

NDU COUNCIL



COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

APPROVED BY:

Acknowledgement

The Community Health Care Association Cameroon (CHCA-CAM) acknowledges the contribution of the following in the elaboration of this Council Development Plan for the Ndu Municipality; Mr. Mr Nfor David K.(Lord Mayor of the Ndu Council) , Mr.Shei Kitar Umarou(president of the Steering committee), Meh Jonathan Zam (Council Secretary General), Ngum Mathais Jumbum (Municipal Treasurer) and Mr. Georges Tabani(Secretary of the Steering Committee). They were greatly instrumental in providing the team with the working space and provision of all necessary material that was required for the work. The president of the steering committee conducted the team to the entire municipality and this enable the team to appreciate every aspect of developmental issue that was at stake.

We equally acknowledge the administration of Donga Mantung for their effort in producing the final shape of this document. Here we must mention Mr. Nzeki Theophile (The SDO Donga Mantung) and all Sector head operating in the Division (MINEPAT, MINEPIA, MINADER, MINEDUB, MINTRANSP, MINCOMM, MINSEC, MINDUH, MINEP, MINFOF, MINEE, MINJEUN, MINSEP, MINEFOP, MINTSS, MINPMEESA, MINDAF MINTP & MINPROFF). Special thanks go to the District Medical Officer for Ndu and the following Regional Delegates for their prompt reading and corrections necessary for their sectors; Scientific Research and Innovation; Culture; Tourism; Post and Telecommunication and Industries, Mines and Technological Development.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With the advent of democracy and the need for good governance, there has been a fervent appeal from the grassroots to be involved in the development of their regions. The local Councils, being the smallest autonomous decentralised units of the state, have therefore taken the obligation to carry out the development of their constituencies. Development projects intended for people at the grassroots should therefore pass through the Councils where stakeholders and councillors, the elected persons of the people, are involved. The participatory approach is the approach that is recommended for projects. To be successful, this approach necessitates building the capacities of councillors and other stakeholders. Thereafter, councillors and other stakeholders must be monitored to ascertain that the knowledge and skills acquired during capacity building is appropriately applied. In this way, sustainability of projects is assured because of the direct involvement of the population who now have not only to face the challenge of mutual ownership, but also to fully assume their development choices and components.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MINEPAT	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development
PNDP	National Community Driven Development Program
NC	Ndu Council
CDP	Council Development Plan
LSO	Local Support Organization
MINEDUB	Ministry of Basic Education
CHCA-CAM	Community Health Care Association Cameroon
CFC	Council follow up Committee
VFC	Village follow up Committee
MINSEC	Ministry of Secondary Education
GHS	Government High School
GSS	Government Secondary School
LBA	Licensed Buying Agent
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
TA	Traditional Authorities
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
NWA	Ndu Water Authority
MINSANTE	Ministry of Public Health
MINTP	Ministry of Public Works
MINEE	Ministry of Water and Energy

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

Most obviously, the reviewed Constitution of the Republic of Cameroon dated January 19, 1996 has brought about a new institutional concept being : Decentralization whose main activation strategy reposes on the involvement of Cameroonians in the management of public affairs ,its principal aim on the other hand, is to set up the pace for sustainable development

One of the accompaniment means for this decentralization to have an harmonised take off, is the creation of the Ministry of Economy ,Planning and Regional Development(MINEPAT) under which the National community Driven Development Program (PNDP) is placed.

The National community Driven Development has as general objective to contribute in improving sustainably on the living conditions of rural masses, mostly those facing great difficulties or being marginalised.

Decentralized local institutions (Regions and councils) very obviously, are at the centre of PNDP's activities that lay the best emphasis on the outmost participation of root population, the society and public administrations.

The best beneficiaries of their program are therefore councils and council population. PNDP 's modus operandi is embodied in local Development plans (LDC) and Council development plans(CDP) ,elaborated in a participatory manner .These development plans aim at intensive changes in management of developmental issues in the communities concerned and at the same time, enhance new relationship between all development partners.

1.2 CDP objective

Council or village development plans are documents that outline clearly development procedures prepared by a Council or village to be used to mobilize potentials, capacities and allocation of resources. The aim is to move a Council or a village from its present situation to a desired one in an orderly and acceptable manner within a given timeframe.

The approach is systematic, geared towards the sustainable management of natural resources and livelihood development at the Council or Village levels.

Council Development Plan (CDP)

- The Council Development plan is a document that presents the desired goal, objectives, actions and the activities that the council wants to realize within a period (3 to 5 years)
- The CDP is elaborated based on information obtained from village level, urban level and institutional diagnoses which are consolidated

- This took place in a workshop with well defined cross section of the participants having a good knowledge of the municipality or a mandate to speak and address issues at the village or council levels.
- The main purpose of workshops is to consolidate, discuss and validate the information and/or issues raised in the diagnostic phase and set priorities to be addressed in an inclusive and comprehensive manner
- A logical framework is the main tool that is used to capture the issues such that it presents in a systematic manner.

1.3 Structure of the work

This work is divided into two sections; first the introductory part and the main body work of the report. The introduction consists of the table of content, the executive summary, the list of abbreviations and the list of tables, figures and pictures.

The main body of the report has seven chapters. Chapter one is the introduction of the Council Development Plan (CDP). Here we present the context and justification for such a plan and the objectives to be met. It ends with the presentation of the structure of the work.

Chapter two present the methodology used to come out with the work. Here we examined the methodology employed at various stages to come out with the CDP. Thus we described the methodology 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.

Chapter three examines the council area. Here we make a presentation of the council with its historical profile. It goes further to analyse the potential of the council in terms of socio-economic importance. It examines the human and natural resources available in the council area.

Chapter four present the diagnostic results of the Ndu council area. Here we present the analysis of problems identified in the various sectors and present a proposal of some solutions or requirements to be met.

Chapter five presents the strategic planning. First there is a presentation of the council vision and objectives of the strategic planning. Next is a logical framework presentation of the various sectors (28 in number). Afterward, there is the spatial planning of the priority infrastructure projects for the municipality. To end up we present the management of the urban space and the Land use plan and management of the council space.

Chapter six present the operational planning. First there is the presentation of the CDP budget, and followed by the triennial plan of 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.

Chapter seven is the concluding phase of the CDP. Here allusion is made of the steering committee appointed to follow up the CDP. 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. This chapter is follow by a series of annex items mention in the main body of the report.

2.METHODOLOGY

2.1 Preparatory process

2.1-A) Internal

After the signature of the pertaining contract and as requested by PNDP, CHCA-Cameroon staged a seminar at Batibo, Regional office, from the 4th to the 6th of January 2011. This seminar was for restitution to all staff concerned and involved. In fact, a PNDP official, Mr KOLO Pascal was invited to this seminar and seized the opportunity to further enlighten the participants, advised and gave directives whenever necessary.

2.1. B) GETTING IN CONTACT WITH MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

The team set by CHCA-CAM for the Ndu CDP arrived at Ndu on the 12th of January, 2011. The team proceeded with the work and recruit four local facilitators in view of starting the baseline and sectorial data collection. The Mayor and the Secretary General came in on 14th and the team had a working session with them during which the mission of the team was explained. The Mayor was then urged to set up a steering committee for the follow up of the activities of the LSO within the municipality.

2.1.2. Informing and sensitizing local Administrative Authorities.

The Senior Divisional Officer (SDO) for the Donga Mantung who happens to be 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 Ndu municipal council hall scheduled for the 20th of January 2011.

2.1.3. Informing and sensitizing other parties involved

Creating awareness in the various administrative authorities in the municipality paved the way and gave the go ahead for local sensitisation as well as the sensitization of sectorials and stakeholders within the municipality. To go about 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. It can be remarked here that their turn out at the launching was quite encouraging, signifying that the sensitisation process touched a representative portion of the municipality.

2.1.4. Putting in place of an institutional and operational arrangement.

Thank to the meeting held with the lord mayor and other council representatives, a steering committee was set up through a municipal order. This municipal order established the Steering committee with Mr Shei Umarou Kitar, 3rd Deputy Mayor appointed chairman of the said committee. The committee is the watchdog and in charged for the supervision of all the activities of the LSO in the field.

2.1.5. Launching Workshop

The launching proper took place in the 20th of January 2011 at a workshop moderated by the First Deputy Mayor for the Ndu council, Mr Serkwi Wilson. The first speaker of the day was the Lord Mayor of the Ndu 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 Coordinator of CHCA-CAM, Mr. Bakwowi Jeshma. 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 finally presented the steps through which he will move to accomplish his mission. To crown the speeches for the day was the representative of the Senior Divisional Officer of Donga Mantung, who equally was the Divisional Officer of Ndu, Mr. Ndifor John Nico. 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 National Government. 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's representative, 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 CHCA (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, ninety (90) stakeholders were present for the launching.

2.2 Collecting and analysis of information (photographs of some tools used are useful)

2.2.1. Base line and cartographic mapping data collection.

Baseline Data collection went on from the 17th -31st January 2011. A team of 6 field facilitators was put in place to collect all necessary data that was required for the exercise. Data were collected from all the sectors and decentralised services within the municipality of the Ndu Council. The Ndu municipality has six sectors with service head present in the municipality. 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), the Social Affairs Centre (of MINAS) and the District Medical Office (for MINSANTE). The sectors of Water and Energy are represented by the Ndu Water Authority (NWA) and AES SONEL. Data were collected from these services, the council, health units and all schools within the Ndu town. Further data were collected at the Divisional Delegation of Public Works (MINTP), Secondary Education (MINSEC) and Environment and Protection of Nature (MINEP) in Nkambe.

Primary data were collected using structured and semi-structured questionnaires administered to the personnel within the services and to targeted stakeholders. In addition secondary data was

collected from documents in the council and the various sectors. Other secondary data were collected from the 2005 population and housing census.

2.2.2. Information collection and treatment

After data collection, 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.

The validation of the baseline data was done on the 8th of February at a workshop organised at the Hall of the Ndu Council. This workshop brought together the council executive, 8 service heads and representatives (from the District Medical Office, MINADER, MINEPIA, MINFOF, MINAS, MINEP IBE Ndu and the Principal of GBHS Ndu) the steering committee and other stakeholders from whom data were collected. 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 municipality 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 can be validated following the corrections made to the original work.

2.2.2.1. At the village level

Following the action plan of the entire work for the 17 villages under the Ndu council, the LSO was split into three teams, with two of the teams handling five villages each and the third team taking six villages for the village diagnosis. It should be noted here that this adds up to 16 villages for the Ndu village served as a demonstrative village where all the teams had to jointly participate, thereby sharpening their skills for their various villages.

2.2.2.2. Preparation in the communities

To carry out village level preparations, a sensitization team comprising of the council coordinator and the chairman of the Follow-up committee was dispatched to the field to go round all the villages under the municipality to sensitize the villagers on the objectives of the mission, different activities to be carried out, expected results, holding of village assembly, timeframe, their objective and practical modalities. This step permitted us to identify physical units of planning as defined by PNDP and the council, links between villages and distances, demographic pressure and to eventually propose the necessary readjustment.

2.2.2.3. Identification of problems and potentials per Sector (precision of tools used)

In order to identify the various problems in the villages, the following tools were employed;

- 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.

2.2.2.4. 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 listed sector wise at a workshop. This was purely through the participation of the various workshop participants who actively took part in the listing of the various problems pertaining to the sector in question. The problems were then analysed using the problem tree analysis method. After analysis, participants were again called upon to propose potentials within the communities and local solutions to their problems listed. It should be noted here that, some of the solutions of the villagers were at their reach, meaning they can easily resolve some of them while some could not be resolved locally.

2.2.2.5. Planning of local problems

At the end of the workshop session, the various problem sectors were then ranked in decreasing order of pertinence 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 reports.

2.2.3. At the level of Council Urban Space

2.2.3.1. Identification of problems, constraints and potentials by sector

Data collection went on from the 17th -31st January 2011, alongside data collection for the baseline. A team of 6 surveyors was put in place to collect all necessary data that was required for the exercise. Data were collected from socio-professional groups, the council and the sectors.

Data were collected using structured and semi-structured questionnaires administered to the personnel within the services and to targeted stakeholders. Secondary data were collected the 2005 population and housing census.

A team of two council officials (the Town planner and the Chairman of the steering committee) and the LSO then went round the town for zoning and collection of GPS points.

2.2.3.2. Problem Analysis

The validation of the urban space data was done on the 8th of February at a workshop organised at the Hall of the Ndu Council. This workshop brought together the council executive, service heads, the steering committee and other stakeholders from whom data were collected. The first part consisted of the facilitator presenting the problem identified in the various sector. He went further to lecture on the problem tree analysis method. After explaining and making this method known to all participants, the participatory workshop proceeded with the breakup of participants into various groups for analysis of problems already identified from the various sectors. There was brainstorming in groups to analysed the problems of the various sectors using the problem tree (core problem, causes and effects) and the identifications of possible solutions to these problems. This was followed by restitution in plenary and adoption of the work sector by sector. After every presentation the session made some recommendations for validation of the urban space diagnosis. Some other recommendations that form part of this report were also for validation of the urban space diagnosis.

This workshop brought together the council executive, 8 service heads and representatives (from the District Medical Office, MINADER, MINEPIA, MINFOF, MINAS, MINEP IBE Ndu and the Principal of GBHS Ndu) the steering committee and other stakeholders from whom data were collected.

2.2.3. At the Level of the Council Institution (CID)

2.2.3.1. Data collection

Data collection went on from the 15th -23rd January 2011 at the Town Hall for the Council Institutional Diagnosis. It started with the creation of Sub teams for collection and analysis of data. Two sub teams were formed: one in charge of collecting data on Human resources and the assets of the council. The other sub team was in charge of collecting data on the budget and the management of relations in the council.

Primary data were collected using structured and semi-structured questionnaires administered to the council personnel and to targeted stakeholders. In addition secondary data was collected from documents in the council notably the Administrative Account and the council budget. Information was collected on the human resource, financial resource, council patrimony and management of relations.

2.2.3.2. Analysis of data collected

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

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 enable us 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 municipality.

2.2.3.3. Restitution and validation of collected data

The restitution and validation of the council institutional data was done on the 25th of January in a workshop organised at the Hall of the Ndu Council. This workshop brought together the council executive, councillors, the steering committee and other stakeholders. There was the general presentation of the data, followed by cross examination of various sections. There was great debate and reconciliation of facts for consensus. The session then proceeded with the updating and correction of various sections. After close to five hours of deliberation the session recommended that the baseline can be validated following the corrections made to the original work.

2.3 Consolidation of data mapping and diagnosis

Two days of workshop and 8 days of field work were employed by the LSO for the consolidation of diagnosis data. The consolidation went on from establishment of the reference situation as revealed by the various diagnosis carried out in the exercise (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 as aimed at consolidating natural resource matrices of the municipality. The data was then consolidated sector by sector to consolidated for each of the 28 sectors and transversal solutions identified at a workshop organised in the Ndu council Hall. Participants use that occasion to prioritise the problem at council level. Simple ranking was used with each of the participants attributing points to the various sectors (5 points for those found in the top 4 of each village and 3 points for the remaining sectors). The LSO and the steering committee employed 8 days in the field for geo-referencing, verification of facts and obtaining additional data that might have been omitted in the course of the exercise.

2.4 Planning workshop, resource mobilization and programming

2.4.1. Preparation of the planning workshop

The objective here was to assess the relevance of the content of various stages of the preparation in connection with the effective participation of stakeholders concerned and an internalization of the entire process by the populations.

This phase of the planning workshop consisted on;

- Defining of objectives in relation to the major axes of participatory diagnosis which are assets, constraints and liabilities;
- Analysis of objectives and strategic axes which turn down the municipal council vision;
- Bringing out in a consistent manner the population's objectives with the local and national policies aiming at bringing a clear vision of the development. It is about to bring into line the populations, the legislative body and the sectorial policies vision ;
- Executing projections regarding the objectives and propose alternative approaches.

2.4.2. Restitution of diagnosis consolidation data

The objective here was to analyse the coherence of the diagnosis and the relevance of constraints raised by stakeholders involved in the workshop concerning the population's well-being in order to enhance a valid set of data collected.

2.4.3. Planning

The planning workshop brought together a restricted number of participants; sectorial head of services, state devolved technical services, municipal services, general council services, NGOs, civil society, experts and resource people of local development. This workshop aimed at definition the development vision as well as the settlement of the priority development objectives and the formulation of programmes.

2.4.4. Mobilisation of resources

The mobilisation of resources was aimed at:

- Impelling authorities and populations to mobilise resources for the realisation of projects;
- Identifying and valorising the various funding sources;
- Reinforcing the capabilities of territorial communities as regards the funding research.

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 plan implementation.

2.4.5. Programming

Programming was aimed at:

- Grading projects on the basis of identified criteria and discountable resources ;
- Mixing and matching projects selected with the planning period

Practically, programming was done in two phases;

- Preparation of programming workshops which had to highlight the projects, carryout project cost estimates and classified the projects according to the criteria set during the planning;
- Organisation of programming workshops which had two options: the organisation of a central workshop with all the parties involved and the organisation of workshops per sector on the basis of resources previously attributed by the legislative body.

2.5 Implementation of participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanism

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

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

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

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

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

3. BRIEF PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL AREA

3.1 Description of the municipality (Region, Division, number of villages population, date of creation, surface area, languages spoken, ethnic groups, map of the council area)

Ndu Sub Division, which covers the same administrative and geographical area as Ndu Council, is one of the five Sub Divisions of the Donga Mantung Division. Ndu town, which is the headquarters of the Sub Division, is located 145km Northeast of Bamenda. About 20Km of the famous ring road of the North West Region lies within the council area.

It has a total population of 73.955 inhabitants as revealed by 2005 general population and housing census (See annex 1 for population distribution of the municipality). This figure is however disputed by inhabitants as grossly under estimated considering recent growth of the Population. The 2003 estimate projected the total population of the Ndu municipality for the year 2000 to be about 98.000 inhabitants up from 61.717 in 1987. However, given the annual average of national growth rate of 2.5% and the population figure of 2005, it can be deduced that the population of Ndu is about 85,048 inhabitants. The Sub Division covers a total surface area of 1625km². The population density is about 45.51inh/km².

It is made of 17 villages grouped into three zones;

- The centre zone with five villages (Ndu, Mbipgo, Njim kang, Njilah and Wowo),
- The west zone with five villages (Talla, Ngarum, Taku, Ntundip, and Luh),
- The east zone with seven villages (Sehn, Ntumbaw, Njirong, Ngulu, Nseh Macop, Sinna and Sop).

The principal ethnic group in the village is the Wimbun whose ancestors hailed from Tikari in the Adamawa Region of Cameroon.

Ndu Sub Division was created by presidential decree No. 93/322 of 25/11/1993. It is one of the five subdivisions that make up Donga Mantung Division of the North West Province. Donga Mantung Division is one of the seven divisions that make up the North West Region. Cameroon has ten Regions. It lies between longitudes 10.5° and 11° east of the Greenwich Meridian, and between latitudes 6.2° and 6.5° north of the equator

Ndu subdivision has its headquarters in Ndu. It is bounded to the North by Nkambe, to the south by Mbiame (Bui Division), to the south-west Nkum Sub Division (in Bui Division), west by Noni Sub Division (in Bui Division) and to the East by Nwa Sub Division. Its position is central to Nwa, Kumbo Central and Nkambe Central Sub Divisions and to the east by Nwa.

The headquarters (Ndu) is situated at some 145 Km from Bamenda the Regional headquarters, north-east of Bamenda. Figure 1 presents the map of the Former North West Province with the remarkable territorial boundaries of the Ndu Municipality

Figure 1: Map of the North West Province



The population is majority made up of the Wimbun people and the language is Limbum. There are other ethnic minority group in the municipality and their languages are used by a significant proportion of the population.

Table 1: Proportion of people who speaks the various languages of the Ndu municipality

Number	Language	Proportion of population in percentages who speak the lang.
1	Limbum	90
2	Pidgin	75
3	English	65
4	French	20
5	Yamba	15
6	Fulfulde	40
7	Hausa	10
8	Lamnso	10

Source: compiled from survey data (2011)

The Council has 41 councillors headed by a Mayor and four deputies who are elected by the other councillors. A Secretary General, appointed by the government, assists them on technical matters.

3.2 Historitical profile

- At the end of the 17th century, the wiya people migrated from Kimi led by Fai Ndi Chomba. After he fought the war, the people decided to name him Fai Ngahnwenfu alias Ngahnwenfu meaning a foreigner because he fought the war like foreigner. He has never migrated since then.
- In 1884, the Wimbun people fell under the German colonial rule, with the emergence of the British rule in 1919.
- In 1934, the first Fon of the Wiya clan died with Chief William Nformi enthroned as the second successor in 1941 and he died in 1982.
- In 1992, the Ndu rural council was created through the decree No. 92/187 of 01/09/1992.
- The council had its first municipal elections in 1996 and the SDF won with a mayor and three deputies.
- Presently, the council is running its third mandate

1. Ethnic Groups and inter-ethnic relations

The Ndu municipality is made up of three clans. Each has its own history.

Wiya: The Wiya people come from 10 chiefdoms. These are Konchep, Luh, Ndu, Ngulu, Njilah, Njimnkang, Nseh-Makop, Sehn, Wowo and Mbipgo. As concerns Wiya, their entry pattern into the area does not seem to be well known. It is believed that the villages that make up the Wiya clan did not migrate from Kimi together. These villages are said to have arrived in the area at different periods following different migration patterns. Family relations and similarity in migration patterns are however evident between some of the villages of the clan as follows:

- The people of Wowo and Mbipgo are said to be related to, and migrated together with the Tang people;
- The Njimnkang and Sehn people are believed to have settled first at a place between Ndu and Sop called Mankeng before moving to their present sites;
- The people of Njilah, Mangu and Ngulu-Makop first settled for some time in the lower part of the Nwa Sub Division before finally moving to where they now stay;
- The Ndu people seemingly passed through upper Berabe in the Ako Sub Division, and later moved into the area through Konchep in the Nkambe Central Sub Division.
- The Luh and Nseh-Makop people do not seem to have any defined relations with the other people of the clan. The Nseh-Makop inhabitants are believed to have moved into the area much later from the Nso land in Bui Division.

Because of these differences in the migration patterns and the lack of evidence of family relations between the villages that make up the Wiya clan, some people refer to this clan as a “federation” of villages rather than a clan.

Warr: The Warr villages include: Ntumbaw, Rong and Sop. The Warr people (Wiwarr) are believed to have settled at a place called Mbirbo in Mbot village (Nkambe Central) on their arrival from Kimi. While at Mbirbo, they lived harmoniously as a family until their 1st leader died. Disagreement over his succession led to conflicts that resulted to movement in various directions. The groups that settled in the Ndu Rural Council area included the present Ntumbaw, Sop and Njirong people. Since their arrival at these places, only the people of Sop have moved out before returning to settle at the same site. The reasons for their movement out of the place is said to be related to further misunderstandings with their brothers who settled at War (in Nkambe Central). They moved to the Bamoum land in the West Region before coming back late in the 19th Century.

Tang: The Tang clan constitutes the following villages: Sinna, Taku, Ntundip, Ngarum, and Talla

It is told that the Tang people (Witang in Limbum) first settled at a place called Mbajeng when they arrived in this area from Kimi. While at Mbajeng, two groups emerged, respectively called “Nkum” and “Nyar”. Due to some misunderstanding between the two groups, the Nkum group left Mbajeng and settled at Talla. Following chieftaincy conflicts, they broke up and dispersed to various sites leaving the present Talla on the spot. The villages that resulted include Taku, Ntundip and Ngarum in the NC area, and Kup, Tabenken, Binka and Bih in the Nkambe area. The Nyar group later dispersed from Mbajeng to the present Wowo, Sinna and Mbipgo. Since their settlement at these sites, the Tang people have moved very little, though there have been slight adjustments to security needs and land demands. Even though history holds that the Wowo and Mbipgo people are related to, and migrated together with the Tang people, they are today considered to be of the Wiya clan. The reasons for this attribution are unclear.

CONFLICTS

Inter clan conflicts: Minimal inter-clan conflicts reported

Inter village conflicts:

Since the settlement of the population in this area, no violent inter-village conflicts have been experienced. However, a number of boundary differences have been recorded over the years. Those which are still fresh in the memories of the inhabitants of the area include:

- Ntumbaw – Nso (around the Ngar-Buh area)
- Ntumbaw – Njirong (for Shokop neighbourhood)

- Talla – Mbot
- Mbipgo-Talla
- Mbipgo – Njimnkang
- Mbipgo – Ndu (at Fuh and Jirt)

Most of these conflicts have been handled peacefully, reason for which no violent clashes have been recorded, except for the case between Ntumbaw and the Nso people, which led to loss of three human lives and some property (a house, some crops and a number of goats).

2. 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.

Christianity is the most widely practised religion of the area. It is believed to have been introduced by the English during the colonial era. The main Christian denominations that exist in the area now include the Baptist, Catholic, Presbyterian, Full Gospel and Apostolic Churches. The Church, which was the first Christian denomination to be introduced here, is the most popular and has at least a congregation in each of the 17 villages of the council area. The Catholic and the Presbyterian churches, which came into the area a little later, have conquered much ground within the last two decades. Charismatic Christian groups are still very new in the community, and have very few adherents.

