rehabilitation of the following roads in Mah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mah - Ngondzen road/Bridge Msem-Camp Road/Bridge 32. Formation of a road committee in Kishong 33. Rehabilitation of the following roads in Kishong: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kishong-Shukov Kishong-Memfu Kishong-Tsem 34. Maintain roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ngendzen – Mbamsong Ngendzen – Mbonso Ngendzen – Tsensam Ngendzen – Talong – bridge Ngendzen – Rookong – bridge Ngendzen – Ntoolam – bridge 35. Revive road maintenance committee in Memfu 36. Rehabilitation of Memfu Tatum road 37. Rehabilitation of Takijah-Dyri road 38. Rehabilitation of Takijah-Banten road 39. Rehabilitation of Beshi-Mendzev road 40. Rehabilitation of Takijah Ngondzen road 41. Rehabilitation of Takijah Tashibi road
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<p>ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION</p>	<p>42. Installation of 2 culvert along the Yang- Dzeng Road</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Election of a sanitation committee in Banten 2. Confinement of all stray animals 3. Planting of trees at NdurumNseh 4. Sensitization of the population on environmental protection at Tasai 5. Allocation of a proper dump site or refuge disposal in Banten 6. Sensitization and Planting of 1000 environmental friendly trees in kuvlu. 7. Allocation of 02 and Proper dumpsites in kuvlu. 8. Proper protection of catchment areas at mbigwew and wosang 9. Provision of garbage cans and allocation of a dumpsite in Beshi 10. Sensitization on environment protection in Beshi 11. Election of a sanitation committee in Dyri 12. Allocation of a proper dump site in Dyri 13. Confinement of all stray animals in Dyri 14. Sensitization 15. Planting of environmentally friendly trees in Bassee 16. Supply of waste disposal systems within the community 17. Planting of environmentally friendly trees in Buh 18. Supply of waste disposal systems within the community 19. Planting of environmentally friendly trees in Mbiim 20. Supply of waste disposal systems within the community 21. Planting of environmentally friendly trees in Sahnyar 22. Supply of waste disposal systems within the community 23. Sensitization of the Ngaan population on environmental protection issues 24. Reforestation around catchments areas of Kov-MbveribangTakijah 25. Sensitization campaign on the need to protect the environment in Takui 26. Sensitization on environmental protection in Ngaan 27. Sensitize population on animal control in Ngaan. 28. Sensitization on environmental protection issues in Ndzervru 29. Sensitization on environmental protection in Saan 30. Relocate the garages outside settlement in Mah 31. Intensify Sensitization/Education on environment protection in Mah 32. Plant environmentally friendly trees
<p>COMMERCE /TRADE</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation and construction of a market in Banten 2. Construction of a market in Yangkitari 3. Construction of a permanent market at Fonkui quarters 4. Construction of 30 permanent market sheds at kuvlu central 5. Construction of a market /commercial center at Tasai 6. Rehabilitation of all roads leading to the market in Banten 7. Construction of a permanent markets at 8. Beshi-Royeh 9. Beshi-Kuit 10. Beshi-mendzev 11. Construction of a permanent market in Banten 12. Construction of a permanent market in Dyri 13. Maintenance of all roads leading to the market in Dyri 14. Rehabilitation of market in Dzeng and construction of permanent 15. Construction of a market at Kom quarters 16. Construction of sheds, modern toilets and a Meat slab at Bassee main market. 17. Construction of a market at Buh central 18. Creation of a sales point in Kishong 19. Construction of shed, 10 modern toilets and a Meat slab at Buh main market. 20. Construction of a permanent market at Kong KIFEM 21. Construction of a market at Mbiim central 22. Construction of sheds, modern toilets and a Meat slab at Mbiim main market 23. Construction of a market at Membvehtin 24. Construction of sheds, modern toilets and a Meat slab at Sahnyar main market. 25. Construction of a market in Ngaan 26. Selection of a new site and construction of a permanent market. In Ngaan 27. Construction of toilet in the present market in Ngaan

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 28. Construction of permanent shades in the Waikov market. 29. Construction of a pound fence at the Waikovmarket . 30. Fencing of the Waikov market. 31. Installation of 2 dust bins in Waikov market. 32. Construction of a market toilet in Waikov. 33. Construction of the market in Ndzervru. 34. Construction of a market toilet in Ndzervru 35. Provision of waste management facilities in Ndzervru 36. Construction of a toilet in Saan market. 37. 2. Construction of 15 sheds in Saan market. 38. Installation of waste disposal facilities in Saan market. 39. Construction of a market in Mah 40. Rehabilitation of the road leading to Memfu market 41. Rehabilitation of the market infrastructure especially the toilets in Ngendzen 42. Construction of a market in Mbamsong
TRANSPORT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation of the existing motor park in Banten 2. Maintenance of all road net work 3. Construction of a motor park at Kom quarters Bassee 4. Construction of a motor park at Tasai 5. Construction of a motor park at Buh central. 6. Construction of a motor park at Mbiim central 7. Construction of a motor park at Membvehtin.Sahnyar 8. Construction of a motor park in Ngaan 9. Construction of a motor park in Ngaan 10. Construction of a Ware house .(office and storehouse) 11. Construction of a motor park in Ndzervru 12. Construction of a motor park inSaan 13. Construction of a market in Mah 14. Creation of a stop point in Kishong 15. Creation of a park at Ghaishuan square Memfu
CULTURE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of cultural center in Banten 2. Construction of a community hall at RokitohSemdzen 3. Provision of equipments for the community hall at NtohNseh 4. Construction of a cultural hall at kuvlu 5. Construction of a cultural hall / center at Tasai 6. Sensitization 7. Construction of a cultural hall in Dyri 8. Construction of a community hall/ceremonial ground at Takijah 9. Completion of the community hall at MbokibanNkeng 10. Construction of a cultural hall in mbosha 11. Construction of a community Hall at Kom 12. Construction of a cultural center/hall at Tamenchi quarters Ndzenso 13. Rehabilitation of the Nchukov Palace Ndzenso 14. Construction of a community Hall at Buh Central. 15. Completion and equipment of the multipurpose hall in Dzeng and a ceremonial ground 16. Construction of a cultural centre at Buh Central. 17. Construction of a community Hall at Mbiim central 18. Construction of a cultural centre. 19. Construction of a community Hall at MembvehtinSahnyar 20. Construction of a cultural center at Ta-awai quarters KIFEM 21. Construction of a community hall in Ngaan 22. Construction of a community hall in Takui 23. Construction of a community hall in Kovifem 24. Construction of a community hall in Kovifem 25. Construction of a community hall in Ndzervru 26. Construction of a community hall in Saan 27. Construction of a community hall in Mah 28. Construction of a community hall in Kishong 29. Construction of a community hall in Tatum

	30. Construction of a community hall in Mbamsong
AGRICULTURE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of an agricultural post in Banten 2. Rehabilitation of the major farm to market roads in Banten 3. Assistance to farmers to acquire farm inputs in Banten 4. Creation of an agricultural post in Beshi 5. Capacity building on improved farming techniques in Beshi 6. Rehabilitation of the major farm to market roads in Beshi 7. Creation of an agricultural post in Dyri 8. Assistance to farmers to acquire farm inputs in Dyri 9. Legislation to guard against farmer/grazer conflicts in Kishong 10. Provide assistance to farmers to acquire farm inputs in Mbamsong 11. Employ workers at the agricultural post Mbamsong 12. Proper equipment of CEAC Kishong
LIVESTOCK AND FISHERY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of a livestock post in Banten 2. Recruitment of livestock personnel in Banten livestock post 3. Training on new rearing techniques 4. Improvement of grazing lands in Banten 5. Creation of a livestock post and recruitment of livestock personals in Beshi 6. Amelioration of grazing land in Beshi 7. Training on new rearing techniques in Beshi 8. Creation of a livestock post in Dyri 9. Assistance to farmers for the treatment of animals in Dyri 10. Amelioration of grazing land in Dyri 11. Proper management techniques of conflicts in the municipality 12. Capacity building on animal production in Kishong 13. Financial and technical assistance to livestock breeders in Mbamsong 14. Construction of a deep in Mbamsong
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of a forestry post in Banten 2. Create awareness on forest protection in Banten 3. Creation of protected areas in Banten 4. Creation of a watchdog committee in Beshi 5. Creation of a forestry post in Dyri 6. Set up a forest watchdog committee in the village in Dyri 7. Creation of a forestry post to check exploitation in Kishong
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of a research liaison office in the entire council area 2. Creation of demonstration /research liaison office in Banten and Dyri in particular
SOCIAL AFFAIR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of a social center in Banten 2. Sensitization on social codes and ethics 3. Creation of a social center in Beshi 4. Creation of a social affairs center in Dyri 5. Creation of an orphanage in Kishong 6. Creation of a social centre in Kishong 7. Provide access points in all public infrastructures for easy access to handicaps. In Mbamsong
WOMEN AFFAIR AND THE FAMILY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of an empowerment center in Banten 2. Creation of an empowerment center in Beshi 3. Creation and construction of a women empowerment center in Dyri
TOURISM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of a tourism committee in Banten 2. Proper development of the sites in Banten 3. Rehabilitation of roads leading to the sites in Banten 4. Creation of a tourism committee in Beshi 5. Proper development of the sites in Beshi 6. Creation of a tourism committee in Dyri 7. Proper development of the sites in Dyri
EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of vocational training center 2. Organization of capacity building programs for youths 3. Creation of professional training center in Beshi 4. Link youths to authorities concern to benefit from capacity building programs in Beshi

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Creation of vocational training center in Dyri 6. Organization of capacity building programs for youths in Dyri 7. Creation of a vocational training center in Mbamsong
SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTERPRISE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of a vocational training center 2. Financial assistance 3. Creation of a center in the village for the promotion of the sector in Beshi 4. Financial assistance in Beshi 5. Lobby development agents/organizations to assist organize the sector. 6. Financial assistance
YOUTH AFFAIRS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of an information center for the youths in Banten 2. Assist youths to benefit from Vocational training programs in the council area 3. Creation of and information center for the youths in Beshi 4. Capacity building programs for the youths in Beshi 5. Creation of a youths affair center in Dyri 6. Creation of an adult school in Mbamsong
LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of a social protection scheme in the council area 2. Sensitization on social codes and ethics in Nkum council area 3. Stringent respect and application of the labour code in Beshi 4. Sensitization on the need for social security in Beshi 5. Stringent respect and application of the labour code in the Nkum council area 6. Sensitization on the need for social insurance in Dyri
POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening of net work signals in the municipality 2. Creation of a post office in Beshi 3. Boosting of network signals in Beshi 4. Strengthening of net work signals 5. Creation of a postal service in Dyri
COMMUNICATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve communication channels through the creation of a community radio to cover the council area 2. Putting in place of appropriate means and channels of communication in Beshi 3. Strengthening of radio and TV signals in Dyri 4. Creation of a communication center/newspaper depot center in Dyri 5. Construction of a public notice board in the village in Mah 6. Provision of an information center in Mah village
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation and construction of a playground in Banten 2. Creation of a sports and physical education infrastructures in Beshi 3. Develop and organize sporting competitions during vacations 4. Creation of proper play ground in Dyri 5. Provide material assistance to sporting association in Nkum 6. Rehabilitation of the sport infrastructure in the council area
TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of a special status center in all village of the municipality 2. Sensitization 3. Creation of special status center in Dyri
MINES AND INDUSTRIES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance to those involved in the sector i.e assist rehabilitate mining sites.
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Election of a development officer in Banten 3. Proper town planning in Banten 4. Installation of a waste management system in Banten 5. Create a local village planning committee for Beshi 6. Council to Provide means of movement to the urban development specialist 7. Installation of a waste management system in Dyri 8. Application of town planning measures in Mbamsong 9. Employment of a town planning officer in Mbamsong

Source: Survey data 2011

4.4 Priority Projects Identified per Village in the 8 Key Sectors

Table 24: Priority Projects per Village in the 8 Key Sectors

SECTOR	VILLAGE	PRIORITY NEED
Water and Energy	Banten	Proper protection of the catchment area
	Bassee	Construction of 15 stand taps and extension of water from Sahnyar
	Beshi	Construction of a new water tank at catchment
	Buh	Construction of 4 water catchments at Tashir, Mbisey, and 2 at Ngamantse
	Dzeng	Rural electrification of Dzeng
	Ndzennso	Election and training of a water management committee
	Dyri	Construction of a catchment and extension of water to 5 neighbourhoods
	Kaiy	Identification and construction of a water catchment
	Kifem	Construction of a tank at the catchment and extension of water to the whole village
	Kishong	Extension of water supply to Ndzensang/GTC Tah, Tsem and Yekwa
	Kovifem	Construction of a second tank
	Kuintar	Identification and construction of a new catchment
	Kuvlu	Rehabilitation of the water tank
	Mah	Harness and construction of a water catchment at Sarkira Kwalar Mbiingiy Mbudzen
	Mbiim	Construction of a storage tank at the catchment in Pkumbar(15 by 10)
	Mbosha	Construction of a catchment in the village and ensure the supply of portable water
	Mbuiy – Wailai	Identification and construction of a new catchments
	Memfu	Rehabilitation of the Memfu water project
	Ndzevru	Extension of electricity from Tatum to Ndzevru (rural electrification of Ndzevru).
	Ngaan	Construction of a pipe-borne water scheme.
	Ngendzen	Extend portable water to all quarters
	Ngondzen	Provision of electricity and extension throughout the whole village
	Nkeng	provision of electricity throughout the village
Nseh	Extension of electrical lines throughout the village	
Saan	Realization of a pipe-borne water scheme.	
Sahnyar	Construction of a storage tank at the catchment in Sahnyar Kov(15 by 10)	
Semdzen	Rehabilitation of the water tank	
Takijah	Construction of a bigger water catchment tank	
Takui	Construction of a pipe-borne water scheme.	
Tatum	Rural electrification of Takui Village	
Yangkitari	Construction of a catchment and sedimentation tank	
Mbamsong	Construction of a new water catchment in Mbamsong	
Education		
	Banten	Construction of 2 classrooms in GS Banten and an administrative block

Nkum Council Development plan

	Bassee	Construction of 6 classrooms and an administrative block at G.S. Bassee..
	Beshi	Construction of a secondary school in Beshi
	Buh	Construction of 4 classrooms at G.S.S Buh
	Dzeng	Assistance in the renovation of PS Dzeng
	Ndzennso	Council to assist in the Renovation of CS Ndzennso
	Dyri	Construction of 2 classrooms in GS Dyri and GNS Dyri
	Kaiy	Construction of 4 class rooms at GPS and 2 at GNS
	Kifem	Construction of 4 classrooms and an administrative block in GSS Kifem
	Kishong	Construction of 2 classrooms at G.N.S Kishong and P.S Kishong
	Kovifem	Construction of 3 classrooms at GNS Waikov.
	Kuintar	Construction of 5 classrooms in GSS Kuintar
	Kuvlu	Construction of 2 classroom and renovation of existing classrooms in GSS Kuvlu
	Mah	Construction of 2 classrooms GSS Mah
	Mbiim	Construction of 4 classrooms and an administrative block at G.T C Mbiim
	Mbosha	Construction of more classrooms in existing school
	Mbuiy – Wailai	Construction of 2 classrooms in GS Wailai
	Memfu	Renovation of 4 classrooms P.S
	Ndzevru	Construction of 4 classroom in GTC Ntomne
	Ngaan	Rehabilitation of IPS Ngaan
	Ngendzen	Employment of 10 teachers in GSS Ngendzen, 4 in GS Ngendzen and assistance in the employment of 2 in CNS
	Ngondzen	Construction of 6 classrooms in GS Tsenmah
	Nkeng	Employment of 4 teachers in GS and 2 in GNS Nkeng
	Nseh	
	Saan	Construction of six classrooms for G.S Saan.
	Sahnyar	Creation and construction of a G.S.S Sahnyar
	Semdzen	
	Takijah	Creation and construction of GSS in Takijah
	Takui	Creation and construction of a secondary school
	Tatum	
	Yangkitari	Assist in the Construction of 4 classrooms in IPS
	Mbamsong	Construction of 2 classrooms C.S Mbamsong
Health		
	Banten	Renovation of all existing buildings and construction of 2 new wards in the health centre
	Bassee	Assistance in the Construction C.B.C Health Centre, Kom(6 wards, maternity, Laboratory, pharmacy)
	Beshi	Creation and construction of a health center
	Buh	Construction of Integrated Health Centre Buh(2 wards, maternity, Laboratory, pharmacy)
	Dzeng	Construction 2 medical ward in the health center and provision of basic equipments at the center

Nkum Council Development plan

	Ndzenso	Creation of a Health Post in Ndzenso
	Dyri	Creation of a health center at Dyri
	Kaiy	Creation and construction of a health post
	Kifem	Construction of permanent structure for the health post
	Kishong	Renovation of Health centre
	Kovifem	Support for the completion of the construction of the community health center.
	Kuintar	Employment of 5 medical personnel
	Kuvlu	Recruitment of 5 medical personnel
	Mah	Employment of 3 medical trained staff
	Mbiim	Creation and construction of an Integrated Health Centre Mbiim
	Mbosh	Construction of a new ward, pharmacy and a delivery room
	Mbuiy – Wailai	Creation of a health center
	Memfu	Creation/Construction of a health Centre
	Ndzevru	Construction of a health center.
	Ngaan	Creation of a Health Center.
	Ngendzen	Construction and equipment of a health centre and a staff quarter
	Ngondzen	Creation and construction of a community health center
	Nkeng	Employment of trained medical personnel at the health post
	Nseh	Construction and renovation of existing infrastructures
	Saan	Creation and construction of a health post.
	Sahnyar	Creation and construction of an Integrated Health Centre Sahnyar.
	Semdzen	Creation and construction of a health center
	Takijah	Assistance to the Construction of a laboratory at the catholic health center
	Takui	Creation of an integrated health center.
	Tatum	Construction of an Integrated Health Centre
	Yangkitari	Creation and construction of a health post
	Mbamsong	Construction of a health post in Mbamsong
Public Works		
	Banten	Rehabilitation of all existing roads and bridges
	Bassee	Construction of the road from Mbiim – Bantov – Kom - Cha
	Beshi	
	Buh	Construction of the road from Tadu – Buh – Djottin.
	Dzeng	1. Rehabilitation of ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tatum –Dzeng road • Dzeng – Mbiame road • Dzeng –Kifem road
	Ndzenso	Rehabilitation of Memgive – Nguuh road
	Dyri	Rehabilitation of all existing roads and bridges

