

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

PAIX- TRAVAIL- PATRIE

**MINISTERE DE L'ADMINISTRATION TERRITORIALE
ET DECENTRALISATION**

REGION DU NORD OUEST

DEPARTEMENT DE MEZAM

COMMUNE DE TUBAH



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

PEACE- WORK-FAHERLAND

**MINISTRY OF TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION
AND DECENTRALISATION**

NORTH WEST REGION

MEZAM DIVISION

TUBAH COUNCIL

TUBAH COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN



**Process Funded by the National Community Driven Development Programme
(PNDP)**

January 2012



TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
LIST OF TABLES.....	3
LIST OF FIGURES	4
LIST OF ACCRONYMS.....	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
CHAPTER 1- INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION	7
1.2 THE COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES.....	7
1.3 STRUCTURE OF THE WORK	7
CHAPTER 2 - METHODOLOGY	8
2.1 PREPARATORY PROCESS	9
2.2 LAUNCHING WORKSHOP	9
2.3 COLLECTION OF BASIC DATA AND MAPS	9
2.4 CONSOLIDATION OF DATA MAPPING AND DIAGNOSIS	9
2.5 PLANNING WORKSHOP, RESOURCE MOBILISATION AND PROGRAMMING	9
2.6 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM	10
CHAPTER 3. PRESENTATION OF TUBAH COUNCIL AREA.....	11
3.1 LOCATION OF THE COUNCIL AREA	11
3.2 HISTORY OF TUBAH COUNCIL	12
3.3 DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE.....	12
3.4 MAIN POTENTIALS AND RESOURCES OF THE COUNCIL	12
3.5 THEMATIC MAPS	13
4.1 CONSOLIDATION OF DIAGNOSIS INFORMATION	20
CHAPTER 4. SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS RESULTS.....	20
4.2 MAIN PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED PER SECTOR.....	34
5.1 VISION OF TUBAH COUNCIL CDP	74
5.2 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK BY SECTOR	74
CHAPTER 5 - STRATEGIC PLANNING.....	74
5.2 MANAGEMENT OF URBAN SPACE	114
5.3. LAND USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE COUNCIL SPACE	115
6.1 CDP BUDGET	119
CHAPTER 6 - OPERATIONAL PLANNING	119
6.2. TRIENNIAL INVESTMENT PLAN	120
6.3 SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK OF THE TRIENNIAL INVESTMENT PLAN OF THE TUBAH COUNCIL	129

6.3.1 Main Potential impacts and Mitigation measures	129
6.3.4 Simplified Socio environmental Management plan	136
6.4 THE ANNUAL INVESTMENT PLAN (AIP)	138
6.5 OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR THE VULNERABLE POPULATION	143
6.6 CONTRACT AWARD PLAN	145
7.1 COMPOSITION, ATTRIBUTIONS OF STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE CDP	149
7.2 INDICATORS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION	149
7.3 FOLLOW UP PLAN, TOOLS AND MONITORING FREQUENCY	149
CHAPTER 7-MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	149
7.4 REVIEW MECHANISM OF THE CDP AND PREPARATION OF THE AIP AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT PLAN	150
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	151
ANNEX 1: BASELINE DATA REPORT FOR TUBAH COUNCIL.....	152
ANNEX 2: TUBAH COUNCIL INSTITUTIONAL DIAGNOSIS REPORT.....	152
ANNEX 3: TUBAH URBAN SPACE DIAGNOSIS REPORT	152
ANNEX 4: VILLAGE DIAGNOSIS REPORT	152
ANNEX 5: CONSOLIDATED DIAGNOSIS REPORT.....	152
ANNEXES.....	152

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: POPULATION STATISTICS	Sabga	2 classrooms constructed	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	2 classrooms in place	No of classrooms	MINEPAT SDO MINEDUB Council contractor
TABLE 2: ASSETS POTENTIALS AND CO	Project 1 construction of GBS (2 classroom)					
TABLE 3: TUBAH HEALTH DATA.....						
TABLE 4: EDUCATION DATA FOR TUBA	Project 2 Provide, toilet, 120desks, tables and chairs	Toilet constructed and desks provided	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	1 toilet and 120 desks/chair s	No and type and quality	MINEDUB Council contractor
TABLE 5: PER SECTOR DIAGNOSIS OF T						
TABLE 6: PRIORITY PROJECTS PER SECT						
TABLE 7: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR V						
TABLE 8: LAND USE ZONING FOR TUB						
TABLE 9: TRIENNIAL INVESTMENT PLAN						
TABLE 10: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT A						
TABLE 11: LAND USE COVER FOR TUBA						
TABLE 12: SOCIO ENVIRONMENTAL M						
TABLE 13: ANNUAL INVESTMENT PLAN OF PRIORITY PROJECTS 2012						138
TABLE 14: OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR THE VULNERABLE POPULATION IN SABGA						144
TABLE 15: CONTRACT AWARD SCHEDULE 1.....						145
TABLE 16: CONTRACTS AWARD PLAN 2.....						147
TABLE 17: FOLLOW-UP TOOL FOR RESULTS						149
TABLE 18: FOLLOW-UP TOOL FOR ACTIVITIES						150
TABLE 19: FOLLOW-UP OF BUDGET						150
TABLE 20: CDP REVIEW MECHANISM						150

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF TUBAH	Sabga	2	Prepare			MINEPA
FIGURE 2:TUBAH SETTLEMENT ..	Project 1	classrooms	bids			T
FIGURE 3:EDUCATION LANDSCA	onstruction of	constructed	Select	2	No of	SDO
FIGURE 4:TUBAH HEALTH INFRA	GBS (2		contractor	classrooms	classrooms	MINEDU
FIGURE 5:TUBAH MINERAL RES	classroom)		Execution	in place		B
FIGURE 6:HYDRAULIC MAP			supervision			Council
FIGURE 7:FOREST RESOURCES ..	Project 2	Toilet	Prepare			contractor
	Provide, toilet,	constructed	bids	1 toilet and	No and	MINEDU
		and desks	Select	120	type and	B
				desks/chair	quality	Council
						contractor

LIST OF ACCRONYMS

AIP	Annual Investment Plan
CID	Council Institutional Diagnosis
LSO	Local Support Organisation
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development
MINEPIA	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
MINFOF	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
MINPROFF	Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family
SG	Secretary General
CDP	Council Development Plan
PNDP	National Community Driven Development Programme
MINATD	Territorial Administration, Decentralisation and Order Maintenance
MINTSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
MINCOMMERCE	Ministry of Commerce
MINIMDT	Ministry of Mines and Industrial Development
MINCULT	Ministry of Culture
MINTOUR	Ministry of Tourism
MINRESI	Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation
MINPMEESA	Ministry of Small and medium size enterprise, Social Economy and Crafts
MINEFOP	Ministry of Employment and professional Training
MINPOSTEL	Ministry of Post and Telecommunication
MINAS	Ministry of Social Affairs
MINEDUB	Ministry of Basic Education
MINFOF	Ministry of Forestry and Fauna
MINSANTE	Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection
MINSEP	Ministry of Sports and Physical Education
MINDAF	State Property and Land Tenure
MINTP	Ministry of Public Works
MINESUP	Ministry of Higher Institution
MINSEC	Ministry of Secondary Education
MINEFOP	Ministry of Youth Affairs
MINT	Ministry of Transport
MINCOM	Ministry of Communication

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The realisation of a Council Development Plan (CDP) was the object of contract No /11/CTB/TC concluded on the 2nd July 2011 between INADES Formation Bamenda - Local Service Organisation (LSO) and Tubah Council within the framework of the National Community Driven Development Programme (PNDP). Within the context of the process to establish the CDP three major diagnosis were carried out: an Institutional Diagnosis of the Council (CID), the Tubah Council Urban Space diagnosis and a diagnosis of the four main villages in Tubah council focusing on the twenty-eight sectors.

The Objectives of the CID were to enable the council to have a better understanding of their organisational and institutional structure, in order to stimulate internal and external changes for effective implementation of its mission, enable the council to evaluate its capacity in the process of elaborating a development plan, enable the council to identify the different local development partners that can assist them in the effective realisation of their mission and to provide the council with a basis for the elaboration of a vision and objectives. In this way, the CID set out to provide a clearer understanding of council strengths, weaknesses, potentials, challenges and existing opportunities as a baseline for planning of activities within the context of institutional strengthening to enhance the performance of the Council.

The Urban Space diagnosis began with the demarcation of the urban space by the Council Executive with the support of the LSO. A sectoral diagnosis of the US was carried out with a focus on the constraints across the various sectors to enable the Council have a clearer vision of its urban development.

The Village diagnosis of the four main villages: Bambui, Bambili, Kedjom Keku and Kedjom Ketinguh were aimed at establishing the actual situation per sector and per village as this will orient the Development actions of the Council to ensure that the CDP reflects the real and manifest needs of the population.

Two Planning and programming workshops were organised at the end of the process which put together the three diagnosis results to establish an Annual Investment Plan and a Triennial Plan for Tubah Council which identify priority investment projects per village and per sector.

The methodology used by the LSO in the execution of the CDP was a blend of desk analysis, interviews, focus group discussion, and participatory workshops, transect walks, photographs, Cartographic maps, venn diagrams, village mapping, etc. The interviews were held with council partners (state and non state partners at local level), council executive and senior council staff. Validation workshops were organised at each stage and the key stakeholders confirmed the final results. A number of data collection and reporting tools proposed by PNDP were used to facilitate data collection and analysis.

The results of the three diagnosis were presented to stakeholders at each stage for review and validation. The draft CDP was presented to PNDP and Tubah Council and reviewed in a workshop. A second draft was presented during a council session on January 17th 2012 attended by the heads of various key sectors and the Administrative Authorities. This gave the

stakeholders an opportunity to review and finalize the CDP document with a validation vote of 29/30 councillors present.

With respect to the results of the CID, it revealed that in spite of some strength in the council especially as concerns the council's leadership potentials, staff capacity (mainly few management staff), diversification of revenue potentials, the council is still faced with the challenges of improving on its management style, improving on its staff capacity with regards to the current plethora of unqualified junior staff, improving on the visibility of the council especially at the local level, improving collaboration with local partners, instituting a system for effective planning, monitoring/evaluation as well as putting in place a framework for mainstreaming gender, environmental and HIV/AIDS issues in planning and execution.