It is told in the area that Islam was introduced by traders from the North of Cameroon. It is common in Ntumbaw and parts of Ndu and Sop villages. The largest mosques (an indication of the largest Muslim communities) are found at Ntumbaw and Ndu.

The most common form of traditional religion in the area is ancestral worship. In most palaces, there are shrines where traditional rights are performed in honour of the ancestors of the villages. Such shrines even exist in some individual compounds, where family members are expected to conduct sacrificial rites supposedly in order to appease and receive the blessings of their ancestors. In some of these shrines are found stone gods called ‘mbuh’ which are believed to protect family members in reward of the sacrificial rites performed. It is worth noting that many people of the area practise this traditional religion and Christianity or Islam simultaneously.

3. Population mobility

The rate of emigration in Ndu municipality is considered to be quite high, especially from the hinterlands. Hindered by the lack of roads and a difficult terrain, many of its people move especially to the South West Region in search of job opportunities. Many non-indigenous sons and daughters live in the Ndu town and constitute quite a large number of the business population.

3.3 Main potentials and resources of the Council

3.3.1 Climate

The Ndu municipality entirely lies within the North West Region whose climate is of the Sudano-guinean type marked by two seasons and a unimodal rainfall pattern; the dry season from November to mid March and the rainy season from mid March to November. Here, peak dry season with least precipitation is recorded during the months of January and February with values close to zero while the wettest months are July, August and September as records sometimes exceed 400mm monthly during this period, especially around plains such as the Mbaw plain which sometimes results in torrential floods. Annually, rainfall ranges from 1300mm to 3000mm and a mean of 2000mm.

3.3.2 Soils

Three main soil types are identified;

- Sandy clay or ferallitic soils,
- Sandy loam soils,
- Alluvial deposits

Ferallitic soils are predominantly found around the mountainous parts of the sub region where bases are migrated out of the soil by rainfall and other weathering processed, leaving behind a high concentration of sesquioxides.

Alluvial soils in the area are formed as a result of the sweeping of materials from highland and their subsequent deposition in plains and valleys such as the Mbaw plain. Due to their rich nature, these soils are of great agricultural potentials, permitting the cultivation of low altitude crops like oil palms and rice.

3.3.3 Relief

The relief here is characterized by an undulating landscape pattern with highlands and valleys as well as plains. Altitudes range from 700m asl in the Mbaw plain to about 2200m asl at Mbiyeh (Talla) in the mountainous zone. A great deal of the high altitude here lies on the highland mountain chain of the North West and West regions of Cameroon.

3.3.4 Hydrography (main water sources)

The entire Ndu council area is well ramified with streams and rivers, with over 20 streams taking their rise from the mountainous part of the area and generally flowing north-east, east and south—east. They are highly exploited in various villages as catchments for the community of the village. The main rivers which flow through the municipality include;

- The river Donga which is the largest in the Division and takes its rise from the Adamawa highlands and flows down to Nigeria. This is one of the rivers from which the Division derives its name is also serves as fishing potential with fertile banks for farming.

- The river Mantung which is the second largest river from which the Division also derives its name is also renowned for its fishing potentials.
- The river Masin which takes its rise from the Sinna hills in the Ndu highland and flows through Nkot, Gom –Bom and Ngung and empties itself into the Donga at Bitui. The banks also serve as a potential for agricultural production to the Yamba clan.
- The river Mbim flowing through Ntundip and Luh from Nseh in the neighboring Bui Division,
- The river Mantumbaw, flowing through Ntumbaw from neighboring Bui Division.

3.3.5 Flora and Vegetation (forests, savannas, medicinal plants, etc.)

Due to the variation in altitude within the municipality, two main ecological sub zones arise;

- The high altitude zone, characterized by sparsely wooded savannah,
- The low altitude zone with tall grass species.

Both natural and artificial forests exist with high predominance in timber production, especially around high altitude zones where the eucalyptus is the main species exploited, covering over 122Ha on private plantations. Exploitation is also carried out on small scale in natural forests of the Mbaw plain with major species being mahogany, Iroko (*Melicia excelsa*) and Sapele (*Entandrophragma cylindricum*)

3.3.6 Fauna

There is an acute encroachment of forest lands within the municipality and as a result, a reduction in the number as well as the species of forest animals. The main fauna here include; monkeys, cane-rats (grass cutters), rabbits, deer, antelopes and rat moles. Also, the population around the forest actively carry out hunting which also contributes to the reduction in the number of species in the forests.

3.3.7 Protected Areas

Protected areas are limited in the municipality and there is no strict implementation of the law with regard to them. The most noticeable ones include the Mbibi community forest in the Talla, the Njilah/Njimsa Forest in Njilah, the Mbandfung secret forest, the Njiningo and Njipkfu forest in Ndu and many other smaller secret forests around Fons' palaces. There also exist a lowland forest in the Mbaw plain of Ntaba and Rong villages. Many natural trees species exist in these areas and provide a rich biodiversity for the region. However, irrational and illegal exploitation has led to the loss of some species. More or less these protected areas are more protected by traditional norms than the application of state laws. Moreover the Ministry of Forestry and wildlife has just a single worker to cover the entire municipality. Important tree species known from these forest include mahogany and *Prunus africana*. Of late, there has been enrichment planting in most of these forests.

3.3.8 Mineral resources

Mineral resources are limited to sand, stones and laterite quarries. Sand is abundant in the municipality, but most of the sand is not of good quality. Good quality sand is mainly available in Ntaba at the border with Nwa. Stone quarries are abundant in the municipality and is of the best quality. The products are either use for house or road construction. The construction and tarring of the Ntaba -Ntumbaw road used only material from the Ntaba quarry which is quite unique. There is also another concrete stone quarry in Mpipgo of excellent quality. Other stone quarries are dotted all over the municipality. These are area that can be exploited by construction companies for quality road work in the municipality and elsewhere in the country. Annex 2 presents the summary of the potentials and constraints of the biophysical milieu.

3.4 Description of potentials of the socio-economic milieu

3.4.1 Characterisation of the vulnerable populations

The less population in the Council Area are the Mborroros who find themselves scattered within the council area, about 3698 (5 % of the total population of the municipality) of them. Women and youths constitute the majority categories. However, the number of their children attending school is increasing and their relations with neighbouring indigenes seems cordial though they are represented in none of the institutions (Council or PTA). Women are generally marginalised in the community and take lesser initiative towards development. Other vulnerable and marginalised groups include:

- 35 registered handicapped persons (children and elderly) in an association. About 60 others are living in the villages and can only be identified by villagers as revealed in the village forms.
- 3010 old people
- Many girls drop out from schools as early mothers. This second category can be estimated to more than 200 as testified in the form for psycho-socials.

Annex 3 presents the situation of the vulnerable population in the municipality.

3.4.2 Social Organisations

The hierarchical order of traditional authority is basically the same. Authority is held by individuals (like the Chief, the Sub Chief etc) at certain levels of the hierarchy, and by sacred societies (like the Nwarong) at other levels. The level of each authority is well differentiated except at the top where there is some nuance between the authority of the chief of the village and the Nwarong, which is the strongest sacred society in the culture of the Wimbum. In most cases, however, it is generally agreed that the Nwarong is higher in authority than the chief. Based on their general agreement, a typical village traditional organigram is presented in annex 4.

Types of Traditional institutions

There are two major traditional institutions in the three clans:

a) The village Council of Elders

This is the highest of all institutions found in the villages. The village elders are of two categories which the *Wifahs* and the *Btarlas*. The Wifahs are made up of village sub-chiefs. They judge cases which has evidences. The Btarlas are made up of the sacred societies and chiefs. They judge cases that lack evidences. Other duties include:

- The holding of consultative meetings to examine events and issues affecting the village
- Assisting the administration
- Settling major problems involving land cases, marriages, communal labour defaulters etc.
- Protecting the village against any intruders
- Educating the population on various projects

b) Quarter and Extended Family heads

This group is answerable to the village Councils where there is need. This is an extended family grouping led by a family head. Their functions include:

- Settling minor disputes in the quarters or among members of their family,
- Helping the village Council to collect funds for projects,
- Creating income generating projects to benefit members of the family,
- Assuring cohesiveness in the family and
- Educating the family on family values and discipline.

3.4.3 Habitat

The people of this sub division have basically two types of settlement patterns. The first of these is the nucleated settlement pattern. This pattern of settlement could be linked to its commercial history of the thirties and the forties when settlement was concentrated around areas for marketing of produce. This settlement pattern is common around market areas. This can be explained by the hilly nature of the land.

The second type of settlement is linear i.e. along the public highway linking Ndu and Bamenda, Ndu and other villages within the municipality.

Housing system

Houses in the sub-division are built with earth (mud) bricks, mostly roofed with aluminium roofing sheets. This housing material is being highly promoted and has much to do with the colonial inheritance from the British people. Traditionally roofed houses with thatch grass are on

a decline. Kitchens are found behind the main house and latrines usually a bit far from the houses. The housing situation cannot be considered to be good in the Ndu Council area. Whether homes are polygamous or not, the number of household occupants usually supersedes the accommodation in general. Kitchens are sometimes located within the house and this causes serious ventilation problems.

3.4.4 Local development actors

3.4.4.1 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. Table five below gives a summary situation of the administrative infrastructure in the Ndu municipality

Table 2: Administrative Infrastructure

Department	No. of administrative buildings		Number of buildings needed		Remarks
	Offices	Residences	Offices	Residences	
Divisional Office	1	1	1	0	Government owned
Treasury (MINFI)	1	0	1	1	Rented building
Agriculture	1	0	1	2	Government owned
MINEPIA	1	0	0	1	Government owned
Social Centre	1	0	1	1	Using 1 Room in MINEPIA
Forestry	1	0	1	1	Government owned
Veterinary	1	0	1	1	Government owned
Education (IBE)	1	0	1	1	Rented building
Gendarmerie	1	2	1	1	Government owned
Ndu Council	3	3	0	2	Council owned
Customary court	2	0	2	4	Council owned
National Security	1	0	1	1	
TOTAL	12	6	9	13	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

3.4.4.2 Collective projects

The population of the municipality, 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.

3.4.4.3 Civil Society (NGO, associations, CIG)

NGOs and Consultants

They are very remarkable in the municipality. They work in collaboration with municipal authorities and are contributing to the growth of the municipality. The most remarkable include:

- Touch Bearer Foundation
- Serve the Orphan's Foundation
- FORCE-CAM
- SHUMAS
- BERWODEVCOOP

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

Some of these NGOS are prominent with farmers (training-and assistance while others are involved in the financing of social and economic projects (classrooms, pipe borne water etc).

Very unfortunately, there has been no collaboration with the Council so far.

For this reason, the list of CIGs and Associations are not available

3.5 Economic Activities

3.5.1 Agriculture

More than 90% of the people of the Ndu municipality currently depend on agriculture for living. Generally, the variation of soil types together with the climatic distinctions favour the cultivation of a large variety of crops, ranging from low altitude crops like oil palm and rice to high altitude crops like Irish potato. It must be noted here that soils are gradually losing their fertility due to over-exploitation and slash and burn agriculture. However, crops are cultivated for cash or subsistence.

The common crops grown include tea, oil palm, coffee, rice, maize, beans, 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-industrial firm; Cameroon Tea Estate exists in the municipality which is a tea plantation.

Crop production

Table 3: crop production potential in the municipality for 2010.

Crop	Scale (Ha)	Production (tons)	Remarks
Maize	10000	18500	
Beans	6500	6000	2 cropping season
Solanum potato	120	520	2 cropping season
Yam	5	440	
Vegetable	30	60	
Tomato	4	32	All year round
Rice	45	90	2 cropping season

Source: adopted from MINADER Ndu sub Division report 2010.

From table 3 above, total crop production, is generally on the increase. However, farmers could produce more, but they continue to face production constraints. Some problems encountered by farmers include:

- The difficulty of evacuating farm produce from the hinterlands to market centres due to the absence of farm-to-market roads.
- The high cost of inputs necessary to step up production
- Poor soil fertility in some areas of the municipality
- The lack of storage facilities whenever there is high production and low sales
- The problem of pests and diseases
- The absence of financial institutions to grant loans for micro projects
- Insufficient agricultural field staff who work under deplorable conditions.

As a result of the above problems, subsistence farming is predominant within the Ndu municipality. Such farming is not market-orientated. Consequently, production per unit area is low. When one considers the declining soil fertility, poor farm maintenance and the lack of markets in the hinterlands, the problems can be daunting for the farmer. These problems are exacerbated as farmers plant several crops on a single piece of land. Furthermore, they own many pieces of farms in different locations, some as many as ten kilometers or more away from each other. This involves the farmer wasting time walking between the farms to cultivate a few crops. However, the following data were obtained as to the production of some major crops in the Ndu municipality for a period of three years as presented annex 5.

The major cash crop produced in the municipality is coffee. Though the forces of demand and supply are supposed to determine the price, this does not happen. This is because there are fewer buyers than the thousands of sellers, there is price collusion by buyers. The result is too little money offered for coffee. Every indication is that the buyers will continue to extort the farmers since most of the farmers come from the hinterlands and lack storage facilities, roads and vehicles to carry coffee back home. So, they are always going to be forced to sell their coffee at give-away prices. More so, the farmers are ignorant of the idea of creating a farmer's union to improve upon their bargaining power.

Table 4: major cash crops produced in the municipality

Crop	Scale (Ha)	Production (tons)	Remarks
Coffee	150	130	
Plantain	40	95	
Tea	675	1650	CTE+ Small holders
Oil palm			Done in the Mbaw pain by small holders. Larger plantation are progressive being created

Source: 2010 MINADER Ndu Sub Divisional Report

Farmers are encouraged to produce through the following ways:

- The acquisition and planting of improved maize variety
- At the end of every year, the Council in collaboration with the Delegation of Agriculture, rewards hard working farmers and stimulates the spirit of competitiveness among them
- The exposure of farming groups to technical recommendations on post harvest loss reduction.
- Young farmer competitions and award of grants (as a yearly activity). In these competitions, young farmers are encouraged to invest in farming after receiving farm inputs.

All the above-mentioned activities involve land preparation, seed selection, planting, maintenance operation, harvesting, transportation, processing in some cases, storage, home consumption and marketing.

The solution may be for the farmers to divert from their dependence on one crop or look for other ways of using the coffee themselves, such as the introduction of industries that may need coffee as its main raw material. They may also look for markets elsewhere or create a coffee distribution cooperative.

If any of the above is to be done, the farmers' dependence on existing local coffee species whose production per unit area is lower than that of the improved coffee must be examined appropriately. This means they must galvanise time, energy and money towards more productive coffee seedlings

3.5.2. 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's rearing is the main market-oriented speculation in this domain, and is mostly carried out by the Mbororos who are settled in the area.

Livestock production is very remarkable within the municipality. According to 2002 livestock census of the country, the number of livestock in the area was as presented in table 5 below

Table 5: Livestock Production in the Ndu Municipality

Animal	Number
Cattle	15000
Goats	48000
Pigs	3000
Sheep	30000
Horses	79
Asses	400
Fowl local	10000
Table birds	2950

Source: 2010 MINEPIA Ndu Sub Divisional Delegation

As for fisheries, it is still much undeveloped in the area. Only streams and rivers in the Mbaw plain have wild fish species. These are fished artisanally on a very small scale. However, a few artificial fish ponds exist at Wowo, Ntumbaw, Talla and the Ndu Fon's palace. These ponds are poorly stocked, probably due to unavailability of fingerlings. Technical follow up of the few pond owners is lacking and management is inadequate. Most of the smoked fish sold in the Ndu market comes from the Sabongari region in the Nwa sub division. Large quantities of frozen fish are imported from Douala and Bamenda.

Transhumance is practiced within the municipality where cattle rearers move to the valleys during the dry season in search of pasture for their animals. Livestock rearing is also a major economic activity in the area. Transhumance is practised during the dry season, and the main transhumance area is Ntaba in the Mbaw plain. Over 10,000 cattle are taken to the plain each year during the transhumance period.

3.5.3 Sylviculture

The natural forest land of the sub division has been drastically reduced in search for wood and timber. With the introduction of the eucalyptus species, a majority of the native massively practice its cultivation on hills as well as valleys. This has caused great threats to the society as it is environmentally unfriendly through the reduction of the water table level and subsequent droughts. This species is well established here due to its high adaptability to a variety of environmental conditions, therefore, the natives prefer and highly exploit it as no technical knowledge or training is required for its cultivation and establishment.

3.5.4 Hunting

Limited hunting is carried out in the municipality. This is due to the fact that most of the protected areas have been over exploited and the forest cover drastically reduced and destroying the habitat for most of the wildlife. This, notwithstanding hunting is still carried out in the few remaining forest like in Mbibi, Mbandfung and the Sop forest at Ntaba.

Hunting within the municipality is mainly clandestine and mostly practised with the use of local and artisanal tools like spears, local guns, knives, rubber guns, bow and arrows as well as machetes. The practise of hunting is an activity of the men and the women are reserved for the commercialisation and preparation of the hunted animals. Hunting is mainly done in the Mbaw plain and in the transition zones (between grasslands and the forest area). Predominant species hunted here include antelopes, cane rats, monkeys, bears, foxes and deer.

3.5.5 Forest exploitation

Only small patches of natural forest are found along valleys of mountainous zones. Most of the natural vegetation has been replaced by eucalyptus plantation and the modification has affected the environment. In 2009, the Chief of Forestry Post visited and assessed 122 ha of Eucalyptus

in the Sub Division. Within this period efforts were made to plant 18 080 seedlings of *Prunus* and Mahogany which are environmentally friendly. Efforts to have other indigenous species were futile. Other efforts in forest conservation and management are put in place in Mbiyeh where the community has acquired a community forest and the sacred forest around the palace in most of the villages. Other patches of natural forest are found at Sop and Njilah as well as in the Mbaw plain where timber is exploited on a small scale in these forests. The main timber species exploited here include mahogany, iroko and sapele.

Forest exploitation is mainly through the exploitation of the eucalyptus plantation. Eucalyptus plantations are present in the entire municipality. They are exploited for local use and also for commercial transactions. A greater majority is commercialised in the main market in Bamenda and elsewhere in the Western region of Cameroon after primary processing. Exploitation of eucalyptus is also use for electricity poles. Here the processing is minimal after felling the poles. They are taken to Bafoussam where they are transformed and ready for use.

Apart from eucalyptus there is exploitation of other tree species from the natural forest. An example is the Mahogany in the Ntamru and Kopmbing natural forest. Permission is got from the Fon to exploit this precious wood for various uses. This and other desirable wood species are limited and may be extinct is appropriate measures are not taken for regeneration. In the Ntaba forest and other forest in the Mbaw plain where there are lowland species, exploitation is minimal. However there are threats in the forest from farmers.

Some of the problems identified in forestry sector of the municipality are:

- Degradation of forest and wildlife resources
- Illegal hunting and overexploitation
- In sufficient personnel
- Clearance for Agriculture and settlement
- Introduction of exotic species

3.5.6 Illegal collection of forestry products

There are small patches of forest lands within the municipality, with almost all the villages having at least one forest land. Most forest in the municipality are not regulated, leading to high illegal exploitation of resources from the reserves that are not registered, as there are no regulations limiting the exploitation of resources from these forest lands.

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 became threatened in Cameroon leading to a ban in 2008. Pygeum is placed in annex 2 of the CITES convention thereby regulating its exploitation and marketing in

the international market. Cameroon share more than 60% of the world market and exploitation has not been regulated in the country, thereby posing great threat to extinction. *Prunus* is found in the Mbibi community forest and many other forests in the municipality. Its exploitation has never been regulated because no inventory had been carried out and exploitation not reported to the regulatory/management authority (MINFOF).

3.5.7 Craftsmanship

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.

3.5.8 Commerce

There is one district market within the municipality, the Ndu market, which operates every eight days. The market facilities are very poor and the structures are mostly temporary. Inhabitants from all over the municipality meet to sell their produce and buy other basic necessities. Other markets exist in almost all the villages of the hinterland; the remarkable being those of Ntamru, Ntumbaw, Ntaba, Mbongong and Ntisaw markets...etc

The major products that attract buyers and other traders from outside the municipality to the main market are coffee, beans and maize. It is the main source of the income for most households. The peasant farmers sell their crops and in turn buy manufactured goods brought in from the major towns like Bamenda. Farmers here often sell their crops at give-away prices to meet up with their numerous commitments, especially the “*njangis*”, which is a micro-finance association of thrift and loan.

Apart from the sale of maize, coffee and beans, other farm produce like plantain, cocoyams, banana, cassava, irish and sweet potatoes are sold to middlemen from out of town. A few wholesalers buy products from the larger towns and sell them in markets in the hinterland.

The sale of animals especially pigs and goats, is also significant. Some of these bought are tender because the people buy them for some future event. While most of the animals are mature and sold directly to either middlemen or used for dowries and dead celebrations or even feast days like Christmas Days.

On market days, hawkers, truck pushers etc. move from door-to-door in neighborhoods around the market square, retailing goods. Distant and hinterland residents therefore come to the market square in order to buy or sell goods.

Palm and raffia wine are sold in great quantities on a daily basis. Most of it is bought and retailed in Ndu town by the middlemen where the demands and prices are high.

Licensed agents buy coffee to supply to companies for processing.

3.5.9 Industry

This sector is not yet developed despite the availability of farm products to serve as raw materials. As of now one can find the tea processing factory, which uses wood and electricity as its source of energy. A great deal of the tea processed is transported out of Ndu town to be exported while some used in Cameroon for breakfast and even lunch sometimes. Other food processing plants are local and to small scale. These include cassava transformation, coffee plant at Mbiyeh, rice and oil palm at Mbaw.

3.5.10 Services (*bank, transport, etc*)/Private sector

The inhabitants of Ndu municipality attach so much interest and trust in *njangis*, which are essentially micro-finance institutions at the village level.

Njangis provide some essential services. They accept cash deposits and they give loans to members. Unfortunately, people have become rather obsessed with *njangis* to the level that the *njangis* play a negative function. The first is that lending rates are high in the long run compared to cooperatives' credit unions. Also, many of the *njangis* are created without real and meaningful objectives. Most of them are just social gatherings. Entry is easy and some people are members of many groups. Such people generally do not have cash reserves to pay school fees, buy school needs for their children, pay for proper health services or acquire household needs, including food.

3.5.11 Transport:

The road network within the municipality is such all the villages are at least connected to the district and to neighboring 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.

There are two travelling agencies in Ndu Town, which facilitate transportation to and from the main towns of Bamenda and Kumbo. This is thanks to the fact that, a great proportion of the North West ring road cuts across the municipality. Some clandestine vehicles also operate together with motorbikes acting as cabs.

However, the cost of transportation remains high and distribution of goods costly. Due to transportation problems, surplus food produced often gets spoilt in the hinterland, as many farmers are unable to carry their produce to the market in Ndu Town. Because of transportation problems, many farmers are 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.

3.5.12 Wholesalers:

Traders in the Ndu municipality include the wholesale and retail traders, who buy at market price and sell at a higher price thus making a profit. There are many wholesalers in Ndu Town. They purchase manufactured materials and products in bulk from Bamenda and distribute the products to retailers within the sub division.

3.5.13 Retail traders:

More than seven thousand of them are found in the Municipality. The major categories of commercial activities are presented below;

- Agricultural products sold: Maize, Beans, Potatoes, Coffee, Oil palm, Plantains and Yams
- Livestock animals include: Cattle, sheep, goats and pigs
- Trading and vocational institutions: Seam stressing, Wholesales, Provision stores, Restoration, Sales of clothes and general foodstuffs.

Licensed agents: coffee is bought and transported to exporters out of the municipality by licensed agents or their representatives.

Co-operative Society: There exist two co-operatives for coffee (Robusta cooperative and Arabica cooperative). Members bring their coffee to the cooperative waiting for high prices to sell the coffee. After the coffee must have been sold, the money is distributed to the farmers after reducing some charges to keep the cooperative running. The Robusta coffee cooperative is located in Ntaba. The Arabica coffee cooperative is located in Mbiyeh is a secondary cooperative and receive produce from primary cooperatives (from the villages) for processing. Unfortunately, with the liberalization of the market for cocoa and coffee, the people are no longer very committed (slow business) to the cooperative like in the past years.

3.5.14 Informal Sector

This sector is vast and contributes to the economy of the municipality. 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, sand quarrying, stone digging for construction works and mud brick production. Other activities include roadside sale of Nigerian fuel. This is an illegal trade but since fuel from fuel station is expensive in the municipality, this product appears indispensable.