Nkum Council Development plan

	Kaiy	Rehabilitation and expansion of all main roads
	Kifem	Rehabilitation and widening of all main road
	Kishong	Formation of a road committee
	Kovifem	Rehabilitation of the main roads
	Kuintar	Creation and training of a road committee
	Kuvlu	Creation of road management committee
	Mah	Rehabilitation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mah - Ngondzen road/Bridge • Msem-Kishong Road/Bridge • Msem-Camp Road/Bridge • New town road • GSS Mboh kibunri road
	Mbiim	Construction of the road from Sahnyar – Mbiim market – Bassee
	Mbosh	Formation of a road maintenance and management committee
	Mbuiy – Wailai	Rehabilitation of Wailai- Berlem road
	Memfu	Rehabilitation of Memfu Tatum road
	Ndzevru	Rehabilitation of all the main council roads and bridges
	Ngaan	Rehabilitation of Ngaa – Tassai road and Ngaa – Waikov road.
	Ngendzen	Rehabilitation of all main roads
	Ngondzen	Maintain all major roads
	Nkeng	Rehabilitation of all main roads and bridges in Nkeng
	Nseh	
	Saan	Construction of a bridge over the River Mairin on the road to Ndzevru
	Sahnyar	Construction of the road from Sahnyar – Mbiim market – Bassee
	Semdzeng	Formation of a road maintenance committee
	Takijah	Rehabilitation of Takijah - Dyri road
	Takui	Rehabilitation of all the main roads in Takui
	Tatum	
	Yangkitari	Rehabilitation of Yang- Dzeng Road and bridge
	Mbamsong	Creation of road maintenance committee
Commerce		
	Banten	Creation and construction of a temporal market
	Bassee	Construction of a modern market at Kom quarters
	Beshi	Construction of a permanent market
	Buh	Construction of shed, 10 modern toilets and a Meat slab at Buh main market.
	Dzeng	Rehabilitation and construction of permanent shades in Dzeng market
	Ndzenso	Construction of a sales point in Ndzenso
	Dyri	Construction of a permanent market

Nkum Council Development plan

	Kaiy	Creation and construction of a market
	Kifem	Construction of a permanent market
	Kishong	Creation of a sales point
	Kovifem	Construction of the market.
	Kuintar	Construction of a market /commercial center
	Kuvlu	Construction of a permanent market
	Mah	Construction of a market in Mah
	Mbiim	Construction of 10 market sheds at Mbiim central
	Mbosha	Construction of a permanent market
	Mbuiy – Wailai	Construction of a sales point in the market square
	Memfu	Construction of 20 market shed in Memfu
	Ndzevru	Construction of a sales point in Memfu.
	Ngaan	Construction of a temporal market.
	Ngendzen	Rehabilitation of the market infrastructure especially the toilets
	Ngondzen	Construction of a market in Njung
	Nkeng	Construction of a market
	Nseh	Relocation and construction of 20 permanent sheds market
	Saan	Construction of 15 sheds in Saan market.
	Sahnyar	Construction of a market at Mbiim central
	Semdzen	Construction of a permanent market
	Takijah	Construction of 20 permanent sheds and parking stores in the market
	Takui	Relocation and construction a sales point at Takui market.
	Tatum	Relocation and construction of 25 sheds in Tatum
	Yangkitari	Construction of a market in Yangkitari
	Mbamsong	Construction of a market
Culture		
	Banten	Construction of cultural center
	Bassee	Construction of a community Hall at Kom
	Beshi	Construction of a community hall
	Buh	Construction of a community Hall at Buh Central.
	Dzeng	Completion of the multipurpose hall in Dzeng
	Ndzenso	Construction of cultural center / hall
	Dyri	Construction of a cultural hall
	Kaiy	Creation of a ceremonial ground and construction of a cultural center
	Kifem	Construction of a cultural center
	Kishong	Provide a spacious community hall
	Kovifem	Construction of a community hall
	Kuintar	Construction of a cultural hall / center

Nkum Council Development plan

	Kuvlu	Construction of a cultural/community hall
	Mah	Construction of a community hall
	Mbiim	Construction of a community Hall at Mbiim central
	Mbosha	Sensitization on the importance of culture
	Mbuiy – Wailai	Construction of a cultural center / community hall
	Memfu	Construction of a community hall
	Ndzevru	Construction of a community hall
	Ngaan	Construction of a community hall in Ngendzen
	Ngendzen	Construction of a community hall
	Ngondzen	Construction of a community hall at Tsenmah
	Nkeng	Completion of the community hall
	Nseh	Provision of equipments in the community hall at Ntoh
	Saan	Construction of a community hall
	Sahnyar	Construction of a community Hall at Membvehtin
	Semdzen	Construction of a cultural center/hall
	Takijah	Construction of a community hall
	Takui	Construction of a community hall.
	Tatum	Construction of a grand stand/ ceremonial ground in Tatum
	Yangkitari	Construction of a cultural community hall
	Mbamsong	Construction of a community hall
Transport		
	Banten	Rehabilitation of the existing motor park
	Bassee	Construction of a motor park at Kom quarters
	Beshi	Maintenance of all road net work
	Buh	Construction of a motor park at Buh central.
	Dzeng	Construction of a motor park in Dzeng
	Ndzenso	Construction of a motor park
	Dyri	Maintenance of all roads
	Kaiy	Construction of a motor park
	Kifem	Rehabilitation of all existing roads
	Kishong	Creation of a stop point
	Kovifem	Construction of a park (office and storehouse)
	Kuintar	
	Kuvlu	Proper road maintenance
	Mah	Construction of a park in Mah
	Mbiim	Construction of a motor park at Mbiim central
	Mbosha	Maintenance of all roads
	Mbuiy – Wailai	Rehabilitation of all existing roads

Nkum Council Development plan

	Memfu	Creation of a park at Ghaishuan square
	Ndzevru	Construction of a motor park
	Ngaan	Construction of a motor park.
	Ngendzen	Road rehabilitation
	Ngondzen	Creation of a motor park at Ngondzeng central
	Nkeng	Creation of a motor park in Fiikibu
	Nseh	Creation and construction of a motor park at Bolingor
	Saan	Construction of a motor park.
	Sahnyar	Construction of a motor park at Membvehtin
	Semdzeng	Maintenance of all road net work
	Takijah	Creation and construction of a motor park
	Takui	Construction of a motor park.
	Tatum	Relocation and construction of a motor park
	Yangkitari	Proper maintenance of all existing roads
	Mbamsong	Road rehabilitation
Environment and Nature Protection		
	Banten	Election of a sanitation committee
	Bassee	Planting of environmentally friendly trees in Bassee
	Beshi	Provision of garbage cans and allocation of a dumpsite
	Buh	Planting of environmentally friendly trees in Buh
	Dzeng	Formation of an environmental committee
	Ndzenso	Creation of an environmental committee
	Dyri	Election of a sanitation committee
	Kaiy	Employment of a sanitary inspector
	Kifem	Formation of an environmental education committee
	Kishong	Sensitization
	Kovifem	Sensitization on environmental protection.
	Kuintar	Sensitization of the population on environmental protection
	Kuvlu	Sensitizations of the villagers
	Mah	Relocate the garages outside settlement
	Mbiim	Planting of environmentally friendly trees in Mbiim
	Mbosha	Election of an environmental management committee
	Mbuiy – Wailai	Creation and training of a sanitation/environment committee
	Memfu	Planting of environment friendly trees and fire tracing
	Ndzevru	Sensitization on environmental protection
	Ngaan	Sensitization on environmental protection
	Ngendzen	Sensitize population on environmental protection issues

Nkum Council Development plan

	Ngondzen	Recruitment of a sanitary officer
	Nkeng	Provision of waste treatment site
	Nseh	Planting of trees at Ndurum
	Saan	Sensitization on environmental protection
	Sahnyar	Planting of environmentally friendly trees in Sahnyar
	Semdzeng	Formation of an environment committee
	Takijah	Creation of an environment /sanitation committee and Sensitization on environmental protection
	Takui	Sensitization campaign on the need to protect the environment.
	Tatum	Planting of environmental friendly trees
	Yangkitari	Creation of an environmental education committee
	Mbamsong	Sensitize population on environmental protection issues

CHAPTER 5. STRATEGIC PLANNING

5.1 Vision and Objectives of the CDP

Vision of Nkum Council: To adapt with development challenges, Nkum Council works to improve the living conditions of the population in social, cultural, economic & political domains reflecting transparency, accountability and total participation and involvement.

SAILD within the framework of this assignment had as ultimate objective to accompany Nkum Council to diagnose problems and challenges facing the council area, translate the problems into micro projects, plan and programme them for implementation within a specified duration based on the means available. The council therefore seeks to:

- improve and enable inhabitants of the Council area have access to basic services (Schools, water, energy, movement, communication, etc.) by 2014 ;
- identify different stakeholders and their roles in the development of infrastructures in the Council area by 2014 ;
- Sensitize citizens on the necessity of a social mobilization on the elaboration process of a council development plan and its impact on the council as an institution.
- Advise the population of the council area on how to improve their local economy through the identification of promising speculations or domains of production.

5.2 Logical Framework by Sector (Marginalized Populations Inclusive) of Nkum Council

The logical frameworks of the 28 sectors are presented as follows:

5.2.1 WATER

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF THE MINISTRY		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve accessibility to portable water in the whole Nkum Council area	More than 95% of the population have access to portable water	From council reports and field observation	Adequate collaboration from the community	90 % of community members have contributed for the water project	Community contribution records
Specific objectives	Construction of portable water scheme in all the village	Adequate quality portable water is provided to all the inhabitants in Nkum	From council reports and field observation	Adequate collaboration from the community	90 % of community members have contributed for the water project	Community contribution records
	Renovation of all existing water projects	Constant flow of water throughout the year	From council reports and field observation	Adequate collaboration from the community	90 % of community members have contributed for the water project	Community contribution records
Results	Quality water is supplied to all the village in sufficient quantity	All inhabitants have access to quality water	Reports from the council and water committee	Adequate collaboration from the community	90 % of community members have contributed for the water project	Community contribution records
	There is proper protection of all water catchments and water shades to ensure sustainability of the water schemes	All catchment areas and water shades are protected	Reports from the council and water committee	Adequate collaboration from the community	90 % of community members have contributed for the water project	Community contribution records

Nkum Council Development Plan

Activities		Estimate
	1.1. Protection of the water catchment in Banten	10.000.000
	1.2. Extension of water to Rower, Ntower and CS Ndzenso	28.800.000
	1.3. Construction of catchment and extension of water to Sarkir, nkimhoh and Sarla.	22.800.000
	1.4. Construction of water at Sakir, Kwalar and Mbingui	15.000.000
	1.5. Rehabilitation of Wai, Tsem, Rokwa, Wosang and Mbigwen water projects	31.900.000
	1.6. Rehabilitation of stand taps and broken head taps in Banten	5.000.000
	1.7. Construction of water scheme at Semdzeng	24.000.000
	1.8. Construction of water Mbuiy-Wailai	23.000.000
	1.9. Construction of water at Tanten and Ntang Ngondzen	18.000.000
	1.10. Rehabilitation of Ngondzen, Ndzenkov, Tsemmah and Lokov	32.000.000
	1.11. Extension of water to Fijiy –Nkeng	15.000.000
	1.12. Construction of Dyri water project	25.000.000
	1.13. Construction of 11 stand taps in Sahnyar	15.000.000
	1.14. Construction of a new catchment at Mbolive	7.500.000
	1.15. Construction of a catchment at Mbikon, Kibanyar, Yenkov and Bantov	10.000.000
	1.16. Extension of water in Mah	15.000.000
	1.17. Planting of water friendly trees at Sahnyar	3.000.000
	1.18. Construction of water catchment at Tashir, Mbisey and at Ngamanse	10.000.000
	1.19. Extension of water to Buh Central, Tarjai, Ngang and Nkiim	30.000.000
	1.20. Construction of Pkumbar water project and planting of water friendly trees at the catchment	32.000.000
	1.21. Construction of Ngaan water project	21.650.000
	1.22. Construction of water project in Sahnyar	48.640.000
	1.23. Construction of Takui water project	39.000.000
	1.24. Extension of water to Yuwar, Takov, and Tansam	15.000.000
	1.25. Cutting of Eucalyptus and planting of water friendly tress in Ndzevru catchment	9.000.000
	1.26. Construction of Saan water project	38.000.000
	1.27. Extension of water to Ndzenzag, GTC Tah, Tsem and Yekwa Kishong	20.600.000
	1.28. Extension of water to Ngendzen	25.000.000
	1.29. Rehabilitation of Memfu water project	30.000.000
	1.30. Construction of Mbamsong water project	45.865.700
	1.31. Extension of water to Kuit and Beshi square	12.000.000
	1.32. Extension of water to Mbimdzen Nku, Fonboh and Tsenlah	16.000.000
	1.33. Maintenance of stand taps at Tawai, Nkupi p	600.000
	1.34. Construction of a new catchment at Kovifem	2.400.000
	1.35. Construction of a water system in Mbam-Nkum Health centre	15.000.000
	1.36. Increase the number of stand taps and extension of water to the whole Kuintar village	10.300.000

Nkum Council Development Plan

	1.37. Revamping/ creation of water management committees	15.000.000
	1.38. Water test analysis and purification of all water projects	10.000.000
	Total	772.266.600

5.2.2 ENERGY

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF THE MINISTRY		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Provide constant power supply to whole Nkum Council area	70 % of the entire population have electricity	AES power coverage map	Favourable government policies , private initiatives	Disbursement of needed financial resources	Bank receipts
	Rural electrification of all the village in the Nkum Sub-division	Construction of Medium voltage lines, transformers post and low voltage lines	From field observation	Financial and human resources available	70 % of resources are disbursed	Bank receipts
	Electrification of all homes, schools and public buildings in the council area	70% of the population is connected to the power line	AES power coverage map and reports from the council	Financial and human resources available	70 % of resources are disbursed	Bank receipts And field observations
Results	All homes and quarters have electricity by the year 2014	More than 70% of quarters in all villages in Nkum have power supply	From field observation and subscription list	Collaboration with the local population	Homes subscribed for electricity extension	Number of meters installed
Activities						Estimates
	1.1 Rural electrification of Ndzennso					48.625.750
	1.1. Rural electrification of Dzeng					32.000.000
	1.2. Construction of Liiwon mini-hydroelectric power(MHEP) station					73.931.645

Nkum Council Development Plan

1.3. Rural electrification of :	
Kuvlu	74.565.830
Mbosha	21.652.500
Nkeng	38.131.082
Dyri	26.742.800
Bassee	34.685.900
Buh	48.170.560
Mbiim	36.695.600
Ngaan	25.675.680
Sahnyar	32.682.720
Takui	29.356.580
Kovifem	40.690.800
1.4. Construction of Mfey MHEP station	66.349.074
1.5. Rural electrification of :	
Dzernah	78.690.654
Ngendzen- Saan	75.645.920.
Rohlah Ndzengang and GTC Nkum	32.625.270
Memfu	30.958.270
Mbamsong	45.365.490
Kaiy	36.845.960
Kuintar	32.860.670
1.6. Setting up a management committee for the MHEP stations and training of technicians	15.000.000
TOTAL	1.026.668.215

5.2.3 BASIC EDUCATION

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF THE MINISTRY		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve the quality of basic education within the Nkum Council area	Increase success registered at the level of basic education by the year 2014	From school progress reports, sequence results and FSLC exam performance	Political stability and favourable socio-economic environment	No political strike and economic instability	Peace and tranquillity in the Council area
Specific objectives	Provision of adequate equipment and sufficient infrastructures in all schools	All school will have at least 90% of the required equipment and infrastructures	PTA report and field observation	Finances and local material available for construction and obtaining school equipment	80% of the budget for work is released	Justification receipts and field observation
	Recruitment of qualified trained teachers	80% of the teaching staff in the Council area will comprise of trained teachers	Inspectorate Basic Education report and field observation	Adequate finances for recruitment teachers mobilised	Budget for recruitment available	Justification receipts and field observation
	Provision of sufficient didactic materials/teaching aid to all schools in the Council area	90% of the schools in the Council area would have been supplied with sufficient didactic materials by 2014	School report, report from the council and performance during end of year exams (FSLC)	Funds allocated for the procurement of didactic materials	90 % of the needed materials supplied	Procurement receipts and from school records
	Rehabilitation of infrastructures in poor state	All schools in the Council area will have proper classrooms and buildings	Field observation and report from the Inspectorate	Finances and local material available for rehabilitation works	Number of classrooms rehabilitated in the Council area	Council reports and field observation
Results	Sufficient qualified teachers are provided in all schools	70% of the schools in the Council area have sufficient trained teachers by 2014	Report from the Inspectorate of basic education	Unemployed trained teachers in MINEDU	Number of new teachers posted to the area	Inspectorate of basic education

Nkum Council Development Plan

	Rehabilitation work is done in all schools	Rehabilitation work completed in 60% of the schools in the Council area	Report from the Inspectorate of basic education	Adequate financial resources are mobilised and disbursed for rehabilitation works	Number of classes that have been rehabilitated	Inspectorate of basic education and council reports
	Provision of sufficient classrooms and desks in the different schools in the Council area	90% of desks supplied in all schools	Report from the Inspectorate of basic education	Adequate financial resources mobilised	80% of the finances for desks and construction disbursed	Procurement receipts and from observation
	Adequate classroom and office stationeries is been provided	50% of required classrooms constructed by 2014	Report from the Inspectorate of basic education and the council	Finances available	Finances made available	Procurement receipts and from school records
Activities						Estimate