The urban diagnosis revealed a need to focus development actions on the following areas; Physical education and sports infrastructure, expansion of the road network and provision of pedestrian tracks, improve on the market infrastructure, skills building for youths, public library for studies to the community, Reconstruction of the Bambili round about, Construction of a town hall and amusement parks, Creation of public sanitation facilities (toilets, taps) improve on the general hygienic conditions, renovate motor parks the creation of bus stop, Creation of better signal system, Relocate the two motor parks from Bambui 4 corners, Re-enforced drainage system around CCAST Bambili, and Standardised the slaughter slabs.

The village diagnosis revealed that health and education infrastructure, road infrastructure, access to portable water, agricultural development are key to improving on the economy of Tubah Council. It is within this backdrop that most of the projects proposed in the AIP and the triennial plan focused on these issues. A participatory and results-based monitoring and evaluation framework has been developed for the implementation of the plan.

CHAPTER 1- INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context and justification

Following the promulgation of the July 2004 Law on Decentralisation, local councils have been given the responsibility of promoting local development. Also, within the framework of the implementation of the Cameroon Growth and Employment Strategy councils are increasingly taking a central role in the socioeconomic development of their council areas. In this context, the transfer of responsibility to the councils is a gradual process. It is within this frame of understanding that the National Community Driven Programme (PNDP) is being implemented in order to empower the councils to be able to face the challenges of the decentralisation process squarely.

For the councils to stand up to the challenges of decentralisation effectively they need to have a mastery of the development of their various council areas. The process of developing and implementing a Council Development plan will permit the council to acquire capacity to embark on the socioeconomic development of the council in a more systematic manner. It is within this framework that National Community Driven Development Programme (PNDP) funded the elaboration of the Council Development Plan process for the Tubah Council. The Council Development Plan is a tool to reinforce development within the council area. The process to establish the Tubah CDP was sanctioned by a convention between the PNDP and Tubah Council. In line with the requirements of above convention Tubah Council was required to hire the services of a local Service Organisation to assist in the process of elaborating the Council development plan. It is in this regard that INADES Formation Bamenda was hired to accompany Tubah Council in the process

1.2 The Council Development Plan Objectives

The objectives of establishing a CDP for the Tubah Council are as follow:

- To build up the competencies of Tubah council to be able to handle the responsibilities in the decentralisation process of promoting local development within the council area.
- To enable the council organise its development by planning for it.
- To promote participatory development that involves all the stakeholders in order to promote sustainable development
- To speed up development within the Council Area; mainstreaming the Growth and Employment Strategies
- To incorporate Local Economy Development in the CDP Process
- To have in place a lobbying tool which reflects the felt needs of each locality within the Council Area

1.3 Structure of the Work

This report is structured under the following headings; Executive summary, Introduction, Methodology, brief presentation of the Council, Summary of the diagnostic results, strategic planning, operational planning, monitoring and evaluation. The introductory chapter presents the context and justification for the plan and the objectives work. The methodology used at every stage of the process is explained in chapter two. Whereas, a synoptic presentation of the council area is given in chapter three.

The results of the participatory diagnosis per sector are depicted in chapter four. Chapter five is the Strategic planning framework and carries the council vision which is further broken down into concrete planning framework for each sector (logical framework). Priority infrastructure projects are presented also in this chapter, which ends with the presentation of the Land use zoning of the council space. Chapter six presents the operational planning framework carrying the the CDP budget, the annual investment plan of the priority sectors which is established based on available resources, a procurement Plan, the triennial plan and finally a simplified environmental management framework.

Chapter seven presents a monitoring and evaluation framework for the CDP. Tools for monitoring and evaluation as well as review of the CDP and frequency are established. The report ends with a conclusion and summary recommendations which draw from the entire proces.

CHAPTER 2 - METHODOLOGY

2.1 Preparatory process

The preparatory process of the Tubah Council development Plan began with a 14-day training on the CDP process, followed by sensitization and putting in place of a steering committee at the level of the council and with the responsibility to follow-up the implementation of the process. The LSO team for the assignment was presented and validated in conformity to requirements by technical specifications. The training acquired by the LSO team on the CDP process was restituted to the members of the steering committee, other members of the LSO team, and the village facilitators in order to bring all involved in the process to the same level of understanding of the process and tools. The LSO team was introduced to stakeholders by the Lord Mayor for Tubah Council through a letter to the stakeholders including administrative authorities and the heads of the various sectors carrying the objectives of the CDP process and the expectations from the stakeholders.

2.2 Launching workshop

Information and sensitization of other parties involved was done through a workshop to launch the process which was attended by key stakeholders of the process including the 28 sector heads. The information on the workshop was diffused and announcements on the process made in churches and CRTV radio. The workshop proper took place on the 18 July 2011. During the workshop, the technical specifications for the assignment were discussed and agreed.

2.3 Collection of basic data and maps

Along side sensitisation on the CDP process, the LSO team was also involved in data collection on Tubah Council Area. They started up by identifying the data sources and programmed the collection from identified sources. The LSO team assembled the collection tools and started data collection proper.

The data collected was restituted and validated by the steering committee and the sector ministries heads. The techniques used included data collection and analysis of documents, interviews and working sessions. Data was collected from the sectors, the Tubah council, socio professional groups which was a basis for understanding problems within the Municipality. Alongside data collection, the sectors and other stakeholders were sensitized on the program and invited to the launching workshop. The restitution and validation of the results of the base line was carried out by the sectorials and the steering committee. The participatory village diagnosis was carried out for 3 days per village. The objective of these workshops was to participatorily identify the problems of the population in the different sectors and to establish the actual situation per village reflecting the manifest needs of the population.

2.4 Consolidation of Data mapping and diagnosis

The infrastructures and resources were georeferenced using a GPS set. Transect walks, venn diagrams, focused group discussions, visualizations, etc were tools used to realize and consolidate the village diagnosis

2.5 Planning Workshop, Resource Mobilisation and Programming

Based on the diagnosis results, logical frames were developed for each of the 28 sectors and sent to the sector heads for review in preparation for the

workshop which held on 7th, 8th and 29th November 2011 attended by the various sector heads, the council executive and steering Committee. During this workshop, the Mayor also presented the resource mobilization plan of the council to supplement the funding provided by PNDP for the implementation of the plan.

2.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation System

The realization of the process was monitored by PNDP and the Steering Committee put in place by the council. According to the terms of reference for the assignment, the Steering Committee will be converted to a follow-up committee during the implementation phase of the CDP. To enable the steering committee carry out this role effectively, a monitoring and evaluation plan specifying the tools has been established.

CHAPTER 3. PRESENTATION OF TUBAH COUNCIL AREA

3.1 Location of the Council Area

Tubah Council is located in Mezam Division in the North West Region of Cameroon. It is one of the seven Councils in Mezam Division. The Tubah Council lies between latitude $10^{\circ}15.25'$ and $10^{\circ}16.05'$ east of the Greenwich meridian and latitude $5^{\circ}54.95'$ and $6^{\circ}09.56'$ north of the equator. It is situated between several councils; Belo Council in Boyo Division, Bafut Council, Bamenda III Council, Balikumbat and Ndop Councils in Ngoketungia Division and Santa Council. It lies strategically along the ring road crisscrossing two divisions – Boyo and Ngoketungia. This open up opportunities for economic activities Eg Marketing of agricultural products, trading activities. According to the population census statistics, as of 2010, 35,474 of the population of Tubah dwell in the rural area of which 16,349 are male and 19,125 are female. While, 13,068 dwell in the urban area out of which 6,468 are male and 6,600 are female.