3.6 Coverage of infrastructure and basic social services by sector.

3.6.1. Education

Education in the Ndu municipality includes basic (nursery, primary), secondary higher institutions

Table 6: Characterisation of the Basic Education in Ndu Municipality

Village	Name of School	Total Number of Pupils			Total number of staff				Classrooms				Desks needed	general state of buildings			Pupils/teacher ratio	Pupils/teacher ratio in Gov't Inst.	Pupils/ Classroom ratio	Pupils/ seat occupied ratio
		Girls	Boys	Total	Parent teachers	Contract teachers	State Employed	Teachers needed	semi-block	block	Classrooms needed	Desks		good	average	bad				
Ndu	GS FUH	129	94	223	2		2	2	5	5		73	50		5	5	55,8	111,5	22,3	2
Ndu	GS GUNG	86	89	175	3		1	2	2	2	2	20	60		2	2	35,0	87,5	43,8	4
Ndu	GS KOPKUH	69	71	140	1		2	3	2		4	0	70			2	35,0	46,7	70,0	
Ndu	GS MANGI	84	97	181	2		1	2	3		3	18	80		2	1	45,3	90,5	60,3	5
Ndu	GS MBADOH	165	144	309	2		1	3	3	2	1	20	140		2	1	61,8	103,0	61,8	8
Ndu	GS MBAH	81	70	151	3		1	2	6			10	70		3	3	30,2	75,5	25,2	8
Ndu	GS MBAKUP	99	117	216			4	2	2	3	2	38	80		3	2	108	108,0	43,2	3
Ndu	GS MBARSE	160	134	294	4		2	4		6		344		3	3		36,8	73,5	49,0	0
Ndu	GS MBUKOP	126	125	251	1		4	2	5	1		69	60		3	3	83,7	125,5	41,8	2
Ndu	GS MBONGONG	136	168	304	2		1	3	4	1	1	20	140	2	3		60,8	101,3	60,8	8
Ndu	GS MBUKOP NDU	43	27	70	2		3	3	4		2	5	30		2	2	14,0	23,3	17,5	7
Ndu	GS NJIMNSA	85	75	160	2		3	3	4		2	10	70		2	2	32,0	53,3	40,0	8
Ndu	GS NTAMRU	160	141	301	3		3	3	4		2	73	75		2	2	50,2	100,3	75,3	2
Ndu	GS NTISAW	148	161	309	3		3	2	4	1	1	44	120		2	3	61,8	154,5	61,8	4
Ndu	GS TENGTENG	137	146	283	3		3	3	6	2		113		4	4		47,2	94,3	35,4	1
Ndu	GS MANGU	175	170	345	3		3	2		6		101	100	4	2		69,0	172,5	57,5	2
Ndu	GS MANKENG	152	165	317	2		4	2	4		2	8	150		1	3	79,3	158,5	79,3	20
Ndu	GS MBUNTZI	66	54	120	2		4	2	3		3	20	40			3	30,0	60,0	40,0	3
Ndu	IPS MANGU	39	28	67		3	3		2		4	10	20			2	22,3		33,5	3
Ndu	IPS MBANJENG	45	54	99		4	3		3		3	10	40			3	24,8		33,0	5
Ndu	IPS MBONGONG	46	27	73		4	2		3		3	20	20			3	18,3		24,3	2
Ndu	IPS NTISAW	54	34	88		4	2		2		4	8	40			2	22,0		44,0	6

Ndu	OKK BARAKI	15	17	32		2	3		3		3	4	12			3	16,0		10,7	4
Ndu	COM KOPMBING	48	48	96	2		4		0		6	4	44				48,0			12
Ndu	COM MBAJENG	34	42	76	2		4		2		4		30			2	38,0		38,0	
Ndu	T.B NGANG	84	62	146		3	3		1		5	25	50		1		48,7		146,0	3
Ndu	CBC BOYAR	38	34	72		3	3		6			33			4	2	24,0		12,0	1
Ndu	CBC KAKAR	59	53	112		4	2			8		150		2	6		28,0		14,0	0
Ndu	CBC NDU I	144	119	263		6			8			120		2	6		43,8		32,9	1
Ndu	CBC NDU II	74	82	156		3	3			5	1	70			5		52,0		31,2	1
Ndu	CBC NJIPTOP	29	37	66		4	2		5		2	20	10		5		16,5		13,2	2
Ndu	CBC NSH-O-DOH	45	44	89		4	2			6		43			6		22,3		14,8	1
Ndu	CS NDU	103	95	198		8				6		120		6			24,8		33,0	1
Ndu	GBS KAKAR	141	148	289	2	2	4	4	6	2		100		2	6		36,1	72,3	36,1	1
Ndu	GBS NDU	252	293	545		4	9	9	4	7		170	170	4	7		41,9	60,6	49,5	2
Ndu	GS KHIFE	116	100	216	2		2	4	3	6		120		4	5		36,0	54,0	24,0	1
Ndu	GS MUKOP	86	121	207	2		4	3	5		1	60	50		5		41,4	69,0	41,4	2
Ndu	GS NDU I	122	96	218			1	5	5	2		112		2	5		43,6	43,6	31,1	1
Ndu	GS NDU II	184	180	364			1	6		8		107	100		8		60,7	60,7	45,5	2
Ndu	GS NJIFOR	77	72	149	2		3	3	4		2	38	40		4		29,8	49,7	37,3	2
Ndu	GS NJIPLVU	96	78	174	2		3	3	4		6	18	70		4		34,8	58,0	43,5	5
Ndu	IPS KAKAR	61	81	142		5	1		3		3	15	65			3	28,4		47,3	5
Ndu	IPS MBACOURT	16	21	37		6			4		2	16			4		6,2		9,3	1
Ndu	IPS MBARSE	31	35	66		4	2		4		2	15	15			4	16,5		16,5	2
Ndu	IPS MBOKOP	39	33	72		4	2		3		3	16	15			3	18,0		24,0	2
Ndu	IPS NDU	17	19	36		3	3		2	2	2	20		2	2		12,0		9,0	1
Ndu	ST ROLAND NDU	27	26	53		6				6	2	30		6			8,8		8,8	1
Ndu	PET NDU	44	35	79		6				5	1	25	20	5			13,2		15,8	2
Ndu	K. DAVID NDU	33	35	68		6				6		30		6			11,3		11,3	1
Ndu	TRINITY KAKAR	33	31	64		3				4	2	16	15		4		21,3		16,0	2
Ndu	MURING P.M	2	2	4		1			1		5	2			1		4,0		4,0	1

Ndu	PS KAKAR	79	80	159		7			7			100			4	3	22,7		22,7	1
Ndu	PS NDU	61	56	117		4	2		2	4		88		2	4		29,3		19,5	1
Ndu	CBC MBANDFUNG	61	45	106		4	2		5		1	37	40		5		26,5		21,2	1
Mbipgo	CBC Mbipgo	50	51	101		4	2		7			45			3	4	25,3		14,4	1
Mbipgo	GS Mbipgo	127	123	250	2		3	3	4		2	32	90	2	2		50,0	83,3	62,5	4
Njilah	GS NJILAH	113	117	230	3		3	3	6	2		120		2	6		38,3	76,7	28,8	1
Njilah	IPS NTANTALA	77	49	126		5	1		4	2		27	25		2	4	25,2		21,0	2
Njimkang	GS NJIMNKANG	218	236	454	2		2	1	6	2		58	160	2	4	2	151,3	454,0	56,8	4
Njimkang	F.H NJIMNKANG	23	10	33		1	2		2		2	17				2	33,0		16,5	1
Sehn	GS SEHN	173	180	353	2		2	3		6		50	150	6			70,6	117,7	58,8	4
Wowo	CBC WOWO	74	69	143		3	3		8	6		60		6	8		47,7		10,2	1
Wowo	GS WOWO	228	151	379			2	2	4	2		50	150	2	4		189,5	189,5	63,2	4
Ngulu	GS NGULU	111	100	211	4		4	2	4	2		47	50	2	4		35,2	105,5	35,2	2
Njirong	GS SHOKOP	60	56	116	3		5	1	3		3	10	50			3	29,0	116,0	38,7	6
Njirong	GS RONG	59	55	114	2		3	3	3		3	17	40		3		22,8	38,0	38,0	3
Njirong	GS MBAWRONG	155	153	308	3		3	3		6		90	90	6			51,3	102,7	51,3	2
Nseh- Macop	GS NSEH-MACOP	60	62	122	2		4	1	3	2	1	31	30	2	3		40,7	122,0	24,4	2
Ntumbaw	CBC NTUMBAW	66	45	111		5	1		4	2		20	40	2	4		22,2		18,5	3
Ntumbaw	CS NTUMBAW	54	55	109		5	1		6			80			6		21,8		18,2	1
Ntumbaw	GS NGARBOH I	122	121	243	3		3	3	4	2		100		2	4		40,5	81,0	40,5	1
Ntumbaw	GS NGARBOH II	101	74	175	1		3	3		2	4	30	60	2			43,8	58,3	87,5	3
Ntumbaw	GS NTUMBAW	254	194	448				6	6	2		180	30	2	6		74,7	74,7	56,0	1
Ntumbaw	IPS NTUMBAW	116	106	222		7			6			50	50	4	2		31,7		37,0	2
Ntumbaw	OKK NTUMBAW	31	31	62		3	3		7		4	24			7		20,7		8,9	1
Sinna	CBC SINNA	44	47	91		4	2		4		2	15	30		4		22,8		22,8	3
Sinna	GS MBAGOH	72	86	158	1		3	2	3		6	10	70		3		52,7	79,0	52,7	8
Sinna	GS SINNA	99	87	186	3		4	2	4	2	2	20	80	4			37,2	93,0	31,0	5
Sop	CBC MBAW SOP	135	151	286		6			2	4		96	20	4	2		47,7		47,7	1
Sop	CS SOP FARM	74	66	140		4	2		3	5		112		8			35,0		17,5	1

Sop	GS NGVU	69	75	144	3		4	2	6	4		47	40	4	6		28,8	72,0	14,4	2
Sop	GS NSAM	102	87	189	1		3	3	3		3	21	80			3	47,3	63,0	63,0	5
Sop	GS NTABA	84	81	165	1		3	0	3		3	12	70			3	165		55,0	7
Sop	GS SOP	259	269	528				4	3	5		150	150	8			132	132,0	66,0	2
Sop	IPS NSAM	30	31	61		4	2		3		3	15	15			3	15,3		20,3	2
Sop	IPS NTABA	76	75	151		4	2		6		3	70				6	37,8		25,2	1
Luh	CBC MBUNKFU	39	23	62		3	3		5	1	2	16	15	1	5		20,7		10,3	2
Luh	CS LUH	57	62	119		5	2			4	2	40		4			23,8		29,8	1
Luh	CS MBOYAH	32	32	64		2	4		2		4	8	24			2	32,0		32,0	4
Luh	GS LUH	202	203	405	2		3	3	5	4		88	90	4	5		81,0	135,0	45,0	2
Luh	GS MBOYAH	73	77	150	1		4	2	5	2		38	40	2	5		50,0	75,0	21,4	2
Luh	IPS MBOYAH	61	65	126		6			3	1	2	20	40		1	3	21,0		31,5	3
Ngarum	CBC NGARUM	92	99	191	2	5			6	2		55	50		8		27,3		23,9	2
Ngarum	CS NGARUM	72	61	133	2	4	2			6		76	50	6			19,0		22,2	2
Ngarum	GS NGARUM I	99	122	221	5		4	2	6		2	40	40	4	2		36,8	110,5	36,8	1
Ngarum	GS NGARUM II	71	83	154	3		3	3	4	3		150		4	3		25,7	51,3	22,0	1
Ntundip	CS NTUNDIP	40	36	76	3	2	1		5	2		40		5	2		15,2		10,9	1
Ntundip	GS NTUNDIP	161	129	290	4		4	2	6	3		90	60	9			48,3	145,0	32,2	2
Ntundip	GS NTUNGE	137	118	255	3		4	2	4	2	2	34	90	2	4		51,0	127,5	42,5	4
Taku	CBC TAKU	80	84	164	1	4	1		3	3		42	40	3	3		32,8		27,3	2
Taku	GS FUKOP	218	247	465	3		2	5	3	3		170	50	3	3		58,1	93,0	77,5	1
Taku	GS MBENG-TAKU	102	108	210	3		3	1	6		2	20	80		6		52,5	210	35,0	5
Taku	GS MBUKOP-TAKU	71	98	169	1		3	3	4	2		20	60	2	4		56,3	56,3	28,2	4
Talla	CBC MBIYEH	26	34	60	2	1	3		3		3	22				3	7,5		20,0	1
Talla	GS KUMA TALLA	182	188	370	3		3	3	2	2	2	70	200	2	2		61,7	123,3	92,5	3
Talla	GS SHUASHUA	98	101	199	2		3	3	4	2		58	50	2	4		39,8	66,3	33,2	2
Talla	GS TALLA	241	210	451	2		0	6	6	2		137	130	8			56,4	75,2	56,4	2
Total		10006	9684	19690	132	204	247	164	367	208	133	5698	4880	187	282	102	39,4		34,2	2

Source: Compiled from IBE Report and field data 2011

The main problem faced in the basic education is a structural problem. As seen from the table above the pupil/teacher ratio is small indicating that the children are well catered for. However this is not the case as the pupils are widespread. The same explanation is obtained for the pupil/ classroom ratio. There are many schools spread across the municipality with limited intake of pupils. One teacher is usually assigned to teach at least two separate classes where the total number of pupils is less than 60 pupils as to meet with the norms. This in itself is defying the norms. Most of the teachers have not been trained and are employed by the parent (PTA) to meet up the challenging task to the few employed by the government. Due to the fact that their employment is not permanent and not conveniently rewarded as their government employed colleagues, the PTA teachers are a great threat to the institutions as they can leave whenever they find greener pastures. Classrooms are more or less often in few number as to the number of classes obtained in the school. School administrators solve this problem either by combining two classes into one class or separating one classroom into two using some sheet, plywood or bamboos. Classrooms are in short supply and more often do not meet the norm in size (9x7x3m). The need in terms of classrooms is not limited to the expressed needs, but goes beyond to include classrooms that are in bad shape and the near future growth of education establishments. Desks are largely insufficient in schools and will require doubling the amount available to meet the needs of pupils. Some schools don't even have a single desk and only resort to using of stalk sticks as seen in the annexes.

3.6.2. Secondary Education

There are 19 secondary school institutions existing in the municipality as presented in table 8 below.

Table 8: Secondary schools institutions present in Ndu Municipality.

Government		Private	
GSS Taku	GTC Luh	Prince of Peace Ndu	Hope Institute Ndu
GSS Mbawrong	GTC Sop	St. John Bosco CSS Ngarum	Ali Typing Institute Ndu
GBHS Ndu	GHS Ntumbaw	JMBC Ndu	Agayo Typing Institute
GTHS Ndu	GSS Njilah	Islamic SS Ntumbaw	
GSS Talla	GSS Kakar		
GSS Ntamru	GSS Mbiemblah		

Source: 2011 MINSEC Nkambe and Field Data collection

Some of these institutions have not been recognized by the Divisional Delegation of Secondary Education. The Hope Institute, Ali Typing Institute and Agayo Typing Institute have not been recognized by the Divisional Delegation of Secondary Education. As such the Delegation has no data with regard to such institutions. However we collected some information with regard to those institutions in the field. The situation of secondary school institutions in the municipality presented thus in table 9 below.

Table 9: Situation of secondary School establishments in Ndu municipality

Village	Name of School	Total Number of students			Total number of staff									general state of buildings			Students/teacher ratio	Students/ Classroom ratio	Pupils/ seat occupied ratio
		Girls	Boys	Total	Parent teachers	Contract teachers	Civil servants	Teachers needed	semi-block	block	Classrooms needed	Table - desks	Desks needed	good	average	bad			
Ndu	GBHS Ndu	815	672	1487	29		30	29	7	14	4	550	100	21			25,20	70,81	1
Ndu	GTHS Ndu	137	284	421	11		22	11		12		284		12			12,76	35,08	1
Ndu	GSS Ntamru	73	87	160	6		3	6	4			50	50		4		17,78	40,00	2
Ndu	GSS Mbiemblah	99	88	187	2		3	6		3	3	87	40	3			31,17	62,33	1
Ndu	GSS Kakar	172	140	312	4		2	6		3	6	90	80	3			39,00	104,0	2
Ndu	Prince of Peace	84	44	128		10			3		2	30	30		3		12,80	42,67	2
Ndu	JMBC Ndu	230	186	416		30				10		350		10			13,87	41,60	1
Ndu	Hope Institute	100	70	170		23				3		48	40	3			7,39	56,67	2
Ndu	Ali Typing Institute	54	11	65		9				2		24		2			2,83	32,50	1
Ndu	Agayo Typing Institute	22	10	32		8				2		10	6	2			4,00	16,00	2
Taku	GHS Taku	300	226	526	12		15	12		10	2	140	140	10			19,48	52,60	2
Njirong	GSS Mbawrong	45	60	105	6		3	6		4	3	10	40	4			11,67	26,25	5
Luh	GTC Luh	62	46	108	3		3	6		3	3	212		3			18,00	36,00	0
Sop	GTC Sop	67	43	110	3		3	6		2	5	100		2			18,33	55,00	1
Ntummbaw	GBHS Ntumbaw	423	359	782	13		22	13		10	4	320		10			22,34	78,20	1
Ntummbaw	I SS Ntumbaw	72	45	117		13			2	5		50		5	2		9,00	16,71	1
Njilah	GSS Njilah	132	91	223	3		3	6	2		5	83			2		37,17	111,5	1
Talla	GSS Talla	320	272	592	4		10	6	2	7	3	250		7	2		42,29	65,78	1
Ngarum	F Farm School	8	16	24		3				2		12		2			8,00	12,00	1
Ngarum	St. John Bosco CSS	64	70	134		6				5		62		5			22,33	26,80	1
Total		3279	2820	6099	96	102	119	113	20	97	40	2762	526	104	13		19,06	52,13	1

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

3.6.3 Higher Education

One institution of higher Education exist in the Council; the Cameroon Baptist Theological Seminary (CBTS) Ndu.

3.6.4. Health/HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Ndu municipality has 27 private, mission and government health units. These health units are spread all over the territory as presented in table 10 below

Table 10: Health Unit in the Ndu Municipality

N° of Health Units: 27		
District Hospital Ndu	Kakar IHC	CTE Health Centre
Ndu Urban IHC	Catholic Health post Ngarum	Njim kang Health Post
Ndu Baptist IHC	IHC Taku	Baptist HP Mbipgo
Luh IHC	Mbiyeh IHC	Mbawrong IHC
Ntumbaw IHC	Nsam IHC	Wowo Health Post
Sop IHC	Mbongong IHC	Mbah Health Post
Mangu IHC	Health Post Kuma Talla	Catholic HC Ntaba
Health post Mbakob	WOHEM Mbongong	Nsem Mujock Nursing Home Ntaba
LAP Ntamru	Mboyah HP	LAP post Sinna

Source :2011 DHS Ndu and Survey data

Great efforts are been undertaken by public authorities and the communities to set up structures in health units of the public and the private sector. There are good structures in about 50%, whereas another 50% require greater efforts to meet the acceptable level. Table 11 below present a summary situation of health in the Ndu Municipality.

Table 11: Summary of health Situation of the Ndu Municipality

No of Doctors	No of Nurses	Endemic Diseases	Recent epidemics	HIV prevalence rate
3	15	Malaria & Respiratory infections	None	~18%

Source: 2011 DHS Ndu Sub Division.

Health personnel are largely insufficient for the municipality. Also there is limited amount of equipment in health units.

HIV/AIDS remains a major public health and social problem in the municipality. The prevalence rate is about 18% 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 municipality after falling ill.

This argument, notwithstanding, the pandemic is real in the council area and is a real public health and social problem. It varies from an average prevalence in most rural areas (11%) to high prevalence (22%) in the urban centre and conglomerate centres in the Mbaw plains infected persons more or less are coming to terms with their conditions. Most have integrated themselves into the society and go regularly for their anti retroviral treatment. Their main problem is the absent of a treatment centre in the municipality. Patients therefore have to travel to far off distances for treatment. Socially some have not come to term with their conditions and are serious threat to the society. The aware of the pandemic is strong but some practices like unprotected sex between non married couples makes difficult arrest of the spread of the virus.

3.6.5. Hydraulic

Most local communities have pipe borne water from natural catchment in the mountainous areas. However 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. In Ndu urban area, where water supply is under the management of the Ndu Water Authority (NWA), there are 8 water catchments, with 4 functional. There are 8 functional public stand taps out of 28, and there are 572 connections. The problem here is twofold; low pumping capacity of the existing motorised pump and the distribution pipes that have grown old or are destroyed. Ngarum and Wowo villages are other communities where water needs to flow uphill against gravity to supply the population. In most of the other areas, what is needed are extension pipes to complement initiatives of community members. This is the case in the following communities; Talla, Taku, Ngarum, Ntundip, Luh, Mbipgo, Njilah, Njimnkang, Sehn, Ntumbaw, Ngulu, Nseh-Makop, Njirong, Sop, Ntaba, Nsam, Ngvu, Mangu, Jirt, Mbah, Fuh, Baraki, Mbarseh, Ntisaw, Ntamru and in Ngarbuh. Some receptive tanks are broken and require repairs like in Ndu urban, Wowo and Sehn. The water catchment in Sop, Mbah, Ntaba and Jirt need construction and more protection of the water that moves to the receptive tank. Some other communities like in Sinna, Mbagoh, Mbuntzi, Njimsa, Mangi, Ntayi and Mbokop, they are still at the primary stage and require to mobilise themselves for proper water projects. The communities of Kakar, Njifor, Ntantala, Mbawrong and Gung need longer distance to catch water for the community. 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 Mbawrong, only one bore hole exist for a community of about 4000inhabitants.

3.6.6. Electrification

Six villages are supplied with electricity. These include Ndu, Ntumbaw, Talla, Njilah, Wowo and Ngarum. There are 10 transformers in the municipality; three in Ndu, three in Ntumbaw, one in Nshi-O-Doh, one in Njipluh, one in Ngarum and one in Mbiyeh. Connection to individual homes is still very limited out of the Ndu urban and Mbiyeh areas. In Ngarum, Wowo and environs, where there is already extension, there still exist problem of connection to individual homes. 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.

3.6.7. Road network

Ndu municipality is a bit accessible in terms of road network. Almost all the villages are linked with a road. However, these roads are not well maintained and consequently there are permanently in a bad state as present in table 12 below.

Table 12: Road network and state of roads in Ndu Municipality

Roads	Status	Length(Km)	State
Njifor- Mbiyeh	National	14	Bad
Kakar- Mbandung- Ntumbaw- Sop- Ntaba	National	26	Bad
Ndu-Ngarum-Nseh- Mbiyeh	Divisional	21	Bad
Ndu- Ngarum- Taku- Ntundip- Luh	Rural	15	Bad
Ngarum- Ntundip	Rural	6	Bad
Ndu- Nsih Odoh- Nseh	Rural	4	Bad
Ndu- Njilah- Wowo- Sehn- Ntumbaw	Rural	15	Bad
Wowo- Mangu- Sinna- Nwa	Rural	9	Bad
Ndu- Njimkang- Ntisaw- Ntamru- Nwa	Rural	19	Bad
Ndu -Mbaseh- Mbongong- Mbokob- Ntayi- Njimjong	Rural	23	Bad
Ndu-Mbaseh- Mbipgo- Fuh- Mbot	Rural	9	Bad
Ndu- Jirt- Mbarh- Mbot	Rural	7	Bad
Ntumbaw- Njirong- Ngarbar- Mbawrong- Ntaba	Rural	20	Bad
Ntamru- Tudi- Ngwartung	Rural	6	Bad
Fuh- Mbongong	Rural	5	Bad
Fuh-Mbipgo- Mbongong-Ntayi	Rural	17	Bad
Khife- Njiningo- Nsih Odoh	Rural	6	Bad
Ngfu- Mangu	Rural	4	Bad
Mbaseh- Njimkang- Njilah- Wowo	Rural	5	Bad
Ndu- Njilah- Mangu	Rural	8	Bad
Ntumbaw- Ngfu- Sinna	Rural	5	Bad
Sop- Nsam	Rural	11	Bad
Ndu- Nsih Odoh- Njifor	Rural	5	Bad
Mbiyey- Shuashua- Taku	Rural	6	Bad
Mbiyeh- Talla Palace- Tenteng	Rural	7	Bad

Source: 2011 Field Data collection from MINADER and Ndu Council

3.6.8. Markets and storage structures

The major markets within the municipality are: Ndu, Ntumbaw and Ntaba markets. The major storage facilities are the cooperative houses where coffee is kept before being sold. There are two of such structures in the municipality.

3.6.9. Sports and leisure equipments

There are no special sports or leisure equipments apart from school fields.

3.6.10. Vegetation/Touristic sites

The vegetation of the area also varies with the ecological sub zones. The high altitude parts are characterized by sparsely wooded savannah whereas tall grass species grow in the lowlands around the area of transition between the two main sub ecological zones. Only small patches of natural forests are found especially along the valleys of the mountainous zones and in the plain. Much of the natural vegetation in Ndu, Talla and Wowo villages has been replaced with eucalyptus plantations. In fact, the great modification that has been effected on the natural vegetation of the area is attributed to human activities like farming, grazing and construction works.