Nkum Council Development Plan

1.1. Construction 70 classrooms (2 classroom in GS Nkeng, GNS Kishong, GS Tsenmah, GS Kuintar, GS Beshi, GS Saan, GS Kovifem, GSTakov, Gs Kaiy, GS Mbiim, GS Mbamsong, GS Mbolive, GNS Nkween, GNS Wooh-Mbam, GS Tatum, GNS Kuintar, GNS Bassee, GNS Buh, GS Buh, GNS Mbiim, GNS Sahnyar, GNS Waikov, GNS Shukov, GNS Yungndzen, GS Mah, GNS Ntubanyam, GNS Dzeng, GS Ndzenso GS Mbohgwem, GNS Mbohgwem, GNS Mbolive, GNS Mbabu GS Takijah and GSNgumatse in Buh)	560.000.000
1.2. Construction of an administrative block in GS Tatum	8.000.000
1.3. Construction of an Inspectorate of basic education	26.500.000
1.4. Construction of 15 modern toilets in GS Nkeng, GNS Kishong, GS Tsenmah, GS Kuintar, GS Beshi, GS Saan, GS Kovifem, GSTakov, GS Kaiy, GS Mbiim, GS Mbamsong, GS Mbolive, GNS Nkween, GNS Wooh-Mbam and GS Kifem	52.500.000
2.1. Renovation of 17 classrooms (4 in GS Dyri, 2 in CBC Tatum, 2 in CBC Kom, 2 IPS Bamntov, 3 GS Mbiim, 4 GS Kuvlu 2 PS Tatum, 4 in GS Kishong 2 in IPS Takov and 2 in IPS Tatum	112. 863. 645
3.1. Recruitment of 29 teachers (2 in GS Yangkitari, GS Takijah, GS Nkeng, GS Dzeng GNS Kishong, GNS Yungzen, GNS Bassee, GS Ngendzen, GS Sahnyar and GNS Mbiim 3 in GS Mbiim and GS Saan and one in GS Kaiy GNS Nkeng and GNS Kaiy)	34.800.000
3.2. Assistance in the recruitment of 7 teachers (1 in CS Wailai, IPS Wailai, CS Memfu, PNS Memfu, CS Dzeng, PS Dzeng and IPS Dzeng)	700.000
4.1. Supply of 317 benches (60 in GNS Tatum and Ndzenso , 15 in GNS Kishong, GNS Wooh- Mbam, GNS Nkween, GNS Waikov, 20 in GNS Tatum, 70 GS Sahnyar, 10 GNS Shukov, 25 GNS Saan and 12 GNS Yungnzen	9.510.000
4.2. Assistance in the supply of 68 benches (15in CS Wailai and IPS Wailai, 20 in Ps Kifem and 18 in CS Kifem)	2.040.000
4.3. Supply of 55 tables (3 GNS Shukov, 2 GNS Waikov, 6 GS Tatum, 4 GS Saan, 2 GNS Tatum, 2 CBC tatum, 3 GNS Mbamsong, 4 GS Kuvlu, 2 GNS Wooh- Mbam, GNS Kuintar and GS Ngamatse-Buh 4 GS Nsenmah 2 GS Ngamatse-takijah ,3 IPS Kuvlu, IPS Tatum, and GS Dzeng, 4 GS Ngendzen, 2 GS Beshi and GS Mbiim)	1.650.000
5.1 Supply of didactic materials to the following schools GS Kuintar, CS Dzeng, IPS Dzeng, GNS Tatum, GNS Wooh-Mbam and GNS Kishong	1.417.885
5.2. Assistance to all Lay Private primary and nursery schools	9.000.000
TOTAL	818.981.350

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.4 SECONDARY EDUCATION

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF THE MINISTRY		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification

Nkum Council Development Plan

Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve the quality of secondary education within the Nkum Council area	Increase success registered in Secondary education by the year 2014	Improvement GCE results both at A level and O/level and Technical exams	Political stability and favourable socio-economic environment	No political strike and economic instability	Peace and tranquillity in the Council area
Specific objectives	Creation of more secondary schools	50% of the village in the municipalities have secondary schools by 2014	From MINSEC report and from the council	Proper resource mobilisation for the construction	70% of the budget required for the process released	Justification receipts and field observation
	Recruitment of more teachers	70% of the of the required staff will be recruited	Divisional Delegation of MINSEC	Adequate finances for recruitment trained secondary teachers mobilised	Budget for recruitment available	Disbursement receipts and field observation
	Provision of sufficient infrastructure in existing schools by 2014	More buildings (classrooms and offices) will be constructed in all existing schools	Council report and field observation DDSE, MINESEC Report	Efficient mobilisation of finances and local materials for construction	70% of the budget for work is released by 2014	Justification receipts and field observation
	Proper equipment of existing schools	50% of the existing secondary schools in the Council area would have been supplied with sufficient didactic materials by 2014	DDSE, MINESEC Report	Funds allocated for the procurement of didactic materials available	90 % of the needed materials supplied	Procurement receipts and from school records
Results	More secondary schools opened in the Council area	70% increase enrolment in Nkum council area	MINSEC reports	High number of FSLC holders in the village	The number of students who go to secondary school	School reports and reports from MINSEC
	Sufficient number of qualified teachers are provided in all schools	60% of the schools in the Council area will have 50% of the trained teachers required in all subjects by 2014	Report from the MINSEC and the council	Unemployed teachers from ENS who have been trained on private basis	Number of new teachers posted to the area	MINSEC and field observation

Nkum Council Development Plan

	The number of required infrastructures constructed in the Council area by 2015	At least 90% of the required infrastructures constructed	Council report and field observation Report from DDSE	Finances and local material available for construction	70% of the budget for the construction work is released	Expenditure receipts and field observation
	All schools properly equipped	80% of school equipment supplied	School reports and from the council	Finances for the purchasing of the equipment mobilised	The number of schools properly equipped (classroom materials and office stationeries)	School report
Activities	<p>1.1. Construction of 25 classrooms(2 GBHS Tatum, 2GHS Nseh, 2 GSS Dzeng, 2 GSS Mah, GSS Kuintar, 2GSS Kuvlu, 3 GSS Buh, 2 GSS Banten, 2 GSS Kifem, GTC Nkum, 2GTC Mbiim and 2 GTC Nseh)</p> <p>1.2. Construction of 5 administrative blocks in GSS Kuintar, GSS Kuvlu, GSS Ngendzen, GSS Kifem and GTC Mbiim</p> <p>1.3. Construction of a multimedia centre in GBHS Tatum</p> <p>1.4. Construction of a science laboratory in GHS Nseh</p> <p>1.5. Construction of 3 workshops in GTC Nkum, GTC Mbiim and GTC Nseh</p> <p>2.1. Provision of 315 benches (60 GSS Dzeng, 60 GSS Banten, 75 GSS Kifem and 60 GTC Nseh)</p> <p>2.2. Provision of 33 computers in GBHS Tatum and 33 in GHS Nseh</p> <p>2.3. Provision of didactic t to 4 schools (GSS Ngendzen, GSS Mah, GSS Buh and GSS Kifem)</p> <p>3.1 Recruitment of 27 teachers (2 GTC Nseh, 2 GTC Mbiim, 3 GTC Nkum, 2 GTC Kifem, 2 GSS Ngendzen , 2 GSS Banten, 2 GSS Buh, 2 GSS Kuvlu 2 GSS Kuintar, 2 GSS Mah, 2 GSS Dzeng, 2 GHS Nseh and 2 in GBHS Tatum)</p>					<p>Estimates</p> <p>225.000.000</p> <p>.</p> <p>125.000.000</p> <p>75.000.000</p> <p>25.000.000</p> <p>75.000.000</p> <p>9.450.000</p> <p>3 1.680.000</p> <p>4.000.000</p> <p>58.320.000</p>
	Total					628.450.000

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.5 HEALTH

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH Access to quality health services and basic drugs		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve health care facilities within the Nkum Council area	70% of the population have access to health care services and facilities by 2015	Consultation registers	No natural disaster	Number of people carrying out their normal activities	People actively going to work

Nkum Council Development Plan

Specific objectives	Recruit more trained health personnel	At least 10 medical doctors 60 nurses, 6 midwives and 10 Laboratory Technicians are recruited in government institutions by 2015	District Medical office report	Adequate collaboration with the Ministry	Number of meetings with Ministry and content of discussion	Meeting reports
	Create more health centres and upgrade health posts to health centres and a sub divisional hospital	Number of new health units created and upgrading of existing ones by 2015	District Medical office report	Adequate collaboration with the Ministry	Number of meetings with Ministry and content of discussion	Meeting reports
	Provide essential drugs such as the HIV/AIDS, malaria, RTI etc.	Quantity of drugs supplied to health units by 2015	District Medical office report	Adequate collaboration with the health units	Number of meetings with various health units in the Council area	Meeting reports
	Provide medical equipment to existing centres	Quantity and quality of material supplied to health units by 2015	Material available at various health units	Government and donor willingness	Number of equipment supplied	Equipment list of various health units
Results	Trained health personnel are recruited	70% of the health units have 75% of trained personnel required	Health district staff list	Trained unemployed medical personnel are available	Number recruited and posted	District medical annual reports
	Health centres are created in the Nkum Council area	Health centres increased by 3 health units and 3 health centres upgraded to medicalised health centres by 2015	Annual report from the district hospital	Adequate resources are mobilised	Number of integrated health centres constructed	Annual reports
	Malaria, STI and HIV/AIDS drugs are provided to all health centres	90% of malaria patients receive free drugs by 2015 100% of HIV/AIDS patients receive anti-retroviral drugs, 90% of RTI patients have access to drugs	Malaria treatment register, Antiretroviral treatment form RTI treatment form	Government and donor policy	No conditionality in government policy	Policy document
	Microscopes,			Government and	No conditionality in	Policy

Nkum Council Development Plan

	refrigerators and beds provided		donor policy	government donor policy	and	document
Activities:				Estimates		
1.1	Renovation of all existing buildings and construction of 2 new wards in Banten community health centre and upgrade it to an Integrated Health Centre			10.000.000		
1.2	Recruitment of 4 medical personnel (1state registered nurse and 3 nursing assistance)at the Banten HC			6.600.000		
1.3	Provision of basic equipment at the Banten HC			38.000.000		
1.4	Renovation of the Kuvlu health centre			25.000.000		
1.5	Recruitment of 2 medical personnel (1state registered nurse and a nursing assistance) at the Kuvlu IHC			3.600.000		
1.6	Provision of sufficient basic medical equipment at the Kuvlu IHC			38.000.000		
1.7	Construction of one medical word at the Kuvlu IHC			4.000.000		
1.8	Provision of basic equipment at the Mbam Nkum IHC			38.000.000		
1.9	Recruitment of 5nursing assistance for Mbam Nkum IHC			7.500.000		
1.10	Recruitment of 4 medical personnel (1state registered nurse and 3 nursing assistance) in Dzeng IHC			6.600.000		
1.11	Assistance in the construction of the CBC HC Kom (6 medical ward, a maternity, laboratory and a pharmacy)			40.000.000		
1.12	Supply of 10 beds and a delivery bed at the Kom HC			1.750.000		
1.13	Construction of the Buh IHC			56.000.000		
1.14	Recruitment of 2 nurse and 1 Lab technician at the Buh IHC			4.500.000		
1.15	Provision of 10 beds a delivery bed and basic laboratory equipment at the Buh IHC			39.750.000		
1.16	Construction of an incinerator at the Buh IHC			1.500.000		
1.17	Council assistance in the rehabilitation of the catholic health center Mbiim			2.000.000		
1.18	Assistance in the supply of equipment at the Takui community health post			1.000.000		
1.19	Assistance in the completion of Kovifem community Health post			1.000.000		
1.20	Integrate and construction of Mah community health centre			38.000.000		
1.21	Assistance in the renovation of the Presbyterian HC Kishong			750.000		
1.22	Construction and equipment of the IHC and a staff quarter in Ngendzen			98.000.000		
1.23	Construction of a medical ward and equipment and recruitment of 3 nursing assistance at Nkum-Kov IHC			50.500.000		
1.24	Assistance in the construction of a patient ward and a theatre at the CHC Tatum			2.000.000		
1.25	Creation, construction and equipment of a sub-divisional hospital at Tatum			188.000.000		
	TOTAL			702,050,000		

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.6 PUBLIC WORKS

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve on the state of the road network and to make it passable all year in order to better connect all villages to the municipal capital Tatum.	70% of the entire road network in Nkum area is rehabilitated by 2015	Field observations Public works departmental reports	Financial and technical resources are available	At least 70% of resources are mobilized by 2012	Reports of resource mobilisation
Specific objectives	Rehabilitation and/or maintenance of the main roads leading to each village by 2015, especially those villages that are particularly enclave.	70% of roads are rehabilitated and in good state by 2015	Field observation Reports	Adequate collaboration with the community made possible.	At least 50% of the communities have started collaboration by 2012	Reports from the palace.
	Grading of other important rural roads linking to other villages or important economic points within the Council area by 2015	Other important roads are graded by 2015	Field observation and reports	The council seats to make an objective evaluation of these roads	Special sessions held to deliberate on roads leading to main economic points	Council reports.
Results	Major roads leading to the villages are rehabilitated.	70% of the roads leading to villages are maintained	Field observation and public works reports	Financial and technical support is available	At least 70% of the resources are available by 2012	Report of resource mobilisation
	Roads leading to important economic points within the Council area are graded by 2015	At least 50% of such roads are graded by 2015	Field observation and reports	Funds and technical needs are made available.	Other sources of income are indicated in council budgetary report.	Reports
Activities:					Estimates	
43. Rehabilitation of Banten-Mbosha road					22,984,800	
44. Creation and training of a road committee for Kunitar					1,200,000	
45. Rehabilitation of the following road networks:						
Kovifem-Tassai					2,669,000	
Tassai -Kunitar-Ndzennso					6,480,000	
46. Maintenance of Mboliv-Nseh road					4,618,000	
47. Construction of Nchi- Nseh market road					1,445,000	
					3,825,000	

Nkum Council Development Plan

48. Maintenance of Tatum-mangwang road	1,200,000
49. Creation of road management committee at Kuvlu	
50. Maintenance of following major roads in Kuvlu:	1,700,000
Kuvlu Market Sq-Ntudip	2,125,000
51. Rehabilitation of Takov-Nkeng roads	6,375,000
52. Rehabilitation of Mbuiy- Wailia-Berlem road	25,000,000
53. Construction of bridge on river Nguuh	1,000,000
54. Formation of a road management committee in Mbosha	25,000,000
55. Rehabilitation of the bridge Mbosha -Ruh	
56. Rehabilitation of ;	7,650,000
Dzeng – Mbiame road	3,907,450
Dzeng-Yangkitari	3,400,000
57. Rehabilitation of the road Buh – Ngang - Mbiim	2,975,000
58. Construction of the road from Sahnyar – Mbiim market – Bassee	30,946,600
59. Rehabilitation of the roads and bridges at on Takijah-Nkeng-Takov road	2,125,000
60. Rehabilitation of Ngonjam-G.S Mbiim- Jem -Buh roads	
61. Rehabilitation of	1,898,300
Ngaan – Waikov road.	2,550,000
Ngaan – Bellen	
62. Rehabilitation of the following roads in Takui :	8,400,000
Takui – Waikov	14,400,000
Takui – Dzeng	9,350,000
Takui – Kishong	
63. Rehabilitation of the following roads in Kovifem	2,550,000
Kovifem-Kishong	5,950,000
Kovifem-Takui.	5,950,000
Kovifem-Tatum.	4,250,000
Kovifem-Ndzervru.	5,100,000
Kovifem-Kunitar.	8,500,000
Kovifem-Ngendzen.	2,550,000
Kovifem-Ngaan.	
64. Rehabilitation of the following roads in Ndzervru	43,700,000
Ndzervru – Mbonso 1 bridge	6,170,000
Ndzervru – Tatum and a bridges	1,700,000
Ndzervru – Ngendzen	35,000,000
65. Construction of the Mairin bridge on the road to Ndzervru	25,000,000
66. Construction of the Mbatem Bridge on Ngendzen road.	

Nkum Council Development Plan

67. rehabilitation of Saan-Ndzevru road	
68. Rehabilitation of Saan-Ngendzen road.	5,950,000
69. Rehabilitation of Saan-Mbonso road.	3,825,000
70. rehabilitation of Tov-ngendzen road	21,250,000
71. rehabilitation of roundabout-big compound road	3,400,000
72. Formation of road maintenance committee in Mah	850,000
73. Rehabilitation of the following roads in Mah	1,000,000
Mah - Ngondzen road/Bridge	
Msem-Camp Road/Bridge	29,250,000
74. Formation of a road committee in Kishong	5,950,000
75. Rehabilitation of the following roads in Kishong:	1,000,000
Kishong-Shukov	
Kishong-Memfu	3,400,000
Kishong-Tsem	2,550,000
76. Maintain roads	30,100,000
Ngendzen – Mbamsong	
Ngendzen – Mbonso	1,700,000
Ngendzen – Tsensam	1,700,000
Ngendzen – Talong – bridge	1,700,000
Ngendzen – Rookong – bridge	26,700,000
Ngendzen – Ntoolam – bridge	27,550,000
77. Revive road maintenance committee in Memfu	26,700,000
78. Rehabilitation of Memfu Tatum road	1,000,000
79. Rehabilitation of Takijah-Dyri road	1,800,000
80. Rehabilitation of Takijah-Banten road	3,400,000
81. Rehabilitation of Beshi-Mendzev road	3,400,000
82. Rehabilitation of Takijah Ngondzen road	2,975,000
83. Rehabilitation of Takijah Tashibi road	1,848,750
84. Installation of 2 culvert along the Yang- Dzeng Road	1,100,000
	4,800,000
Total	574,412,900

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.7 COMMERCE

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF COMMERCE		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve commercial activities in the Nkum Council area	Traders gain good profits from their activity	Market lists	Enough buyers	Good readily bought by the buyers	Field observations Market masters
Specific objectives	Optimise profit margins of local producers	90% of the sellers are aware of the prevailing market prices	Market masters	Collaboration with the local population	Degree of unity in markets	Field observation
	Ensure quality preservation during storage	Price list established for goods sold in the markets	Market masters	Collaboration between buyers and sellers	Level of compromise on both parties	Field observation
Results	Profits are optimised	90% of the sellers sell their goods at the required market prices	Market masters Field observation	Collaboration with the local sellers	90% of the sellers sell at a unanimous price	Field observation Market master
	Products are stored for the required period before marketing	Price lists established for 90% of the goods sold in the markets	Market masters Field observation	Buyers and sellers collaborate	Smooth market system	Field observations Market masters
Activities:					Estimates	
1.1 Construction of 570 shares (20 in Banten, 30 in Kuvlu, 30 in Dzeng, 20 in kom, 30 in Buh, 30 in Mbiim, 20 in Sahnyar, 60 in Waikov 10 in Saan, 30 in Ngendzen, 75 in Takijah, 120 in Tatum 15in Takui, 30 in Ngondzen and 30 in Nseh)					1.140.000.000	
1.1 Construction of 6 sales point (Tassai, Dyri, Kishong, Kifem, Ndzevru and in Mah)					120.000.000	
2.1 Construction of a modern toilet in Kom market, Buh market, Waikov market Sahnyar market and Ngaan market					37.500.000	
2.2 Installation of 100 dustbins in the following markets: 20 in Waikov, 10 in Saan, 30in Tatum, 10 in Dzeng, 10 in Buh and 20 in Takijah					2.500.000	
TOTAL					1.300.000.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.8 CULTURE