LOCATIONAL MAP OF TUBUH COUNCIL AREA

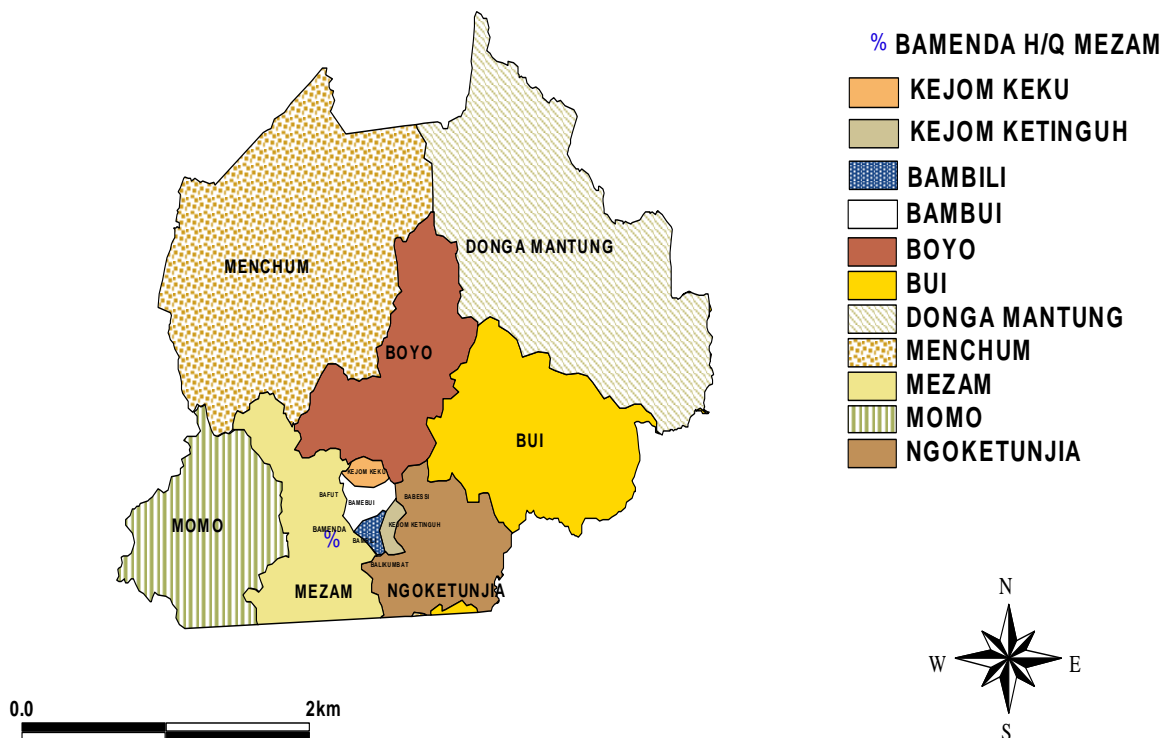


Figure 1: Location of Tubah

3.2 History of Tubah Council

The present Tubah Council existed since the days of colonization as the South Eastern Federation of the Bamenda Province, comprising Bansa, Ndop, Bafut, Nkwen, Bamendankwe and the four main villages of Tubah. Later, there was disintegration beginning with Bansa, followed by Ndop, Nkwen, Bamendankwe and finally Bafut, leaving only the four main villages. Meanwhile, Tubah Subdivision was created in 1992 by a presidential decree that cut off Bafut and equally made it a Sub Division. Tubah and Bafut had up till then existed as one (Tubah Sub Division). It should be noted here that each party left with its own assets at disintegration. The present council is now made up of four main villages headed by second class chiefs (Kedjom keku, Kedjom Ketinguh, Bambui and Bambili). The Lamido of Sabga (lamidal sit for the Region) too has been made a second class chief but without any real territorial jurisdiction. Sabga is simply considered as a community of mainly settled Fulani and other Moslem adherents like the Hausa and other tribes. Sabga is located in Tingeh, a neighbourhood in Kedjom Ketinguh. Finge is a third class chiefdom located within a territory that Bambui claims as its own. The Baforkum people are of Tubah origins who have settled in Bambui territory. The Tubah council is one of the seven municipalities in Mezam Division. Its headquarters is Tubah. The town is semi urban and cosmopolitan. The municipality which covers the territory of Tubah Sub Division covers a land surface area of 450 square kilometres.

3.3 Demographic Structure

Tubah Sub Division occupies an area of 450 square kilometers. There are controversies on the statistics of the population for Tubah Sub Division. While the record of the Tubah District health center has 65,250 as the population of Tubah for 2010, the census result has 48,542 (22,817 male and 25,725 female) and some other documents have 80,000. With this disparity, it is difficult to conclude on that which is correct. In order to demystify this mist, the Tubah council recruited students this summer holidays to carry out a census of the population of the municipality. The results are yet to be published. The population distribution on the table below was gotten from the records of the Tubah Health District Bambili. The population according to the various villages in Tubah is shown in table 1

Table 1: Population statistics

Village	Population
Kedjom Keku	15,286
Kedjom Ketinguh	17,433
Bambui (includes Finge and Baforkum)	17,083
Bambili	15,448
Total	65,250

Source: District Health Center Bambili

3.4 Main potentials and resources of the Council

The Tubah Municipality is endowed with enormous resources and potentials as depicted in table 2.

Table 2: Assets Potentials and Constraints of Biophysical milieu

Feature	Assets	Potentials	Threats
Climate	Cold tropical climate	Has a dry and a rainy	-Too windy

Feature	Assets	Potentials	Threats
		season	-torrential nature of rainfall -heavy leaching of soils
Soils	Volcanic soils available	Contain black quarries and laterite pits used for construction	-heavy leaching around hill slopes
Vegetation	Forest, woodland and regrowth savannah	Eucalyptus tree used for construction, electricity poles and as local fuel.	-Unsustainable management of forest resources -Biodiversity loose
Relief	Topography is undulating with some steep slopes	Rich varied topography are main touristic sites	-topography causes difficulty in farming
Hydrology	Available water bodies like streams, and waterfall	-Source of water for domestic use -touristic site	-Unsustainable management of water resources -Water pollution
Protected areas	Shrines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Touristic sites - Preserve the cultural heritage 	- It importance is fading away.
Mineral Resources	Availability of water bodies like streams. Stoney and sandy soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarries for black stones used for construction - Sand 	- Poor management of these resources

Source: field survey

3.5 Thematic maps

Below is the cartography of Tubah Council location map, Settlement map, Tubah school map, Tubah health map, mining exploitation map hydraulic map and forest exploitation map