There are potential touristic sites within the municipality but not yet harnessed. Nothing has been intentionally done to promote tourism in the area. However, business tourism is common, with tens of thousands of businessmen visiting the main markets (Ndu, Ntumbaw and Ntaba) weekly. The natural touristic sites within the municipality are:

- Small beautiful waterfalls (Sinna, Ntumbaw, Wowo, Taku, and the Ndu tea area)
- Caves (Sop, Sinna, Njirong, Njimnkang, Luh and Taku). These caves are thought to have acted as natural shelters to the people of old because of the presence of soot and broken pots.
- The Mbiyeh-Mbibi Community Forest which harbours birds with special features like the Bannerman's Turaco from which the red feather worn by the traditional title holders of the North West Region.
- The tea fields of the Ndu Tea Plantation
- Peculiar carvings and handicrafts at Mbibi and Taku
- The chief's palaces with historical articles and traditional bamboo and thatched houses
- Cultural manifestations such as dead celebrations with a wide range of musical dances, and masquerade displays (Njuh, Nfuh, Mnkung, Nkoh, Wanmabu...etc)

3.6.11. Tourism sites and establishments

Natural touristic potentials of the area include the following:

- The beautiful picturesque landscape with hills in high altitudes and the Mbaw plains which can be viewed entirely from the hills.
- Small beautiful waterfall (at Sinna, Ntumbaw, Wowo, Taku and the Ndu Tea area.
- Caves with signs that served as shelters to early dwellers of the area, like soot on the roof and old broken pot (at Sop, Sinna, Njirong, Njimnkang, Luh, and Taku)
- The Mbibi community forest and Njilah/Njimsa forests that harbour beautiful birds, like the Bannerman's Turaco (produces red feather worn by notables and title holders as indicator of honour accorded in the North West Region) and other rare and endemic species of the region.

Tourism establishments are characterised by the following;

Table 13: Touristic Establishment in Ndu Sub Division

Name of Hotel	Location	No of Rooms	No of Staff	Price Range (Franc CFA)	Remarks
Santana	Ndu	16	3	5000-10000	Unclassified with a restaurant
Summit Eco-Kid	Ndu	10	4	3000-5000	Unclassified with a restaurant
Dallas	Ndu	9	2	2000	Unclassified
Holy war Complex	Ndu	9	1		Unclassified
Council Guest House	Ndu	6	1	2000-3000	Unclassified
CBTS	Ndu	5	1	2000-4000	Unclassified with a restaurant
Sawa Hotel	Ndu	10	1	1000	Unclassified
Mbiyeh Rest house	Talla	6	1	2000-3000	Unclassified
George Private Rest House	Ntaba	6	1	1500-3000	Unclassified

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

3.6.12. Administrative Services

Ndu sub Division has just 9 sectors and the rest of the sectors are found in Nkambe. The 9 sectors present in Ndu municipality are presented in table 14 below.

Table 14: Administrative service and Personnel in Ndu Sub Division

Service	Personnel	
	Number in place	Number required
Sub Divisional Office	7	-
Ndu Council	33	-
Inspectorate of Basic Education	4	2
Sub Treasury	2	-
Gendarmerie Brigade	4	-
Sub Delegation of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries/ Zoo Technical Centre /Veterinary Post	5	4
Forest and Wildlife	1	3
P & T		-
Health Centres	17	80
Sub Delegation of Agriculture	3	4
Police Post		

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

3.6.13. Waste management / other nuisances

The disposal of wastes within the municipality poses problems especially around the urban space. 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 (committee not yet sworn in). 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.

3.6.12. Hygiene and Sanitation

The hygiene and sanitation department of the municipality functions well by ensuring cleanliness and community works in Ndu town, hold statutory meetings (3 times/ yr), advice and supports environmental activities in the council (forestation, watershed protection), and organizes clean up campaigns.

It is noticed within the municipality that the level of hygiene and sanitation however is reducing as time goes by because the number of trash cans have become few compared to the fast growing population. Formal training and Knowledge on hygiene, sanitation and environmental management amongst committee members is very lacking. This deficiency is aggravated by the absence of relevant in service training for the committee members.

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

Two mobile phone services exist in the municipality, with maximum coverage around the urban area. Television signals from the National Television are well received in the urban area. Satellite dishes (parabolic antennae) are installed in the entire municipality to capture other national and international channels. Radios waves are also very present in the urban area and extend to some rural areas in vary proportion. Prominent radios include Donga Mantung Community Radio, Frontier Savanna Radio, Bui community Radio, Radio Bafoussam, Poala FM and Radio France International with transmitters in Nkambe, Kumbo and Bafoussam respectively. Overall more than 60% of settlements are covered with various radio stations.

The council is using various methods to communicate to the people. These include the use of their notice board, announcement in churches, communication through councilors, letter writing to target organized groups and verbal talks to others. Table 15 below represents the telecommunication network in the municipality.

Table 15: Communication network coverage within the Ndu municipality

	CRTV Y'de	CRTV B'fsam	CRTV TV	DMCR	Savanna Frontier	RFI	BCR	OCR	MTN	Orange	Others (BBC)
Ndu	30	40	40	20	20	10	20	5	70	50	
Njimnkang	20	50	0	70	70	25	45	15	80	80	
Njilah	50	60	30	40	20	60	15	20	70	70	
Mbipgo	20	30	30	80	80	20	0	0	70	40	
Wowo	50	60	60	50	50	40	30	30	90	70	
Sehn	30	40	0	0	0	25	0	0	50	25	
Ntumbaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	
Njirong	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0
Ngulu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nseh-Macop	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	5	0	0
Sinna	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0
Sop	30	5	0	0	0	60	0	0	70	0	0
Talla	60	65	35	75	50	5	50	20	75	75	50
Ngarum	60	80	40	60	60	80	60	40	70	70	70
Ntundip	20	25	10	30	40	50	15	20	40	20	60
Taku	20	30	15	65	50	30	10	25	60	60	40
Luh	75	10	20	50	50	5	5	10	45	10	70
Percentage coverage	27,4	29,1	16,5	31,8	28,8	31,8	14,7	10,9	49,1	34,7	17,1

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

4. RESULTS OF THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS

1. Main problems identified per sector
2. Needs identified per sector

4.1 IDENTIFIED AND ANALYSED RECURRENT PROBLEMS BY SECTOR

During the analysis and diagnosis, recurrent problems by sector were identified, solutions sorted out and presented in table 16 below.

Table 16: Recurrent problems and solutions per sector in the Ndu Municipality

Sectors	Core Problem	Causes		Effects		Solutions
		Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
Health	Poor Health Care	Poor Hygiene		Increase in disease prevalence	Low Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sensitisation on health issues •Apply for government support for equipment and infrastructures •Provision of drugs to health units at low cost
		Lack of Qualified Staff			Increase death rate	
		Malnutrition			Morbidity	
		Inadequate Infrastructure				
		Inadequate Equipment				
		Shortage of quality drugs				
Social Affairs	Social Exclusion	Exploitation of some classes	Poverty	Marginalisation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sensitisation •Judicious application of the law •Establishment of code of ethics in societies
			Inadequate Education	Low Self Esteem	Less productive	
		Lack of Information		Rejection	Aggressiveness	
Agriculture	Low Production	Cultural Barriers			Crime and drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Apply for creation of agricultural post •Improvement of farm
		Poor Seed storage facility		Low Income		
		Poor farm to market road		Hunger	Malnutrition	

		Inadequate personnel		Less industrial inputs		to market roads
		Poor farming techniques	Level of education			•Capacity building
			Land tenure			•Apply for trained personnel
		Low farm inputs	Low yield seeds			•Organised training sessions
			Inadequate Chemicals applied			•Creation of cooperatives and sales points
			Poor tools			
Forestry	Reduction in Forest Resources	Deforestation	Ignorance	Land Degradation		•Afforestation •Creation of forest units
		Over exploitation	Ignorance	Environmental Imbalance	Extinction of species	
		Illegal hunting	Cultural Practices	Low Income		
			Ignorance			
Telecommunication	Inadequately informed	Poor Message transmission		Low interaction		•Apply for telecommunication antennae •Installation of suggestion and feedback boxes.
		Poor Channels	poor Road network	Wrong Action		
			Poor radio and television coverage	Disorder		
			No website and Poor internet connections			
		Poor feedback mechanism	poor Road network			
			Inadequate notice boards			
			No suggestion boxes			
Land Tenure	Difficulties in procedures to	Conflict of right		Poor planning in land usage		•Definition of rights

	rightful land ownership	Inadequate information		Waste of resources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Education and sensitisation •Compressed procedure for documents
		Population growth		Illegal acquisition of land	Land conflicts	
					Inter -tribal wars	
Administration and Justice	Unhealthy co-habitation amongst stakeholders	Absence of courts		Low output		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Election of Administrators •Organisation of regular coordination meetings Apply for a justice court in the municipality
		Long distances to courts		Economic and Social Injustice		
		Inadequate justice Ignorance of procedures		Greater expenditures		
Secondary Education	Results to be improved	Few teachers	Less motivated	High dropout rate	Low Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Construction and suitable equipment of technical colleges •Provide adequate accommodation •Extension of water and electricity to schools •Offer didactic materials to schools
			Few trained teachers	Lack of skilled manpower		
		Non conducive environment	Absence of Electricity/water			
			Inadequate infrastructures			
			Inadequate equipment			
		Inadequate school materials	Less government support			
Basic Education	Low Success in Exams	Poor Staff	Few trained teachers	Less Competitive		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Apply for trained teachers •Purchase of didactic materials •Construction of classrooms and offices •Increase number of desk/tables in school
			Inadequately trained	Stay longer in school	Frustrations	
		Non conducive environment		Drop out		
		Inadequate Infrastructure				
		Inadequate Equipment				
		Malnutrition				

Environment	Environmental Degradation	Erosion	Bush fire	Destruction of habitat	Loss of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Tree planting•Eradication of eucalyptus in precarious environment•Improved farming techniques
			Soil burning	Air pollution	Climate change	
		Deforestation		Water shortage		
		Poor waste disposal		Low productivity		
		Overgrazing				
Commerce	Slow Commercial Activities	Poor road network		High prices	Low consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Creation of markets•Organisation of producers•Establishment of measuring units•Construction of storage structures
		Power failure		Deterioration of goods	Low consumption	
		High taxes		Emigration	Less production	
		Insecurity in markets				
Water	Inadequate supply of water	Low Quantity	No pipes for extension			<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Extension of water supply•Catchment protection•Rehabilitation of storage tanks•Repairs of destroyed pipes
			few stand pipes	drought		
			-farming in catchment	less production		
		Poor quality water supply	No treatment Contamination by animals	Poor health		
Public Works	Poor state of the roads	No maintenance		Poor communication		<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Construction of bridges and culverts•Legislation limiting activities along the road•Removal of eucalyptus roots along the roads•Maintenance of existing roads
		Inadequate road structures		Low commercial activities		
		Indiscipline by road users		slow transportation of persons and goods		

Livestock	Lesser production	Limited knowledge		Low income		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Pasture improvement •Apply for livestock technicians •Construction of animal fences
		Inadequate staff		Less quality nutritional intake	Unhealthiness	
		Overgrazing				
		Inappropriate species				
Energy	Inadequate energy supply	-no electricity -inadequate supply of petrol and kerosene		Poor communication -limited processing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Apply for extension of electricity •Look for bigger capacity functional units
Women Empowerment	Less involvement in productive activities	Cultural bias Gender bias Less educated Less organised Less informed		Lesser production Redundancy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Mobilisation and sensitisation of women •Capacity building / training
Youth Affairs	Little expansion of youth activities	-limited sport centres -Insufficient instructors and counsellors in the municipality -Poor development of small enterprises - Limited youth and animation centres		Little leisure Delinquency		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Creation of animation centres •Creation of sporting centres •Apply for instructors and Counsellor •Creation of small enterprises
Sports	Less competitive	- Limited sports infrastructures -Absence of training centres -Isufficient sponsorship of youth competitions		-low standard &sporting activities	Less famous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Creation of infrastructure •Creation of training centres •Organisation of competition

Transport	High cost of transportation	limited transportation facilities bad and risky roads -increase cost of fuel		Retard in development -delay in movement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Digging more road •Road maintenance •Apply for a decentralised service
Employment & Vocational Training	High rate of unemployment	-High rate of illiteracy - limited skills	limited schools Limitation of professional training centres	increase rate of social ills -rural exodus -low standard	Insecurity Reduction in youthful population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Apply for creation of vocational centres •Mobilisation and capacity building of youths
Small And Medium Size Enterprises	Most activities are informal	-little knowledge on its functioning -Limited capital available for creation of SME	-Limited capacity building seminars -Insufficient financial institutions	Backwardness in economic activities -Slow economic growth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sensitisation •Creation and promotion of small and medium size enterprises •Organisation of capacity building seminars
Mines And Industrial Development	Insufficient industrial activities	Limited finance		-unemployment -retard in industrialization	-increase social ills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Identification of mining sites •Creation of small size enterprises
Social Security	High social insecurity	Long distance to social security centres		Depression		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sensitisation •Make recommendation

Research and Innovation	Limited research structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -limited finances -Absence of structures -Limited initiatives to take off research - Absence of a public library 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited knowledge - Slow progress of activities 	Stagnation of economic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Creation of a public library •Identification of research domains •Motivating local initiatives •Creation of data banks •Initiation of local research
Tourism	Poorly managed touristic site	Limited finances to improve existing touristic sites		-less valuable	-less attractive to tourist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Mass media sensitisation •Development of promotion program •Identification of sites
Culture	Deviation in values and norms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -conflicts with religion -conflict with civilization -influence of foreign culture 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -it can lead to disorder -it can lead to weakness -it can lead to wondering 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Apply for an institution •Sensitisation •Advocacy for admission program to be simplified
Housing and Urban Planning	Inappropriate construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Non- respect of norms -Construction in risky zones -No construction pattern -Limited collaboration with other stakeholders 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Creation of new settlement sites •Prohibition in risky zones •Registration /approval of plans

5. STRATEGIC PLANNING

5.1 Visions and objectives of the CDP

Vision Ndu Council: To cope with the changing time, Ndu Council works to improve the standard of living of the population of Ndu sub-division in social, cultural, economic & political domains reflecting transparency, accountability and participation.

The LSO working with the council authorities to bring out the CDP have as objectives to;

- To increase and enable inhabitants of the municipality 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 municipality by 2014 ;
- sensitize citizens on the necessity of a social mobilization on the elaboration process of the development of communal plan and more than anything its implementation

5.2 Logical framework by sector (Marginalized populations inclusive)

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

Table 17: Logical Framework Basic Education

Sectorial Strategy of MINISTRY OF BASIC EDUCATION Basic education for all.		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 academic performance within the Ndu municipality	90% success recorded at the basic educational level in all primary schools in the municipality by 2014	FSLC results Sequence results sheets	Political, economic and social stability	No strikes, wars and inflations	Normal activity of the population
Specific objectives	Recruitment of sufficient trained staff	All schools in Ndu have more than 80% of the required trained staff by 2014	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports	Adequate finances for recruitment available	80% of the budget for recruitment available	Bank receipts
	Provision of adequate infrastructure	90% of the needed classrooms are constructed by 2014	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports	Finances for the construction available	80% of the budget for construction available	Bank receipts
	Supply of adequate didactic materials	95% of the required didactic materials in each school is supplied at the beginning of the academic year	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports	Disbursement for didactic materials made	80% of the budget disbursed	Bank receipts
Results	253 trained staff needed are recruited and posted in all schools	90% of recruited staff are effectively teaching by 2014	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports	Unemployed trained staff are available	Number recruited and posted	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports
	133 classrooms needed are constructed in schools under Ndu by 2014	70% of the needed classrooms are constructed by 2014	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports	Adequate resources are mobilised	Number of classrooms constructed	Field observations Annual reports
	All schools are provided with the needed stationaries; 385 boxes of chalk,	90% of stationeries needed by schools are available at the beginning of each academic year	Inspectorate of Basic Education's reports	Financial availability	Disbursement of the fund for the acquisition of the stationeries	Bank receipts
Activities: 1.1 Apply for recruitment of 253 trained staff for the entire Ndu municipality by the government 1.2 Direct recruitment of 30 teachers within the next three years by the Ndu Council 2.1 Feasibility studies on the construction of classrooms 2.2 Construction of 133 classrooms 2.3 Supply of 5000 benches 2.4 Monitoring and evaluation of construction 3.1 Provision of 385 boxes of chalk at the beginning of every academic year					Estimates <div> <div></div> <div>1.000.000</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>20.000.000</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>5.000.000</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>1.064.000.000</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>150.000.000</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>10.000.000</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>1.848.000</div> </div>	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 18: Logical Framework Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries

Sectorial Strategy of MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL INDUSTRIES		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 livestock production	20% increase in livestock production by 2014	MINEPIA sub divisional delegation reports	Ability of the local population to adopt the innovations	Number of people who apply the techniques by 2014	Annual reports from livestock
Specific objectives	Improve livestock production techniques	75% of the breeders change from traditional to 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	4 additional (to make a total of 9) trained animal technicians are posted to serve the villages within the Ndu municipality by 2014	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	30% 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 technicians are recruited and posted	4 additional animal technicians are recruited and posted in all the villages by 2014	Recruitment lists	Financial stability	Number of animal technicians recruited and posted	Recruitment list

Activities:	Estimates
1.1 Feasibility studies in various production techniques	1.000.000
1.2 Training of five representatives of livestock breeders per animal species per village in production techniques	2.000.000
1.3 Monitor and evaluate activities	1.500.000
2.1 Feasibility studies on grazing lands	3.000.000
2.2 Organise trainings on 2 demonstration sites	1.500.000
2.3 Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation on individual grazing lands	1.000.000
3.1 Feasibility studies on epidemics identification	1.500.000
3.2 training of five representatives of livestock breeders per animal species per village	12.500.000
3.3 Carryout vaccination campaign;	1.500.000
➤ 20000 cattle	
➤ 700 horses	
➤ 65000 goats	
➤ 45000 sheep	
➤ 15000 pigs	
3.4 Monitoring and evaluation	1.000.000
4.1 Feasibility studies on improved animal breeds	1.000.000
4.2 Provide each of the 17 villages with;	4.000.000
➤ 2 Breeding bulls	
➤ 10 breeding males of goats, sheep and pig species	
4.3 Monitoring and evaluation	1.000.000
5.1 Apply for recruitment and posting of 4 animal technicians in to work in the 3 zones	1.000.000

Source : Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 19: Logical Framework Agriculture and Rural Development

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
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve farm production	Total farm production doubled by 2014	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	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	When agricultural technicians are recruited	Recruitment decision

	Provide improved input 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	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
Results	All the 17 villages of Ndu have an agric technician each	75% of the required technicians are posted to the various villages under the Ndu municipality by 2014	MINADER sub divisional delegation reports	Financial resources available	70% of the required staff are recruited	Recruitment list
	Farmers are equipped with improved seeds and fertilizers	80% of the seeds cultivated by farmers are improved	Field observations	Adoption by farmers	More than 60% of farmers embrace the use of improved seeds	Farmer registration lists
	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 maure	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
Activities: 1.1 Construction and equipment of 3 agricultural posts in Njimnkang, Ntundip and Sop 1.2 Apply for the Recruitment of 3 agric technicians 1.3 Follow up mechanisms 2.1 provision of 60 tons of improved seeds to maize farmers during the first year 2.2 provision of 45 tons of improved beans seeds to farmers during the first year 2.3 Provision of 80 tons of improved potatoes seeds to farmers during the first year 2.4 Provision of 3 tons of rice seeds to rice farmers during the first year 2.5 Organise and train farmers on seed production in all the main crop species produced 3.1 Sensitisation and education of the population on the importance of compost manure 3.2 Construction of 3 pilot composts 3.3 Evaluation and monitoring 4.1 Sensitisation on the various kinds of crop pests 4.2 Organisation of trials, demonstration units and training sessions for each of the 17 villages by NGO and LSO 4.3 Orgnaisationof Farmers into Common Initiative Groups 4.4 Monitoring and evaluation					Estimates 30.000.000 1.000.000 1.000.000 27.000.000 22.000.000 40.000.000 6.000.000 2.000.000 2.040.000 850.000 1.500.000 1.000.000 3.000.000 1.500.000 1.000.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 20: Logical Framework 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 roads	70% of the entire road network in Ndu are graded by 2014	Field observations Public works departmental reports	Financial and technical resources are available	At least 70% of resources are mobilized by 2014	Reports of resource mobilisation
Specific objectives	Ensure regular road maintenance	70% of roads are in good state by 2014	Field observation Reports	Adequate collaboration with the community made	At least 50% of the communities have started collaboration by 2014	reports
	Extend the road network	Number of new roads constructed by 2014	Field observation and reports	Environmental stability	At least 90% of the environment is suitable	Field observation Field reports
Results	Road maintenance is regular	70% of the roads are maintained by 2014	Field observation and reports	Financial and technical support is available	At least 70% of the resources are available by 2014	Report of resource mobilisation
	Road network is extended by 2014	At least 100km of road is added to the network by 2014	Field observation and reports	Environmental stability	Population willing to sacrifice land for road network extension	Reports
Activities: 1.1 Sensitisation 1.2 Organise community work 1.3 Grading of 50km of roads 1.4 Construction of road structures 1.5 Opening farm to market roads 2.1 Feasibility studies 2.2 Call for tender 2.3 Award of contract 2.4 Execution of contract 2.5 Monitoring 2.6 Reception					Estimates 1.500.000 15.000.000 75.000.000 650.000.000 200.000.000 30.000.000 3.000.000 3.000.000 5.000.000 5.000.000 1.000.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 21: Logical Framework Culture

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 Ndu community	At least 70% of the cultural values and norms of the Ndu 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
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 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 municipality	A structure is set up by 2014	reports	Collaboration with the local population	At least 80 % of the population is collaborating	MINCULT Report Local Cultural meeting report
Results	Values and norms are re-established	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
	Cultural activities are coordinated	A structure is set up by 2014	reports	Collaboration with the local population	At least 80 % of the population is collaborating	MINCULT Report Local Cultural meeting report
Activities:					Estimates	
1.1 Recollection of values and norms (knowing our rights, the origin, duties, obligations, the meaning of names, etc.)					20.000.000	
1.2 Capitalisation of values and norms in documents					5.000.000	
2.1 Setting up and functioning of a commission to examine community laws and ethics					9.000.000	
2.2 Workshop to validate ethics					2.000.000	
3.1 organise annual meetings to assess cultural activities of the municipality					14.000.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 22: Logical Framework 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 Ndu municipality	70% of the population have access to health care services and facilities by 2014	Consultation registers	No natural disaster	Number of people carrying out their normal activities	People actively going to work
Specific objectives	Recruit more trained health personnel	At least 8 medical doctors and 30 nurses are operating in government institutions by 2014	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	Number of new health units created and upgrading of existing ones by 2014	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 2014	District Medical office report	Adequate collaboration with the health units	Number of meetings with various health units in the municipality	Meeting reports
	Provide medical equipments	Quantity and quality of material supplied to health units by 2014	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	80% 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 Ndu municipality	Health centres increased from 10 to 20 and 6 health posts upgraded to integrated health centres by 2014	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 2014 100% of HIV/AIDS patients receive anti retroviral drugs, 90% of RTI patients have access to drugs	Malaria treatment register, RTI treatment form Antiretroviral treatment form	Government and donor policy	No conditionality in government policy	Policy document
	Microscopes, oxygen cylinders, refrigerators and 250 beds provided			Government and donor policy	No conditionality in government and donor policy	Policy document

Activities:	Estimates
1.1 Apply for the recruitment of more medical personnel (10 medical doctors and 70 nurses)	1.000.000
2.1 Feasibility studies for the construction of health units	2.000.000
2.2 Construction of 10 health units (Ndu Urban, Mbah, Mbongong, Mangu, Ntamru, Wowo, Sinna, Kuma Talla, Taku & Kakar)	400.000.000
2.3 Equip 20 health units with refrigerators and laboratory equipment	30.000.000
2.4 Monitor and evaluate	1.500.000
3.1 Provide health units with some essential drugs	60.000.000
3.2 Public sensitization seminar on hygiene and sanitation and education on HIV/AIDS	3.000.000
3.3 Monitoring and Evaluation	1.500.000
4.1 Equip hospital with 250 beds	12.500.000
4.2 Monitoring and evaluation	1.500.000

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 23: Logical Framework Secondary Education

Sectorial Strategy of MINISTRY OF SECONDARY EDUCATION Provide quality secondary 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 secondary education performance within the municipality	80% success recorded at the secondary educational level in all schools within the municipality	GCE board results Progress report from schools	Sociopolitical and economic stability	No strike actions, wars and conflicts	Normal activity of the population
Specific objectives	Recruitment of sufficient trained staff	All schools have more than 80% of the trained staff required by 2014	Secondary education annual reports	Adequate recruitment finances available	80% of the recruitment budget available	Bank receipts and accounts
	Provision of adequate infrastructure	90% of the needed classrooms are constructed by 2014	Annual reports for secondary education	Finances for the construction activities available	80% of the construction budget available	Bank receipts and accounts
	Supply of adequate didactic materials	90% of the required didactic materials in each schools is supplied at the beginning of every academic year	School reports	Disbursement for didactic materials made	80% of the budget disbursed	Bank receipts and account