Nkum Council Development Plan

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF CULTURE		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Uphold values and norms of the people	At least 70% of the cultural values and norms of the people are re-established by 2014	Cultural manifestation	Collaboration with the local population	At least 80 % of the population is collaborating	MINCULT Report Local Cultural meeting report from the traditional council
Specific objectives	Re-establish missing values and norms in the communities	70% of values and norms are re-established by 2014	Documentaries Write ups	Collaboration with the local population	At least 80 % of the population is collaborating	MINCULT Report Local Cultural meeting report
	Review laws and values that have no bases	70% hindrances to the wellbeing of individuals are to be identified and eliminated by 2014	Cultural manifestation	Collaboration with the local population	At least 80 % of the population is collaborating	MINCULT Report Local Cultural meeting report
	Coordinate cultural activities of the Council area	An organ is set up by 2014 to institute annual cultural feast day	reports documentation	Collaboration with the local population	At least 80 % of the population is collaborating	MINCULT Report Local Cultural meeting report
Results		70% of values and norms are re-established by 2014	Documentaries Write ups	Collaboration with the local population	At least 80 % of the population is collaborating	MINCULT Report Local Cultural meeting report
	Negative laws within culture are eliminated	70% hindrances to the wellbeing of individuals are identified and eliminated by 2014	Cultural manifestation	Collaboration with the local population	At least 80 % of the population is collaborating	MINCULT Report Local Cultural meeting report
Activities:					Estimates	
1.1. Construction of 10 multipurpose halls with rooms for preservation of artefacts, traditional council and traditional rulers (Tatum, Kuvlu, Mah, Banten, Buh, Takijah, Mbiim, Kifem, Kishong and Memfu)					18,500,000	
1.2. Completion of the community hall in Dzeng					10,000,000	
1.3. completion of the community hall in Nkeng					9,500,000	
1.4. Construction of a cultural center in Tatum					18,000,000	
2.1. Renovation of the palace at Kovifem and Nchukov- Ndzenso					5,000,000	
2.2 construction of the Ardo's palace at Banten Dyri and at Takui					12,000,000	

Nkum Council Development Plan

3.1 Construction of a grandstand for public and cultural manifestations in Tatum	9,600,000
4.1 Protection of all traditional shrines in Nkum especially Kovifem, Nseh and Ndzenso	2,000,000
TOTAL	66,600,000

Source: Compiled from survey data

5.2.9 TRANSPORT

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve on transport accessibility within the Nkum Council area	70% of the entire Council area have access easy transportation by 2015	Transport departmental reports Field observation	Favorable socio economic environment	Population carryout activities normally	Field observation
Specific objectives	Facilitate rural transportation through the rehabilitation of roads to get more transport vehicles circulating by 2015	people and goods are easily transported in all the villages within Nkum by 2015	Field observation	Adaptability of transportation facilities	Transport vehicles and bikes link 80% of the entire Council area	Reports Field observation
	Improve on road network	70% of the rural roads are graded	Field reports Public works reports	Financial resources available	70% of the contract funds disbursed	Bank receipts
Results	More transport vehicles go to the villages	70% of the villages are freely circulated	Field reports	Adaptability of transportation facilities	Transport vehicles and bikes link 80% of the entire Council area	Reports Field observation
	Main road leading to each village is maintained to make it passable all season	70% of the roads are motorable	Field reports Field observation	Financial resources available	70% of the finances disbursed	Bank receipt
Activities:					Estimates	
1.1 Construction of an office for the transporter's syndicate in Kom, Kuintar, Buh, Ngaan, Memfu, Ndzervru, Mah and Saan					120.000.000	
1.2 Construction of a well equip motor park at Tatum with all basic amenities					30.000.000	
TOTAL					150.000.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.10 ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION

SECTORIAL STRATEGY:- MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & PROTECTION OF NATURE		Indicator by level of strategy and source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Council Vision, Goal, Global Objective	To acquire a natural environment that is conserved and preserved in all its diversity in line with the global need for environmental protection.	80% of the natural ecosystem is conserved by 2015	Field observation Environmental reports	collaboration with local populations	Active participation in activities	Attendance lists, Field observations
Specific Objectives	Creation of awareness among the locals on the need to achieve a protected municipal environment by 2015.	80% of the population is aware of the need to protect the environment. Observable change in environmental habits	Field observation	Availability of resources	70% of the resources	Bank receipts
	Installation of waste disposal facilities in different localities within the Council area by 2015	Incinerators and trash cans are installed in different localities within the municipal area.	Field visits Environmental reports	Council disburses funds for purchase of the facilities	90% of the funds are disbursed	Band receipts Financial reports.
Results	The municipal population is aware of the need to protect eth environment.	70% of protected areas (natural forest and community forests) are not violated in the different localities where they are found	Field observations Environmental reports.	Sensitization is fully done	Change in environmental habits among 80% of the municipal population.	Field observation.

Nkum Council Development Plan

	creation of 20 incinerators and placement of 50 trash cans in public places	20 incinerators are built and 50 trash cans placed in public places.	Field observation	Disbursement of funds on time.	Work is going on for the placement and creation of the facilities.	Bank receipt and Field observation.
Activities :					Estimates:	
1.1 Creation of an environmental management committee in 10 villages (Kovifem, Nseh, Tassai Beshi, Ngaan, Mah, Takui, Ndzevru, Saan and Banten)					1.000.000	
1.2. Training of the 10 environmental management committees					2.000.000	
2 Construction of 2 confinement structures for stray animals in Tatum and Dyri					6.500.000	
3.1. Development of 5 solid waste disposal sites in Tatum, Takijah, Kuvlu, Banten and Dzung					5.000.000	
3.2. Development of on liquid waste disposal / treatment site in Tatum					9.000.000	
4.1. Construction of 5 ultra-modern public toilets in Kuvlu, Banten, Dzung, Mah and Ndzevru					20.000.000	
4.2. Construction of 7 incinerators at the 7 government health centres					14.000.000	
5.1. Purchase of 1 solid waste disposal vehicle					40.000.000	
5.2. Purchase of 1 liquid waste disposal vehicle					40.000.000	
5.3. purchase and placement 50 movable plastic trash cans					2.500.000	
6.1. Beatification of 9 populated areas with ornamental trees (Tatum, Kuvlu, Dzung, Basse, Buh, Nseh, Mbiim, Sahnyar and Mah)					9.000.000	
6.2. Creation of 1 leisure park at Tatum					10.000.000	
7.1. Establishment of a land use map for Nkum council					10.000.000	
7.2. Monitoring and Evaluation of land use changes					10.000.000	
8.1. Protection of 8 water catchment areas and water shades in Kishong, Mah, Kovifem, Dzung, Takijah, Kov- Mbveribang, Mbigmew and Wosang)					1.000.000	
9.1. Recruitment of an Environmentalist					1.440.000	
TOTAL					169,940,000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.11 LIVESTOCK, FISHERY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF THE MINISTRY		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global	Improve livestock	20% increase in	MINEPIA sub	Ability of the local	Number of people	Annual reports from

Nkum Council Development Plan

Objective, Council vision	production	livestock production by 2014	divisional delegation reports	population to adopt the innovations	who apply the techniques by 2014	livestock
Specific objectives	Improve livestock production techniques	75% of the breeders are using modern production techniques by 2014	MINEPIA sub divisional delegation reports	Adequate collaboration of the local population	Number of people collaborating	Attendance sheets
	Ensure pasture improvement	30% of grazing land is improved by 2014	Sub divisional delegation annual reports Field observations	Absence of Natural disasters	Normal grazing activities	Field observation
	Reduce animal diseases	80% of livestock are disease free by 2014	MINEPIA sub divisional delegation reports	Favourable government policy	Number of healthy animals	MINEPIA sub divisional delegation reports
	Provision of improved animal breeds	60% of animal breeds are improved by 2014	MINEPIA sub divisional delegation reports	Favourable government policy	Number of improved animal breeds provided	MINEPIA sub divisional delegation reports
	Provision of trained animal technicians	New livestock specialist are recruited to serve the Nkum Council area	MINEPIA sub divisional delegation reports	Financial stability	Number of animal technicians recruited	Recruitment list
Results	Livestock production techniques improved	75% of breeders change from local to modern production techniques by 2014	MINEPIA sub divisional delegation reports	Collaboration of the local population	Number of participants	Attendance sheets and minutes
	Grazing land improved	60% of grazing lands are cultivated with improved pastures by 2014	Field observations MINEPIA sub divisional delegation reports	Favourable climate	Abundant healthy pastures	Field observations
	Animal species are healthy	80% of the animal species are healthy by 2014	Veterinary statistics	No outbreak of diseases	Number of healthy animals	Annual veterinary reports
	Breeders have improved breeds	60% of breeds have the standard body weight required for improved breeds per production cycle by 2014	Technical records from farms	Favourable government policy	Number of improved animal breeds	MINEPIA sub divisional delegation reports
	Trained animal	10 animal technicians	Recruitment lists	Financial stability	Number of animal	Recruitment list

Nkum Council Development Plan

	technicians are recruited and posted	are recruited and posted to serve in the Council area by 2015			technicians recruited and posted	
Activities:						Estimates
1.1 capacity building (training on : pasture improvement/management, selection of breeding stock , proper housing and hygiene, breeding techniques, fish pond management, bee hive construction and management, group dynamics, feed formulation and farm record keeping) with 5 participants from the 32 villages						29.562.000
1.2 Training of 5 representatives of livestock breeders per village						320.000.000
1.3 Monitoring and evaluation of the activities						960.000
2.1 feasibility study to carve out grazing lands from farm lands						33.000.000
3.1 Organise training on 5 demonstration sites (Kuvlu, Tatum, Banten, Mbam and Dzeng)						8.000.000
3.2. Feasibility studies on epidemic infections in the 32 villages						16.500.000
3.3 Carry out vaccination campaign throughout the Council area for 3 years						64.000.000
3.4 Monitoring and evaluation of these activities						1.600.000
4,1 Feasibility studies on improved animal breeds						33.000.000
4.2 Provide each of the 32 villages with at least 2 improves sheep and goat species						576.000
4.3 Apply for the recruitment and posting of 10 animal technicians to work in the 6 Zones						2.500.000
5.1 Construction of a MINEPIA centres at Tatum and Dzeng						26.000.000
5.2 Construction of 1 MINEPIA Sub-delegation Nkum in Tatum						26.000.000
5.3 Construction of 2 cattle deep in Tatum and Dzeng						30.000.000
5.4 Construction of 8 cattle drinking points and troughs at Banten, Yangkitari, Kuvlu, Tatum, Beshi, Tashibi, Waikov and in Dzeng						42.000.000
6.2 Construction of 2 slaughter / sales house for meat in Tatum and Takijah						58.000.000
6.3 construction of a slaughter slab at Banten, Buh, Mbiim and Sahnyar						40.000.000
6.4 Construction of a sales slab at Banten, Buh, Mbiim and Sahnyar						6.000.000
6.4 construction of the Takijah cattle market						35.000.000
7.1 Construction of an artificial insemination center for cattle in Berlem						45.000.000
7.2 Construction of 3 pound fence at Kovifem, Banten and Takijah						4.500.000
Total						791.598.000

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.12 AGRICULTURE

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE		Indicator by Level of Strategy & Source of Verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification

Nkum Council Development Plan

Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve farm productivity in the whole Council area by 2014	Total farm production doubled by 2014	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	No Global natural disaster	No disasters	Continuous farming
Specific objectives	Provide sufficient agricultural technicians	Agricultural technicians available for technical assistance in all villages by 2014	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	Financial stability	Agricultural technicians are recruited	Recruitment decision
	Provide improved farm input and materials	when 90 % of the farmers have about 70 % of improved seeds and fertilizers	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	Availability of extension services	90 % of farmers are provided with inputs	Distribution list and annual reports
	Improve the use of compost manure and soil conservation techniques	When 90 % of farmers increase the use of compost manure from 20 % to 70 %	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	Availability of extension services	90 % of farmers are provided with inputs	Distribution list and annual reports
	Develop techniques to control pests and diseases	90 % of farmers will witness a decline by 90 % of crops infected by pest and disease	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	Availability of extension services	90 % of farmers master the techniques of pest and disease control	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports
	Develop techniques to reduce post-harvest lost and improve shelf life of farm products	80 % of farm products are preserved	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	Availability of extension services	70% of farmers are familiar with improved conservation methods	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports
	Results	All the villages of Nkum have an agricultural technician each	75% of the required technicians are posted to the various villages under the Nkum Council area by 2014	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	Financial resources available	70% of the required staff are recruited
Farmers are equipped with improved seeds and better		80% of the seeds cultivated by farmers	Field observations	Adoption by farmers	More than 60% of farmers embrace the use of	Farmer registration lists

Nkum Council Development Plan

	farming tools	are improved			improved seeds	
	Individual farmers increase the use of compost manure	60% of farmers adopt the use of compost manure	Field observation	Farmer collaboration	More than 60% actually use organic manure	Field observation
	Various techniques to control pests and diseases are developed and mastered by the farmers	Pests and epidemics are reduced to less than 20% present prevalence rate	Field observation MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	Farmer collaboration	80% of farmers actually employ pest control techniques	Field observation
	New conservation techniques are developed and mastered by the farmers	Post-harvest losses is reduced to less than 20% the initial rate and shelf life increased	Field observation MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	Farmer collaboration and adoption	70% of farmers actually use the new conservation methods	Field observation
Activities:					Estimates	
1.1.Creation of an agricultural post in the following villages of Nkum:-						
-Buh					15,000,000	
-Banten					15,000,000	
Yangkitari					15,000,000	
-Ndzennso					15,000,000	
-Kifem					15,000,000	
-Mbabuh					15,000,000	
2.1.Recruitment of 6 extension agricultural workers						
2.2.Provision of 6 Yamahas 4x4 for movement					7.200.000	
2.3.Provision of one Toyota 4x4					18.000.000	
3.1.Assistance to farmers to acquire farm inputs					25.000.000	
3.2 Capacity building on improved farming and conservation techniques					198.000.000	
4.1. Construction of storage facilities at Dyri and Takijah villages					41.280,000	
4.2. Construction of storage facilities for maize , plantains beans to reduce post-harvest losses					22.000.000	
5.1. Capacity building for farmers on marketing techniques					37.280.000	
6.1. Construction a sub delegation of MINADER					26.500.000	
6.2. construction of the existing agricultural post in Dzeng, Kuvlu and Mbam					45.000.000	
TOTAL					531,360,000	

5.2.13 FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Provide adequate resources						
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve forest resources within the Nkum Council area	Forest resources are increased by 25% by 2014	Annual report from sub divisional delegation of forestry	Proper collaboration with the local population	Number of turn outs in meetings	Attendance sheets and minutes
Specific objectives	Prevent over exploitation of timber and non-timber forest products	90% of timber and non-timber products are exploited within the norms of the regulation by 2014	Field observations Annual report from Forestry control post delegation of forestry	Proper collaboration with the local population	Number of turnouts in meetings	Attendance lists
	Promote rational management of natural resources	90% of activities practised in the forest are sustainable by 2014	Annual report from sub divisional delegation of forestry	Proper collaboration with the local population	Number of turnouts in meetings	Attendance lists
Results	Hunting is regulated	90% of the threatened wildlife species like antelopes, monkeys and cane rats are protected	Annual report from sub divisional delegation of forestry Hunting permits	Permits are issued in accordance with the regulations	Number of permits issued	MINFOF permit register
	Timber and non-timber forest products are harvested following regulations	90% of hunters have permits and respect the norms in place	Sectorial annual reports	-Permits are issued in accordance with the regulations -decentralised authorities have total power to implement laws	Number of permits	MINFOF permit register

Nkum Council Development Plan

	5000 trees of <i>prunus</i> is planted annually	8 hectares of land is covered annually	sectorial annual reports	monitoring team put in place	inventories are put in place	control post Nkum management plan
	Forest activities are sustainably managed	Forest land areas are increased by 10% by 2014	Annual report from sub divisional delegation of forestry	Proper collaboration from the local population	Number of turnouts in meetings	Attendance lists Minutes
Activities:	<p>1.1.Create awareness on the need for forest and wildlife protection in Nkum Council area</p> <p>1.2.Creation of a forest observatory committee</p> <p>1.3.Creation of a check point in Tatum</p> <p>1.4.Creation of an artificial forest plantation of <i>Prunus africana</i> in</p> <p>1.5.Planting of ornamental trees in along the streets of Tatum</p>					Estimates
Total						10.000.000
						1.800.000
						2.000.000
						6.000.000
						2.500.000
						22.300.000

5.2.14 YOUTH AFFAIRS

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Reduce youth unemployment within the Nkum Council area	60% of qualified youth are employed	Employment lists of organizations	Stable socio political and economic environment	Normal daily activities of the population	Field observations
Specific objectives	Prepare the youths for the job market	Number of advertised job opportunities	Field observation Bill boards	Good government policies	Number of advertised jobs	Bill boards Field observation
	Create an enabling environment for youths' accommodation into society activities	Increase in number of enterprises and organizations within the Council area	Field observation	Favourable socio political environment	Normal daily activities of the population	Field observation

Nkum Council Development Plan

Results	Youths have acquired the necessary skills and are applying them in various jobs	All job opportunities are publicly advertised	Bill boards	Government and donor policies	Recruitment decisions	Recruitment lists
	Procedures are simplified and made known for creating enterprises and organisations	Employment possibilities announced	Field observation	Favourable socio political environment	Normal daily activities	Field observations
Activities:					Estimates	
1.1 Construction and equipment of a Sub-Divisional multipurpose youth empowerment center in Nkum					110.000.000	
1.2. Construction of a functional literacy centre in 31 villages					259.840.000	
1.3 Construction of Leisure sites (play grounds) in the 32 villages					160.000.000	
1.4. Construction and equipment of an office for Nkum Cameroon National Youth Council					64.500.000	
1.5. Construction and equipment of a holiday camp in Tatum					110.000.000	
2.1 Grant assistance for youths training programs in the Council area and sponsor youth projects					6.000.000	
2.2 Mobilisation and sensitization on societal ills (drugs alcoholism and STDs)					5.000.000	
3.3 Seminars on profitable project, market avenues, enterprise creation and how to obtain loan					1.000.000	
3.2. Assistance (financial and technical) to youths with brilliant project ideas(30 micro and 10 junior enterprises)					50.000.000	
4.1 Animation system for the youths					3.000.000	
TOTAL					769,340,000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.15 WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE FAMILY

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE FAMILY		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Promotion and protection of women's rights. Economic empowerment of a woman. Promotion and protection of a girl child.				Available market to consumers	Percentage of items sold in the market	Reports
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	To enhance women towards development	60% of women have acquired new skills and undertaking profitable ventures for the household	Reports			