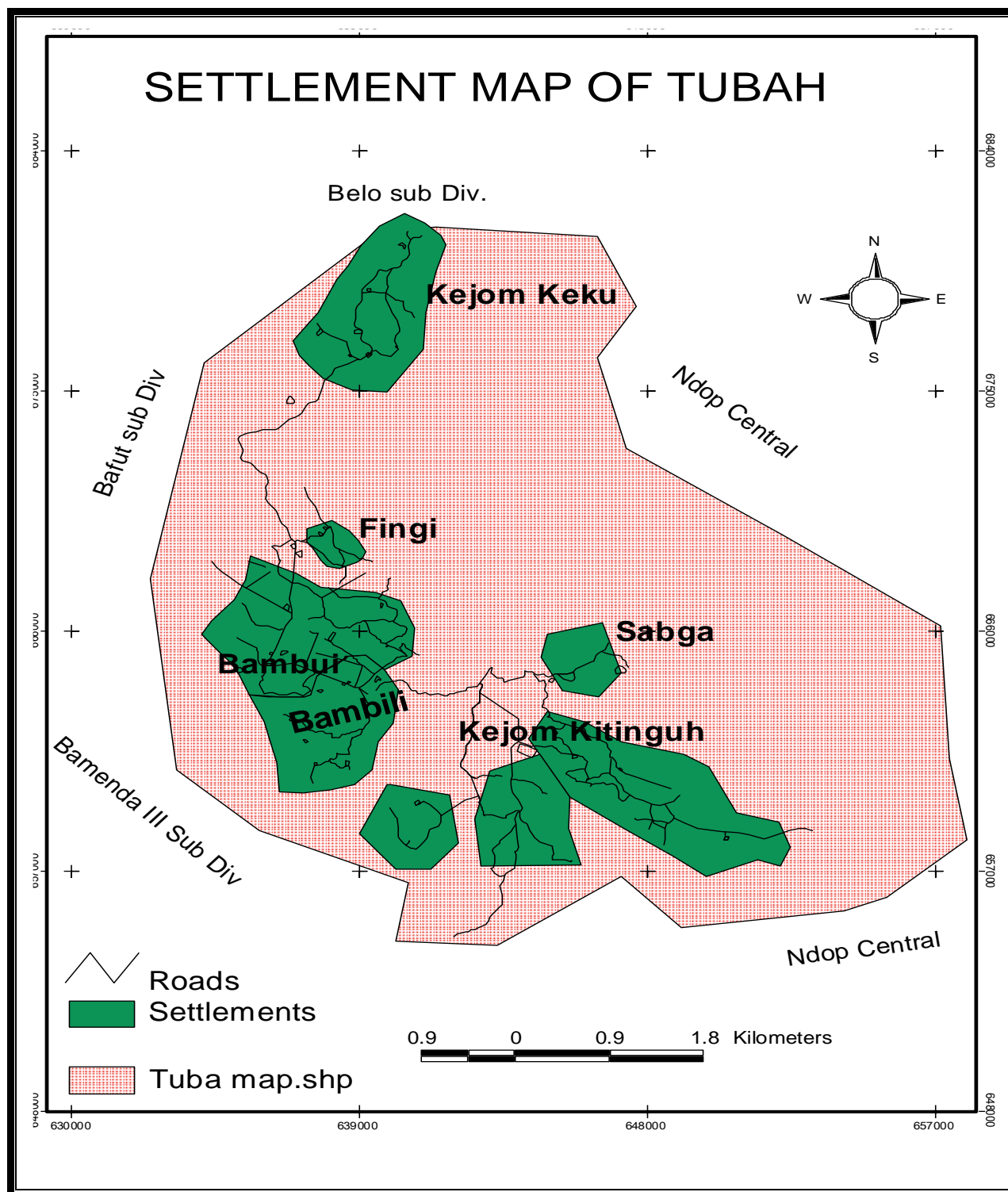


Figure 2:Tubah Settlement

TUBAH SCHOOL MAP

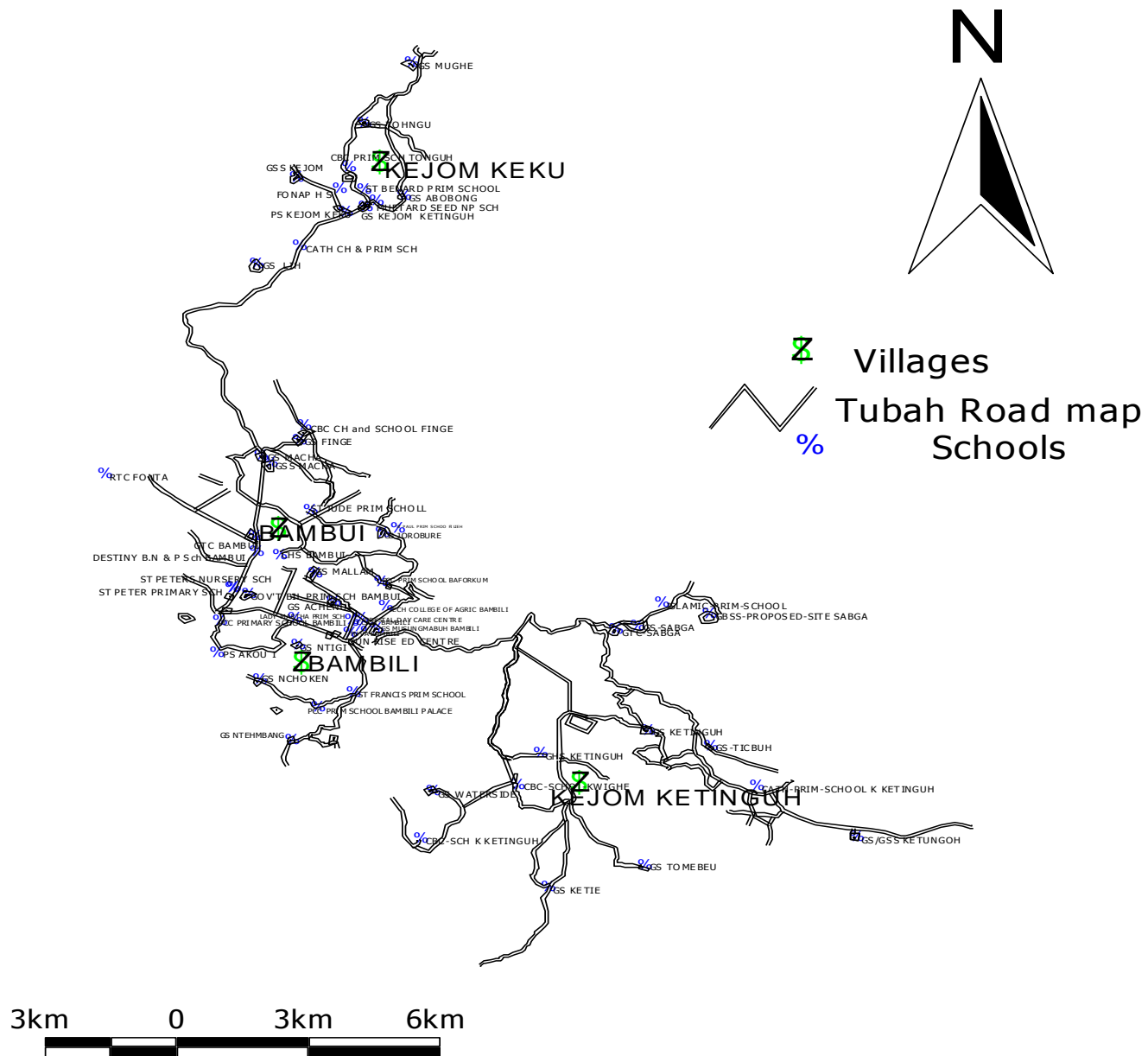


Figure 3: Education Landscape of Tubah

TUBAH HEALTH MAP

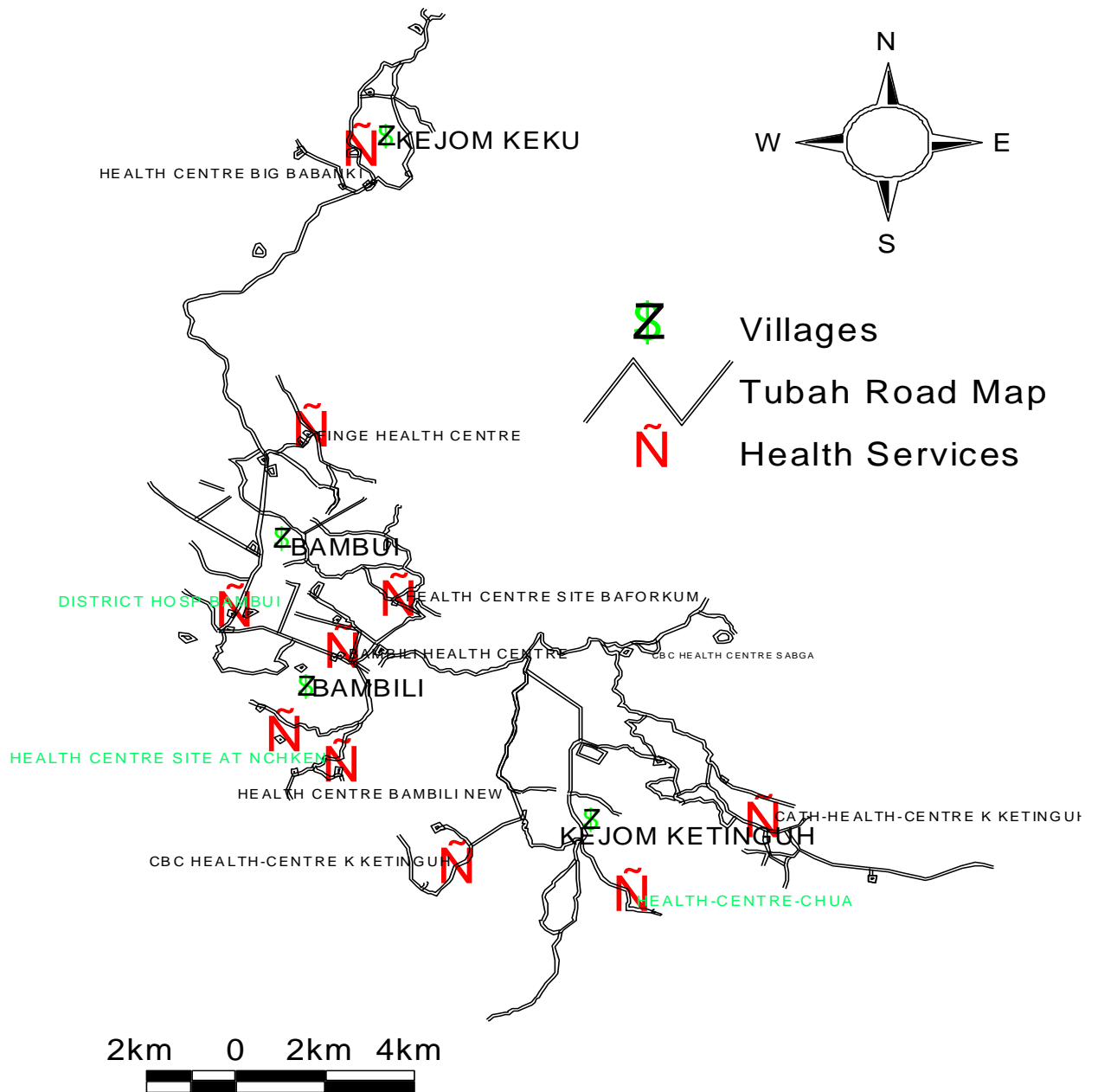


Figure 4:Tubah Health Infrastructure

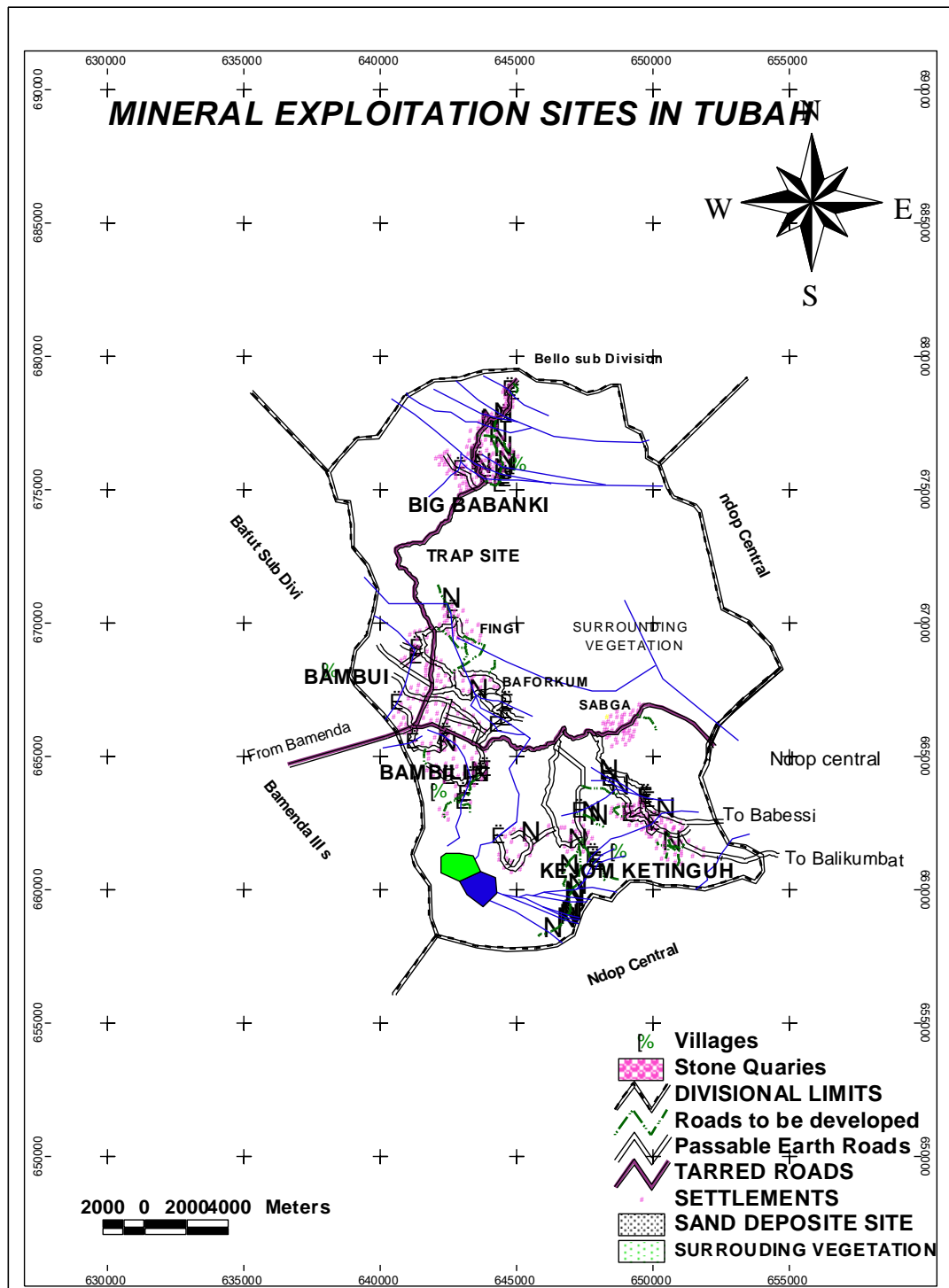


Figure 5: Tubah Mineral resources

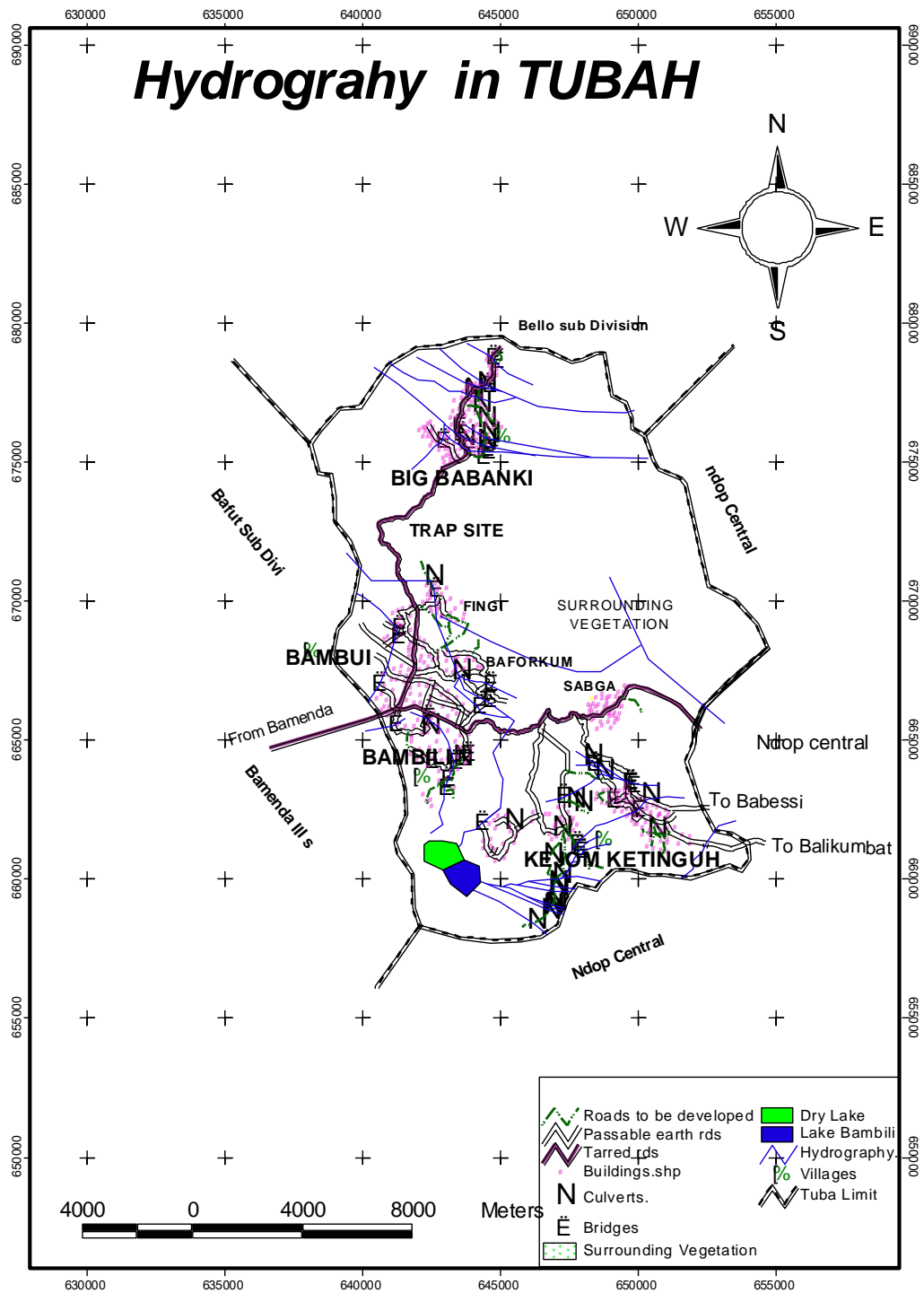


Figure 6:Hydraulic map

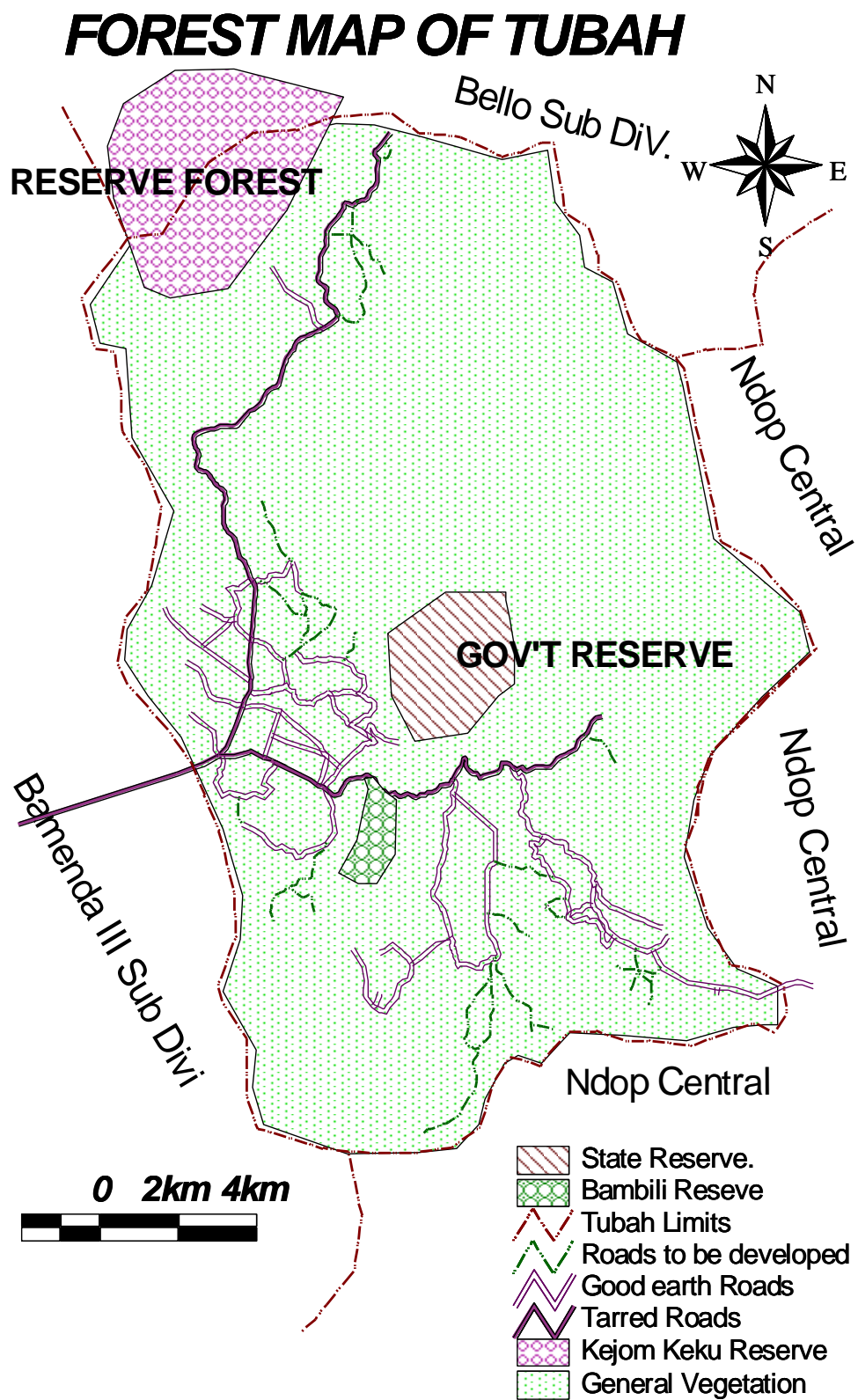


Figure 7:Forest resources

CHAPTER 4. SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS RESULTS

4.1 Consolidation of diagnosis information

Table 3: Tubah Health data

Village	Populat ion (a)	Geographic contact of work			Realisation			Generality of the center				Staff						Infrastructure			
					Enterpr ise	Source of financi ng	Year of construct ion	Heal th area	Heal th distri ct	Cent re statu s	Year of creati on	Medi cal docto r	ID E	IB	A S	Matro ne	Com is	Nb of buildi ngs	State		
		X	Y	Z						(i)							goo d		avera ge	ba d	
BAFORKU M	2049	N6 01.12 3	E10 15.81 9	143 6	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	INT	2007	NIL	NI L	NI L	NI L	1		1		NIL	B
BAMBILI	9415	N6 00.38 5	E10 15.15 4	136 3	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	INT	2006	2	2	4	7	1	2	1		AV	NI L
BAMBUI	11530	N6 00.97 1	E10 13.85 3	126 2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL		2004	2	8	2	11	1	5	6		AV	NI L