Results	The number of trained staff needed are recruited and posted in all secondary schools	All schools have more than 80% of the trained staff required by 2014	Secondary education annual reports	Adequate recruitment finances available	80% of the recruitment budget available	Bank receipts and accounts
	40 classrooms needed are constructed in schools under the Ndu municipality by 2014	90% of the needed classrooms are constructed by 2014	Annual reports for secondary education	Finances for the construction activities available	80% of the construction budget available	Bank receipts and accounts
	All schools are supplied with the needed amount of stationeries	90% of the required didactic materials in each schools is supplied at the beginning of every academic year	School reports	Disbursement for didactic materials made	80% of the budget disbursed	Bank receipts and account
Activities: 1.1 Apply for recruitment of sufficient trained staff (100) 1.2 Redistribution of staff in all schools under Ndu according to school requirements 2.1 Feasibility studies on the construction of classrooms 2.2 Construction of 40 classrooms 2.3 Construction of 200 benches 2.4 Monitoring and evaluation of construction work 3.1 Provision of adequate chalk, text books and school registers at the beginning of every academic year.					Estimates 	
					1.000.000	
					500.000	
					3.000.000	
					187.500.000	
					6.000.000	
					1.850.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 24: Logical Framework Forestry and Wildlife

Sectorial Strategy of MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE Provide adequate resources		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve forest resources within the Ndu municipality	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	To prevent illegal hunting in the forest	90% of poachers have acquired hunting formalities by 2014	Annual report from sub divisional delegation of forestry	Proper collaboration with the local population	Number of turnouts in meetings	Attendance lists

	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 sub divisional 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
	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: 1.1 Sensitisation and education of hunters 1.2 Issue of hunting permits 1.3 Implementation of the regulatory measures (Purchase of 03 Motor Bikes and employment of 03 Forestry Technicians) 1.4 Monitoring and evaluation 2.1 Sensitisation of exploiters of timber & NTFP 2.2 Issue of exploitation permits 2.3 Implementation of regulatory rules (use of same equipment and personnel as in 1.3 above) 2.4 Monitor and evaluate 3.1 Sensitisation on forest management 3.2 Implementation of a regulatory mechanism (Regeneration and creation of forest units) 3.3 Monitoring and evaluation					Estimates 1.000.000 2.000.000 30.000.000 3.000.000 1.500.000 6.000.000 3.000.000 1.500.000 50.000.000 3.000.000	

Source : Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 25: Logical Framework 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
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve conditions of workers and pensioners within the Ndu municipality by 2014	90 % of workers and pensioners in Ndu 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	Facilitate the payment procedures of pension dues in the Ndu municipality by 2014	90 % of pensioners in Ndu receive their dues immediately after work carrier	Pensioners' pay slips Labour and social security pay registers	Payment procedures and contracts are strictly followed	When pensioners receive their dues	Pay slips
	Promote the regular payments of workers' salaries in the Ndu municipality	95 % of workers in Ndu 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 Ndu by 2014 and workers' education	All workers and pensioners are directly paid in Ndu 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 Ndu by 2014	95% of workers are notified before layoff All workers are protected by Industrial 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	Pensioners in Ndu receive their dues the first month after retirement	90% of retired workers receive their dues the first month after termination	Pensioners association in Ndu	Payment procedure policies are implemented	Level of implementation	Periodic reports
	Workers salaries are regularly paid in Ndu 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 Ndu by 2014 and workers well trained	Workers and pensioners are paid their dues directly in Ndu	Social security office Pay slips	Sectorial policies	Creation of a social security office at the council level	Field observation Official investment gazette

	Terms of contract of workers and employers in Ndu are clearly specified and implemented	95% of workers get notified on time before layoff	Workers' union	Sectorial policies	Implementation of texts	Periodic reports
	Good and conducive 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	
1.1 Creation of a system in Ndu to follow up pensioners' files					1.000.000	
2.1 Setting up a policy for the payment of workers' salaries in Ndu					1.000.000	
2.2 Monitoring of the payment system					1.500.000	
3.1 Application for the creation of a social security centre					1.500.000	
3.2 Launching of tender for the construction and award of contract					40.000.000	
3.3 Reception of centre					1.500.000	
3.4 Workers Education/Seminars					1.000.000	
4.1 Elaboration of terms of contract					1.000.000	
4.2 Validation workshop organized.					1.000.000	
4.3 Monitoring Social climate of the council					1.000.000	
4.4 Settlement of workers' conflict					1.000.000	
5.1 Hygiene/Safety control at work place					1.000.000	
5.2 Control of occupational diseases/ Industrial protection of workers					1.000.000	

Table 26: Logical Framework Energy

Sectorial Strategy of MINISTRY OF ENERGY		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	SOV
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Improve energy supply in the Ndu municipality by 2014	60 % of the entire municipality have access to electricity	AES network coverage maps	Favourable government policy	Disbursement of needed financial resources	Bank receipts
Specific objectives	Extension of electric power lines to all villages	High voltage connections stepped down and extended to all villages within Ndu municipality by 2014	Field observation	Financial and human resources available	70 % of resources are disbursed	Bank receipts
	Provision of electricity to homes and quarters by 2014	60 % of quarters in all villages in Ndu have electricity supply	Field observation and AES network coverage maps	Financial and human resources available	70 % of resources are disbursed	Bank receipts And field observations

Results	All villages are supplied with electricity by 2014	All villagers have electric power lines by 2014	Field observation and AES reports	Favourable government policy	70 % of resources are disbursed	Bank receipts
	Homes and quarters have access to electricity by 2014	More than 60 % of homes in all villages use electricity by 2014	Field observation and AES reports	Collaboration with the local population	Homes subscribed for electricity extension	Subscription list
Activities: 1.1 Apply and negotiate with MINEE and AES SONEL for studies of new projects (Sop-Ntaba; Ndu-Mbarseh-Mbongong; Ndu-Njimnkang-Ntamru), and extension (Ndu Town-Jirt-Mbah-Fuh-Mbipgo; Mbiyeh-Ngarum,Mbiyeh-Talla; Wowo-Sehn; Njilah-Wowo-Mangu; Ntumbaw-Njirong-Ntumbaw neighbourhood; Ntumbaw-Baraki, Ngarum-Taku-Luh-Ntundip) 1.2 Studies for new projects and extension 1.3 Implementation of projects (Award of contracts and follow up) 2.1 Sensitisation and community mobilisation 2.4 Follow up of household connections					Estimates 2.000.000 12.000.000 900.000.000 1.000.000 1.000.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 27: Logical Framework 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 enrollment in the higher educational sector	At least 60 % of A Level holders are enrolled in higher education within the Ndu municipality by 2014	Higher education enrollment 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 Ndu municipality 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

Results	Population informed sensitised and educated on the importance of higher education	At least 80 % of the population of Ndu municipality 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: 1.1 Information through various communication channels 1.2 holding village meetings 1.3 evaluation and monitoring the state of awareness sensitisation and education 2.1 Offer some limited scholarships to brilliant students for studies 2.2 Offer holiday job to students 2.3 solicit aids from (government, foreign partners and fund raising)					Estimates 	
					1.000.000	
					1.000.000	
					1.000.000	
					6.000.000	
					4.000.000	
					1.000.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 28: Logical Framework Water

Sectorial Strategy of MINISTRY OF WATER		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	Adequate good quality water is supplied in the municipality by 2014	All communities have good quality water supply	Council reports Field observation	Adequate collaboration from the community	90 % of community members have contributed for the water project	Community contribution records
Specific objectives	Extension of water supply in the community	Adequate water is available to all inhabitants by 2014	Council reports Field observation	Adequate collaboration from the community	90 % of community members have contributed for the water project	Community contribution records
	To ensure sustainability of water supply to the communities	All water sources are adequately protected for quality water supply by 2014	Council reports Field observation	Adequate collaboration from the community	90 % of community members have contributed for the water project	Community contribution records
Results	Adequate quality water is supplied to the communities	Water supply is adequate	Council reports Field observation	Adequate collaboration from the community	90 % of community members have contributed for the water project	Community contribution records

Results	Telephone and communication network coverage increased by 2014	Telecom equipments installed by 2014	Field observation	Equipments installed successful	90 % of the installed equipments are functioning successfully	Reports
	Telecom signals are improved in the Ndu municipality by 2014	90 % of villages own/use radio and television sets Free telephone communication	Field observation	Renovation work for existing equipments done	90 % of equipments renovated	Reports and field observation
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Feasibility studies on the network coverage 1.2 Appeal to telecom companies to extend network coverage 1.3 Installation of a telephone transmission antenna for villages in the Eastern part of the municipality 1.4 Apply for the Opening of a Telecommunication centre in Ndu 2.1 Feasibility studies 2.2 carry out renovation/repair works on the 2 antennae in Ndu 2.3 Monitor and evaluation 					Estimates	
						1.000.000
						1.000.000
						60.000.000
						1.500.000
						4.000.000
						30.000.000
						1.000.000

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 30: Logical Framework Employment and Vocational Training

Sectorial Strategy of MINISTRY OF EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING		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 Ndu municipality by 2014	80 % of the personnel in Ndu are up to standards required for jobs	Personnel lists	Sufficient training provided	Availability of training institutions	Enrolments in training institutions
Specific objectives	Ensure the creation of vocational training centres within the Ndu municipality	The number of vocational training institutions within the municipality are doubled by 2014	Reports from the delegation of employment and vocational training	Favourable government policy	Creation decisions	Regional delegation reports
	Promote the employment of trained personnel	80 % of personnel within the Ndu municipality are trained	Personnel lists	Favourable government policy	Recruitment of personnel	Recruitment lists

Results	Vocational training institutions are created within the Ndu municipality	At least 70% of the training institutions in Ndu are newly created by 2014	Reports from the delegation of employment and vocational training	Favorable government and donor partners	70% of the resources required are put in place	Bank receipts Staff registers
	Employed personnel within the municipality are trained	70% of the staff within the municipality are qualified	Personnel registers	Favourable government policy	80% of the required personnel are recruited	Recruitment lists
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Feasibility studies on the various vocational institutions 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 1.3 Sensitisation of elites to construct and equip approved vocational training institutions 1.4 Sensitise the masses on the importance of technical education/ vocational training 1.5 Monitoring and evaluation of activities 2.1 Feasibility studies on the status of personnel 2.2 Organise training refreshal course for workers (Once every year for artisans) 2.3 Set up levels of qualification for posts of responsibility for the Ndu Council 					Estimates	
						3.000.000
						1.000.000
						2.000.000
						2.000.000
						1.500.000
						3.000.000
						2.000.000
						1.000.000

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 31: Logical Framework 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 Ndu municipality	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 municipality	Field observation	Favourable socio political environment	Normal daily activities of the population	Field observation
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: 1.1 Grant assistant for youth training programs in the municipality 1.2 Construction of a youth and animation centre 1.3 Equipment of the centre and offer assistance for functioning 2.1 Review and simplify the regulations for creation of enterprises within the Ndu municipality 2.2 Published conditions for setting up enterprises within the municipality 2.3 Produced technical slips for feasible activities in the municipality 2.4 Offer financial assistance to youths have brilliant projects for the municipality					Estimates 1.000.000 9.000.000 100.000.000 50.000.000 1.000.000 1.000.000 2.000.000 6.000.00	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 32: Logical Framework 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 municipality	Sellers gain good profits from their sales	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Sensitisation of buyers and sellers 1.2 Setting up of a market observatory committee to check manipulations 1.3 Organise farmers into cooperatives and common initiative groups for marketing of produce 1.4 Standardise measuring units in the main markets of the municipality 1.5 Set up market information system 2.1 construction of warehouses and storage devices in Ndu 2.2 carry out a study of various storage devices 2.3 Set up storage model of various perishable commodities 					Estimates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.000.000 1.000.000 3.000.000 800.000 4.000.000 205.000.000 3.000.000 5.000.000 	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 33: Logical Framework Administration and Decentralisation

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

	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 improve the effectiveness of senior staff by promoting dialogue between junior and senior staff	Increase in regular meetings between staff by 50% by 2014	Documentation	All Staff view these meetings as valuable and worthwhile	At least 80% of staff are in favour of these meetings	Minutes of meetings Surveys
	To strengthen the financial situation in the council	Increase in revenue collection by 25% by 2014	Administrative account of the council	Improve collection mechanism New revenue sources are identified	80% of revenue collection procedures are earmarked. Revenue is increase by at least 15%	Budget and administrative accounts
	To have a transparent policy on the procurement of goods and services	All goods and services procured are in accordance with the norms by 2014	Documentation	Willingness of the council executive	Policy of the council executive	Policy document
	To empower the executive leadership of the council	All Executives of the council have got the necessary capacity for manage of collective patrimony by 2014	Type and quality of training received	Willingness of the council executive	Policy of the council executive	Policy document
	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
	To improve the functioning of institutions	Clear terms of reference for the functioning of each institution in place and are effectively implemented by the year 2014	Institutional procedure manuals Attendance sheets	Willingness, availability and ability of head of institutions	All the heads of institutions spend 95% of working time at their job sites	Attendance sheet
	To promote cohesion of administrative procedures	A well defined and coherent administrative procedure put in place by the year 2014	Procedure manual in place	Ability of head of institutions to implement procedures	Atleast 80% of the procedures are respected	Evaluation reports
	To improve communication in the municipality	At least 80% of the population receives communication signals by the year 2014	Public Opinion	Availability of funds	A community radio in place	Council reports
	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 competent	Field observation such as management /staff meetings	Field observations Minutes of meetings
	Effectiveness of senior staff improved	Increase in regular meetings between staff by 50% by 2014	Documentation	All Staff view these meetings as valuable and worthwhile	At least 80% of staff are in favour of these meetings	Minutes of meetings Surveys
	Financial situation in the council strengthened	Increase in revenue collection by 25% by 2014	Administrative account of the council	Improve collection mechanism New revenue sources are identified	80% of revenue collection procedures are clearly earmarked. Revenue is increase by at least 15%	Budget and administrative accounts
	Transparent policy on the procurement of goods and services put in place	All goods and services procured are in accordance with the norms by 2014	Documentation	Willingness of the council executive	Policy of the council executive	Policy document
	The executive leadership of the council is empowered	All Executives of the council have got the necessary capacity for manage of collective patrimony by 2014	Type and quality of training received	Willingness of the council executive	Policy of the council executive	Policy document
	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	Willingness and ability of the councillor exist	90% of councillors have expressed interest	Minutes of meetings Surveys
	The functioning of institutions improved	Clear terms of reference for the functioning of each institution in place and are effectively implemented by the year 2014	Institutional procedure manuals Attendance sheets	Willingness, availability and ability of head of institutions	All the heads of institutions spend 95% of working time at their job sites	Attendance sheet
	Cohesion of administrative procedures improved	A well defined and coherent administrative procedure put in place by the year 2014	Procedure manual in place	Ability of head of institutions to implement procedures	Atleast 80% of the procedures are respected	Evaluation reports

	Communication in the municipality improved	At least 80% of the population receives communication signals by the year 2014	Public Opinion	Availability of funds	A community radio in place	Council reports
	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
1.1	Elaboration of recruitment policy and procedures					2.000.000
1.2	Prepare organisational chart					500.000
1.3	Finalisation and approval of organisational chart by council					2.000.000
1.4	Prepare job description					1.000.000
1.5	Prepare advertisement associate with job description					1.000.000
1.6	Regular coordination meetings (for all sectors and services within the municipality)					6.000.000
2.1	Define salary scale and advancement criteria					1.000.000
2.2	Prepare policies on behaviour & discipline, terms & conditions of employment, sickness & absence, sanction and reward, disability, health & safety, HIV/AIDS, appointment of women					2.000.000
2.3	Conduct regular staff training on financial management, effective and efficient revenue collection, effective communication, effective filing system etc.					6.000.000
2.4	Construct a fence around the council office premises					13.000.000
2.5	Construction of a multipurpose cultural Centre					105.000.000
2.6	Construction of the Mayor's Residence					46.000.000
2.7	Construction of Slaughter houses and meat sales slabs in the Ntumbaw and Ntaba Market					21.000.000
3.1	Organise regular staff meetings					1.500.000
3.2	Circulate minutes of meeting to all staff					300.000
3.3	Junior staff present regular report to senior staff					300.000
4.1	Reinforce the revenue collection					900.000
4.2	Computerization of the financial system					6.000.000
4.3	Identify and exploit other additional resources					1.500.000
4.4	Monthly financial report publish in Council and each market					360.000
5.1	Prepare a procurement policy					1.000.000
5.2	Public advertisement regarding procurement in the council and in the project areas					360.000
6.1	Design, deliver and evaluate leadership training for council executive					6.000.000
7.1	Training workshops for councillors on roles and responsibilities on laws (council, state, decentralisation), relationship with citizen, programs/projects and Leadership and Good Governance					6.000.000
7.2	Sensitization of population (as above).					6.000.000
8.1	Apply for some vital institutions within the municipality					3.000.000
8.2	Advocacy for autonomy of decentralised local governments					6.000.000
9.1	Set up of a communication unit (radio)					260.000.000

9.2 Installation of notice boards and suggestion boxes in communities	1.500.000
9.3 Regular meetings within the villages for proper information sharing and feedback on council activities	3.000.000
9.4 Produce and distribute Quarterly news letter by the council	6.000.000
9.5 Create and regularly update a website for the council	2.000.000
9.6 Periodic tour by the Council Exco, CDAC, Councillors using microphone to give information	2.000.000
9.7 Creation of information/resource centre in the council	56.000.000
10.1 Materials and Supplies	75.000.000
10.2 Transportation expenses	30.000.000
10.3 Other Services used	45.000.000
10.4 Staff Cost	195.000.000
10.5 Taxes and duties	18.000.000
10.6 Financial cost	150.000
10.7 Subsidies granted	24.000.000
10.8 Transfers granted	9.000.000
10.9 Other expenses and sundry losses	60.000.000
10.10 Approbation for depreciation of tangible assets	300.000.000
11.1 Form a commission to resolve chieftaincy and land conflicts	1.000.000
11.2 Empower commission to execute duties	3.000.000
11.3 Devise strategies to resolve uprising conflicts within the villages	1.000.000

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

Table 34: Logical Framework 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	Promote competitiveness in the domain of sports	Regular organization of sport competitions in main sport domains within Ndu by 2014	Sports delegation Sports representatives	Necessary financial and human resources available	Purchase of sports equipments and the availability of officials	Delegation of sports

Specific objectives	Creation of sport centres in the municipality	70% of major domains of sport are represented in the municipality	Sports delegation reports	Favourable government policy	Disbursement of necessary financial and material resources for the creation of the centers	Bank receipts
	Regular organisation of sport competitions	80% of villages under Ndu actively participate in sports competitions by 2014	Field observation Sport reports	Local socio political stability	Active participation in competitions	Field reports and observation
	Award of trophies and motivations to competitors	Trophies for competitions are available	Field reports	Financial resources available	70% of the trophies needed for the competitions are bought	Bank and purchase receipts
Results	Sports centres are created in the Ndu municipality by 2014	Participants actively participate in sports competitions	Field reports	Financial resources available	80% of the resources needed are disbursed	Bank receipts
	Sports competitions are regularly organised	80% of villages under Ndu actively participate in sports competitions by 2014	Field observation Sport reports	Local socio political stability	Active participation in competitions	Field reports and observation
	Trophies and motivation are awarded to competitors	90% of winners in sports competitions are awarded trophies at the end of each march	Field reports	Financial resources available	70% of the trophies needed for the competitions are bought	Bank and purchase receipts
Activities: 1.1 Feasibility studies for the creation of sport centres 1.2 Apply for the creation of centres to government and donors 1.3 Construction of centres and sports units 1.4 Monitoring and evaluation 2.1 Carryout sensitisation on the organisation of sports competitions 2.2 Planning and implementation of activities 2.3 Evaluation 3.1 Planning on the award of trophies 3.2 Implementation of the awards 3.3 Evaluation					Estimates 3.000.000 1.000.000 200.000.000 3.000.000 1.000.000 2.000.000 1.500.000 4.000.000 21.000.000 1.500.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 35: Logical Framework 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

Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Council vision	Promote Social cohesion amongst all actors	Vulnerable population is adequately fitted into the Ndu municipality 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 municipality 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 50% 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 Ndu municipality by 2014	Vulnerable population is adequately fitted into the Ndu municipality by 2014	MINAS report	Engagement of the sector	Project initiated by the sector	MINAS report
	Vulnerable population is established	All vulnerable people in the municipality 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 actors					3.000.000	
1.2 Carryout a study on the welfare needs of the population					1.000.000	
1.3 Solicit funds from funders					1.500.000	
1.4 Implement activities					500.000	
2.1 Organise contact meetings with actors					200.000	
2.2 Solicit collaboration					300.000	
2.3 Launch the process of creating the network					3.000.000	
2.4 Sensitisation campaign on roles and responsibilities					1.500.000	
2.5 Feasibility studies					120.000.000	
2.6 Project proposal and solicit funds					15.000.000	
2.7 Construction of a social centres in Ndu						

Table 36: Logical Framework Women Empowerment and the Family

Sectorial Strategy of MINISTRY OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE FAMILY Promotion and protection of women's rights. Economic empowerment of a woman. Promotion and protection of a girl child.		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 enhance women initiatives towards development	60% of women have acquired new skills and undertaking profitable ventures for the household	Reports	Available market to consumers	Percentage of items sold in the market	Reports
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 female leaders	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 female leaders	reports, observation	Facilities are put in place	Number of defaulters sanctioned	reports, observation
Activities: 1.1 Creation and setting up (building and equipping) of Women centre at Ndu 1.2 Apply for qualified personnel for the centre 1.3 Capacity building for women and the girl child 1.4 Grant scholarships to the girl child in identified domains 2.1 Sensitisation 2.2 Organisation and legalisation of marriages and assistance to vulnerable women 2.3 Revision and interpretation of customary laws to let women take more initiatives					Estimates 120.000.000 500.000 15.000.000 4.500.000 1.000.000 1.500.000 6.000.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 37: Logical Framework Environment and Protection of Nature

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	Improve land restoration	80% of degraded lands in Ndu are restored by 2014	Field observation Environmental reports	collaboration with local populations	Active participation in activities	Attendance lists, Field observations
Specific Objectives	Rehabilitation of degraded land	80% of degraded land are rehabilitated	Field observation	Availability of resources	70% of the resources	Bank receipts
	Prevention of land	Potential	Environmental	collaboration with	90% of the population	field observations

	degradation	environmental risk zones are protected from degradation	reports	the local population	carryout environmentally Friendly activities	
Results	Degraded land are rehabilitated	80% of previously degraded lands are in used as before degradation	Field observations	Mobilization of financial and materials resources	70% of resources needed are available	Bank receipts Equipment lists
	The environment is protected from degradation	Little prevalence of degradation.	Field observation	Local collaboration	Environmentally clean activities	field observations
Activities : 1.1 Feasibility studies on degraded lands and levels of degradation and Sensitisation on environmental hazards 1.2 Execution of rehabilitation work (training in sustainable livestock and agriculture production techniques 1.3 Tree planting in risky and degraded zones 1.4 monitoring and evaluation of activities 2.1 Installation of trsh cans in strategic locations. 2.2 Setting up and functioning of a hygiene and environmental commission of the municipality 2.3 Institute and monitoring of periodic clean up campaigns 2.4 Sensitisation of Environmental Impact Assessment of major projects in the municipality					Estimates 	
					3.000.000	
					10.000.000	
					75.000.000	
					9.000.000	
					3.000.000	
					6.000.000	
					4.500.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 38: Logical Framework Housing and Planning

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
Council Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve the planning of constructions	80% of constructions are planned	Town planning reports	collaboration with the population	80% of the population respect regulations	Reports Field observation
Specific Objectives	Promote the construction of houses with legal plans and documents	60% of houses possess legal permits and documents	Town planning reports	Collaboration with local population	80% of the population obtain legal construction documents	Town planning Home identification documents
	Promote given activities in allocated portion of the municipality	80% of activities are carried out in allocated places	Town planning Field observations.	Collaboration with local population	80% of the population comply with construction regulations	Field observation. Town planning

Results	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
	Activities are carried out in appropriate and allocated sites.	80% of activities are carried out in allocated places	Town planning Field observation	Collaboration with local population	80% of the population comply with construction patterns.	Field observation
Activities : 1.1 Follow - up committee put in place to check constructions 1.2 Sensitization and education on building legalization (including acquisition of land title). 1.3 Facilitation the acquisition of building permits. 1.4 Feasibility studies on maintenance of streets 1.5 Opening and maintenance of streets (including street lighting) 1.6 Evaluating of maintenance work on the streets 2.1 Establishment of spatial planning of activities Ndu Urban Space (Land Use Plan of Ndu urban space) 2.2 Acquisition of land for public cementry and dumping of refuse 2.3 Define and draw the Land Use Plan of Ntumbaw and Ntaba 2.4 Define construction pattern for quarters (Including the lay out of council land) 2.5 monitor and evaluate of activities in the municipality.					Estimates <div></div> <div>3.000.000</div> <div>1.000.000</div> <div>1.000.000</div> <div>4.000.000</div> <div>60.000.000</div> <div>3.000.000</div> <div>7.500.000</div> <div>8.000.000</div> <div>15.000.000</div> <div>2.000.000</div> <div>1.500.000</div>	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 39: Logical Framework State Property and Land Tenure