Nkum Council Development Plan

Specific objectives	Ensuring economic empowerment of the woman and girl child	Number of centres created, number of trained women and girls	Reports, observation	Decentralised credits are allocated and transferred or the council commits a budget allocation for construction	Amount put into service	Reports Observation,
	Ensuring promotion and protection of women's rights	Number of females owning land	reports, observation	Facilities are put in place	Number of defaulters sanctioned	reports, observation
Results	Women and the girl child are economically empowered	Number of centres created, number of trained women and girls	Reports, observation	Decentralised credits are allocated and transferred or the council commits a budget allocation for construction	Amount put into service	Reports Observation,
	Women's rights are known and they are socially protected	Number of females in decision making position	reports, observation	Facilities are put in place	Number of defaulters sanctioned	reports, observation
Activities:					Estimates:	
1.1 Creation and setting up of an empowerment centre in Tatum and equipping					70.000.000	
1.2 Capacity building and empowering women and the girl child through workshops, training and seminars					1.500.000	
1.3 Scholarship to the girl child and grants to women in specific domain for at least 50 girls and 50 women per year					5.000.000	
2.1. Sensitisation of the women using the media home and group visit on empowerment issues					2.000.000	
2.2. Organisation and legalisation of marriages in the Council area through the center					600.000	
2.3. Assistance to the vulnerable women and girl children for at least 50 women and 50 girls					3.000.000	
3.1 Construction of multipurpose halls in 31 village in the Council area					55.800.000	
Total					135.800.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.16 LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF LABOUR & SOCIAL SECURITY		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification

Nkum Council Development Plan

Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve conditions of workers within the Nkum Council area by 2014	70 % of workers in Nkum receive appropriate treatment by 2014	Labour and social security reports	Good labour/social policies implementations and follow up	Improved working conditions	Quarterly reports from the social security services
Specific objectives	Promote the regular payments of workers' salaries in the Nkum Council area	80% of workers in Nkum are regularly paid at the end of every month	Workers' pay slips Workers' unions	Financial and economic stability	High purchasing power	Market receipts and records Investment receipts
	Creation of a social security centre in Nkum by 2014 and workers' education	All workers and pensioners are directly paid in Nkum by 2014	Pensioners and workers' payslips Workers' unions	Good sectorial strategy	Creation of centres at council level	Field observation Official investment gazette
	Ensure a clear specification of teams of contract and protection of workers and its implementation in Nkum by 2014	95% of workers are notified before layoff All workers are protected by sectorial act	Workers' union records	Good sectorial policies	Implementation of texts	Periodic reports
	Ensure hygienic and safety conditions of workers	80% of workers work in good, hygienic and protective conditions	Field Observations, Health report, Office report	Collaboration for healthy working conditions of workers	Meeting between workers and employers	Periodic reports
Results						
	Workers' salaries are regularly paid in Nkum by 2014	All salary dues are paid at the end of every month	Pay slips Payment records of employers	Stable economic environment	High purchasing power	Market records
	Social security centre office created in Nkum by 2014 and workers well trained	Workers and pensioners are paid their dues directly in Nkum	Social security office Pay slips	Sectorial policies	Creation of a social security office at the council level	Field observation Official investment gazette

Nkum Council Development Plan

	Terms of contract of workers and employers in Nkum are clearly specified and implemented	95% of workers get notified on time before layoff	Workers' union	Sectorial policies	Implementation of texts	Periodic reports
	Good working conditions for workers	80% of workers work in good, hygienic and protective conditions	Field Observations, Health report, Office report	Collaboration for healthy working conditions of workers	Meeting between workers and employers	Periodic reports
Activities:					Estimates	
1. Creation of a social protection scheme in the council area					10,000,000	
2. Sensitization on social codes and ethics in Nkum council area					5,500,000	
3. Stringent respect and application of labour code					2,000,000	
Total					17,500,000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.17 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF POST & TELECOMMUNICATION		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve upon telecommunication channels within the Council area by 2014	70 % of the entire Council area has telecommunication network coverage	Post/telecommunication reports Field observation	Favourable political and economic environment	Political/economic stability	Normal activity of the population
Specific objectives	Increase telephone network coverage and facilities	70% of villages under Nkum Council area has telephone coverage	Post/telecommunication reports Field observation	Collaboration with telecommunication companies	50 % of the resources needed are provided	Field observation Post & telecommunication reports and contract documents

Nkum Council Development Plan

	Improve telecommunication signals	80 % of all village under the Council area has good communication signals 70 % of each village has telephone coverage	Post/telecommunication reports Field observation	Collaboration with telecommunication companies	50 % of the resources needed are provided	Field observation & Post telecommunication reports and contract documents
Results	Telephone and communication network coverage increased by 2014	Telecom equipment installed by 2014	Field observation	Equipment installed successful	90 % of the installed equipment are functioning successfully	Reports
	Telecom signals are improved in the Council area by 2014	90 % of villages own/use telephone communication	Field observation	Installation work for new equipment done	90 % of equipment renovated	Reports and field observation
Activities: 1.1 Appeal to telecommunication companies to extend network coverage					Estimates 111,500,000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.18 EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING: Promote decent jobs to youths through capacity building in acquiring the required skills		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve on the number of qualified personnel within the Nkum Council area by 2014	80 % of the personnel in Nkum are up to standards required for jobs	Personnel lists	Sufficient training provided	Availability of training institutions	Enrolments in training institutions and programs
Specific objectives	Ensure the creation of vocational training centres within the Nkum	The number of vocational training institutions within the Council area are	Reports from the delegation of employment and vocational training	Favourable government policy	Creation decisions	Regional delegation reports

Nkum Council Development Plan

	Council area	doubled by 2014				
	Promote the employment of trained personnel	80 % of personnel within the Nkum Council area trained are employed	Personnel lists	Favourable government policy	Recruitment of personnel	Recruitment lists
Results	Vocational training institutions are created within the Nkum Council area	At least 70% of the training institutions in Nkum are newly created by 2014	Reports from the delegation of employment and vocational training	Favourable government and donor partners	70% of the resources required are put in place	Bank receipts Staff registers
	Employed personnel within the Council area are trained	70% of the staff within the Council area are qualified	Personnel registers	Favourable government policy	80% of the required personnel are recruited	Recruitment lists
Activities:					Estimates	
1.1 Feasibility studies for the creation of vocational institutions					5,000,000	
1.2 Appeal to government to open a public vocational training centre and urge the elites to open private vocational training institutions for self-employment					100,000,000	
1.3 Sensitisation of elites to construct and equip approved vocational training institutions					2,000,000	
1.4 Sensitise the masses on the importance of technical education/ vocational training					3,300,000	
1.5 In-service capacity building of personnel for the Nkum Council					3,000,000	
Total					122,300,000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.19 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Acquisition of adequate sports infrastructure for major disciplines and facilitation of procedures for	Regular organization of sport competitions in main sport domains within Nkum by 2015	Delegation of sports and P.E Sports representatives	Necessary financial and human resources available	Purchase if sports equipment and the availability of officials	Delegation of sports

Nkum Council Development Plan

	the organisation of sports events.					
Specific objectives	Creation of community playgrounds and a municipal multipurpose sports complex by 2015	70% of major domains of sport are represented in the Council area and 5 villages own developed community playgrounds	Sports delegation reports	Favourable government policy	Disbursement of necessary financial and material resources for the creation of the playgrounds and the center.	Bank receipts
	Regular organisation of sport competitions at the municipal and village levels	80% of villages under Nkum actively participate in sports competitions by 2015	Field observation Sport reports	Local socio political stability	Active participation in competitions	Field reports and observation
Results	playgrounds and a multipurpose sports centre are created in all the villages of the Council area	Playgrounds in all villages and a multipurpose sports complex in the municipal capital Tatum.	Field reports	Financial resources available and popular cooperation.	80% of the resources needed are disbursed	Bank receipts
	Sports competitions are regularly organised	80% of villages under Nkum actively participate in sports competitions by 2015	Field observation Sport reports	Local socio political stability	Active participation in competitions	Field reports and observation
Activities:					Estimates	
1.1 Feasibility studies for the creation of sport centres					4,000,000	
1.2 Apply for the creation of sport centre in Tatum from government and donors					118,000,000	
2.1 Carryout sensitisation on the organisation of sports competitions					1,500,000	
2.2 Planning and implementation of activities					700,000	
TOTAL					124,200,000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.20 SOCIAL AFFAIRS

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification

Nkum Council Development Plan

Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Promote Social cohesion amongst all social groups	Vulnerable population is adequately fitted into the Nkum Council area by 2014	MINAS report	Engagement of the sector	Project initiated by the sector	MINAS report
Specific objectives	Collect information on the Vulnerable people in the society	All vulnerable people in the Council area are identified and needs identified by 2014	MINAS report	Engagement of the sector	Inventory list Project initiated by the sector	MINAS report
	Promote the establishment of the vulnerable population	At least 60% of the requirements of the vulnerable population are met by 2014	Field observation MINAS report	Favourable government policy	Disbursement of necessary financial and material resources for the creation of facilities	MINAS report
Results	Adequate information is available of the vulnerable in the Nkum Council area by 2014	Vulnerable population is adequately fitted into the Nkum Council area by 2014	MINAS report	Engagement of the sector	Project initiated by the sector	MINAS report
	Vulnerable population is established	All vulnerable people in the Council area are identified and needs identified by 2014	MINAS report	Engagement of the sector	Inventory list Project initiated by the sector	MINAS report
Activities:					Estimates:	
1.1 Identify and make inventory of all social group					1,000,000	
1.2 Carryout a study on the welfare and specific needs of the vulnerable and minority group					1,500,000	
1.3 Implement activities					4,000,000	
2.1 Organise contact meetings with actors					1,000,000	
2.2 Construction of a social centre in Nkum					120,000,000	
2.2 Construction and equipment of training center for the physical handicap (cripples, blind deaf and dumb) in Tatum					112,000,000	
Total					239,500,000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011;

5.2.21 HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

SECTORIAL STRATEGY:- MINISTRY OF HOUSING		Indicator by level of strategy and source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification

Nkum Council Development Plan

Council Vision, Goal, Global Objective	To give a planned outlook in the construction of houses	60% of constructions are planned	Town planning reports	collaboration with the population	60% of the population respect regulations	Reports Field observation
Specific Objectives	To encourage construction of houses based on good plans and legal documents by 2015	60% of houses possess legal permits and documents	Town planning reports	Collaboration with local population	60% of the population obtain legal construction documents	Town planning Home identification documents
	To promote the allocation of specific areas for the operation of specific activities within the Council area by 2015	80% of activities are carried out in allocated places	Town planning Field observations.	Collaboration with local population	80% of the population comply with construction regulations	Field observation. Town planning
Results	Constructed houses possess legal documents and building plans	Building plans and permits are issued to all newly constructed houses	Town planning	Follow up committee put in place	Field supervision activities	Reports
	Each activity is carried out in its appropriate allocated site.	80% of activities are carried out in allocated sites	Town planning Field observation	Collaboration with local population	80% of the populations comply with construction patterns.	Field observation
Activities :					Estimates:	
1.1 Put in place a follow – up committee to check constructions (urban development officer)					6,000,000	
1.2 Sensitization and education on building permits (including acquisition of land title).					2,000,000	
1.3 Facilitation of procedures to acquire building permits.					1,000,000	
2.1 Establishment of spatial planning of activities Nkum Urban Space (Land Use Plan of Nkum urban space)					1,700,000	
2.2 Acquisition of land for dumping of refuse					8,000,000	
2.3 Define and draw the Land Use Plan for the whole Council area					4,500,000	
2.4 Define construction settlement pattern for all villages					1,200,000	
TOTAL					24,500,000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.22 STATE PROPERTY AND LAND TENURE

SECTORIAL STRATEGY:- MINISTRY OF STATE PROPERTY & LAND TENURE		Indicator by level of strategy and source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of		Indicators	Source of

Nkum Council Development Plan

			verification			verification
Council Vision, Goal, Objective	To formally create an awareness on the legal procedures for land acquisition	90% of the population are aware of the procedures of land acquisition	Reports	Collaboration with local population		
Specific Objectives	To facilitate procedures for at least 80% of the population to obtain title deeds for their land by the year 2015	80% of the population acquired land legally	Land tenure reports	Collaboration with local	Application for land documents	Land and survey reports
	Facilitation of land certificate acquisition	80% of the population easily acquire land certificate	Land tenure reports	Government policy is favorable.	Creation of a land survey unit in Nkum	Creation decisions
Results	Land acquisition procedures mastered by the Nkum population	90% of the population master and acquire land legally	Reports	Collaboration with local population	Application for land documents	Land and survey reports
	Land certificates easily acquired	All new buildings are tied by land certificate	Land/survey reports	Government policy	Creation of a land survey unit in Nkum	Creation decisions
Activities :					Estimate:	
1.1 Education and sensitization on legal procedures for land acquisition.					2,500,000	
1.2 Sensitization on land use and activities in the Council area					2,000,000	
2.1 Apply to government for the creation of a survey office in Nkum					1,000,000	
2.2 Setting up committee to follow up land acquisition procedures owned by the state					5,000,000	
2.3 Monitoring and evaluation of activities.					5,000,000	
TOTAL					15,500,000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.23 INDUSTRIES, MINES & TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

SECTORIAL STRATEGY:- MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES, MINES & TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT		Indicator by level of strategy and source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of		Indicators	Source of

Nkum Council Development Plan

			verification			verification
Council Vision, Goal, Global Objective	To develop and improve activities in this sector within the Nkum Council area	Industrial activities and mining within the Council area doubled by 2015	Delegation reports	Financial, material and human resources available	60% the necessary resources are provided on time	Personnel lists Bank receipts Material lists
Specific Objectives	The promotion of quarry & mining activities for road works, construction of houses and exportation of sand and stones to other municipalities of need by 2015	Quarrying activities within the Council area is increased by 20% by 2015 Unexploited sites are opened by 2015	reports Field observations	New exploitation sites discovered	Number of sites newly discovered and exploited	Reports Field observation
	Promote the establishment of Industries and follow up the security & safety of workers in industrial sites by 2015	The level of industrialization doubled within the Nkum Council area by 2015	Field observation Records	Favorable socio-political and economic environment.	Normal activity of citizens	Field observation
Results	The level of mining within the Council area increased by 2015.	Quarrying and mining is increased by 20% by 2015.	Field observation Activity reports	Financial, material and human resources available	60% of the necessary resources are provided on time	Personnel lists Bank receipts Material lists
	Industries established in the Council area and security & safety is ensured in them by 2015	Number of industrial workers in the Council area doubled by 2015	Workers' lists	Favourable socio-political and economic environment.	Normal activity of citizens	Reports
Activities :					Estimates	
1.1 Feasibility studies on the mining and quarrying sites available.					4,000,000	
1.3 Assistance to those involve in the mining activity					10,000,000	
2.1 Identification of potential Industrial raw materials within the Council area					2,000,000	
2.2 Provide conditions for setting up of small transformation units.					1,500,000	
2.3 Advertise the exploitation of raw materials in industrialization					1,000,000	
2.5 Regular visits to ensure security and safety of workers					3,000,000	
TOTAL					22,500,000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.24 SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

SECTORIAL STRATEGY:- MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION		Indicator by level of strategy and source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Council Vision, Goal, Objective	To create impact in the area of research and innovation for development	The level of development it's a result of discoveries, increased by 60%	Scientific research reports	Institutes in place	At least a research institute established in the locality	Creation orders
Specific objectives	Increase research activities and station at least 5 local-based research workers by 2015	At least 1 research institute created	Reports Field observation	Favorable government policy	Creation orders	Records
	Encourage local research through special forums with innovative persons and field visits of their initiatives	At least 60% of local research findings are subsidized.	Reports / records	Government policy	Disbursement of reward funds	Bank receipts
Results	Level of research is boosted and research findings used at large scale.	Active research carried out in the Council area by 2014	Research reports	Stable socio political and economic environment	Normal day to day activities	Field observation
	Local research encouraged and 3 research workers working permanently in the municipal area	60% of local research work is subsidize	Reports	Government policy	Distribution of reward funds	Bank receipts
Activities :					Estimates:	
1.1 Identification of potential scientific research and innovation needs					1,000,000	
1.2 Institute a bureau for data collection and innovation at the level of the council and make it functional					8,000,000	
1.4 Training of 5 research relay officers by the Regional Delegation of Scientific Research & Innovation					15,000,000	
1.5 Training farmers and livestock producers on data collection and analysis					10,000,000	
2.2 Organization of open days for research work and findings					5,000,000	
2.3 dissemination of substantial research works and innovations					6,000,000	
2.4 Valorizing existing indigenous knowledge					5,000,000	
TOTAL					50,000,000	

5.2.25 SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED ENTERPRISES, SOCIAL ECONOMY AND HANDICRAFT

SECTORIAL STRATEGY:- MINISTRY OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED ENTERPRISES, SOCIAL ECONOMY AND HANDICRAFT		Indicator by level of strategy and source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Council Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve on the level of consolidation of activities within the Council area by 2015	80% of activities in the domain are identified and controlled.	Reports	Collaboration with local population	Attendance at workshops	Attendance sheets
Specific objectives	Creation of awareness and promote social craft in all the villages by 2015	80% of small operations are sensitized on the activities	Reports Workshop attendance	Collaboration	Attendance and participation	Attendance sheet.
	Consolidation of activities	90% of activities in a particular domain are identified and revamped	Reports	Collaboration	Attendance and participation	Attendance sheet.
Results	Awareness created	80% of small operators are informed and increase their production	Reports Level of production	Collaboration	Attendance and participation	Attendance sheet.
	Activities consolidated	90% of producers in a given domain work together.	Meeting, minutes Attendance sheets	Collaboration	Attendance and participation	Attendance sheet.