KEDJOM KEKU	8889	N6 07.51 6	E10 15.39 2	114 6	NIL	NIL	1961	NIL	NIL	INT	1961		1	1	7		1	4		AV	NI L
KEDJOM KETINGU H	4357	N5 56.92 5	E10 18.62 9	168 5	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	INT	1987	0	3	0	2		2	3	G	NIL	NI L

KWIGHE	3754	N5 57.31 4	E10 16.52 0	178 2	NIL	NIL	2002	NIL	NIL		1999	NIL		1	2		12	2	NI L	AV	NI L
LIH	3121	N6 06.15 6	E10 14.18 7	120 0	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	INT	2007	NIL	NI L	NI L	NI L	NIL	NIL	1	NI L	NIL	B
NTEHMB ANG	3029	N5 58.76 5	E10 15.12 7	175 7	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	INT	2007	0	1	1	1		2		NI L	NIL	NI L
SABGA	2439	N6 00.39 0	E10 18.86 6	170 0	NIL	NIL	2006- 2011	NIL	NIL	INT	2004			1	1		8	3	1	2	NI L
TIKEBEN G	2812	N5 46.92 5	E10 18.62 9	168 5	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	INT	2000	0	1	3	1		3	4	G	NIL	NI L
TOTAL												4	16	13	32	3	35	25	1	2	0

	Equipements of the center					Amenagement						Health data					Management of the Center			
Village						Wat er Poi nt					Lodgi ng for Doct or	Leve l of sanit ary cover	Lev el of visi ts	Aver age numb er of births	Level of vaccina tion cover	Epidemi cs	Existence of a managem ent committe e	Existe nce of a health commi ttee		
	Bed	La b	Mater nity	Pharm acy	Refriger ator		Latri ne	Reaforest ation	gate	Waste treatm ent device								(O/N)	(O/N)	
		(O/N)	(O/N)	(O/N)		(O/N)	(O/N)	(O/N)	(O/N)	(ii)	(O/N)									