Sectorial Strategy:- Ministry of State Property & land tenure		Indicator by level of strategy and source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Council Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Create awareness on land acquisition procedures	90% of the population are aware of the procedures of land acquisition	Reports	Collaboration with local population		
Specific Objectives	Improve the knowledge of population on land acquisition procedures	90% of the population acquired land legally	Land tenure reports	Collaboration with local	Application for land documents	Land and survey reports
	Facilitation of land certificate acquisition	80% of the population easily acquire land certificate	Land tenure reports	Government policy is favourable.	Creation of a land survey unit in Ndu	Creation decisions
Results	Land acquisition procedures mastered by	90% of the population master and acquire land	Reports	Collaboration with local population	Application for land documents	Land and survey reports

	the Ndu population	legally				
	Land certificates easily acquired	All new buildings are tied by land certificate	Land/survey reports	Government policy	Creation of a land survey unit in Ndu	Creation decisions
Activities : 1.1 Sensitization and education on land acquisition procedures 1.2 Sensitisation of land use and activities in the municipality 2.1 Apply to government for the creation of a survey office in Ndu 2.2 Setting up committee to follow up land acquisition procedures 2.3 Monitoring and evaluation of activities.					Estimates 	
						3.000.000
						1.500.000
						1.500.000
						3.000.000
						1.500.000

Source : Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 40: Logical Framework 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 verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Council Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve on the development of activities in this section within the Ndu Municipality	Industrial activities and mining within the municipality doubled by 2014	Delegation reports	Financial, material and human resources available	60% the necessary resources are provided on time	Personnel lists Bank receipts Material lists
Specific Objectives	Promote quarrying & mining activities for road works, construction of houses in the municipality and exporting by 2014	Quarrying activities within the municipality is increased by 20% by 2014 New mining sites are discovered by 2014	reports Field observations	New mining 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 industries	The level of industrialisation doubled within the Ndu municipality of 2014	Field observation Records	Favourable socio-political and economic environment.	Normal activity of citizens	Field observation
Results	The level of mining within the municipality increased by 2014.	Quarrying and mining is increased by 20% by 2014.	Field observation Activity reports	Financial, material and human resources available	60% the necessary resources are provided on time	Personnel lists Bank receipts Material lists
	Industries established in the municipality and security & safety is ensured in them by 2014	The number of people in the municipality employed in industries doubles by 2014	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.	3.000.000
1.2 Planning on the unexploited sites	1.000.000
1.3 Tender for exploitation of mines and quarrying sites	1.500.000
1.4 Follow up/evaluation	1.500.000
2.1 Identification of potential industrial raw materials within the municipality	33.000.000
2.2 Provide conditions for setting up of small transformation units.	1.500.000
2.3 Advertise the exploitation of raw materials in industrialisation	1.500.000
2.4 Regular visits to ensure security and safety of workers	1.000.000

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 41: Logical Framework Scientific Research and Innovation

Sectorial Strategy:- Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation: Animation, coordination and control of scientific research activities all over the national territory in order to promote the socio-cultural and economic development of the population. Valorisation, extension and exploitation of research in constant liaison with all sectors on the national economy and concerned ministerial departments		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 discoveries and innovations 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 the level of research	At least research institute created	Reports Field observation	Favourable government policy	Creation orders	Records
	Encourages local research	At least 60% of local research findings are subsidized.	Reports / records	Government policy	Disbursement of reward funds	Bank receipts
Results	Level of research encouraged	Active research carried out in the municipality by 2014	Research reports	Stable socio political and economic environment	Normal day to day activities	Field observation
	Local research encouraged	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	3.000.000
1.2 Institute a bureau for data collection and innovation at the level of the council and make it functional	1.000.000
1.3 Recruit 2 research relay officers	20.000.000
1.4 Training of 2 research relay officers by the Regional Delegation of Scientific Research & Innovation	1.500.000
1.5 Purchase of 1 motor bike for research officers	2.000.000
1.6 Purchase of basic research instruments	3.000.000
2.1 Training farmers and livestock producers on data collection and identified contact persons	3.000.000
2.2 Get implicated in organisation of local exposition shows for research work	9.000.000
2.3 Reward of substantial research works and innovations	9.000.000
2.4 Dissimination of knowledge and adaptable research results	1.500.000
2.5 Valorising existing indigeneous knowledge	1.500.000

Source : Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 42: Logical Framework 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 Municipality of 2014	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	80% of small operation 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, minuets Attendance sheets	Collaboration	Attendance and participation	Attendance sheet.

Activities :	Estimates
1.1 Organisation of workshops / training session in key production sectors.	2.000.000
1.2 Follow up of activities evaluation	3.000.000
1.3 Award of prizes to the best craft and innovative work within the municipality	6.000.000
2.1 Feasibility studies on the existing enterprises	2.000.000
2.2 Organisation of workshops	9.000.000
2.3 Grouping of identical producers	1.500.000
2.4 Monitoring and evaluation	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 43: Logical Framework 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 municipality	Adequate tourism potentials are increased by 30% by 2014	Visitors book Activity minutes	Touristic sites are appealing to visitors	Number of visitors Activity minutes	Visitors book
Specific objectives	Increase knowledge of Tourism potential	At least 70% of tourists have prior knowledge on the potentials	Visitors book Activity minutes	Touristic sites are appealing to visitors	Number of visitors Activity minutes	Visitors book
	Develop tourism infrastructures	At least 70% of tourism infrastructures are improved by 2014	Visitors book Activity minutes	Touristic sites are appealing to visitors	Number of visitors Activity minutes	Visitors book
Results	Adequate information is available on tourism activities in the municipality	At least 70% of tourists have prior knowledge on the potentials	Visitors book 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 2014	Visitors book Activity minutes	Touristic sites are appealing to visitors	Number of visitors Activity minutes	Visitors book
Activities:					Estimates	
1.1 Collection of tourism data of the municipality					2.000.000	
1.2 Documenting tourism information					3.000.000	
1.3 Publishing(brochures, tourism maps, etc) and dissemination of information using various media					4.000.000	
2.1 Regular inspection of tourist infrastructures					4.000.000	
2.2 Development of tourist sites (opening tourist trails and buiding sheds in the Mbiyeh and Njilah/Njimsa Forest)					70.000.000	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

Table 44: Logical Framework 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 accessibility within the municipality	70% of the entire municipality have easy transportation by 2014	Transport departmental reports Field observation	Favorable socio economic environment	Population carryout activities normally	Field observation
Specific objectives	Facilitate rural transportation	people and goods are easily transported in all the villages within Ndu by 2014	Field observation	Adaptability of transportation facilities	Transport vehicles and bikes link 80% of the entire municipality	Reports Field observation
	Improve on road network	80% of the rural roads are graded	Field reports Public works reports	Financial resources available	70% of the contract funds disbursed	Bank receipts
Results	Rural transportation facilitated	80% of the villages are freely circulated	Field reports	Adaptability of transportation facilities	Transport vehicles and bikes link 80% of the entire municipality	Reports Field observation
	Road network improved	60% of the roads are motorable	Field reports Field observation	Financial resources available	70% of the finances disbursed	Bank receipt
Activities: 1.1 Appeal to transportation organs for extension in the municipality 1.2 Sensitisation on use of suitable vehicles tailored for transportation of goods and unsuitability of the one door vehicle for transportation of people 1.3 Improvement and construction of new car stations (Motor parks) in the municipality 2.1 Organise community work for road maintenance					Estimates <div>1.500.000</div> <div>3.000.000</div> <div>100.000.000</div> <div>9.000.000</div>	

Source: Compiled from survey data 2011

5.3 Spatial planning of priority infrastructures (spatial planning maps of planned infrastructures in the municipality (school, health and water)

The planned infrastructures are distributed in the entire municipality. The municipality is inadequately supplied in the entire identified infrastructure and the present distribution is more or less evenly spread.

Schools in the urban space have to significant degree acceptable standards. However as one moves out to the rural space of the municipality, the standards are very poor. This is the case in the South like in Njifor, Njimsa and Gung, South East in Ntaba and Shokop, East in Nsam, Kopkuh, Mbagoh, Mbuntzi and the North in Ntisaw, Kopmbing, Mangi and Mbokop for Basic Education. With regard to Secondary Education, the spatial planning involves Sop in the East, Njilah and Mbiemblah in the Centre and Kakar in the South.

For road infrastructures, priority is given to roads in the East from Ntumbaw through Ngvu to Mankeng and to Mangu, the North from Mbongong to Ntayi and Njimnjong and in the West from Mbiyeh through Ngarum to Nseh and to Taku and Ntundip.

Table 45: Priority road infrastructures

North	Centre to North
Ndu -Mbongong -Mangi - Mbokop -Njimnjong	Ndu -Mbongong -Mangi - Mbokop -Njimnjong
Ndu -Jirt -Mbah -Fuh -Mbipgo -Mbarseh -Ndu	Ndu -Jirt -Mbah -Fuh -Mbipgo -Mbarseh -Ndu
Mbiyeh -Talla -Jirt	Mbiyeh -Talla -Jirt
Ntayi -Ntamru	Centre to East
Mbongong -Ntisaw	Njimnkang -Mbajeng -Mbuntzi -Mbagoh -Sinna
East	Wowo -Mangu -Mankeng -Ngvu -Ntumbaw
Ngvu -Sinna	Centre to South
Baraki- Ngarbuh	Ndu -Nshi-o-Doh- Kakar
Mbandfung -Sehn	Ndu -Ngarum2 -Ngarum1
Baraki- Ngtumbaw	Ndu -Ngarum -Mbi
Sinna -Mbagoh	Njilah -Brigade -Ngarum
West	Centre
Taku -Wat	Mangu -Mbajeng
Ntundip -Kuvlu	Kakar -Baraki-Njimsa
Ntundip -Nseh	Kakar -Wowo
Luh- Kuvlu	Njilah -Ntantala -Mangu
Luh -Laissin	
Mbiyeh -Shuashua- Ngarum -Taku	
Luh -Wat	

Source: 2011 Field data collection

Priority water projects are spread throughout the entire municipality. They include 10 water storage tanks in Sinna, Ndu urban, Mbawrong, Ntamru, Ngarum, Mboya, Mbiyeh, Mbongong, Kopkuh and Ntumbaw. Water tank are to be repaired in Wowo, Mbah, Sehn and Luh. There will be the construction of catchment in Sop and Ngulu.

The priority for electricity extension is as follows in table 46 below:

Table 46: Priority electricity extension

Ndu Town-Jirt-Mbah-Fuh-Mbipgo
Talla already approved for extension
Mbiyeh-Ngarum
Sop- Ntaba
Sop already approved for extension
Ndu- Njimnkang
Wowo -Sehn
Ndu -Mbarseh -Mbongong
Njilah -Wowo -Mangu
Ntumbaw-Njirong-Ntumbaw neighbourhood

Source: 2011 Field data collection

5.4 Management of urban space

Urban planning and development is a continuous process and involves administrators, developers, investors and of course the local inhabitants.

The management of the urban space of the Ndu municipality constitute of built up land and Settlement, Forest, Agriculture (Farming and grazing), Grassland, Water bodies and other features. It also the core of commercial activities in the area. Famous infrastructures include the main market, Motor Park, churches and institutions of learning. These infrastructures are widespread in the urban space with no specific plan on land use. However some land has been acquired by the council for future motor parks, given the congestion at the Present motor park. The council has equally acquired land for a future food market. There are 27 Basic Education Establishments and 8 Secondary Education Establishments. There are 6 health units and 12 administrative units. These structures are interspersed with commercial and non formal activities without any proper planning.

5.5 Land use plan and management of the council space

Spatial distribution of land use/ land cover information and its changes in the Ndu municipality is desirable for development planning, management and monitoring of programs at local, regional and national level. This information does not only provides a better understanding of land utilisation aspects but also play a vital role in the formulation of policies and programs required for developmental planning. For ensuring sustainable development, it is necessary to monitor ongoing changes in land use/ land cover pattern for over a period of time.

The land use/ landcover for the Ndu Municipality are made up of 1625 km². This land covers dense, open and gallery forest. The grassland is also quite significant. Waste land is abundant and comprise about 22%, comprising barren rocky areas, degraded rocks, land with scrubs and sheet rocks (GP-DERUDEP, 2009, Establishment of Rural Land Occupancy Plan for the North West

Province). Water bodies are very remarkable, with some taking their rise from the highlands within the municipality.

There are 105 Basic Education Establishments and 19 Secondary Education Establishments. There are 26 health units and 8 administrative units. These structures are interspersed with commercial and non formal activities without any proper planning. There is one main market at Ndu and 4 other remarkable markets (Ntaba, Ntumbaw, Ntamru and the Nwangap Food market). Three cattle markets exist at Mbongong, Ntumbaw and Gung.

The landuse/ Landcover of the municipality is as follows;

Table 47: Landuse/ Land cover of the Ndu Municipality

S.No.	Class	Sub Class
1	Built up Land	Town Settlement
2		Village settlement
3	Agricultural land	Crop land
4		Fallow land
5		Plantation
6	Forest	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	Others	Marshy/ Swampy Land
19	Water bodies	Rivers/ Streams

The natural resources of the municipality, their location, usage, potential, user, management, tendency and problem/constraint are represented in table 48 below

Table 48: Matrices' for Analyzing Land use Zoning: Problems, constraint, strength and potential

Zones	Charactristics	Actual use	Potentials	Constraints/problems	Accessibility and control
Zone for mixed cropping	Clayish soil – Ferralitic soil	Maize ,beans, rice, oil palms, groundnuts, cotton, 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	Inheritance; Tenancy

				zones Heavily leached	
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 offers local inhabitants to reap benefits Sponge or water reservoir for the communities	Threatened by farming and quest for more land for settlement Urbanisation is a great threat to the wildlife Some wildlife are threat to human	MINFOF Community Forest Management Institutions Traditional Authorities
Mineral resources	Laterite, Gravel and Stone Quarry	Road construction Construction of houses	Employ many youths Source of council revenue Exploited by inhabitants for their welfare and construction of houses	Could 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

6. OPERATIONAL PLANNING

6.1 CDP budget

The CDP budget is as follows:

Table 49: CDP Budget

Income sources	Amount	Expenditure	Amount
Direct Council taxes	23.500.000	Water	50.500.000
Additional Council taxes	185.000.000	Energy	81.000.000
Local Development taxes	2.000.000	Health	22.000.000
Proceeds from indirect taxes	42.050.000	Basic Education	48.916.000
Proceeds of the exploitation council property and services or management of land and services	252.550.000	Secondary Education	35.450.000
Rebates and Royalties granted by the state	2.000.000	Public Works	69.500.000
Operation Allocation received	50.000.000	Agriculture	10.000.000
Transfer received from state	5.800.000	Social Affairs	10.000.000
Other proceeds and miscellaneous gains	200.000	Women Empowerment	12.500.000
Alotment Funds received	120.450.000	Livestock	10.000.000
Total	683.550.000	Forestry	10.000.000
		Culture	8.000.000
		Administration	315.684.000
		Total	683.550.000

6.2 Triennial Planning of priority projects (including Marginalised population)

Table 50: Triennial Plan Agriculture

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Construction and equipping 3 agricultural post	CFC, MINADER	Human financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	30.000.000
1.2	Apply for the recruitment of 3 Agric technicians	Council	Human financial	X	X	X	1.000.000	
2.1	Supply 55 tons of improved maize seed to 78,300 farmers	Agric technicians	Material financial	X	X		27.000.000	
2.2	Supply 95 tons of improved beans seed to 78,300 farmers	Agric technicians	Material financial	X	X		22.500.000	
2.3	Supply 20 tons of improved potatoes seed to 78,3000 farmers	Agric technician , LSO	Material financial	X	X		40.000.000	
3.1	Sensitization and education on compost manure	Agric technician, LSO	Human material financial	X			2.040.000	
3.2	Construction of three pilot compost	Agric technician , LSO	Human financial material	X			850.000	
3.3	Monitor and evaluation	Agric	Human ,	X	X	X	1.500.000	

		technician , LSO	financial					
4.1	Sensitization of crop pests	Agric technician	Human financial	X			500.000	
4.2	Training session for the 17 villages for crop pest management	Agric technician LSO	Human financial	X			1.000.000	
4.3	Monitor and evaluation	Agric technician LSO	Human financial	X	X	X	1.000.000	
	TOTAL						113.370.000	30.000.000

Table 51: Triennial Plan Water

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Feasibility studies on the water situation in the municipality	Council, LSO	Human financial, material	X			3.000.000	
1.2	Acquisition and installation of 4 engine pumps (3-phase) for Ndu urban, Wowo, Ngarum and Mbiyeh	Council, VDA	Human, Material financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	12.000.000
1.3	Construction of 10 storage (40m ³) tanks in Mbongong, Ntamru, Mangu, Njimsa, Ngulu, Sehn, Sinna, Sop, Njirong and Ngarum	CFC, VDA, VFC, MINEE	Material financial	X	X	X		40.000.000
1.4	Rehabilitation of 5 storage tanks in Wowo, Sehn, Mbah, Jirt & Ntundip	CFC, VDA, VFC	Human, Material financial	X	X			8.000.000
1.5	Acquisition and installation of extension pipes in all 17 villages	CFC, VDA, VFC	Human material financial	X	X	X		30.000.000
1.6	Construction of new network new network in Ntundip, Taku, Ntaba, Mbawrong, Kakar, Mangu, Njilah and Njirong	CFC, VFC, TA						400.000.000
2.1	Demarcation and construction of catchment areas in Sop, Nsam, Ntaba, Mbiyeh, Njimsa, Ngarbuh, Mbuntzi, Mboya and Njifor	CFC, VFC, TA	Human, Material financial	X	X	X	10.000.000	20.000.000
2.2	Sensitisation (prohibition of endangered activities in catchment areas in all 17 villages	Council, VDA, VFC	Human, financial	X	X	X	2.000.000	
2.3	Planting of appropriate tree species in catchment areas of all 17 villages	Council, VDA, VFC, LSO	Human, Material financial	X	X	X	40.000.000	60.000.000
	TOTAL						58.000.000	570.000.000

Table 52: Triennial Plan Energy

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Apply and negotiate with MINEE and AES SONEL for studies of new projects (Sop-Ntaba; Ndu-Mbarseh-Mbongong; Ndu-Njimnkang-Ntamru), and extension (Ndu Town-Jirt-Mbah-Fuh-Mbipgo; Mbiyeh-Ngarum,Mbiyeh-Talla; Wowo-Sehn; Njilah-Wowo-Mangu; Ntumbaw-Njirong-Ntumbaw neighbourhood; Ntumbaw-Baraki, Ngarum-Taku-Luh-Ntundip)	CFC, VDA, VFC, LSO	Human financial	X	X		2.000.000	
1.2	Studies for new projects and extension	CFC, VDA, MINEE,	Material financial	X	X		12.000.000	
1.3	Implementation of projects (Award of contracts and follow up)	CFCI, VDA, MINEE	Human, Material financial	X	X		3.000.000	900.000.000
2.1	Sensitisation and community mobilisation	CFC, VDA, VFC, LSO	Human financial	X	X		1.000.000	
2.2	Follow up of household connections	Council, VDA, VFC, MINEE	Human, financial	X	X		1.000.000	
	TOTAL						19.000.000	900.000.000

Table 53: Triennial Plan Public Works

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Sensitisation of the population on community work	CFC	Human financial,	X	X	X	1.500.000	
1.2	Organise community work	CFC	Human, Material financial	X	X	X	15.000.000	30.000.000
1.3	Feasibility studies on roads within the municipality	CFC, contractor, VFC, MINTP	Human, financial	X	X		25.000.000	
1.4	Call for tender and award of contract	Council, MINTP	Material financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	
1.5	Grading of 50km of road	CFC, Contractor, MINTP	Human, Material financial	X	X	X		75.000.000
1.6	Construction of 10 bridges	CFC, contractor, VDA	Human, Material financial	X	X	X		200.000.000
1.7	Construction of 750 culverts	CFC, contractor, VDA	Human, Material financial	X	X	X		450.000.000
2.1	Feasibility studies on new roads within the municipality	CFC, contractor, TA, VFC	Human, financial	X	X	X	30.000.000	

2.2	Call for tender and ward of contract	Council EXCO, VFC, MINTP	Human, financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	
2.3	Execution of contract	CFC, MINTP contractor, VFC	Human, Material financial		X	X		750.000.000
2.4	Monitoring and Evaluation	Council, MINTP, VFC,	Human, financial		X	X	70.000.000	
2.5	Reception of roads	CFC, contractor, VFC, MINTP	Human, financial		X	X	3.000.000	
TOTAL							150.500.000	1.505.000.000

Table 54: Triennial Plan Basic Education

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Apply for recruitment of 250 teachers into primary schools	Council	Human financial,	X	X	X	1.000.000	
1.2	Direct recruitment of 30 teachers	Council	Human, financial	X	X	X	20.000.000	
2.1	Construction of 392 classrooms	CFC, VFC, contractor, MINEDUB	Human, Material financial	X	X	X		3.136.000.000
2.2	Supply 285 benches	Council, contractors, MINEDUB	Human, Material financial	X	X	X		8.550.000
3.1	Supply schools with 385 boxes of chalk	Council	Material financial	X	X	X	1.848.000	
TOTAL							22.848.000	3.144.550.000

Table 55: Triennial Plan Culture

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Recollection of values and norms	CFC, VDA, TA, MINCULT	Human financial,	X	X	X	20.000.000	
1.2	Capitalisation of values and norms in documentaries	CFC, VDA, TA, MINCULT	Human, financial		X	X	5.000.000	
2.1	Setting up and functioning of a commission to examine community laws and ethics	CFC, VDA, TA, MINCULT	Human, financial		X	X	9.000.000	
2.2	Workshop to validate code of ethics	CFC, VDA, TA, MINCULT	Human, financial		X	X	2.000.000	
3.1	Organise annual meeting to assess cultural activities of the municipality	CFC, VDA, TA, MINCULT	Human financial	X	X	X	14.000.000	
TOTAL							50.000.000	

Table 56: Triennial Plan Health

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Apply for the recruitment of more medical personnel (10 medical doctors and 70 nurses)	CFC, LSO	Human financial,	X			1.000.000	
2.1	Feasibility studies for the construction of health units	Council, LSO, DMO	Human, financial	X	X	X	2.000.000	
2.2	Construction of 10 health units in the municipality	CFC, contractor, TA, DMO	Human, Material financial		X	X		400.000.000
2.3	Equip 20 health units	Council	Material financial	X	X	X		30.000.000
2.4	Monitor and evaluate	Council, LSO, DMO	Human, financial		X	X	1.500.000	
3.1	Provide health units with some essential drugs	Council, LSO, DMO	Human, financial	X	X	X	60.000.000	
3.2	Public sensitization seminar on hygiene and sanitation and education on HIV/AIDS	Council, LSO, DMO	Human, financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	
3.3	Monitoring and Evaluation	Council, LSO, DMO	Human, financial	X			1.500.000	
4.1	Equip hospital with 250 beds	Council, Contractor, DMO	Human, Material financial	X	X	X		12.500.000
4.2	Monitoring and evaluation	Council, LSO, DMO	Human, financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	
	TOTAL						70.500.000	442.500.000

Table 57: Triennial Plan Women Empowerment and Promotion of the Family

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Creation and setting up of Women centres	Council EXCO, LSO	Human financial,	X	X	X		120.000.000
1.2	Apply for qualified personnel for the centres	Council, LSO	Human financial,	X			500.000	
1.3	Capacity building for women and the girl child	Council, LSO, MINPROFF	Human, financial	X	X	X	15.000.000	
1.4	Grant scholarships to the girl child in identified domains	Council, VFC, TA	Human, Material financial		X	X	4.500.000	
2.1	Sensitisation	Council, MINPROFF	Material financial	X	X		1.000.000	
2.2	Organisation and legalisation of marriages and assistance to vulnerable women	Council, LSO, MINPROFF	Human, financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	
2.3	Revision of customary laws to let women take more initiative	Council, LSO, MINPROFF	Human, financial	X	X	X	6.000.000	
	TOTAL						28.500.000	120.000.000

Table 58: Triennial Plan Environment and Protection of Nature

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Sensitisation	Council, MINEP, LSO	Human financial,	X	X	X	3.000.000	
1.2	Training in sustainable livestock and agricultural production techniques	Council, LSO		X	X		10.000.000	
1.3	Tree planting in risky and degraded zones	Council, LSO, MINEP	Human, financial	X	X	X	15.000.000	60.000.000
2.1	Installation of trash cans in strategic location	Council, contractor, VFC	Human, Material financial	X	X	X		9.000.000
2.2	Setting up and functioning of a hygiene and environmental commission of the municipality	Council, MINEP, VFC, TA	Human, financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	
2.3	Institute and monitoring of periodic clean up campaigns	Council, MINEP, VFC, TA	Human, financial	X	X	X	6.000.000	
2.4	Sensitisation on environmental protection and Environmental Impact Assessment of major projects in the municipality	Council, contractor, VFC, MINEP	Human, financial	X	X	X	4.500.000	
	TOTAL						41.500.000	69.000.000

Table 59: Triennial Plan Secondary Education

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Construction of 40 classrooms	CFC MINSEC LSO	Human financial,	X	X	X		187.500.000
1.2	Provision of 200benches to schools	CFC, LSO		X	X	X		6.000.000
1.3	Apply for the recruitment of more qualified staff	CFC, LSO	Human, financial	X			1.000.000	
2.1	Apply and follow up for the creation of secondary schools in Mbipgo and Sehn	CFC, VFC, TA	Human, financial	X	X		2.000.000	
2.2	Search and apply for more equipments in technical schools	Council, contractor, VFC, TA	Human, financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	
	TOTAL						6.000.000	193.500.000