Nkum Council Development Plan

Activities : 1.1 Organization of workshops / training session in key production sectors. 1.2 Follow up of activities evaluation 1.3 Organization of arts and craft shows within the Council area to promote the activity 2.1 Creation and construction of an arts and craft Centre 2.2 Grouping of identical producers to facilitate monitoring 2.3 Monitoring and evaluation of activities TOTAL	Estimates: 8,000,000 2,000,000 3,000,000 18,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 34,000,000
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Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.26 TOURISM

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Promote tourism in the Council area	Adequate tourism potentials are increased by 30% by 2015	Visitors book Activity minutes	Touristic sites are appealing to visitors	Number of visitors Activity minutes	Visitors book
Specific objectives	The development of the major touristic sites in the Council area by the year 2015	At least 70% of tourists attractions are developed	Field visits Council reports	Sources of finance for development of sites are identified	More budgetary allocations for tourism	Council records
	Develop tourism infrastructures	At least 70% of tourism infrastructures are improved by 2015	Visitors book Activity minutes	Touristic sites are appealing to visitors	Number of visitors Activity minutes	Visitors book
Results	The major touristic sites in the Council area are developed	At least 70% of touristic sites are developed.	Field visits Activity minutes	Touristic sites are appealing to visitors	Number of visitors Activity minutes	Visitors book
	Tourism infrastructures are developed	At least 70% of tourism infrastructures are improved by 2015	Visitors book Activity minutes	Touristic sites are appealing to visitors	Number of visitors Activity minutes	Visitors book

Nkum Council Development Plan

Activities:	Estimates
1.1 Identification of major touristic sites within the Council area	1,000,000
1.2 development of the touristic sites within the council area	11,000,000
1.3 Publishing (brochures, tourism maps, etc.) and dissemination of information using various media	5,000,000
2.1 Creation of a tourism board	6,000,000
2.2 Training of tourist guides and tourist officers	5,500,000
3.1. Construction and equipment of a council guest house in Tatum	80,000,000
TOTAL	108,500,000

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.27 HIGHER EDUCATION

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve enrolment in the higher educational sector	At least 40 % of A Level holders are enrolled in higher education within the Nkum Council area by 2014	Higher education enrolment reports and registration lists	There is a good pass at A Level	Increase in percentage pass in the next three years	GCE Board results
Specific objectives	Create awareness, sensitize and educate the population on the importance of higher education	At least 80 % of the population of Nkum Council area are aware, sensitized and educated on the importance of higher education by 2014	Meeting reports and attendants lists	A campaign team is put in place	Number of campaign teams in higher education increased in the field	Meeting reports and photographs
	Encourage students to pursue educational specialities in existing institutions of the health, agriculture and other specialities of interest	The number of students in these specialities of interest to the council is increased by 20% by 2014	Council report	A follow up committee is put in place at council level	Regular periodic meeting are held	Council report and minutes of meetings

Nkum Council Development Plan

Results	Population informed sensitised and educated on the importance of higher education	At least 80 % of the population of Nkum Council area are aware, sensitized and educated on the importance of higher education by 2014	Meeting reports and attendants lists	A campaign team is put in place	Number of campaign teams in higher education increased in the field	Meeting reports and photographs
	More students undertake studies in specialities that will enable the council area to grow	The number of students in these specialities of interest to the council is increased by 20% by 2014	Council report	A follow up committee is put in place at council level	Regular periodic meeting are held	Council report and minutes of meetings
Activities:					Estimates	
1.1. Provide assistance (financial and material) to meritorious students for further studies					20,000,000	
1.2. Facilitate initiative to open higher learning institutions and for A/Level holders in the Council area					30,000,000	
TOTAL					50,000,000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.2.28 TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION

SECTORIAL STRATEGY OF MINISTRY OF TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION AND DECENTRALISATION		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision:	To ensure resourceful and qualified staff for work in a convenient environment	70% of the personnel are ready, willing and able to perform described duties by 2014	Field observations and result of council from periodic reports	Expertise is gotten from LSO and/or elsewhere	A volunteer is present	Field observation
Specific objectives	To prepare and update organisational charts, job description and human resource policy	100% of the job is done	The complete document is available	Expertise is gotten from LSO and/or elsewhere The document is in accordance with the state law	A volunteer is present Comparison with the state law	Field observation

Nkum Council Development Plan

	To improve working condition to ensure efficient and effective output	All the policy and procedure are in place and implemented and the staff is competent by 2014 The necessary infrastructures are put in place by 2014	Documentation is available Work is completed to standard List of council patrimony (assets)	Expertise is gotten from LSO or elsewhere The document is in accordance with the state law Management is competent	Field observation such as management /staff meetings	Field observations Minutes of meetings
	To increase accountability and capacity of councillors to deliver effective service to citizens	All councillors have the necessary skills for the running of their constituency and effectively implementing it by 2014	Type and quality of training received	Willingness and ability of the councillor exist	90% of councillors have expressed interest	Minutes of meetings Surveys
	Redress existing conflicts at village level	All the village conflicts redressed.	Reports at the Divisional officer's office	Village heads are comprehensive	All inter village conflicts are resolved	Reports from territorial administration
Results	Prepared and updated organisational charts, job description and human resource policy put in place	100% of the job is done	The complete document is available	Expertise is gotten from LSO or elsewhere The document is in accordance with the state law	A volunteer is present Comparison with the state law	Field observation
	Working condition improved and efficient & effective output realized	All the policy and procedure are in place and implemented and the staff is competent by 2014	Documentation is available Work is completed to standard	Expertise is gotten from LSO or elsewhere The document is in accordance with the state law Management is	Field observation such as management /staff meetings	Field observations Minutes of meetings

Nkum Council Development Plan

	Accountability and capacity of councillors to deliver effective service to citizens increased	All councillors have the necessary skills for the running of their constituency and effectively implementing it by 2014	Type and quality of training received	competent Willingness and ability of the councillor exist	90% of councillors have expressed interest	Minutes of meetings Surveys
	Existing conflicts at village level redressed	All the village conflicts redressed.	Reports at the divisional officer's office	Village heads are comprehensive	All inter village conflicts are resolved	Reports from territorial administration
Activities:					Estimates:	
1 Elaboration of human resource management policy					2,000,000	
2 Creation of a special civil status registration centres in 6 zones of the Council area					6,000,000	
3 Reinforce law and order in the Council area					35,000,000	
4 Sensitise the population on their rights and obligations					10, 000,000	
TOTAL					53,000,000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011; TAP, Strengthening the Council Plan 2010

5.3 Land Use Plan and Management of the Nkum Council Space

The land use management patterns of this Council areas quite diverse making it possible for development activities of all sorts to be established and promoted by development practitioners and stakeholders. The Nkum Council area is very vast and the spatial distribution of land use covers a wide range of activities notably in the areas of agriculture, livestock, tourism, forestry and above-all settlement patterns. Areas such as Banten, Dyri and Takui are very favourable for cattle rearing owing to the fact that it is endowed with sufficient natural pastures. As a matter of fact, agricultural activities are also seen to be quite developed through the use of animal waste as fertiliser to improve soil fertility; Irish potatoes, corn and beans are produced in large quantities. The part occupied by the natural forest (Kovifem natural forest) is insignificant but artificial forests (mainly eucalyptus trees) is spotted here and there and considered an important source of income for the inhabitants. However, in order to ensure sustainable development, it is necessary to monitor on-going changes in land use/ land cover patterns for over a period of time so to appreciate the perception that these inhabitants have on land use management.

The land use/ land cover for the Nkum Council area constitute more than 1700 km² with abundant grassland but insignificant number of swamps, water bodies and waste land. Land is also used for the construction of basic infrastructures such as schools, health facilities, markets and other administrative representations especially in the municipal headquarters. However, town planning remains an important activity to be developed in this area owing to the fact that settlement patterns are sparse and unorganised. The land use/ Land cover of the Nkum Council area is as follows as shown in the table below;

Table 25: Land use/ Land cover of the Nkum Council area

Sn.No.	Class	Sub Class
1	Built up Land	Urban Settlement
2		Village settlement
3	Agricultural land	Crop land
4		Fallow land
5		Plantation
6	Forest	Dense forest
7		Open forest
8		Gallery forest
9		Forest Blanks
10		Forest Plantations
11	Grass Land	Savannah
12		Open grassland
13	Others	Open land
14		barren Rocky
15		Sheet rocks
16		Degraded rocks
17		Swampy bush land

18		Marshy/ Swampy Land
19	Water bodies	Rivers/ Streams

Source: From survey data

The natural resources of the Council area, their location, usage, potential, user, management, tendency and problem/constraint are represented in table 13 below

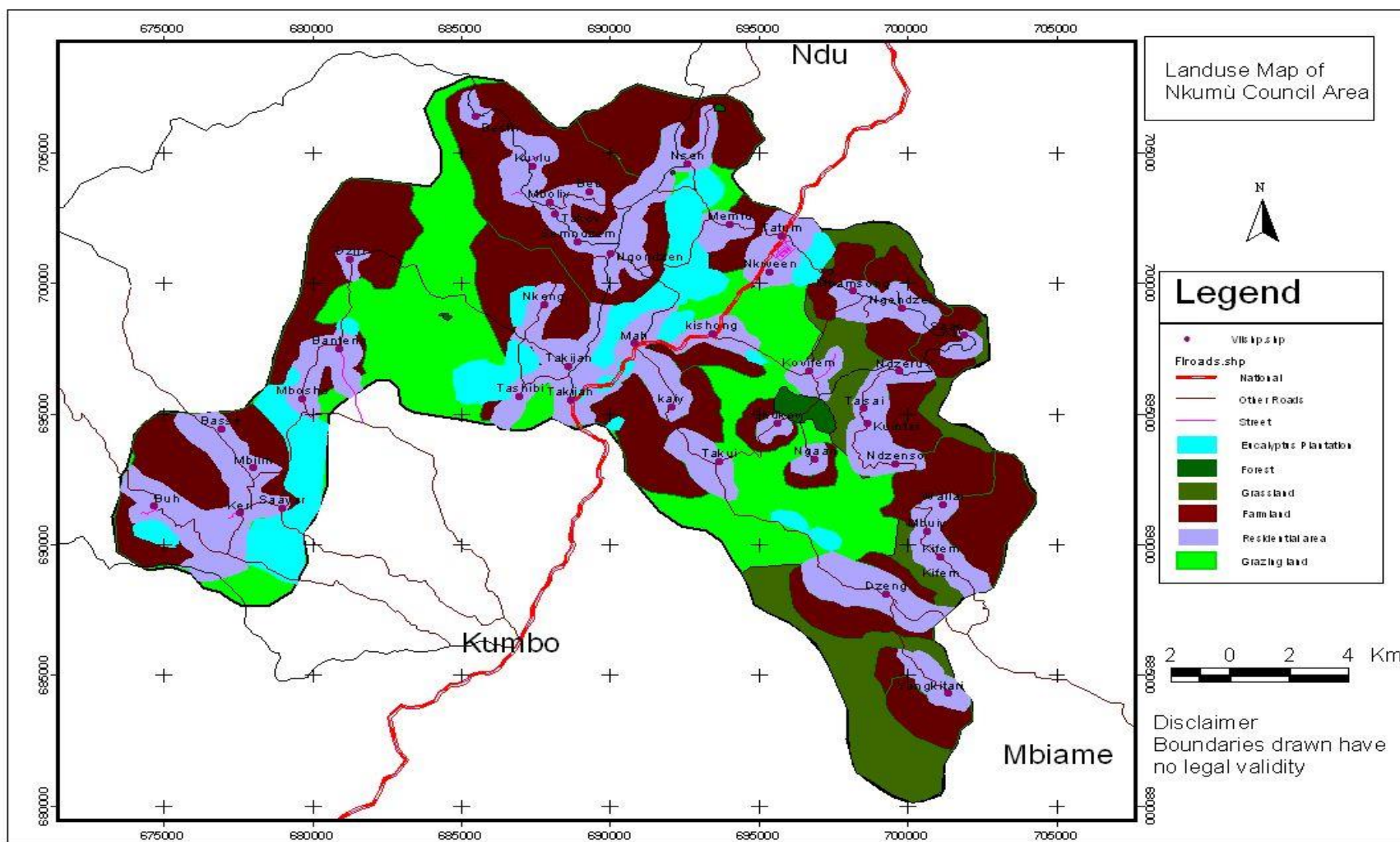
Table 26: Matrices' for Analysing Land use Zoning: Problems, constraint, strength and potential

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

Nkum Council Development Plan

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

Figure 9: Land Use Management in Nkum Council Area



CHAPTER 6. OPERATIONAL PLANNING

6.1 Resource Mobilisation

The mobilisation of resources was aimed at:

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

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

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

- Funds from PNDP: **77, 085,487 FRS**
- Funds from FEICOM/CAC: **37,178,000 FRS**
- Funds from the council tax collection: **52,800,000 FRS**
- Public Investment Budget :**155,500,000FRS**
- Contribution of the community/beneficiary to PNDP funded projects:**3,523,546frs**

The total amount available for investment in the 2012 financial year is **326,087,033 FRS** (Three hundred and twenty six million eighty seven thousand thirty three FRS CFAF)

These financial resources will therefore be used to elaborate the annual investment plan taking into account priority projects for the council area and later preceded in the elaboration of the triennial plan.

6.2 The Triennial Plan

The triennial plan shows the different projects that will be executed within a period of three years by the council. The resources mobilised will be use for the implementation of the projects in the first year. The table shows the triennial plan for the Nkum council.

Table 27: Triennial Plan for Nkum Council

PROJECT	EXPECTED RESULT	ACTIVITY	PRODUCTS AND INDICATORS		PERSON RESPONSIBLE	PERIOD (yrs)			RESOURCES			SOURCE OF FINANCING
			PRODUCTS	INDICATOR		1	2	3	HUMAN	MATERIAL	FINANCIAL	
WATER												
Construction of Yangkitari water catchment and extension of water to all the neighbourhoods in the village	A water scheme in Yangkitari	Feasibility studies Community mobilisation in view of collection of communities contribution to the project Recruitment of consultant Execution of work	A constructed catchment 10 Functional stand taps	90% of the population in Yangkitari have access to portable water by September 2012	The mayor of Nkum council 3rd deputy Mayor President of the follow up committee President of VDA DD of MINEE	X			Community labour	Sand and stones	PNDP 14,250,000	Community 750,000
Construction of a bore hole in Takui Village	A bore hole in Takui	Feasibility studies Community mobilisation of funds Recruitment of a consultant Execution of project	A functional bore with sufficient water supply	Supply of portable water in Takui	Mayor, Nkum council President of VDA Village follow up committee DD MINEE	X			Community labour		10,000,000	PNDP Community
Revamping/creation of water management committees	Water committees are created in the different villages which do not have	Election of members for the committees Organisation of	Water management committees existing in the	A functional water management committee in	2 nd deputy mayor Chairman of VDA		X		Qualified persons in the village		15,000,000	

Nkum Council Development Plan

area		Recruitment of contractor Execution of project	constructed in 8 different schools	GNS Kifem, GS Kishong, GS Sahnyar GS Buh and GS Tatum	Inspector of Basic education		X					FEICOM Community
Construction of two classrooms in GNS Mbabu	2 classroom constructed in GS Mbabu	Feasibility studies Call for tender and recruitment of a contractor Execution of work	2 modern classrooms in GS Mbabu	Two classes constructed in GS Mbabu	The Mayor Nkum 2nd deputy Mayor Head teacher of the school Council follow up committee Inspector of basic education		X		Community labour	Stone ,sand and timber	16,000,000	PNDP
COMMERCE												
Construction of 15 sheds in Takijah cattle market	A modern cattle market constructed in Takijah	Feasibility studies Call for tender Award of contract Execution of project	A cattle market is constructed in Takijah	A modern functional cattle market in Takijah	The Mayor of Nkum and 2nd deputy Mayor Delgate of commerce DD of Public Works DD and SDD of Livestock		X		Community labour	Sand and stones Timber	30,000,000	PIB
Construction of 2 sales point	2 sales point constructed in Waikov and Mah	Feasibility studies and allocation of the site Resource mobilisation Award of contract and execution of the project	2 sales point are constructed in Nkum	A sales point in Waikov and in Mah	The Mayor of Nkum and 2nd deputy Mayor Delgate of commerce DD of Public Works		X		Community labour	Stone ,sand and timber	15,125,810	PNDP Community
Construction of 30 sheds in Tatum New market	30 sheds constructed in Tatum new market	Feasibility studies Selection of a new site for the market Mobilisation of resources /funds Award of contract and execution of	A modern market with 30 shades is constructed in Tatum	A modern market with 30 sheds in Tatum	The Mayor of Nkum and 2nd deputy Mayor Delgate of commerce DD of Public			X	Community labour	Stone ,sand and timber	60,000,000	CAC/Council and Community

Nkum Council Development Plan

		project			Works							
Construction of 30 sheds in Waikov market	30 shades constructed in Waikov	Feasibility studies Community mobilisation of funds Recruitment of a consultant Execution of project	Construction of a market	A modern market with 30 sheds in Waikov	The mayor of Nkum Council		X		Community labour	Stone ,sand and timber	60,000,000	CAC/Council
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION												
Purchase and installation of 50 trash cans in markets	50 Trash cans to be provided to 12 different markets in the Council area	Purchase of the trash cans Distribution of the cans to the various markets	50 Trash can located in 12 different market of the Council area	10 in Takijah5in Waikov10 in Tatum5 in Kuvlu3 in Dzeng2 in Ngondzen 2 in Buh2 in Kifem2 in Ngendzen5 in Nseh2 in Mah2 in Wailai	The mayor DD of MINNEP		X				2,500,000	PNDP
Planting of 3000 water friendly trees in Sahnyar catchment area	3000 trees planted are at Sahnyar water shade	Preparation of the site Acquisition of the trees Recruitment of a specialist Execution of the project	3000 water friendly trees planted at the Sahnyar catchment/shade		The mayor DD of MINNEP		X		Community labour		3,000,000	Council MINNEP
PUBLIC WORKS												
Rehabilitation of 31km of council roads	31Km of council roads are rehabilitated within 3 years	Mobilisation of community and resources for rehabilitation works	31km of council roads is rehabilitated	Tatum-Waikov road (6km) Tatum-Ngendzen (4.9km), Nseh-Mboliv (2km) and Tatum-Nseh road (6km)	Mayor Follow up committee DD Public Works and transport		X		Community labour	Stones	24,700,000	CAC

Nkum Council Development Plan

		Execution of the rehabilitation works		Kishong-Waikov (4km) Memfu-Ngondzen (5km)	Mayor and 2 nd deputy major		X		Community labour	Stones and other local material	11,700,000	CAC/Council
				Waikov-Ndzevru(3km)				X			3,900,000	CAC/Council
CULTURE												
Construction of a community hall at Kuvlu	A community hall at Kuvlu	Feasibility studies Community mobilisation in view of collection of communities contribution to the project Recruitment of consultant Execution of work	A hall constructed at Kuvlu	A modern well equipped and functional community hall	The Mayor		X		Community labour	Stand, stones and timber	18,000,000	70% CAC funds 30%community contribution
Completion of the ceremonial ground in Tatum	A ceremonial ground in Tatum	Disbursement of funds for the completion of the project	Complete ceremonial ground	A ceremonial ground	The mayor of Nkum		X		Community labour	Stand, stones and timber	4,800,000	Council
TRANSPORT												
Purchase of a council truck	Council truck	Disbursement of funds for the purchase		Receipts of purchase and a functional truck			X				48,000,000	Council
Construction of a motor park in Tatum	A motor park	Selection of the site for the park Feasibility studies Mobilisation of resources Award of contract Execution of the contract	A motor park in Tatum		The mayor of Nkum, DD transport DD of public works			X	Community labour	Stand, stones and timber	30,000,000	Council FEICOM
ENERGY												
Rural electrification of Buh village	Electricity in Buh village	Feasibility studies	Electricity in Buh Village	High and medium	Mayor, Nkum council President of				Community labour	Timber from the	90,000,000	PIB