BAFORK UM	N	1	0	0		YES	YES		NO	B	NO						YES	YES
BAMBILI	24	1	1	1		YES	YES		NO	I	YES	60%	40%	180	95%	RABIS	YES	YES
BAMBUI	43	1	1	2	1	YES	YES		NO	B		80%	400	20			YES	YES
KEDJOM KEKU	23	1	1	1	1	YES	YES		NO	B	YES	80%	20%	85%	90%	MEASLES, CHOLE RIA	YES	YES
KEDJOM KETINGU H	15	1	1	1	1	YES	YES		NO	NO	NO	80%	60%	108	80%		YES	YES
KWIGHE	24	1	1	1	1	YES	YES		NO	A	NO	80%	92%	89%	97%		YES	YES
LIH	2	1	1	1	1	YES	YES		NO	NO	NO	30%	25%	24	60%		YES	YES
NTEHMB ANG	10	1	1	0	1	YES	NO	NO	NO			80%	80%	60%	70%		YES	YES
SABGA	17	1	1	1	1	YES	YES	YES	NO	B,F	NO	80%	215	60%	100%		YES	YES
TIKEBEN G	26	1	1	1	1	YES	YES	NO	NO	F	NO	70%	80%	72	62		YES	YES
	184																	

Table 4: Education Data for Tubah Council

Village	Geographic contact			School status	School status	Year of creation	Total Number of students			Total number of staff		
		X	Y	Z	(i)		Girls	Boys	Total	Parent teachers	Contract teachers	Civil servants
	Type											
BAMBUI	Village	N6 02.078	E10 14.748	1268					0			
	St Peters	N6 01.114	E10 13.879	1263	PRI	1993	44	42	86	0	2	1
	Destiney	N6 01.659	E10 14.165	1264	PRI	2007			0	0	2	1
	BLESSED Mother francisca Roberto				PRI	2009			0	0	1	1
	CNSST BENARD	N6 01.092	E10 13.857	1264	PRI	1989	10	23	33	0	1	1
	GBS TUBAH	N6 00.992	E10 14.069	1268		1994	138	189	327	0	3	4
	GS ACHIENI	N6 00.884	E10 15.120	1349	PUB	2002	82	104	186		2	5
	GS ALUMBIEUH	N6 00.888	E10 15.100	1355	PUB	2010	67	72	139	0	2	1
	GS FINGI	N6 03.411	E10 14.707	1233	PUB	1993	127	143	270	0	2	5
	GS JOREBORE	N6 01.961	E10 15.732	1369	PUB	1999	74	110	184	0	2	3
	GS MACHA	N6 03.161	E10 14.238	1214	PUB	1983	145	205	350	0	2	8

	GS MALLAM	N6 01.321	E10 14.880	1303	PUB	1979	101	120	221	0	2	11
	GS NTIGI	N6 00.190	E10 14.677	1324	PUB	1997	126	134	260	0		9
	CS ST PETERS	N6 01.114	E10 13.879	1263	PRI	1942	249	277	526	0	8	1
	CC ST JUDE	N6 02.299	E10 14.829	1250	PRI	1969	63	86	150	0	3	1
	CS ST BENARD	N6 01.092	E10 13.857	1264	PRI	1989	NIL	NIL	1	0	1	1
	CS ST FRANCIS	N5 59.458	E10 15.355	1446	PRI	1952	NIL	NIL	1	0		1
	PS BAFORKUM	N6 01.179	E10 15.710	1444	PRI		45	63	108	0	4	1
	PS MBWASU	N6 01.190	E10 15.744	1447	PRI		111	144	246	0	7	1
	DESTINY BPS	N6 01.659	E10 14.165	1264	PRI	2007	90	106	196	0	7	1
	CBC Finge	N6 03.624	E10 14.767	1255	PRI		44	45	89	0	4	1
	PS TUBAH	N6 00.567	E10 13.702	1271	PRi	1995	90	95	185	0	5	1
	GBS TUBAH	N6 00.992	E10 14.069	1268	PUB	1994	133	187	320	0	3	4
	CHS BAMBUI	N6 01.604	E10 14.453	1279	PRI	1976	375	357	732	0	64	1
	GSS Macha	N6 03.037	E10 14.337	1220	PUB	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	0	1	1
	GTC BAMBUI	N6 01.896	E10 14.144	1256	PUB	NIL			0	0	1	1
						NIL			0	0	1	1
BAMBILI	Village	N6 00.226	E10 15.634	1600		NIL	NIL		37	0	1	1

	GNS BAMBILI	N6 00.110	E10 13.700	1249	PUB	1982	57	57	16	1	1	7
	BMFR	N6 00.090	E10 13.700	1250	PRI		24	13	37	1	2	0
	PS AKOU1	N6 00.081	E10 13.681	1251			8	8	104	1	0	0
	PS Akou2	N5 59.205	E10 14.916	1505	PRI	1986			296	1	0	0
	Lady MATHA`S	N6 00.618	E10 14.646	1292	PRI	2002	56	48	104	1	2	0
	Lady MATHA`S	N6 00.619	E10 14.647	1292	PRI	2002	144	152	296	1	7	0
	MARBET	N6 00.597	E10 15.425	1392	PRI	2010	6	5	63	1	3	0
	CRYSTAL	N6 00.610	E10 15.456	1250	PRI		8	5	13	1	1	0
	PNVA BAMBILI	N6 00.470	E10 15.443	1407	PRI		30	33	63	1	3	0
	PNVA BAMBILI	N6 00.471	E10 15.444	1407	PRI	2007	102	91	193	1	11	0
	GBS BAMBILI	N6 00.472	E10 15.445	1408	PUB	1989	6	9	15	1		0
	GS BAMBILI	N6 00.473	E10 15.446	1409	PUB	1964	188	193		1	1	10
	GS NCHOKEN	N5 59.655	E10 14.209	1436	PUB	1997	55	78	133	1	0	1
	GS MUSHUNGMABOU	N6 00.454	E10 15.652	1447	PUB				81	1	2	4
	GS NTEHBANG	N5 58.721	E10 14.603	1716	PUB	1997	101	86	61	1	2	4
	BMFR BAMBILI				PRI	2009	34	47	28	1	3	1
	P S AKOU1				PRI		26	35	61	1	3	1
	PS Akou2				PRI	1986	15	13	28	1		1

	MARBET PS	N6 00.597	E10 15.425	1392	PRI	2002	26	28	54	1	6	1
	CS BAMBILI						119	116	235	1	6	1
	CASST	N6 00.596	E10 15.345	1381	PUB	1962	1860	1593	3453	19	1	99
									0	1	1	1
KEJOM KEKU	Village	N6 07.039	E10 15.205	1676					0	1	1	1
	MUSTARD SEED	N6 07.133	E10 15.659	1190	PRI		34	35	401	1	2	1
	GS ABOBONG	N6 07.222	E10 15.998	1254	PUB	1987	122	132	254	1	1	3
	GS BIG BABANKI	N6 07.047	E10 15.526	1176	PUB	1972	201	200	401	1	1	6
	GS LIH	N6 06.156	E10 14.187	1200	PUB	1981	174	200	217	1	1	7
	GS MUGHE	N6 09.297	E10 16.106	1217	PUB	1998	59	59	15	1		1
	GS TONGOU	N6 08.365	E10 15.506	1293	PUB	1982	103	114		1	3	2
	CBC TONGOU	N6 07.680	E10 15.315	1187	PRI	2006	7	8	236	1	2	
	MUSTARD SEED	N6 07.133	E10 15.659	1190	PRI	2010			61	1		
	CS Keku	N6 07.304	E10 15.516	1176	PRI	1989	95	141		1	7	
	MSBNPS KEKU	N6 07.310	E10 15.520	1177			31	30	574	1	4	
	GS FUPHENSE	N6 07.330	E10 15.500	1179		1994			436	1		
	GSS Keku	N6 07.500	E10 14.673	1137	pub	1996	343	231		3		37
	FHS Keku	N6 07.326	E10	1148	PRI	1991	222	214	436	1	11	1

			15.207									
									443	1	1	1
KEJOM KETINGUH	Village	N5 58.255	E10 19.249	1323						1	1	1
	GNS SABGA	N5 58.255	E10 19.249	1323	PUB		23	23	46	1	1	2
	CBC KWIGH	N5 58.010	E10 17.393	1736	PUB	2006	220	223	443	1	1	1
	CS ST PATRIC	N5 57.968	E10 20.342	1201	PRI	1939	204	183	387	1	8	1
	C N S TIMESHUI	N5 56.748	E10 18.950	1706	PRI		4	9	13	1	1	1
	GS BUH	N5 58.854	E10 18.989	1455	PUB	2004	53	64	117	2	2	1
	GS SABGA	N6 00.489	E10 18.879	1675	PUB	1969	206	201	407 438 317	1	1	7
	GS TICHUH	N5 58.604	E10 19.776	1233	PUB	2001	84	111		3	1	2
	GS TIMESHUI	N5 56.748	E10 18.950	1706	PUB	2001	139	178		3	1	3
	GS CHUKU	N5 57.907 E10 16.337		1727	PUB	2008	84	90		2	1	2
	CBC CHUKU	N5 57.161	E10 16.179	1815	PRI	1982	210	228	68	1	6	
	GS KETIE	N5 56.402	E10 17.756	1912	PUB	1999	73	87	110	1	1	2
	CBC KWIGH	N5 57.910	E10 17.431	1736	PRI	1982 2007 2008 1997			365	1	11	1
	Islamic p s Sabga	N6 00.843	E10 19.176	1711	PRI		38	30	66	1	4	1
	ISlamic p s CHUKU	N5 57.165	E10 16.045	1840	PRI		62	48	82	1	6	1
	GS TUNGOH	N5 57.174	E10	1219	PUB		168	187	335	1	1	6

			21.573									
	CBC TUNGOH	N6 07.680	E10 15.315	1233	PRI	2006	35	31	470	2	1	1
	CBC TINGEH	N6 07.981	E10 15.216	1187		2009	53	29	248	1	5	1
	CS TUNGO	N5 57.968	E10 20.342	1201			174	164		1	7	1
	GHS TINGUH	N5 58.487	E10 17.668	1667	PUB		282	188		6	1	28
	GTC SABGA	N6 00.428	E10 18.610	1705	PUB	2009	104	144		12	1	3
	CBS Tiashung					2006	12	20		2	1	NIL
		TOTAL					7387	7558	14869	73	238	280