Table 60: Triennial Plan Social Affairs

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Carryout a study on the welfare needs of the population and create a data bank of the vulnerable population and service	Council	material Human, financial	X			3.000.000	

	providers (NGOs) working in the domain within the municipality							
1.2	Establish an assistance policy to serve the vulnerable population	Council, Follow up Committee	Human, financial	X	X		1.000.000	
1.3	Identify and solicit funding opportunities	CFC	human financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	
2.1	Organise collaboration meetings with actors	CFC	Human financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	
2.2	Solicit collaboration from MINAS	CFC	Human financial	X			500.000	
2.3	Launch the process of creating the network	CFC	Human Financial	X			200.000	
2.4	Define activities of the network and legal framework	CFC	Human financial	X			300.000	
2.5	Organise capacity building workshops for various levels for the marginalised and vulnerable population of the municipality	Social affairs officer CFC	Human Financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	
2.6	Project proposal and solicit funds	CFC ,LSO Social affairs officer	Human Financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	
2.7	Construction of a social centre in the zone to serve the Vulnerable population	CFC	Human Financial Material	X	X	X		40.000.000
2.8	Get the Social centres operational	CFC	Human Financial material	X	X	X	15.000.000	
	TOTAL						14.000.000	40.000.000

Table 61: Triennial Plan Forestry and Wildlife

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Sensitisation and education of hunters	Forestry technician, LSO	Human financial,	X			1.000.000	
1.2	Issue hunting permit	Council, MINFOF	Human, financial	X			2.000.000	
1.3	Implement regulatory measures (Purchase of 03 Motor Bikes and employment of 03 Forestry Technicians)	CFC, MINFOF	Human, financial Material	X	X	X	24.000.000	6.000.000
1.4	Monitoring and evaluation	Forestry technician , LSO	human financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	
2.1	Sensitisation of exploiters of timber &NTFP	CFC , LSO	Human, financial	X			1.500.000	
2.2	Issue timber exploitation permit)	CFC , LSO	Human, financial	X			6.000.000	
2.3	Implement regulatory measures(Use of same equipment and personnel as in 1.3 above)	CFC , LSO, MINFOF	Human, financial	X				

2.4	Monitoring and evaluation	Forestry technician LSO	Human, Material financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	
3.1	Sensitisation on forest management	Forestry technician LSO	Human, financial	X			1.500.000	
3.2	Implement the regulatory mechanism (Regeneration & creation of forest units)	Forestry technician	Human Financial	X	X	X		50.000.000
3.3	Monitoring and evaluation	Forestry technician LSO	Human financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	
	TOTAL						45.000.000	56.000.000

Table 62: Triennial Plan Livestock Fisheries and Animal Industries

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Feasibility studies on the various production techniques	Livestock technician LSO	Human financial material	X			1.000.000	
1.2	Training of 5 livestock breeders per animal species per village on production techniques	Livestock technician LSO	material Human, financial	X			2.000.000	
1.3	Monitoring and evaluation of activities	Livestock technician LSO	Human, financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	
2.1	Feasibility studies on grazing lands	Livestock technician LSO	human financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	
2.2	Organise training on 2 demonstration sites	Livestock technician LSO	Human, financial Material	X			1.500.000	
2.3	Monitoring and evaluation of implementation on individual grazing lands	Livestock technician LSO	Human, financial	X			1.000.000	
3.1	Feasibility studies to identify epidemics	Livestock technician LSO	Human, financial material	X			1.500.000	
3.2	Training of 5 representatives of livestock breeders per animal species per village	Livestock technician LSO	Human, Material financial	X	X	X	12.500.000	
3.3	Carry out vaccination campaigns for 20000 cattle, 700 horses, 65000 goats, 45000 sheep, and 15000 pigs	Livestock technician LSO	Human, financial	X			1.500.000	
3.4	Monitoring and evaluation	Livestock technician LSO	Human Financial	X			1.000.000	
4.1	Feasibility studies on animal breeds	Livestock technician LSO	Human financial	X	X	X	1.000.000	
4.2	Provision of 2 bulls , 10	Livestock	Human		X	X	4.000.000	

	male of goats, sheep, pigs per village	technician LSO	Financial financial					
4.3	Monitoring and evaluation	Livestock technician LSO	Human financial		X	X	1.000.000	
5.1	Apply for recruitment and posting of 4 livestock technician in each village	CFC	Human Financial	X			1.000.000	
	TOTAL						33.500.000	

Table 63: Triennial Plan Post & Telecommunication

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Feasibility studies on the network coverage	CFC , LSO, MINPOSTEL	Human financial material	X			1.000.000	
1.2	Appeal to telecommunication companies to extend network coverage	CFC, LSO, VFC	human financial	X			1.000.000	
1.3	Installation of transmission antennae	CFC, VFC, MINPOSTEL,	Human, financial Material	X	X	X	10.000.000	50.000.000
1.4	Apply for opening of a telecommunication centre in Ndu	CFC , LSO, VFC	Human, financial	X			1.500.000	
2.1	Feasibility studies	CFC, LSO, VFC	Human, financial		X	X	4.000.000	
2.2	Carry out renovation/ repair works	CFC, MINPOSTEL	Human, financial			X	5.000.000	25.000.000
2.3	Monitor and evaluation	CFC, MINPOSTEL	Human financial	X			1.000.000	
	TOTAL						22.500.000	75.000.000

Table 64: Triennial Plan Administration and Decentralisation

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Elaboration of recruitment policy and procedures	Council	Human financial	X			2.000.000	
1.2	Prepare organisational chart	Council	1 Human, financial	X			500.000	
1.3	Finalisation and approval of organisational chart by council	Council	Human, financial	X			2.000.000	
1.4	Prepare job description	Council	human financial	X			1.000.000	
1.5	Prepare advertisement associate with job description	Council	Human, financial	X			1.000.000	
1.6	Regular coordination meetings (for all sectors and services within the municipality)	Council EXCO	Human, financial	X	X	X	6.000.000	

2.1	Define salary scale and advancement criteria	Council	Human, financial	X			1.000.000	
2.2	Prepare policies on behaviour & discipline, terms & conditions of employment, sickness & absence, sanction and reward, disability, health & safety, HIV/AIDS, appointment of women	Council	Human, Material financial	X	X		2.000.000	
2.3	Conduct regular staff training on financial management, effective and efficient revenue collection, effective communication, effective filing system etc.	Council	Human, financial	X	X	X	6.000.000	
2.4	Construct a fence around the council office premises	Council EXCO	Human financial material		X	X	1.000.000	12.000.000
2.5	Construction of a multipurpose cultural Centre	Council EXCO	Human financial material		X	X	5.000.000	100.000.000
2.6	Construction of the Mayor's Residence	Council EXCO	Human financial material		X	X	1.000.000	45.000.000
2.7	Construction of Slaughter houses and meat sales slabs in the Ntumbaw and Ntaba Market	Council EXCO	Human financial material		X	X	1.000.000	20.000.000
3.1	Organise regular staff meetings	Council EXCO	Human Financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	
3.2	Circulate minutes of meeting to all staff	council	Human financial	X	X	X	300.000	
3.3	Junior staff present regular report to senior staff	Council EXCO		X	X	X	300.000	
4.1	Reinforce the revenue collection	Council EXCO	Human Financial	X	X	X	900.000	
4.2	Computerization of the financial system	Council EXCO	Human financial material	X	X		6.000.000	
4.3	Identify and exploit other additional resources	Council EXCO	Human Financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	
4.4	Monthly financial report publish in Council and each market	Municipal Treasurer	Human Financial	X	X	X	360.000	
5.1	Prepare a procurement policy	Council EXCO	Human Financial	X			1.000.000	
5.2	Public advertisement regarding procurement in the council and in the project areas	Council EXCO LSO	Human Financial	X	X	X	360.000	
6.1	Design, deliver and evaluate leadership training for council executive	Council EXCO LSO	Human Financial	X	X	X	6.000.000	
7.1	Training workshops for councillors on roles and responsibilities on laws	Council EXCO LSO	Human Financial	X	X		6.000.000	

	(council, state, decentralisation), relationship with citizen, programs/projects and Leadership and Good Governance							
7.2	Sensitization of population (as above).	Councillors	Human Financial material	X	X	X	6.000.000	
8.1	Apply for some vital institutions within the municipality	Council EXCO LSO	Human Financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	
8.2	Advocacy for autonomy of decentralised local governments	Council EXCO LSO	Human Financial	X	X	X	6.000.000	
9.1	Set up of a communication unit (radio)	Council EXCO LSO	Human Financial Material		X	X	10.000.000	250.000.000
9.2	Installation of notice boards and suggestion boxes in communities	Council EXCO LSO	Human Financial Material	X	X	X		1.500.000
9.3	Regular meetings within the villages for proper information sharing and feedback on council activities	Councillors	Human Financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	
9.4	Produce and distribute Quarterly news letter by the council	Council EXCO LSO	Human Financial	X	X	X	6.000.000	
9.5	Create and regularly update a website for the council	Council EXCO LSO	Human Financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	500.000
9.6	Periodic tour by the Council Exco, CDAC, Councillors using microphone to give information	Council EXCO LSO	Human Financial material	X	X	X	1.500.000	500.000
9.7	Creation of information/resource centre in the council	Secretary General	Human Financial material	X	X	X	6.000.000	50.000.000
10.1	Materials and supplies	Council EXCO	Human Financial	X	X	X	75.000.000	
10.2	Transportation expenses	Council EXCO	Human Financial	X	X	X	30.000.000	
10.3	Other services used	Council EXCO	Human Financial	X	X	X	45.000.000	
10.4	Staff cost	Council EXCO	Human Financial	X	X	X	195.000.000	
10.5	Taxes and duties	Council EXCO	Human Financial	X	X	X	18.000.000	
10.6	Financial cost	Council EXCO	Human Financial	X	X	X	150.000	
10.7	Subsidies granted	Council EXCO	Human Financial	X	X	X	24.000.000	
10.8	Transfers granted	Council EXCO	Human Financial	X	X	X	9.000.000	
10.9	Other expenses and sundry losses	Council EXCO	Human Financial	X	X	X	60.000.000	

10.10	Appropriation for depreciation of tangible assets	Council EXCO	Human Financial	X	X	X		300.000.000
TOTAL							552.870.000	779.500.000

Table 65: Triennial Plan State Property and Land Tenure

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Sensitization and education on land acquisition procedures	CFC MINDAF	Human financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	
1.2	Sensitisation of land use and activities in the municipality	CFC , MINDAF	human financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	
2.1	Apply to the government for the creation of a survey office in Ndu	CFC, LSO,VFC	Human, financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	
2.2	Setting up committee to follow up land acquisition procedures	CFC, MINDAF	Human, financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	
2.3	Monitoring and evaluation of activities	Council, MINDAF	Human, financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	
TOTAL							10.500.000	

Table 66: Triennial Plan Tourism

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Collection of tourism data of the municipality	CFC , LSO	Human financial	X			2.000.000	
1.2	Documenting tourism information	CFC l, VFC	human financial	X	X		3.000.000	
1.3	Publishing (brochures, tourism maps, etc.) and dissemination of information using various media	CFC , LSO, VFC	Human, financial		X	X	4.000.000	
2.1	Regular inspection of tourism infrastructures	CFC , MINTOUR,	Human, financial	X	X	X	4.000.000	
2.2	Development of tourist sites (opening tourist trails and buiding sheds in the Mbiyeh and Njilah/Njimisa Forest)	Council, MINTOUR	Human, financial	X	X	X		70.000.000
TOTAL							19.000.000	

Table 67: Triennial Plan Labour and Social Security

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Creation of a system in Ndu to follow up pensioners' files	CFC , LSO, MINTSS	Human financial material	X			1.000.000	
2.1	Setting up a policy for the payment of workers' salaries in Ndu	CFC, MINTSS	human financial	X			1.000.000	
2.2	Monitoring of the payment system	CFC, MINTSS	Human, financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	
3.1	Application for the creation of a social security centre	CFC, LSO,	Human, financial	X			1.500.000	

3.2	Launching of tender for construction and award of contract	CFC, LSO,	Human, Material financial		X		4.000.000	36.000.000
3.3	Reception of centre	CFC, MINTSS	Human, financial			X	1.500.000	
3.4	Workers Education/Seminars	CFC, MINTSS	Human financial		X	X	1.000.000	
4.1	Elaboration of terms of contract	CFC, MINTSS	Human financial	X			1.000.000	
4.2	Validation workshop organized.	CFC, MINTSS	Human Financial	X			1.000.000	
4.3	Monitoring Social climate of the council	CFC, MINTSS	Human financial	X	X	X	1.000.000	
4.4	Settlement of workers' conflict	CFC, MINTSS	Human financial	X	X	X	1.000.000	
5.1	Hygiene/Safety control at work place	CFC, MINTSS	Human financial	X	X	X	1.000.000	
5.2	Control of occupational diseases/ Industrial protection of workers	CFC, MINTSS	Human financial	X	X	X	1.000.000	
TOTAL							17.500.000	36.000.000

Table 68: Triennial Plan Employment and Vocational Training

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Feasibility studies on the various vocational institutions	CFC, LSO, MINEFOP	Human financial	X			3.000.000	
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	CFC, LSO, VFC	human financial	X			1.000.000	
1.3	Sensitisation of elites to construct and equip approved vocational training institutions	CFC, MINEFOP, VFC	Human, financial	X	X	X	2.000.000	
1.4	Sensitise the masses on the importance of technical education/ vocational training	CFC, MINEFOP, VFC	Human, financial	X	X	X	2.000.000	
1.6	Monitoring and evaluation of activities	CFC, MINEFOP, VFC	Human, financial		X	X	1.500.000	
2.1	Feasibility studies on the status of personnel	CFC, LSO, MINEFOP	Human, financial	X			3.000.000	
2.2	Organise training refreshal courses for workers (Once every year for artisans)	CFC, LSO, MINEFOP	Human, financial		X	X	2.000.000	
2.3	Set up levels of qualification for posts of responsibility for the Ndu Council	CFC, LSO, MINEFOP	Human financial		X	X	1.000.000	
TOTAL							15.500.000	

Table 69: Triennial Plan Commerce

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Sensitisation of buyers and seller	CFC, VFC	Human financial material	X			1.000.000	
1.2	Setting up of a market observatory committee to check manipulations	CFC, LSO, MINCOMM	human financial	X			1.000.000	
1.3	Organise farmers into cooperatives and Common Initiative Groups	CFC, LSO, MINCOMM	Human, financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	
1.4	Standardise measuring units	CFC, LSO, MINCOMM	Human, financial	X	X		800.000	
1.5	Set up a market information system	CFC, LSO, Cons Board	Human, Material financial		X		4.000.000	
2.1	Construction of warehouses and storage devices	CFC, LSO, MINCOMM	Human, financial	X	X	X	5.000.000	200.000.000
2.2	Carryout a study of various storage devices	CFC, LSO,	Human financial		X	X	3.000.000	
2.3	Set up storage model of various perishable commodities	CFC, LSO, VFC	Human, financial material		X	X	5.000.000	
	TOTAL						22.800.000	200.000.000

Table 70: Triennial Plan Higher Education

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Information through various communication channels	CFC ,LSO	Human financial	X			1.000.000	
1.2	Holding village meetings	CFC, VFC	human financial	X			1.000.000	
1.3	Evaluation and monitoring the state of awareness sensitisation and education	CFC, LSO,	Human, financial Material			X	1.000.000	
2.1	Offer some limited scholarships to brilliant students for studies	CFC, VFC	Human, financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	
2.2	Offer holiday job to students	CFC, MINESUP	Human financial	X	X	X	1.000.000	
2.3	Solicit aids from: government, foreign partner and fund raising	CFC, LSO,	Human financial	X	X	X	2.000.000	
	TOTAL						52.000.000	200.000.000

Table 71: Triennial Plan Youth Affairs

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Apply to government services for instructors and counsellors	CFC , LSO	Human financial	X			1.000.000	

1.2	Grant assistant for youth training programs in the municipality for Ndu municipality	CFC , LSO	Human financial	X	X	X	9.000.000	
1.3	Construction of a youth and animation centre in Ndu	CFC, contractor	human financial material		X			100.000.000
1.4	Equipment of the centre and offer assistance for functioning	CFC, LSO, MINJEUN	Human, financial Material			X	10.000.000	40.000.000
2.1	Review and simplify the regulations for creation of enterprises within the Ndu municipality	CFC, MINJEUN, VFC	Human, financial	X			1.000.000	
2.2	Published conditions for setting up enterprises within the municipality	CFC , LSO, MINJEUN	Human, financial material	X			1.000.000	
2.3	Produced technical slips for feasible activities in the municipality	CFC, LSO, MINJEUN	Human, financial		X		2.000.000	
2.4	Offer financial assistance to youths have brilliant projects for the municipality	CFC, MINJEUN	Human, financial	X	X	X	6.000.000	
	TOTAL						30.000.000	140.000.000

Table 72: Triennial Plan Sports and Physical Education

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Feasibility studies for the creation of sport centres	CFC , LSO, MINSEP	Human financial	X			3.000.000	
1.2	Apply for the creation of centres to government and donors	CFC, VFC	human financial	X			1.000.000	
1.3	Construction of centres and sports units	CFC, LSO, MINSEP	Human, financial Material		X	X		200.000.000
1.4	Monitoring and evaluation	CFC, LSO, MINSEP	Human, financial		X	X	3.000.000	
2.1	Carryout sensitisation on the organisation of sports competitions	CFC, MINSEP, VFC	Human, financial	X			1.000.000	
2.2	Planning on the award of trophies	CFC, MINSEP	Human, financial	X	X		2.000.000	
2.3	Organization of sport competitions	CFC, MINSEP	Human, financial	X	X	X	40.000.000	
2.4	Award of trophies	CFC, MINSEP,	Human, financial		X	X	21.000.000	
2.5	Evaluation	CFC, LSO, MINSEP	Human Financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	
	TOTAL						72.500.000	200.000.000

Table 73: Triennial Plan Housing and Planning

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Follow – up committee put in place to check constructions	CFC, LSO, MINDUH	Human financial	X			3.000.000	
1.2	Sensitization and education on building legalization	CFC, LSO, MINDUH	human financial	X			1.000.000	
1.3	Facilitation the acquisition of building permits.	CFC, LSO, MINDUH	Human, financial Material	X	X		1.000.000	
1.4	Feasibility studies on maintenance of streets	CFC, LSO, MINDUH	Human, financial	X	X		4.000.000	
1.5	Opening and maintenance of streets (including streets lighting)	CFC, LSO, MINDUH	Human, financial material		X	X		60.000.000
1.6	Evaluation of maintenance work on the streets	CFC , LSO, MINDUH	Human, financial		X	X	3.000.000	
2.1	Establishment of spatial planning of activities of Ndu Urban space (Land Use plan of Ndu Urban)	CFC, MINDUH, VFC	Human, financial	X	X	X	7.500.000	
2.2	Acquisition of land for public cementry and dumping of refuse	CFC	Human, financial	X	X			8.000.000
2.3	Define and draw the land use plan of Ntumbaw and Ntaba	CFC, LSO, MINDUH	Human, financial	X	X		15.000.000	
2.4	Define construction pattern for quarters (including the lay out of council land)	CFC, LSO, MINDUH	Human, financial	X	X	X	2.000.000	
2.5	Monitor and evaluate activities in the town	CFC, LSO, MINDUH	Human, financial		X	X	1.500.000	
	TOTAL						38.000.000	68.000.000

Table 74: Triennial Plan Industries, Mines and Technological Development

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Feasibility studies on the mining and quarrying sites available	CFC , LSO	Human financial	X			3.000.000	
1.2	Planning on the unexploited sites	CFC, VFC	human financial	X			1.000.000	
1.3	Tender for exploitation of the sites.	CFC, LSO, VFC	Human, financial		X	X	1.000.000	
1.4	Follow up/evaluation	CFC, LSO, VFC	Human, financial		X	X	1.500.000	
2.1	Identification of potential industrial raw materials within the municipality	CFC, LSO, VFC	Human, financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	
2.2	Provide conditions for	CFC,	Human,	X	X	X	3.000.000	30.000.000

	Setting up of small transformation units.	VFC	financial Materials					
2.3	Advertise the exploitation of raw materials in industrialisation	CFC, LSO, VFC	Human, financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	
2.4	Regular visits to ensure security and safety of workers monitor/evaluate activities	CFC, LSO, VFC	Human, financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	
	TOTAL						14.000.000	30.000.000

Table 75: Triennial Plan Scientific Research and Innovation

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Identification of potential scientific research and innovation needs	CFC MINRESI	Human financial	X			3.000.000	
1.2	Create a bureau for data collection and innovation at the level of the council and make it functional	CFC , MINRESI	human financial	X			1.000.000	
1.3	Recruit 2 scientific research relay officers	MINRESI CFC	Human, financial	X			20.000.000	
1.4	Training of 2 research relay officers by the Delegation of Scientific Research & Innovation	MINRESI CFC	Financial Human,	X			1.500.000	
1.5	Purchase of 1 motor bike for research officer	CFC	Financial	X				2.000.000
1.6	Purchase of basic research instruments	MINRESI CFC	Financial	X				3.000.000
2.1	Training crop farmers and livestock producers on data collection principles and identified indigenous innovations	MINRESI Research officers	Human, financial Material		X	X	3.000.000	
2.2	Get implicated in organisation of local exposition shows for research and innovation works	CFC, MINRESI	Human, financial material		X	X	9.000.000	
2.3	Reward of substantial research works and innovations	CFC, MINRESI	Human, financial Materials	X	X	X	9.000.000	
2.4	Dissimination of knowledge and adaptable scientific research and innovation results	MINRESI Research officers	Human, financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	
2.5	Valorising existing indigeneous Knowledge	MINRESI Research officers	Human, financial material	X	X	X	1.500.000	
	TOTAL						49.500.000	5.000.000

Table 76: Triennial Plan Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicraft

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Organisation of workshops / training session in key production sectors	CFC , LSO MINPMEESA	Human financial	X			2.000.000	
1.2	Follow up of activities and evaluation	CFC , VFC	human financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	
1.3	Award of prizes to the best craft and innovative work within the municipality	CFC, LSO, MINPMEESA	Human, financial Material	X	X	X	6.000.000	
2.1	Feasibility studies on the existing enterprises	CFC, LSO,	Human, financial	X			2.000.000	
2.2	Organisation of annual exhibitions of craft work and inventions in the municipality	CFC, MINPMEESA	Human, financial Materials	X	X	X	9.000.000	
2.3	Monitoring and evaluation	CFC , MINPMEESA	Human, financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	
TOTAL							23.500.000	

Table 77: Triennial Plan Transport

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	Y1	Y2	Y3	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment
1.1	Appeal to transportation organs for extension in the municipality	CFC	Human financial	X	X	X	1.500.000	
1.2	Sensitisation on use of suitable vehicles tailored for transportation of goods and unsuitability of the one door vehicle for transportation of people	CFC , MINTRANSP	Human financial	X	X	X	3.000.000	
1.3	Improvement and construction of new car stations (Motor parks) in the municipality	CFC , Contractors	Human financial Material	X	X	X		100.000.000
2.1	Organise community work for road maintenance Regular inspection of touristic infrastructures	CFC , LSO, VFC	Human, financial	X	X	X	9.000.000	
TOTAL							13.500.000	100.000.000

6.3 Simplified environmental management framework of the triennial investment plan of the NDU COUNCIL

The simplified environmental management framework of the Triennial investment Plan of the Ndu council is comprises of:

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

6.3.1 Main potential impacts and envisageable measures

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

Table 78: Socio-environmental impacts

Micro project types contained in the triennial plan	Potential positive Socio-environmental impacts	Potential negative Socio - environmental impacts (Socio-environmental risks)	Socio-environmental mitigation measures	Socio-environmental quality improvement measures (Optimization)
Micro projects dealing with the construction of basic community infrastructures : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of 392 classrooms 90 school at 17 village - Construction 3 social centers in Ndu, village, Taku and Ntumbaw - Construction of 3 community halls in the villages of Talla, Wowo and Sop - Construction 10 health centers in the Villages of Ndu, Sinna, Wowo, Ntundip, Sehn - Construction of community radio in the village of Njilah - Construct a fence around the council office premises - Construction of a multipurpose cultural Centre - Construction of the Mayor's Residence - Construction of Slaughter houses and meat sales slabs in the Ntumbaw and Ntaba Market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disenclavement of the villages through the construction of the basic infrastructures. - Improvement in the access to basic services (school, health, potable water etc). - Population pressure on the use of some basic infrastructure is reduced. - Reinforce the dynamic of the population by working through the mobilization of stakeholders. - A reduction in certain diseases and illnesses as a result of increased access to potable water, health facilities etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - loss of vegetation, - soil erosion, - flooding due to poor drainage at facilities, - groundwater pollution due to construction waste and improper location of latrines, - increased malaria due to standing water around water points, - generation of medical waste at the health centres - Risks impact related to the choice of site. - Risk related to the acquisition of lands for localization of the micro-projects. - Risk related to involuntary displacement of persons. - Risk of marginalization of the vulnerable population. - Risk of potential conflict for the beneficiary population (insufficient quality, management & leadership problems). - Risk of insecurity of persons and goods (Banditry). - Risk in the spread of HIV-AIDS and other diseases. - Accident risk emanating from works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting or replanting of trees around the works. - Planting of cover grass in affected zones. - Available garbage cans for the evacuation of solid waste. - Avoid standing water around works. - Avoid localizing works on sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, protected areas etc. - Obtain land donation attestation signed by village chief and the proprietor of the site. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan terms. - Identify priority activities for vulnerable population and integrate it in the CDP - Sensitize the beneficiary population on the dangers of the spread of HIV-AIDS and other diseases. - Sensitize the beneficiary population on insecurity risks. - Sensitize the beneficiary population on risks and accidents associated with works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize the beneficiary population to be actively involved during the filling of the socio environmental form. - Sensitization campaigns for site workers and beneficiary populations, on medical & health risks, risks of work accidents and on environmental sustainability - Put in place a management committee & ensure proper functioning