Nkum Council Development Plan

		Recruitment of a contractor Execution of work		voltage transformers	VDA Village follow up committee DD MINEE Council follow up committee	X			forest		
Rural electrification of 5 villages in Nkum	Electricity provided to 5 villages in the municipality	Feasibility studies Resource mobilisation Recruitment of a contractor Execution of the contract	Electricity in Nseh	Medium and low voltage transformers in the 5 villages	Mayor, Nkum council		X	Community labour	Timber from the forest	34,685,900	Council MINEE and the community
			Electricity in Kuvlu		President of VDA		X			74,562,830	
			Electricity in Dzeng		Village follow up committee		X			32,000,000	
			Electricity in Memfu		DD MINEE		X			30,958,270	
			Electricity in Kaiy		Council follow up committee		X			36,845,950	
HEALTH											
Construction of an IHC in Ngendzen	An Integrated health centre in Ngendzen	Feasibility studies Community mobilisation in view of collection of communities contribution to the project Contract awarded Execution of work	A functional IHC constructed in Ngendzen		The mayor DMO Kumbo East VDA president		X	Community labour	Stand, stones and timber	56,000,000	30 % community 70% FEICOM/ Council
Creation , construction and equipment of a sub divisional hospital in Tatum	A subdivisional is constructed in hospital in Tatum	Feasibility studies Resource mobilisation Recruitment of a contractor Execution of the contract	A subdivisional hospital in Tatum		The mayor DMO Kumbo East Council follow up committee		X	Community labour	Stand, stones and timber	188,000,000	Council MINSANTE
AGRICULTURE											
Construction of	A sub divisional	Feasibility studies		A sub-	The mayor		X	Community	Stand,	26,500,000	

Nkum Council Development Plan

a Sub-divisional delegation of Agriculture for Tatum	delegation of Agriculture is constructed in Tatum	Resource mobilisation Recruitment of a contractor Execution of the contract		divisional delegation for agriculture	DD MINADER DD of Public Works SDD MINADER				labour	stones and timber		MINADER
Construction of 3 agricultural post in Nkum	Three agricpost are constructed in Nkum council area	Feasibility studies Resource mobilisation Recruitment of a contractor Execution of the contract		An agricultural post in Dzeng				X	Community labour	Stand, stones and timber	45,000,000	MINADER Council
				Kuvlu				X				
				Mbam-Ndzennso				X				
Rehabilitation of CEAC Kishong	The training center in Kishong rehabilitated	Feasibility studies Call for tender Execution of work	CEAC is Kishong rehabilitated	Field observation	The Mayor The DD MINADER DD of Public Works Council follow up committee			X	Community labour	Stand, stones and timber	4,500.000	PIB
Equipment of the Agricultural post of Nseh	Agricultural post in Nseh equipped	Call for tender and selection of a supplier Supply of the required materials	The agricultural post is properly equipped	Receipts of purchase of the different equipments	The Mayor The DD MINADER Council follow up committee Cheif of post			X	Community labour	Stand, stones and timber	1,000,000	PIB
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE FAMILY												
Construction of an empowerment centre at Tatum	An empowerment centre constructed in Tatum	Feasibility studies Resource mobilisation Recruitment of a contractor Execution of the contract		A constructed and equipped women empowerment centre in Tatum				X	Community labour	Stand, stones and timber	70,000,000	Council MINPROF
LIVESTOCK AND FISHERY												
Construction of a slaughter slab in Tatum	A slaughter slab constructed in Tatum	Feasibility studies Resource mobilisation Recruitment of a	A constructed slaughter slab in Tatum	A functional slaughter slab	The Mayor The DD MINEPIA DD of Public			X	Community labour	Stand, stones and timber	29,000,000	Council

Nkum Council Development Plan

		contractor Execution of the contract			Works Council follow up committee							MINEPIA
Construction of CZCSV in Tatum	A veterinary center constructed in Tatum	Feasibility studies Call for tender Recruitment of consultant Execution of work	CZCSV is constructed in Tatum	Field observations	The Mayor The DD MINEPIA DD of Public Works Council follow up committee	X			Community labour	Stand, stones and timber	25,000,000	PIB
Equipment of the CZCSV center in Tatum	Equipment of CZCSV	Call for tender and selection of a supplier Supply of the required materials	CZCSV in Tatum is properly equipped	Receipts of purchase of the different equipments	The Mayor The DD MINEPIA DD of Public Works Council follow up committee	X			Community labour	Stand, stones and timber	5,000,000	PIB

6.3 The Annual Investment Plan

The Council Annual Investment Plan (AIP) is a document that presents the council’s plan of work to be realized, when and how much is allocated to each aspect or project for that fiscal year.

Table 28: Annual Investment Plan for Nkum Council

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and Indicators		Actors Involve in the Implementation	Schedule in quarters of a year(2012)				Resources			Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		1	2	3	4	Human	Material	Financial (FCFA)	
WATER													
Construction of Yangkitari water catchment and extension of water to all the neighbourhoods in the village	A water scheme in Yangkitari	Feasibility studies Community mobilisation in view of collection of communities contribution to the project Recruitment of consultant Execution of work	A constructed catchment 10 Functional stand taps	90% of the population in Yangkitari have access to portable water by September 2012	The mayor of Nkum council 3rd deputy Mayor President of the follow up committee President of VDA DD of MINEE	X	X			Community labour	Sand and stones	PNDP 14,250,000	Community 750,000
Construction of a bore hole in Takui Village	A bore hole in Takui	Feasibility studies Community mobilisation of funds Recruitment of a consultant Execution of project	A functional bore with sufficient water supply	Supply of portable water in Takui	Mayor, Nkum council President of VDA Village follow up committee DD MINEE	X	X			Community labour		PNDP 9,500,000	Community 500,000
Energy													

Nkum Council Development Plan

Rural electrification of Buh village	Electricity in Buh village	Feasibility studies Recruitment of a contractor Execution of work	Electricity in Buh Village	High and medium voltage transformers	Mayor, Nkum council President of VDA Village follow up committee DD MINEE Council follow up committee	X	X				Community labour	Timber from the forest	90,000,000	PIB
SECONDARY EDUCATION														
Supply of 315 benches to 11 schools	315 benches are supplied to 11 secondary schools	Call for tender Award of contract Execution of project	315 benches supplied to 11 schools	25 to GSS Dzeng	The Mayor Nkum 2nd deputy Mayor Principals of the various schools Council follow up committee DD of MINSEC	X							750,000	PNDP
				30 GTC Nkum							900,000			
				30 GSS Kuvlu							900,000			
				30 to GSS Banten		X					900,000			
				25 GBHS Tatum							750,000			
				25 GHS Nseh							750,000			
				35 to GSS Kifem		X					1,050,000			
				30 to GSS Kuintar		X					900,000			
				30 GSS Mah		X					900,000			
30 GSS Buh	X					900,000								
25 GSS Ngendzen							750,000							
BASIC EDUCATION														
Construction of two classrooms in GNS Mbabu	2 classroom constructed in GS Mbabu	Feasibility studies Call for tender and recruitment of a contractor Execution of work	2 modern classrooms in GS Mbabu	Two classes constructed in GS Mbabu	The Mayor Nkum 2nd deputy Mayor Head teacher of the school Council follow up committee Inspector of basic education	X	X				Community labour	Sand and stones	PNDP 14,400,000	Community 1,600,000
Construction of 2 classrooms in GS Saan	2 classroom in GS Saan	Feasibility studies Mobilisation of resources Recruitment of contractor Execution of project	4 classrooms in two different schools	2 classroom in GS Saan	The Mayor of Nkum and 2nd deputy Mayor Head teacher of the school Council follow up committee Inspector of basic education	X	X				Community labour	Stone ,sand and timber	PNDP 14,400,000	Community 1,600,000

Nkum Council Development Plan

COMMERCE													
Construction of a cattle market in Takijah	A modern cattle market constructed in Takijah	Feasibility studies Call for tender Award of contract Execution of project	A cattle market is constructed in Takijah	A modern functional cattle market in Takijah	The Mayor of Nkum and 2nd deputy Mayor Delgate of commerce DD of Public Works DD and SDD of Livestock	X	X			Community labour	Sand and stones Timber	30,000,000	PIB
Construction of 2 sales point	2 sales point are constructed in Waikov and Mah	Feasibility studies and allocation of the site Resource mobilisation Award of contract and execution of the project	2 sales point in constructed	A sales point in Waikov	The Mayor of Nkum and 2nd deputy Mayor Delgate of Commerce DD of Public Works	X	X			Community labour	Stone ,sand and timber	PNDP 9,040,164	Community 1,595,323
				A sales point in Mah		X	X					PNDP 3,816,775	Community 673,549
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION													
Purchase and installation of 50 trash cans in markets	50 Trash cans are provided to 12 different markets in the Council area	Purchase of the trash cans Distribution of the cans to the various markets	50 Trash cans located in 12 different market of the Council area	10 in Takijah	The mayor VDA of the villages 1st deputy Mayor DD Environment	X	X			Community labour	Stones	500,000	PNDP
				5in Waikov				250,000					
				10 in Tatum				500,000					
				5 in Kuvlu				250,000					
				5 in Nseh				250,000					
				3 in Dzung				150,000					
				2 in Ngondzen				100,000					
				2 in Buh				100,000					
				2 in Mah				100,000					
				2 in Kifem				100,000					
				2 in Ngendzen				100,000					
				2 in Wailai				100,000					
PUBLIC WORKS													
Rehabilitation of 19 km of council roads	19km of council road are rehabilitated	Mobilisation of community and	19km of	Tatum-Nseh road (6km) rehabilitated	Mayor 2nd Deputy Mayor Sercretary General	X	X			Community labour	Stones	7,800,000	
				Tatum-Waikov road (6km) rehabilitated		X	X					7,800,000	

Nkum Council Development Plan

		resources for rehabilitation works Execution of the rehabilitation works	council road is rehabilitated	Tatum-Ngendzen (4.9km) rehabilitated Nseh-Mboliv(2km)rehabilitated	of the council	X	X											6,370,000	CAC funds
						X	X											2,600,000	
CULTURE																			
Construction of a community hall at Kuvlu	A community hall constructed at Kuvlu	Feasibility studies Community mobilisation in view of collection of communities contribution to the project Recruitment of consultant Execution of work	A community hall is constructed at Kuvlu	A modern,properly equipped and functional community hall at Kuvlu	The Mayor 3rd Deputy Mayor VDA chairman of Kuvlu	X	X					Community labour	Stand, stones and timber					CAC 12,600,000	community contribution 5,400,000
Completion of the ceremonial ground in Tatum	A ceremonial ground in Tatum	Disbursement of funds for the completion of the project	Complete ceremonial ground	A ceremonial ground	The mayor of Nkum	X	X					Community labour						4,800,000	Council
TRANSPORT																			
Purchase of a council truck	A dump truck purchased by the council	Disbursement of funds for the purchase of the project	A functioning dump truck	Receipts of purchase and a functional truck	The mayor The SG and MT DD of Transport	X												48,000,000	Council
LIVESTOCK AND FISHERY																			
Construction of CZCSV center in Tatum	A veterinary center constructed in Tatum	Feasibility studies Call for tender Recruitment of consultant Execution of work	CZCSV is constructed in Tatum	Field observation	The Mayor The DD MINEPIA DD of Public Works Council follow up committee	X	X					Community labour	Stand, stones and timber					25,000,000	PIB
Equipment of the CZCSV center in Tatum	Equipment of CZCSV	Call for tender and selection of a supplier Supply of the required materials	CZCSV in Tatum is properly equipped	Receipts of purchase of the different equipments	The Mayor The DD MINEPIA DD of Public Works Council follow up committee	X	X											5,000,000	PIB
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT																			

Nkum Council Development Plan

Rehabilitation of CEAC Kishong	The training center in Kishong rehabilitated	Feasibility studies Call for tender Execution of work	CEAC is Kishong rehabilitated	Field observation	The Mayor The DD MINADER DD of Public Works Council follow up committee	X	X			Community labour	Stand, stones and timber	4,500,000	PIB
Equipment of the Agricultural post in Nseh	Agricultural post in Nseh equipped	Call for tender and selection of a supplier Supply of the required materials	The agricultural post is properly equipped	Receipts of purchase of different equipments	The Mayor The DD MINADER Council follow up committee Cheif of post	X	X					1,000,000	PIB
TOTAL											352,995,808		

NB: Out of this total amount for all he microprojects for the first year, the community will have to contribute **26,908,775 FRS CFAF** to complete the amount mobilised (**326,087,033 CFAF**) by the Council.

6.3.2 Operational Plan for Vulnerable Population

The Nkum council has the Mbororo community living in communities separate from mainstream communities and often lacking basic necessities. This plan considered some basic necessities for them in Banten, Dzung, Takui.

Table 29: Operational plan for the Vulnerable Population in Nkum Council

Project (or Micro Project)	Expected Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Actors Involved	Schedule in quarters of a year				Resources				Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		1	2	3	4	Human	Material	Financial		
												PNDP	Beneficiary	
Water														
Construction of 1 bore hold and extion of water to House quarter	1 bore hold is constructed in Takui	Contract award process Award of contract for construction of bore hold in Takui	Call to tender file Contractor selected Constructed bore hold	Bore hold completed Water is fetched from bore hold	MINEE MINEPAT PNDP CFC Tender Board		X					9500 000	500 000	-PNDP -Council budget
Livestock and fisheries														
Construction of CZCSV center in Tatum	A veterinary center constructed in	Feasibility studies Call for tender Recruitment of consultant Execution of work	CZCSV is constructed in Tatum	Field observation	The Mayor The DD MINEPIA DD of Public Works	X	X			Comm unity labour	Stand, stones and timber			25 000 000 PIB

Nkum Council Development Plan

	Tatum				Council follow up committee									
Grand Total												9500000	500000	35 00 000F

6.4 Socio-Environmental Management Framework of the Triennial Investment Plan of the Nkum Council

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

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

6.4.1 Main Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

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

Table 30: Potential Socio- environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Micro project types contained in the Triennial Plan including site (localization) of the project	Potential socio-environmental impacts	Social-environmental mitigation measures
<u>Micro projects dealing with the construction or rehabilitation of basic community infrastructure</u>		
-Construction of 18 classrooms in the Council area:		
- 2 classroom in GS Saan	- Risks related to the acquisition of lands for the localization of the micro project	- Sensitize and inform the affected persons on the necessity of the site and the choice criteria.
- 2 classroom in GNS Mbabu	- Conflicts related to the choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for site use	- Obtain Land donation attestation signed by the village chief and the proprietor of the site
- 2 classroom in GS Dzeng,	- Conflicts related to the use, and non-durability or fragility of the work.	- Inform the affected persons ;
- 2 GS Mbamsong,	- Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	- Census (Count the persons) / affected homes and evaluate their property.
- 2 GNS Kifem,	- Erosion due to the use of borrowed pit or zones/ gravel quarry or sand and /or the excavation of the Project site.	- Compensate affected persons in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms or clauses.
- 2 GS Kishong,	- Impacts related to pollution due to	- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish use rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
- 2 GS Sahnyar		- Systematically avoid setting up works in sensitive zones such as ; swampy areas, sacred zones, rivers, parks and protected areas, used zones, mountain sides etc.
- 2 GS Buh		- Restore the borrowed zones while respecting the natural sloping nature of the land.
- 2 GS Tatum		- Re-afforestation in the affected zones ;
-Construction of 2 sales point in Nkum		- Planting of grass (vegetative cover) in the affected zones ;
- One in Waikov		- Use adapted engines and change filters regularly ;
- One in Mah		
-Construction of 30 sheds in Tatum new		

Nkum Council Development Plan

<p>market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Construction of 30 sheds in Waikov market -Construction of a community hall at Kuvlu -Completion of the ceremonial ground in Tatum -Construction of an IHC in Ngendzen -Creation , construction and equipment of a sub divisional hospital in Tatum -Construction of a Sub-divisional delegation for agriculture in Tatum -Construction of 3 agric post in Nkum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A post in Dzeng - A post in Kuvlu and - A post in Mbam-Ndzennso -Construction of one women empowerment centre at Tatum - Construction of a CZCSV in Tatum -Construction of 15sheds in Takijah cattle markt i 	waste oil from vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put in place engine oil reception tanks and get them returned to specialized enterprises.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and circulation of machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect the project site security rules and regulations (wearing of masks, boots,) - Watering the works with water from a permanent water source.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-afforestation around the works.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase in the prevalence rate of STD/HIV/AIDS, and eventually on poaching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs and HIV/AIDS, and on poaching through bill boards and meetings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident risks related to diverse movements and works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect the distance between the road and the site. - Put project site sign boards; - Observe basic security rules (putting on the appropriate uniforms, speed limitation, etc.) - Ensure site security
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase of revenue within the micro project zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competition and transparency; - Favour the recruitment of the local population for mobilized labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques (HIMO). ;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollutions related to waste generated during the works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid depositing waste matter within the river channel (at least keep 100m distance from the river) - - Deposit within the old borrowed zones
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to solid waste generated as a result of work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview garbage cans for the evacuation of solid wastes which will be taken to be emptied ;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to domestic wastes. (Used water, excreta, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview a good drainage system especially for used water
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement in the access to basic services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train the management committee on key issues including, maintenance and the management of works - Preview a water point to improve on the utilization of the work.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floods and water stagnation risks around the work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview a simplified network for the purification of rain water, including its evacuation. 	