Village	Name of school	Number and classroom equipment					general state of buildings			Pupils/teacher ratio	Pupils/Classroom ratio	Pupils/seat occupied ratio
		banco/seko/poto	Temporals	semi-block	block	Table - desks	good	average	bad			
BAMBUI Village												
	St Peters	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	28.67	43	43
	Destiney	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.00	0	-
	BLESSED Mother francisca Roberto	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.00	0	-
	CNSST BENARD	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	16.50	17	17
	GBS TUBAH	NIL	NIL	5	1	126	1	5		46.71	55	1

	GS ACHIENI	NIL	NIL	3	0	128	NIL	NIL	NIL	26.57	62	1
	GS ALUMBIEUH	NIL	2	1	0	30	NIL	NIL	NIL	46.33	139	2
	GS FINGI	NIL	NIL		3	161	NIL	NIL	NIL	38.57	90	1
	GS JOREBORE	NIL	NIL	3		164	NIL	NIL	NIL	36.80	61	1
	GS MACHA	NIL	NIL	4	2	118	NIL	2	4	35.00	58	1
	GS MALLAM	NIL	NIL	4		252	NIL	NIL	NIL	17.00	55	0
	GS NTIGI	NIL	NIL		2	314	NIL	NIL	NIL	28.89	130	0
	CS ST PETERS	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	58.44	263	263
	CC ST JUDE	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	37.50	75	75
	CS ST BENARD	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.50	1	1
	CS ST FRANCIS	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	1.00	1	1
	PS BAFORKUM	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	21.60	54	54
	PS MBWASU	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	30.75	123	123
	DESTINY BPS	NIL	NIL	1	8	150	NIL	8		24.50	22	1
	CBC Finge	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	17.80	45	45
	PS TUBAH	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	30.83	93	93
	GBS TUBAH	NIL	NIL	5	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	45.71	53	

											160	
	CHS BAMBUI	NIL	NIL		27	484	27	NIL	NIL	11.26	27	1
	GSS Macha	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.50	1	1
	GTC BAMBUI	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.00	0	-
		NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.00	0	-
BAMBILI	Village	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	18.50	19	19
	GNS BAMBILI	NIL	NIL	1	1	479	NIL	NIL	NIL	1.78	8	0
	BMFR	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	12.33	19	19
	PS AKOU1	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	104.00	52	52
	PS Akou2	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	296.00	148	148
	Lady MATHA`S	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	34.67	52	52
	Lady MATHA`S	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	37.00	148	148
	MARBET	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	15.75	32	32
	CRYSTAL	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	6.50	7	7
	PNVA BAMBILI	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	15.75	32	32
	PNVA BAMBILI	NIL	NIL	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	16.08	97	97
	GBS BAMBILI	NIL	NIL	6		1	NIL	NIL	NIL	15.00	3	8

	GS BAMBILI	NIL	NIL	14	2	73	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.00	0	-
	GS NCHOKEN	NIL	NIL	0	3	482	NIL	NIL	NIL	66.50	44	0
	GS MUSHUNGMABOU	NIL	NIL	1	O	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	11.57		41
	GS NTEHBANG	NIL	2		2	197	NIL	NIL	NIL	8.71	31	0
	BMFR BAMBILI	NIL	NIL	0	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	5.60	28	14
	P S AKOU1	NIL	NIL	0	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	12.20	61	31
	PS Akou2	NIL	NIL	0	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	14.00	28	14
	MARBET PS	NIL	NIL	0	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	6.75	54	27
	CS BAMBILI	NIL	NIL	0	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	29.38	235	118
	CASST	NIL	NIL	0	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	29.02	3,453	1,727
		NIL	NIL	0	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.00	0	-
KEJOM KEKU	Village	NIL		0	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.00	0	-
	MUSTARD SEED	NIL	NIL	0	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	100.25	401	201
	GS ABOBONG		2	0	4	174	NIL	2	4	50.80	64	1
	GS BIG BABANKI			1	4	206	NIL			50.13	80	1
	GS LIH	NIL	NIL	0	4	234	NIL			24.11	54	0
	GS MUGHE	NIL	NIL	0	7	116	7			7.50	2	

											0
	GS TONGOU	NIL	NIL	1	1	134	NIL			0.00	0 -
	CBC TONGOU	NIL	NIL	6		22	NIL	6	NIL	78.67	39 5
	MUSTARD SEED	NIL	NIL	0	1	1	NIL		NIL	61.00	61 31
	CS Keku	NIL	NIL	0	3	74	1	5	NIL	0.00	0 -
	MSBNPS Keku	NIL	NIL	0	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	114.80	574 287
	GS FUPHENSE	NIL	NIL	0	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	436.00	436 218
	GSS Keku	NIL	NIL	0	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.00	0 -
	FHS Keku	NIL	NIL	0	20	180	20		NIL	33.54	22 1
		NIL	NIL	0	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	147.67	443 222
KEJOM KETINGUH	Village	NIL	NIL	0	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.00	0 -
	GNS SABGA	NIL	NIL	0	1	66	NIL	NIL	NIL	11.50	46 0
	CBC KWIGH	NIL	NIL	0	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	147.67	443 222
	CS ST PATRIC	NIL	NIL	0	8	168	8	NIL	NIL	38.70	48 1
	C N S TIMESHUI	NIL	NIL	1	1	1		NIL	NIL	4.33	7 7
	GS BUH	NIL	NIL	0	4	55	2	2	NIL	23.40	29 1
	GS SABGA	NIL	NIL	0	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	45.22	407 204

	GS TICHUH	NIL	NIL	0	1	94	NIL	NIL	NIL	73.00	438	2
	GS TIMESHUI	NIL	NIL	6	0	44	NIL	NIL	6	45.29	53	4
	GS CHUKU	NIL	NIL	3	0	50	NIL	NIL	3	0.00	0	-
	CBC CHUKU	NIL	NIL		1	1	NIL	NIL		9.71	68	34
	GS KETIE	NIL	NIL	2	2	58	2	2		27.50	28	1
	CBC KWIGH	NIL	NIL	1	0	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	28.08	365	183
	Islamic p s Sabga	NIL	NIL	1	0	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	11.00	66	33
	ISlamic p s CHUKU	NIL	NIL	1	0	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	10.25	82	41
	GS TUNGOH	NIL	NIL	2	4	495	NIL	NIL	NIL	41.88	56	0
	CBC TUNGOH	NIL	NIL		1	5	NIL	NIL	NIL	117.50	470	47
	CBC TINGEH	NIL	NIL	2	2	67	NIL	NIL	4	35.43	62	2
	CS TUNGO	NIL	NIL		1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.00	0	-
	GHS TINGUH	NIL	NIL	10	2	200	2		10	0.00	0	-
	GTC SABGA	NIL	NIL	4		75	NIL	4		0.00	0	-
	CBS Tiashung	NIL	NIL	3		9	NIL	3			0	-
		0	6	91	152	4821	66	30	17	25.16	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

4.2 Main problems identified per sector

Tables 5 present the main problems, causes, effects and proposed solutions identified per village during the village participatory diagnosis carried out in the four villages of Tubah, including the vulnerable population at SABGA.

Table5: Per Sector Diagnosis of Tubah

Sector	Problems	Causes	Effects	Possible solutions	Potentials
1 Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ignorance of cultural values -No Proper cultural Education -No right of inheritance by women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negligent of cultural values - Cultural tendencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of cultural values - Lack of respect in the society by youths - Wrong presentation of the culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parent transmit positive cultural values to the children - Actual reinforcement of the culture norms by groups and families local administrators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parents and elders - Traditional leaders - Cultural groups
2 Women Empowerment and family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low education of the girl child -Low financial situation of women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unfavorable cultural practices (suppressive) -Lack of women empowerment centers -Poor access to financial services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rampant mismanagement of the family resources - Children poorly brought up -School drop out for children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The girl child should be well educated by parent - Government should create empowerment centres -Organizing women in groups - Women should have land certificates as collateral security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land for construction of women center
3 Social Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Domestic conflicts - Child trafficking - Maltreatment of widow and orphans -Inadequate assistance to the disabled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lack of household planning - No facilities for the care for children - Irresponsible parents - Negative cultural practices - Maginalization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Misery - Broken homes - Children exposed to risk - Low education - School drop out - Unwanted pregnancy - HIV/AIDS high prevail - Juvenile delinquency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government create centres for youth life skills - Family planning - Intervention of social service - Create awareness of the existing laws promoting children rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for the creation of disable centers - Social service - The existence of the law
4 Water and energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited access to portable water -Frequent low voltage and dark out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy rainfalls blocking pipes -Distance of stand taps are far apart 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Few stand taps - Rampant typhoid and other water born diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide more taps -Farmers and grazers should be educated -Council should protect water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of ater schemes community/council

	-Pollution of water catchment areas	-Farming and grazing in catchment areas		sheds -Re-enforce the existing law of water and energy	
5 Secondary Education	- Poor performances of students in some schools	- Inadequate equipments (desk, tables chairs (CATC,/GSS) - Inadequate infrastructure (GTC, GSS) - Inadequate personnel	- Increase school drop out - Low level of education - Juvenile delinquency	- Provide adequate teaching materials - Provide adequate infrastructure - recruit trained staff	- Government, Council, PTA, others - Chantal Biya's Foundation - BACUDA
6 Agriculture	- Poor farm to market roads (Fonta, Former WADAR roads - Low yields of crops - High post harvest loss - Low price of produce -Insufficient accommodation and equipments for agric posts -Inadequate areable farm land	- Inadequate roads maintenance(No bridges and culverts) - Inadequate storage facilities - High cost of inputs - Limited access to research results	- High post harvest losses -High cost of transportation - Head load cause ill-health - Low income - Hunger (malnutrition)	- Rehabilitate the roads - research and training on preservation - Subsidize seeds to farmers -Promote intensive organic agriculture -Organize extension services	- Manpower, stones laterite at Ntah-Buh
7 Sports and physical Education	- Low interest in sports physical education - High rate of illnesses	- Inadequate existence of sporting infrastructure - Ignorance of the important of physical education - Insufficient sports	- High rate of illness - Low performances in sportive activities - Fast aging population	- Raise fund for construction sport infrastructure - Intensify education on the importance of physical education -Promotion of sport activities	Available land - Council

		and physical educations teachers - low motivational factors			
8 Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor nature of roads - High transport cost - Poor location and nature of motor park - Reckless driving on the high way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate roads maintenance - No road maintenance committee - Limited finances - Poor nature of roads - Corruption on the road by forces of law and order - No land allocated for the construction of parks - Poor organisation of drivers union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty in evacuation of agricultural products - Frequent accidents on bikes - Slow business turnover - Reduction in income of population - Low income to the council - Congestion - Exploitation of population by transporters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put in place road maintenances committee - Raise funds towards roads maintenances - Organize community work every month - Government should sanction the defaulters of high way code - Re-organize drivers union - Allocate land and construct motor parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - Council - Community - Village Council - BACUDA - Drivers Union - Council - Government Council
9 Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - insufficient internet services - poor TV signals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in information reception - Slow in business activities - Limited employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lobby for funds for the creation of the TV/radio stations -Promote of local radio station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council BACUDA
10 Forest and Wild life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constant bush fire by farmers, hunters and grazers - Illegal exploitation of forest - Poor farming techniques - Erosion and soil degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low soil fertility and low yield - Extinction of plant and animal species - Climates change - Reduce water table -Disappearance of fauna and flora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize the population for example grazers, hunters, farmers - Community Forest guards put in place -Creation of a council forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest is present - Population - Council