Water Supply Projects : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction and Rehabilitation of 10 water storage tanks in Ndu, Wowo, Sehn, Sinna, Sop, Njirong and Ngarum - Acquisition and installation of water extension pipes in all 17 villages of the municipality - Demarcation and construction of catchment areas in Sop, Nsam, Ntaba, Mbiyeh, Njimsa, Ngarbuh, Mbuntzi, Mboya and Njifor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement in the access to potable water. - Population pressure on the use water is reduced. - Reinforce the dynamic of the population by working through the mobilization of stakeholders. - A reduction in certain diseases and illnesses as a result of increased access to potable water. - Improve local governance by working in the management of funds and creation of committee to manage micro-projects. - Improvement in revenue of the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - loss of vegetation, - Soil erosion. - Loss of woody species due to clearing of the site. - Air and noise pollution around works - Under ground water pollution due to construction waste. - Floods and standing water risks around the works. - Risk of improper location of latrines. - Risk of contamination and infiltration of dirty and muddy water around the works. - Risk of involuntary displacement of persons at project site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting of trees around the works. - Planting of cover grass in affected zones. - Restore the borrowed pits or zones after completion of works. - Maintain latrines at least 50 m from the water points. - Render secure water points by building a fence around; render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble. - Regular physico-chemical water treatment - Compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan terms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize the beneficiary population to be actively involved during the filling of the socio environmental form. - Put in place a management committee & ensure proper functioning. - Sensitize the beneficiary population on the risk associated with standing water and water related diseases.
Interconnecting Projects : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grading of 50km of road Ndu -Mbongong -Mangi - Mbokop - Njimnjong Ndu -Nshi-o-Doh- Kakar Wowo -Mangu -Mankeng -Ngvu – Ntumbaw, Sop- Sinna Ndu -Ngarum2 -Ngarum1 - Construction of 10 bridges in the villages of Luh (2), Mbipgo, Sinna, Ndu (3), Ntundip, Talla and Sehn - Construction of 750 culverts on rural roads across the municipality - Extension of Electricity to neighbouring communities (Ndu, Ngarum, Njilah, Wowo, Sehn, Ntumbaw, Talla, Mbipgo) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disenclavement of the villages through the construction of the roads, bridges and electricity etc. - Reinforce the dynamic of the population by working through the mobilization of stakeholders. - Improve local governance by working in the management of funds and creation of committee to manage micro-projects. - Improve access to energy - Improvement in revenue of the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - loss of vegetation, - soil erosion, - Pollution due to waste oil from vehicles. - Loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site. - Risk of generation of solid waste. - Risk of incident such as bush fire. - Risk of involuntary displacement of persons at project site. - Risk of increase in the prevalence rate of STD/HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting of trees around the works. - Planting of cover grass in affected zones. - Do fire tracing. - Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel – deposit in old borrowed pits or zones. - Sensitize the population against poaching. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan terms. - Sensitize the population on the spread and dangers of STD/HIV etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize the beneficiary population to be actively involved during the filling of the socio environmental form. - Put in place a management committee & ensure proper functioning. - Priority recruitment for local labour as well as the use of local materials.
Natural Resource management projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control of erosion at farmland in all villages - Control of soil fertility at farmland in all villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforce the dynamic of the population by working through the mobilization of stakeholders. - Improve local governance by working in the management of funds and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - loss of vegetation, - soil erosion, - Loss of woody species due to site clearing and related works. - Risk of involuntary displacement of persons at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting of trees & cover grasses in affected areas - Restoration of borrowed pits or zones after completion of works. - Identify priority activities for vulnerable population and integrate it in the CDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental education of the population

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reforestation at degraded plots in all villages - implementation of fodder plants and firewood at agro-pastoral plots in all villages - Protection and conservation of 17 water catchment site in all 17 villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> creation of committee to manage micro-projects. - Improve biodiversity conservation of the site. - Pressure on the use of resources is reduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> project site - Risk of marginalization of the vulnerable population. - Risk of conflict as to who is the direct beneficiary of the micro –project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train & put in place a management committee. - compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan terms - Sensitization of the population is vital so as to reduce social conflict. 	
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6.3.2 Simplified socio environmental management plan:

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

Table 79: Simplified Socio environmental management plan

Environmental measures	Key actors	Periods	Follow up actors	Costs	Observations
Training of the Council Development officer on environmental aspects and within the PNDP's socio-environmental management framework.	PNDP	2011-2012	MINEP Delegation ; MINAS Delegation ; PNDP	Incorporated into PNDP budget	
Use of the socio-environmental form.	Council Development officer	2011-2014	MINEP delegation ; MINAS delegation ; PNDP ; Municipal councilor ; Development Agent	PM (contract award)	Related cost should be included in the micro project conception cost.
Training of COMES (Council sessions extended to sector ministries) on environmental and social safeguards policies.	PNDP	2011-2012	MINEP Delegation ; MINAS delegation ;	Incorporated into the PNDP budget	
Provision for the carrying out of environmental impact studies, Environmental Impact Audits (and Environmental Management Plans (EMP)	PNDP, Mayor (Municipal Councilor)	2011-2014	MINEP delegation ; MINAS delegation ; PNDP ; Municipal councilor		In case of resettlement, the cost is to be borne by the Mayor.
Follow up and monitoring of socio environmental management plan and of the entrepreneurs.	Council Development Officer	2011-2014	MINEP delegation ; MINAS delegation ; PNDP ; Municipal councilor	integrated within the council budget	
Respect of environmental clauses contained in the tender document and the micro project environmental measures.	Entrepreneurs		MINEP delegation ; Council Development officer; Municipal councilor	Tender (integrated within the council budget)	

6.4 Annual Investment planning of priority projects

Water

Table 80: AIP Water

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment	Programming
1.1	Feasibility studies on the water situation in the municipality	CFC, LSO, MINEE	Human financial, material									x	x	x	x	2.500.000		2.500.000
1.2	Acquisition and installation of 1 engine pump for Ndu urban	CFC, VDA	Human, Material financial										x	x		500.000	3.000.000	3.500.000
1.3	Construction of 1 storage tanks in Sinna (40m ³)	CFC, VDA, VFC	Material financial									x	x			500.000	4.000.000	4.500.000
1.4	Rehabilitation of 3 storage tanks (in Mbah, Wowo and Sehn)	CFC, VDA, VFC	Human, Material financial								x	x	x	x		500.000	6.000.000	6.500.000
1.5	Acquisition and installation of extension pipes in the entire municipality	CFC, VDA, VFC	Human material financial						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	500.000	5.000.000	5.500.000
2.1	Demarcation and construction of catchment areas in Sop, Nsam, Ntaba, Mbiyeh, Njimisa, Ngarbuh, Mbuntzi, Mboya and Njifor	CFC, VDA, VFC, TA	Human, Material financial						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	700.000	5.000.000	5.700.000
2.2	Sensitisation (prohibition of endangered activities in catchment areas	CFC, VDA, VFC	Human, financial															
2.3	Planting of appropriate tree species in the entire municipality	CFC, VDA, VFC, LSO	Human, Material financial						x	x						500.000	2.000.000	2.500.000
	TOTAL															5.700.000	25.000.000	30.700.000

Energy

Table 81: AIP Energy

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment	Programming
1.1	Apply and negotiate with MINEE and AES SONEL for Extension (Ndu, Ngarum, Njilah, Wowo, Sehn, Ntumbaw, Talla, Mbipgo)	CFC, VDA, VFC, LSO	Human financial					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	500.000		500.000
1.2	Design and develop projects	CFC, VDA, VFC, LSO	Material financial															
1.3	Mobilised the required resources	CFC, VDA, VFC, LSO	Human, Material financial					x	x	x	x					1.000.000		1.000.000
1.4	Implementation of projects	CFC, VDA, VFC, AES SONEL, MINEE	Human, Material financial								x	x	x	x	x	4.000.000	40.000.000	44.000.000
2.1	Apply and negotiate with MINEE and AES SONEL for new connection lines in the municipality	CFC, VDA, VFC, LSO	Human financial											x	x	500.000		500.000
2.2	Design and develop projects	CFC, VDA, VFC, LSO	Human, financial									x	x	x	x	4.000.000		4.000.000
2.3	Mobilised the required resources for new connections	CFC, VDA, VFC, LSO	Human , financial															
2.4	Implementation of projects	CFC, VDA, VFC, AES SONEL	Human, Material financial															
	TOTAL															10.000.000	40.000.000	50.000.000

Public Works

Table 82: AIP Public Works

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment	Programming
1.1	Sensitisation of the population on community work	CFC	Human financial,									x	x					
1.2	Organise community work	CFC	Human, Material financial	x	x									x	x			
1.3	Feasibility studies on roads within the municipality	CFC, LSO, VFC, TA	Human, Material financial										x	x	x	5.000.000		5.000.000
1.4	Call for tender and award of contract	CFC	Material financial							x	x					1.000.000		1.000.000
1.5	Grading of 13km of road Mbongong-Mbukop; Ntumbaw-Ngarbuh; Sop-Sinna	CFC, Contractor	Human, Material financial										x	x	x	1.500.000	20.000.000	21.500.000
1.6	Construction of 1 bridges	CFC, contractor, VDA	Human, Material financial										x	x	x			
1.7	Construction of 33 culverts	CFC, VDA , contractor,	Human, Material financial							x	x	x	x	x	x	2.000.000	20.000.000	22.000.000
2.1	Feasibility studies on new roads within the municipality	CFC, VFC, contractor, TA	Human, Material financial															
2.2	Call for tender and ward of contract	CFC, VFC	Human, financial															
2.3	Execution of contract	CFC, VFC, contractor,	Human, Material financial															
	TOTAL															9.500.000	40.000.000	49.500.000

Basic Education

Table 83: AIP Basic Education

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment	Programming
1.1	Apply for recruitment of 250 teachers into primary schools	CFC	Human financial,					x	x	x						1.000.000		1.000.000
1.2	Direct recruitment of 10 teachers for the following schools; Comm Kopmbing, Comm Mbajeng, GS Mankeng, GS Mbuntzi, GS Mbagoh, GS Kopkuh, GS Fuh, GS Ngulu, GS Ngarum II & GS Ntundip	CFC	Human, financial						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	3.000.000		3.000.000
2.1	Construction of 5 classrooms in Kopkuh, Nsam, Mbuntzi, Mbagoh & Kopmbing	CFC, VFC, contractor, TA, MINEDUB ,	Human, Material financial							x	x	x	x	x		1.450.000	40.000.000	41.450.000
2.2	Supply 95 benches (10 benches each to GS Njimnkang, Sehn, Wowo, Mbawrong, Sinna, Sop, Ntunge, Mbeng Taku and 15 benches to GS Kuma Talla)	CFC, contractors, MINEDUB	Human, Material financial						x	x							2.850.000	2.850.000
3.1	Supply schools with 385 boxes of chalk	CFC	Material financial								x	x				616.000		616.000
TOTAL																6.066.000	42.850.000	48.916.000

Secondary Education

Table 84: AIP Secondary Education

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment	Programming
1.1	Construction of 4 classrooms (2Sop, 1Kakar,1 Njilah)	CFC, LSO, MINSEC	Human financial,						x	x	x	x	x	x		1.450.000	32.000.000	33.450.000
1.2	Provision of 60benches to schools	CFC, LSO, MINSEC								x	x					200.000	1.800.000	2.000.000
1.3	Apply for the recruitment of more qualified staff	CFC, LSO	Human, financial															
TOTAL																1.650.000	33.800.000	35.450.000

Health

Table 85: AIP Health

No	Activities required	Person responsible	resources	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Running cost (FCFA)	Investment	Programming
1.1	Apply for the recruitment of medical personnel (10 doctors and 70 nurses)	CFC, LSO	Human financial,					x	x	x	x	x	x	x		1.000.000		1.000.000
2.1	Feasibility studies for the construction of health units	CFC, LSO	Human, financial															
2.2	Construction of 10 health units in the municipality	CFC, VFC, contractor, DMO, TA	Human, Material financial															
3.1	Provide health units with some essential drugs	CFC , LSO, DMO	Human, financial						x	x	x	x	x	x		7.000.000		7.000.000
3.2	Monitoring and Evaluation	CFC , LSO, DMO	Human, financial							x	x	x	x	x		500.000		500.000
4.1	Equip hospital with 50 beds	CFC, DMO, Contractor	Human, Material financial						x	x	x	x	x				5.000.000	5.000.000
4.2	Monitoring and evaluation	CFC , LSO, DMO	Human, financial							x	x	x	x	x		500.000		500.000
TOTAL																9.000.000	5.000.000	14.000.000

6.5 Contract Award

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

Table 86: Contract award plan for the Ndu Municipality

PAYS: Republic of Cameroon					-	-	-	CONTRACT AWARD SCHEDULE				
PROJECT: National Community Driven Development Programme												
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
Rehabilitation of 3 water storage tanks (40m ³) in (Ndu, Wowo and Sehn)	1-6-11	20-6-11	20-6-11	25-6-11	Council Engineer	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call for Tender	6.500.000	5-6-11	10-6-11	10-6-11	17-6-11
Acquisition and installation of water extension pipes for the municipality	1-6-11	20-6-11	20-6-11	25-6-11	Mayor	LSO, Consultant, PNDP	Call for Tender	5.500.000	5-6-11	10-6-11	10-6-11	17-6-11
Demarcation and construction of catchment areas in Sop, Nsam, Ntaba, Mbiyeh, Njimsa, Ngarbuh, Mbuntzi, Mboya, Ngulu & Njifor	1-6-11	20-6-11	20-6-11	25-6-11	Mayor	LSO, Consultant, CFC, PNDP	Call for Tender	5.700.000	5-6-11	10-6-11	10-6-11	17-6-11
Extension of Electricity to neighbouring communities (Ndu, Ngarum, Njilah, Wowo, Sehn, Ntumbaw, Talla, Mbipgo)	1-6-11	20-6-11	20-6-11	25-6-11	Mayor	LSO, Consultant, CFC, PNDP	Call for Tender	45.000.000	5-6-11	10-6-11	10-6-11	17-6-11
Feasibility studies on roads within the municipality	1-6-11	20-6-11	20-6-11	25-6-11	Mayor	LSO, Consultant, PNDP	Call for Tender	5.000.000	5-6-11	10-6-11	10-6-11	17-6-11
Grading of 13km of road, Mbongong-Mbukop (4km); Ntumbaw-Ngarbuh (4km); Sop- Sinna(5km)	1-6-11	20-6-11	20-6-11	25-6-11	Mayor	LSO, Consultant, PNDP	Call for Tender	22.500.000	5-6-11	10-6-11	10-6-11	17-6-11
Construction of 33 culverts	1-6-11	20-6-11	20-6-11	25-6-11	Mayor	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call for Tender	22.000.000	5-6-11	10-6-11	10-6-11	17-6-11

											Simplified	
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	
<i>20-6-11</i>	<i>22-6-11</i>	<i>22-6-11</i>	<i>23-6-11</i>	<i>24-6-11</i>	<i>26-6-11</i>	<i>27-6-11</i>	<i>30-6-11</i>	<i>1-7-11</i>	<i>19-12-11</i>	<i>22-10-11</i>	<i>3-12-11</i>	<i>20-12-11</i>
<i>20-6-11</i>	<i>22-6-11</i>	<i>22-6-11</i>	<i>23-6-11</i>	<i>24-6-11</i>	<i>26-6-11</i>	<i>27-6-11</i>	<i>30-6-11</i>	<i>1-7-11</i>	<i>19-12-11</i>	<i>22-10-11</i>	<i>3-12-11</i>	<i>20-12-11</i>
<i>20-6-11</i>	<i>22-6-11</i>	<i>22-6-11</i>	<i>23-6-11</i>	<i>24-6-11</i>	<i>26-6-11</i>	<i>27-6-11</i>	<i>30-6-11</i>	<i>1-7-11</i>	<i>19-12-11</i>	<i>22-10-11</i>	<i>3-12-11</i>	<i>20-12-11</i>
<i>20-6-11</i>	<i>22-6-11</i>	<i>22-6-11</i>	<i>23-6-11</i>	<i>24-6-11</i>	<i>26-6-11</i>	<i>27-6-11</i>	<i>30-6-11</i>	<i>1-7-11</i>	<i>19-12-11</i>	<i>22-10-11</i>	<i>3-12-11</i>	<i>20-12-11</i>
<i>20-6-11</i>	<i>22-6-11</i>	<i>22-6-11</i>	<i>23-6-11</i>	<i>24-6-11</i>	<i>26-6-11</i>	<i>27-6-11</i>	<i>30-6-11</i>	<i>1-7-11</i>	<i>19-12-11</i>	<i>22-10-11</i>	<i>3-12-11</i>	<i>20-12-11</i>
<i>20-6-11</i>	<i>22-6-11</i>	<i>22-6-11</i>	<i>23-6-11</i>	<i>24-6-11</i>	<i>26-6-11</i>	<i>27-6-11</i>	<i>30-6-11</i>	<i>1-7-11</i>	<i>19-12-11</i>	<i>22-10-11</i>	<i>3-12-11</i>	<i>20-12-11</i>
<i>20-6-11</i>	<i>22-6-11</i>	<i>22-6-11</i>	<i>23-6-11</i>	<i>24-6-11</i>	<i>26-6-11</i>	<i>27-6-11</i>	<i>30-6-11</i>	<i>1-7-11</i>	<i>19-12-11</i>	<i>22-10-11</i>	<i>3-12-11</i>	<i>20-12-11</i>
<i>20-6-11</i>	<i>22-6-11</i>	<i>22-6-11</i>	<i>23-6-11</i>	<i>24-6-11</i>	<i>26-6-11</i>	<i>27-6-11</i>	<i>30-6-11</i>	<i>1-7-11</i>	<i>19-12-11</i>	<i>22-10-11</i>	<i>3-12-11</i>	<i>20-12-11</i>

PAYS: Republic of Cameroon					-	-	-	CONTRACT AWARD SCHEDULE				
PROJECT: National Community Driven Development Programme												
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 4 Secondary school classrooms (2Sop, 1Kakar, 1 Njilah)	1-6-11	20-6-11	20-6-11	25-6-11	Mayor	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call for Tender	33.450.000	5-6-11	10-6-11	10-6-11	17-6-11
Construction of 5 primary school classrooms in Kopkuh, Nsam, Mbuntzi, Mbagoh & Kopmbing	1-6-11	20-6-11	20-6-11	25-6-11	Mayor	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call for Tender	41.450.000	5-6-11	10-6-11	10-6-11	17-6-11
Supply of 50 beds/mattresses to health units	1-6-11	20-6-11	20-6-11	25-6-11	Mayor	DMO, LSO, PNDP	Call for Tender	5.000.000	5-6-11	10-6-11	10-6-11	17-6-11
Provide health units with some essential drugs	1-6-11	20-6-11	20-6-11	25-6-11	Mayor	DMO, PNDP	Call for Tender	7.000.000	5-6-11	10-6-11	10-6-11	17-6-11
Supply 95 benches for Primary Schools	1-6-11	20-6-11	20-6-11	25-6-11	Mayor	Contractor, CFC, PNDP	Direct call for service operation	2.850.000				
Supply schools with 385 boxes of chalk	1-6-11	20-6-11	20-6-11	25-6-11	Mayor	Contractor, CFC, PNDP	Direct call for service operation	616.000				
Provision of 60benches to secondary schools	1-6-11	20-6-11	20-6-11	25-6-11	Mayor	Contractor, CFC, PNDP	Direct call for service operation	2.000.000				
Planting of appropriate tree species in 5 Catchment areas	1-6-11	20-6-11	20-6-11	25-6-11	Mayor	LSO, CFC, PNDP	Direct call for service operation	2.500.000				
Feasibility studies on the water situation in the municipality	1-6-11	20-6-11	20-6-11	25-6-11	Mayor	LSO, CFC, PNDP	Direct call for service operation	2.500.000				
Construction of 1 water storage tanks at Sinna (40m³)	1-6-11	20-6-11	20-6-11	25-6-11	Mayor	LSO, CFC, PNDP	Direct call for service operation	4.500.000				

Acquisition and installation of 1 water engine pumps for Ndu Urban.	1-6-11	20-6-11	20-6-11	25-6-11	Mayor	LSO, CFC, PNDP	Direct call for service operation	3.500.000				
Direct recruitment of 10 teachers	1-6-11	20-6-11	20-6-11	25-6-11	Mayor	CFC, PNDP	Direct call for service operation	3.000.000				
Total								220.566.000				

Technical and Financial Evaluation		Non objection of the CNC		Negotiation of the Contract		Award of the Contract		Period of Execution		Technical Reception	<i>Simplified</i> Provisional Reception	Final Reception
										Date	Date	
Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End			
20-6-11	22-6-11	22-6-11	23-6-11	24-6-11	26-6-11	27-6-11	30-6-11	1-7-11	19-12-11	22-10-11	3-12-11	20-12-11
20-6-11	22-6-11	22-6-11	23-6-11	24-6-11	26-6-11	27-6-11	30-6-11	1-7-11	19-12-11	22-10-11	3-12-11	20-12-11
20-6-11	22-6-11	22-6-11	23-6-11	24-6-11	26-6-11	27-6-11	30-6-11	1-7-11	19-12-11	22-10-11	3-12-11	20-12-11
20-6-11	22-6-11	22-6-11	23-6-11	24-6-11	26-6-11	27-6-11	30-6-11	1-7-11	19-12-11	22-10-11	3-12-11	20-12-11

7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7.1 Composition, allocation of Steering Committee of the CDP

The steering committee for the Ndu Council CDP was appointed by a municipal order on the 20th January 2011. This committee is made up of representatives from the council, businessmen and the civil society. The committee is the watchdog of the CDP from its elaboration to the execution phase. It is therefore an organ that will ensure this CDP is implemented fully.

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. During these visits, various reports and minutes of the consultative boards and the steering committee. The consultative boards will be doing the follow up at the level of villages where projects are executed, whereas the steering committee is doing the general follow up at municipal level. The LSO will supervise their work on a monthly basis, to ensure the plan is properly implemented. The essence of the follow-up put in place is to;

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

7.4 Review mechanism of the CDP and preparation of the AIP

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

7.5 Information plan and communication on the implementation of the CDP

Upon completion and approval of the CDP, a date to communicate the CDP plan will be agreed between the LSO, the Mayor, PNDP and the DO. The Secretary of the steering committee convenes meetings every month for the assessment and adoption of a new plan for the month. The convening note is sent to each and every member of the commission and pasted on the notice board of the council, at least one week before the date of the said meeting. The implementation of the CDP will be assessed through regular monthly and quarterly meetings. During the participatory monitoring, information relating to the execution of the elaborated plan will be collected. Such activities are divided as follows:

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

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

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The CDP for the Ndu municipality was drawn with contribution from a wide range of stakeholders. It took into account the strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that the municipality possess or is facing to make it a veritable working document. This plan is to be implemented by the council executive in collaboration with the steering committee and other stakeholders. Some stakeholders like the PNDP have already stake some financial resources for the implementation of this plan. However this represents only a meagre sum for the realisation of the plan. The council will then have to do a lot of lobbying and fund raising in order to realise the plan. It is realistic and it is hope that all living forces in the municipality will contribute their widows' mites in terms of financial, human and material resources for its achievement.

It is therefore recommended that more research be aimed at fund raising and financing strategy for this CPD. The council therefore has to develop new partnership with national and foreign agencies for a comprehensive and realistic exploitation of council resource. Some of the resources have been identified in the course of developing this CDP. It will require more detailed studies in specified domains to get the action and possible cross cutting solution for some other problem.

The council as an institution has to upgrade itself to meet modern challenges in administration and public management. The Ndu council is ill equipped with personnel, even though efforts have been made of late to improve the personnel. The personnel need to been enriched with more qualified personnel to effectively understand the council vision and goals.

The council executive should consider this CDP as the basic reference book for projects of the municipality. It should be an inspiration with regard to the numerous problems identified in the field. If it is employed in this manner, it will more or less keep them closer to the reality of the problem of their population.