Nkum Council Development Plan

Hydraulic projects/ Water Supply Projects	Potential Socio-environmental impacts	Socio-environmental mitigation measures
<p>-Construction of Yangkitari water catchment and extension of water to the whole community</p> <p>-Construction of a bore hole in Takui Village</p> <p>-Planting of 3000 water friendly trees in Sahnyar catchment area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria. - Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inform affected persons; - Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflicts related to the use, and the non-durability or fragility of the work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish use rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms.
	<p>Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systematically avoid to localize or set up works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, River channels, protected parks, used zones, mountain sides, flanks of mountains, etc.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollution of water points either by phyto sanitary products or latrines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forbid farming with phyto sanitary products around the immediate borders of the site (maintain a distance of at least 300 metres) - Maintain latrines at least 50 m from the water point
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use adapted machines/ change filters - Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots) - Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-afforestation beyond the works or come to a consensus as to a site to carry out the re-afforestation exercise.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS and eventually on poaching. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident risk emanating from the works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put sign boards at the site; - Observe basic security rules (wearing the appropriate uniforms, speed limitation, etc.) - Ensure security at the site
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase of revenue within the micro-project zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Favour the recruitment of local labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques(HIMO) - Recruitment to be done on the basis of competency and transparency
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channels (at least 100m distance from the river) - Deposit in old borrowed zones.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floods and standing water risks around the works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Render secure water points by building a fence around; - Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perturbation of water quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular physico-chemical water treatment.
<p>Interconnecting projects</p> <p>Rehabilitation of 31km of roads in the council area from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tatum-Waikov road (6km) - Tatum-Ngendzen (4.9km), - Nseh-Mboliv (2km) and - Tatum-Nseh road (6km) - Kishong-Waikov (4km) - Memfu-Ngondzen (5km) - Waikov-Ndzevru(3km) <p>Rural electrification of Buh village</p> <p>Rural electrification of 5 villages in Nkum namely Kuvlu ,Memfu, Dzeng, Nseh and Kaiy</p>	<p>Potential socio-environmental impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization - Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of the site. - Conflicts related to the use, and non-durability or fragility of the work <p>Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.</p>	<p>Socio-environmental Mitigation Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria. - Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site. - Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the involuntary displaced and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms - Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish usage rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms - Systematically avoid to localize works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, water courses, protected parks, used zones, & mountains sides, etc.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use adapted machines - Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots) - Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-forestation around the works
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings. - Put bill boards for prevention.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident risks related to works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put site sign boards; - Observe basic security rules (the wearing of the appropriate uniforms, speed limits, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase of revenues within the micro-project zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competence and transparency ; - Favour the recruitment of local labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques (HIMO);
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel (at least 100m distance from the river) - Deposit the biodegradable part within old borrowed zones.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floods and standing water risks around the works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water around the work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Render secure water points by building a fence around; - Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of persons, and birds being electrocuted or fire hazards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize sensitization sessions for the direct beneficiary population. - Put in place protection boards right through the site line. - Install fire proofs around the works;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noise or sound pollution by the noise generated by a functioning generator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buying of generators endowed with anti-noise mechanisms ;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secure the generator within a site equipped to that effect; - Avoid installing a generator in the midst of or near habitation or public services
<p>Natural Resource Management Projects -Planting of 3000 water friendly trees in Sahnyar catchment area</p>	<p>Potential socio-environmental impacts</p>	<p>Socio-environmental Mitigation measures</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria. - Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the involuntary displaced and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflicts related to the use, and non-durability or fragility of the work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish usage rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
	<p>Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systematically avoid to localize works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, water courses, protected parks, used zones, & mountains sides, etc.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use adapted machines - Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots) - Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-afforestation around the works
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings. - Put bill boards for prevention.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident risks related to works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put site signboards; - Observe basic security rules (the wearing of the appropriate uniforms, speed limits, etc.) 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase of revenues within the micro-project zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competence and transparency ; - Favour the recruitment of local labour to be mobilized as well as labour intensive techniques (HIMO).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel (at least 100m distance from the river) - Deposit the biodegradable part within old borrowed zones.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floods and standing water risks around the works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water around the work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Render secure water points by building a fence around; - Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noise or sound pollution by the noise generated by a functioning generator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buying of generators endowed with anti-noise mechanisms ; - Secure the generator within a site equipped to that effect; - Avoid installing a generator in the midst of or near habitation or public services

6.4.2 Simplified Socio Environmental Management Plan

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

Table 31: Simplified Socio Environmental Management Plan

Environmental measures	Tasks	Actors to be put in place	Period	Follow up Actors	Cost	Observations
Recruitment of a Council Development officer/ Task or duty as a member of the steering Committee of the CDP		Council (Council Tender board)	2011 (March-May)	Municipal councilors ; PNDP	PM (Contract Award, Tender)	
Training of Council Development officer on environment issues and on the social and environmental management framework of the PNDP	Prepare (ToR)	PNDP	2011-2012	Delegation MINEP ; Delegation MINAS ; PNDP ; Council	Incorporated into PNDP budget	
Use of socio –environmental		Consultant in-charge of	2011-2014	Delegation MINEP ;	PM (Contract	Related cost

Nkum Council Development Plan

Screening form for micro projects (during feasibility studies)		feasibility studies for micro-projects		Delegation MINAS ; PNDP ; councilors; CDO	Award, Tender)	should be included in the micro project conception cost.
Training of COMES (Council sessions extended to sector ministries) on safeguards policies and on social and environmental aspects to be taken into consideration		PNDP, Council	2011-2012	Delegation MINEP ; Delegation MINAS ;	Incorporated into the PNDP budget	
Provision to carry out simplified environmental impact studies	-Prepare ToR ; - Make sure ToR is approved; - Recruit a consultant ; - Carry out the studies	PNDP, Council (municipal councilors)	2011-2014	Delegation MINEP ; Delegation MINAS ; PNDP ; Council Development officer ; Municipal councilors	It cost at least 7millionsFCFA for a simplified study, and around 8 to 10 million FCFA for detailed study	In case of resettlement, the cost is to be borne by the Mayor.
Provision to compensate displaced persons		Council/ municipal councilors		-Council -MINDAF -MINAS	To be evaluated	The cost is to be borne by the Mayor
Follow up on the social and environmental management plan, the contractors (entrepreneur) and also the environmental measures of projects retained	- Extraction of environmental measures of the MPs - Elaborate a follow up plan of the measures	Council Development officer/ Steering committee of the CDP	During Work execution 2011-2014	Delegation MINEP ;MINAS ; PNDP ; Municipal Councilors	Integrated within the council budget	
Respect of environmental clauses contained in the tender document and the micro project environmental measures.	-Include the clauses in the Tender document ; - Put operational the clause	-Council, PNDP -Entrepreneurs or contractors		Delegation MINEP ; Council development officer ; Municipal Councilors	PM,(contract award - Integrated in the Micro-project cost)	

6.5 Contract Award/Procurement Plan

The contract award plan for projects in the annual investment plan is presented in table 16 below:

Table 32: Contract Award/Procurement Plan for Nkum Council

COUNTRY: Republic of Cameroon					-	-	-	CONTRACT AWARD SCHEDULE				
PROJECT: National Community Driven Development Program												
Project	Elaboration of Request for Financing		Elaboration of the Project Convention		Person responsible	Partners	Selection Method	Amount	Preparation of Tender Documents		Call for Proposals	
	Start	End	Start	End					Start	End	Start	End
Construction of Yangkitari water catchment and extension of water to the whole community	15-1-12	15-3-12	1-3-12	15-3-12	Mayor Council Engineer	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call for Tender	15,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Construction of a bore hole in Takui Village	15-1-12	15-3-12	1-3-12	15-3-12	Mayor Council Engineer	LSO, Consultant, PNDP	Call for Tender	10,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Rural electrification of Buh Village	15-1-12	15-3-12	1-3-12	15-3-12	Mayor	DD MINEE LSO	Call for Tender	90,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Supply of 315 benches to 11 secondary schools (35 GSS Kifem, 30 GSS Banten, 30 GSS Buh, 30 GTC Nkum, 30 GSS Kuvlu, 30 GSS Kuintar, 30 GSS Mah 25 in GBHS Tatum, GHS Nseh, GSS Ngendzen and GSS Dzung)	15-1-12	15-3-12	1-3-12	15-3-12	Mayor	LSO, PNDP	Call for Tender	9,450,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Construction of 2 classroom in GNS Mbabu	15-1-12	15-3-12	1-3-12	15-3-12	Mayor	LSO, Consultant, PNDP	Call for Tender	16,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Construction of 2 classrooms in GS Saan	15-1-12	15-3-12	1-3-12	15-3-12	Mayor and Follow up committee	LSO Inspector of Basic Education DD Public works	Call for Tender	16,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12

Nkum Council Development Plan

Construction of 2 sales point (A sales point in Mah A sales point in Waikov)	15-1-12	15-3-12	1-3-12	15-3-12	Mayor and Follow up committee	LSO, Contractor, PNDP	Call for Tender	15,125,810	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Purchase and installation of 50 trash cans in 12 markets(10 in Takijah 5in Waikov 10 in Tatum, 5 in Kuvlu , 5 in Nseh, 3 in Dzeng, 2 in Ngondzen, 2 in Buh, 2 in Mah , 2 in Kifem , 2 in Ngendzen 2 in Wailai)	15-1-12	15-3-12	1-3-12	15-3-12	Mayor and Follow up committee	LSO, PNDP	Call for Tender	2,500,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Rehabilitation of 19 km of council roads (Tatum-Nseh road (6km) Tatum-Waikov road (6km) Tatum-Ngendzen (4.9km) Nseh-Mboliv(2km))	15-1-12	15-3-12	1-3-12	15-3-12	Mayor	LSO, Contractor PNDP	Call for Tender	24,700,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Construction of a community hall at Kuvlu	15-1-12	15-3-12	1-3-12	15-3-12	Mayor	LSO PNDP VDA President	Call for Tender	18,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Completion of the ceremonial ground in Tatum	15-1-12	15-3-12	1-3-12	15-3-12	Mayor	LSO, Contractor PNDP	Call for Tender	4,800,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Purchase of a council truck	15-1-12	15-3-12	1-3-12	15-3-12	Mayor	LSO DD Transport	Request for preformed invoice	48,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Construction of CZCSV center in Tatum	15-1-12	15-3-12	1-3-12	15-3-12	Mayor	DD MINEPIA	Call for Tender	25,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Equipment of the CZCSV center in Tatum	15-1-12	15-3-12	1-3-12	15-3-12	Mayor	DD MINEPIA	Call for Tender	5,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Rehabilitation of CEAC Kishong	15-1-12	15-3-12	1-3-12	15-3-12	Mayor	DD MINADER	Call for Tender	4,500,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Equipment of the Agricultural post in Nseh	15-1-12	15-3-12	1-3-12	15-3-12	Mayor	DD MINADER	Call for Tender	1,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12
Construction of 15 sheds in Takijah cattle market	15-1-12	15-3-12	1-3-12	15-3-12	Mayor	DD Commerce DD livestock	Call for tender	30,000,000	18-3-12	20-3-12	22-3-12	31-3-12

6.5 Contract Award Plan Continues

Project	Technical and Financial Evaluation		Non objection of the CNC		Negotiation of the Contract		Award of the Contract		Period of Execution		Technical Reception	Provisional Reception	Final Reception
	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Date	Date	
Construction of Yangkitari water catchment and extension of water to the whole community	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12
Construction of a bore hole in Takui Village	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12
Rural electrification of Buh Village	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12
Supply of 315 benches to 11 secondary schools (35 GSS Kifem, 30 GSS Banten, 30 GSS Buh, 30 GTC Nkum, 30 GSS Kuvlu, 30 GSS Kuintar, 30 GSS Mah 25 in GBHS Tatum, GHS Nseh, GSS Ngendzen and GSS Dzeng)	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12
Construction of and 2 classroom in GNS Mbabu	20-6-12	22-6-12	22-6-12	23-6-12	24-6-12	26-6-12	27-6-12	30-6-12	1-7-12	19-12-12	22-10-12	3-12-12	20-12-12
Construction of 2 classrooms in GS Saan	20-6-12	22-6-12	22-6-12	23-6-12	24-6-12	26-6-12	27-6-12	30-6-12	1-7-12	19-12-12	22-10-12	3-12-12	20-12-12
Construction of 2 sales point (A sales point in Mah A sales point in Waikov)	1-4-12	6-4-12	7-4-12	9-4-12	10-4-12	12-4-12	13-4-12	16-4-12	17-4-12	17-8-12	31-8-12	10-9-12	30-9-12

Nkum Council Development Plan

Purchase and installation of 50 trash cans in 12 markets(10 in Takijah 5in Waikov 10 in Tatum, 5 in Kuvlu , 5 in Nseh, 3 in Dzeng, 2 in Ngondzen, 2 in Buh, 2 in Mah , 2 in Kifem , 2 in Ngendzen 2 in Wailai)	<i>1-4-12</i>	<i>6-4-12</i>	<i>7-4-12</i>	<i>9-4-12</i>	<i>10-4-12</i>	<i>12-4-11</i>	<i>13-4-12</i>	<i>16-4-12</i>	<i>17-4-12</i>	<i>17-8-12</i>	<i>31-8-12</i>	<i>10-9-12</i>	<i>30-9-12</i>
Rehabilitation of 19 km of council roads (Tatum-Nseh road (6km) Tatum-Waikov road (6km) Tatum-Ngendzen (4.9km) Nseh-Mboliv(2km))	<i>1-4-12</i>	<i>6-4-12</i>	<i>7-4-12</i>	<i>9-4-12</i>	<i>10-4-12</i>	<i>12-4-11</i>	<i>13-4-12</i>	<i>16-4-12</i>	<i>17-4-12</i>	<i>17-8-12</i>	<i>31-8-12</i>	<i>10-9-12</i>	<i>30-9-12</i>
Construction of a community hall at Kuvlu	<i>1-4-12</i>	<i>6-4-12</i>	<i>7-4-12</i>	<i>9-4-12</i>	<i>10-4-12</i>	<i>12-4-11</i>	<i>13-4-12</i>	<i>16-4-12</i>	<i>17-4-12</i>	<i>17-8-12</i>	<i>31-8-12</i>	<i>10-9-12</i>	<i>30-9-12</i>
Completion of the ceremonial ground in Tatum	<i>1-4-12</i>	<i>6-4-12</i>	<i>7-4-12</i>	<i>9-4-12</i>	<i>10-4-12</i>	<i>12-4-11</i>	<i>13-4-12</i>	<i>16-4-21</i>	<i>17-4-12</i>	<i>17-8-12</i>	<i>31-8-12</i>	<i>10-9-12</i>	<i>30-9-12</i>
Purchase of a council truck													<i>30-4-12</i>
Construction of CZCSV center in Tatum	<i>1-4-12</i>	<i>6-4-12</i>	<i>7-4-12</i>	<i>9-4-12</i>	<i>10-4-12</i>	<i>12-4-11</i>	<i>13-4-12</i>	<i>16-4-12</i>	<i>17-4-12</i>	<i>17-8-12</i>	<i>31-8-12</i>	<i>10-9-12</i>	<i>30-9-12</i>
Equipment of the CZCSV center in Tatum	<i>1-4-12</i>	<i>6-4-12</i>	<i>7-4-12</i>	<i>9-4-12</i>	<i>10-4-12</i>	<i>12-4-11</i>	<i>13-4-12</i>	<i>16-4-21</i>	<i>17-4-12</i>	<i>17-8-12</i>	<i>31-8-12</i>	<i>10-9-12</i>	<i>30-9-12</i>
Rehabilitation of CEAC Kishong	<i>1-4-12</i>	<i>6-4-12</i>	<i>7-4-12</i>	<i>9-4-12</i>	<i>10-4-12</i>	<i>12-4-11</i>	<i>13-4-12</i>	<i>16-4-12</i>	<i>17-4-12</i>	<i>17-8-12</i>	<i>31-8-12</i>	<i>10-9-12</i>	<i>30-9-12</i>
Equipment of the Agricultural post in Nseh	<i>1-4-12</i>	<i>6-4-12</i>	<i>7-4-12</i>	<i>9-4-12</i>	<i>10-4-12</i>	<i>12-4-11</i>	<i>13-4-12</i>	<i>16-4-21</i>	<i>17-4-12</i>	<i>17-8-12</i>	<i>31-8-12</i>	<i>10-9-12</i>	<i>30-9-12</i>
Construction of 15 sheds in Takijah cattle market	<i>1-4-12</i>	<i>6-4-12</i>	<i>7-4-12</i>	<i>9-4-12</i>	<i>10-4-12</i>	<i>12-4-11</i>	<i>13-4-12</i>	<i>16-4-21</i>	<i>17-4-12</i>	<i>17-8-12</i>	<i>31-8-12</i>	<i>10-9-12</i>	<i>30-9-12</i>

CHAPTER 7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7.1 Composition, Appointment of Steering Committee of the CDP

The steering committee for the NkumCDP process was appointed by a municipal order in the month of June 2011. This committee is made up of representatives from the council executive, the council development officer recruited by PNDP and councillors. The committee is the watchdog of the CDP from its elaboration to the validation. It is therefore an organ that ensured that the process was well done by the LSO. After the elaboration of this CDP this committee at the discretion of the mayor could later be transformed into a council Follow-up Committee charged with the implementation of the projects on the field.

7.2 Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation (Compared to AIP and Sectorial Policies)

Indicator for monitoring and evaluating the annual investment plan are clearly stated in the logical framework of this CDP. The indicators are set to measure up with the sectorial policy of the various sectors. These are the indicators that will be used to assess the evolution of various projects and activities executed. At the end they will be able to calculate the level or percentage of realisation of various activities by comparing what is done as to what was expected to be realised.

7.3 Follow up Plan, Tools and Monitoring Frequency

The follow up plan shall consist of field visits to appraise on-going activities and micro projects on the field. These punctual visits shall be justified by reports and minutes of the consultative boards and the follow up committee. The village follow up committee shall be doing the follow up at the level of villages where projects are executed, whereas the council follow up committee will assume the responsibility to ensure the general follow up around the entire council area. The LSO will supervise their work on a monthly basis, to ensure the plan is properly implemented.

The essence of the follow-up mechanism put in place is to;

- Ensure that projects and/or activities were realised according to schedule ;
- Detect dysfunctions and correct them;
- Permit a better appropriation of beneficiaries;
- Regularly collect data for analysis and decision taking.

7.4 Review Mechanism of the CDP and Preparation of the Next Triennial Plan

The central follow up committee meets every quarter to assess execution of the planned projects. This process will go on for the entire year and at the end of the year, the follow up Committee, the Council executive, Sectorial Heads and other identified stakeholders will meet to assess the last AIP and the triennial at large so to select and validate a new projects for the coming years.

7.5 Communication Plan on the Implementation of the CDP

Upon approval of the draft CDP by PNDP, a date will be convened and agreed between the LSO, the mayor, PNDP and the SDO for the final validation and approval of the document. After this ceremony the follow up committee will meet to plan their work based on the AIP. The secretary of the follow up committee convenes meetings every month for the assessment and adoption of a new plan for the next month. The convening note is sent to each and every member of the commission and pasted on the notice board of the council, at least one week before the date of the said meeting. The implementation of the CDP will be assessed through regular monthly and quarterly meetings.

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

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

A mid-term review will be organised in between the implementation phase of the action which will permit the observation of short-term consequences and the final and/or ex-post evaluation will be done at the end of the action whereby the impact will be measured.

CHAPTER 8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

However, these actions should be spear-headed by the council and not external bodies because it is her responsibility hence the council executive should consider this CDP as the basic reference book for the Council area.