11 Livestock Fisheries and Animal Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High mortality rate(pigs, birds) - Theft of animals - Farmer / grazer conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost vaccines - Non mastery of management techniques - High cost of improved species - High cost of feed. -Inadequate pasture -Lack of good will - Limited access to research results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income - Low motivation of animal rearing initiative - Low production - waste of resources -Hatred or animosity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidize cost of vaccines - Training on appropriate ethno-vet - Establish vigilant groups (anti gangs) - Revamp CEAC - Encourage and train on use of local feed ingredients - Train on feed compounding - Promote small scale hatches - Promote Zero grazing -Organize extension services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land and veterinary services - Tubah Council, NGOs, - Available local material vet services
12 Employment and Vocational training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low out put of trainees - Inadequate equipment for youth centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate training - Insufficient staff - Abandonment by government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor practical output in the field - High unemployment - Rural exodus to town - Delinquent youths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide adequate training equipments/ staff - Provide revolving start off capital/PIASSI - Revamp youth centres 	Government , Council and others
13 Labour and social security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ineffective payment of social benefits - Delayed in payments of social benefit - None registration of some employees by their employers - Poverty and social insecurity - Poor working conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corruption /delay in Government procedures - Labour office not effective - Tax evasion - Government policy not taking into consideration the poor -Ignorance of the labour code by employers and employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low living standards -- Poverty and misery - Low output -Poor health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and clarification of workers on procedure - Promote good governance - government should clarify procedure - Labour office to reinforce control - Update data base of employees - government should incorporate the poor in the policy - Reinforce implementation of labour code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Service of labour and social security - Law court - Government policy

14 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High prevalence of malaria, typhoid /HIV/AIDS - High mortality especially among children - Insufficient trained staff -- No buildings and equipment for Baforkum health centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of diagnosis - Ignorance about child-care - poor hygienic conditions - Untrained staff - Wrong prescription and drug dosage - Government policy - Inadequate finances - Land not allocated for Baforkum Health Centre by the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease in population and workforce - Bring conflicts among families - Increase work load which lead to inefficiency - High running cost for the community - Wrong diagnosis and prescriptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify health education -Employ more trained staff - Village to allocate land (Village council) for health center - Community to provide labour and materials 	
15 State property and land Tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land conflicts - Discrimination against women as concerns land ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community is ignorant of the law of land owner ship - Cultural barrier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of live and properties - Hatred and misunderstanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educate the population on the law of land owner - Sensitize traditional authorities on effects of negative cultural practices 	Village development Association
16 Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unprofitable business - Inadequate capital to start new businesses - Difficulties in sustaining new businesses - Lack of market infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ignorance of law and procedures on business creation - Lack of marketing strategies - Lack of access to business loans - Lack of space - Sales of fake, prohibited and none durable goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income - Poverty - Unable to provide school needs - Over crowded market and extending to the roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put in place financial institution - Create a conducive business environment (reduce taxes) - Use and space by building storey building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available demand - Available business infrastructure - No space

17 Youths	- Unemployment	-Insufficient job opportunities - School drop out - Lack of parental sponsorship	- Delinquency - Slow development	-create vocational centres -Sensitize the youths on the programmes available in Youth affairs service	▪
18 Post and telecom	- Limited access to information	- Poor mobile telephone network - Poor T.V signals - No access to news papers	-Community is not informed on current events	- Improve on mobile telephone net work - Put in place community radio and T.V post	- MTN - Orange - Camtel
19 Territorial administration and decentralization	- Insecurity - Injustice - Administrative-bottle neck - Political conflicts - Chieftaincy problems	- Insufficient personnel and equipment security services - Political interferences - Bribery and corruption - Fight for power - Limited administrative services in the sub division	- Loss of lives and properties - The rights of minority infringes into - Poverty - Limited freedom of speech and expression - Cause rural exodus - People travel long distance to follow documents - Time, money wasted	- Increase security personnel and equipments - Create police post - Vigilantic groups be formed in all quarters -Bring law and order services near the population	-Special; branch / gendarmerie is available - D.O
20 Basic Education	-Low performance.	- Inadequate trained staff - Low salaries in private and lay private - Inadequate equipment in government	- Poor result - Low school attendance - Badly brought up children - Drop outs - Desertion (high rate of turnover)	-Increase teachers salaries - Provide more class rooms and equipments - Adequate didactic materials(Government, Mission) - Recruit trained staffs - Rehabilitate school	- Availability of local material for construction - Availability of man power - Availability of stake holders

		schools - No buildings Joroburo and Achenyi - Building that need maintenance G.S Mallam, dust floor GBS Tubah- dusty walls,GS Macha - Insufficient didactic material		infrastructure by council	
21 Environment and Nature protection	- Inadequate tree planting - Deforestation	- Inadequate availability of good seeds - Ignorance - Lack of other energy alternatives - To generate income	- Soil depletion - Reduce water table - Low crop output - Climate change - Shortage of water - Soil exposed to erosion	- Consult forestry and environment service - Lobby for creation of Sub Division delegation of the ministry of Environment and nature protection - Follow government law on tree planting	- Land is available
22 <u>Scientific Research and Innovation</u>	-Emergence of crop disease - Inappropriate use of chemicals	- Climate change - Poor sanitation on farms - Lack of training and sensitization Lack of knowledge on the services of research and innovation -Ignorance	- Poor yields - Low income -Research results not exploited by farmers	Training on the proper use of chemicals -Sensitize and educate farmers	Council MINREST
23 <u>Public Works</u>	- Poor roads network Manzzeban - Finge 5-6km	- Few bridges and culverts - No grading/ buldozing	Accidence -Expensive means of transportation	Maintain roads regularly -Create roads linking quarters	Council

	Finage palace – Hetih 2.5km Bieh- Baforkum 6-7 km Baforkum – Bambui Palace - Poor drainage culverts and bridges Mbuba – Mushu 4km GTC Bambui – PRTC Fonta 4km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encroachment by farmers - Erosion / landslide - Cattle encroachment 			
24 <u>Tourism</u>	Tubah upland forest Cave at Finge , Waterfalls at Alegafor Maju, salty water at Atoum - Touristic site not developed - Some not in use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of road network - Ignorance of the existence of touristic sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No income - No leisure sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be made known by council - Create awareness - Develop touristic sites - Put in place management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animals and birds present - Falls are also present
25 <u>Urban Developmen and Housing</u>	Inappropriate house construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ignorance of the norms of town planning -Expensive procedure to obtain town Planning certificate and building permit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Shanty towns -Town quickly run to slump -Difficulties in circulation within the built-up area -Difficulties in the provision of utilities like water and electricity to homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sensitize the population on town planning norms -Regularize the cost of building permit Create residential lay out 	-
26 <u>Small and Medium size Enterprises</u>	Poor access to credit -Limited access to diverse markets -Inadequate energy for	Lack of substantial collaterals -Lack of training -Low capacity and	Low income -Waste of perishables -post harvest loss	Creation of collateral institutions -Create e-commerce websites -adopt other energy sources	Council

	processing industries -Low level of transformation and conservation of local products	diversity of energy supply -Lack of massive technological conservation and transformation equipments (upsolate)		(Bio-gas, solar energy) -Provide a warehouse -Create conservation and transformation industries	
Bambili	Problem	Causes	effect	Solution	Potentials
1.Agriculture	-Poor farm to market roads -Famer/grazer conflicts -Poor soil fertility -low production -Post harvest lost	-lack of road -no maintenance -population pressure on land -erosion -soil burning -high cost of inputs -poor storage system	-Malnutrition -Food shortage -lost of lives and property -	-Construct farm to market roads and night paddocks -put in place farmer/grazers conflict management committee -Train farmers on modern farming techniques -Provide good storage system	-Tubah council -NGOs -VDA -CIG
2.Employment and professional training	-difficulties to gain admission -Poor performance -lack of professional skills -Inadequate vocational training centers	-Bribery and corruption -limited recruitment opportunities -lack of modern training facilities -inefficient technology	-retarded development -banditry -Insecurity -population is unskilful -Delinquency -early marriages	- Increase salaries -create job opportunities -Parent provide children with enough study material -Government should authorise promote private sectors	-Qualified students -unexploited natural resources -Government -land
3.Labour and social security	-Workers are not ensured -insecurity	Poverty -Government policy is not verified	-low output -Injuries and deaths -disorder	-capacity building of population -Checks and balances in government policy	-insurance companies -land -forest
4.Tourism	Underdeveloped potentials -Lack of roads	-low finance	-dormant touristic sites	-Tourism should assist in the development of the available sites	-Caves -lake -mountain
5.Forestry and	Deforestation	-Need for fuel	Climate change	-Reforestation	Tree nurseries

Fauna		and for construction	-lack of fuel wood	-follow government law on deforestation	-land
6.Environment and Nature Protection	-Depletion of natural scenery -Inadequate waste disposal system	-Negligence -No allocation of public trash cans	-Desertification -Dirty environment	-Sensitization -Reforestation	-Population -Nurseries
7.Urban Development and Housing	-Poor planning	- lack of technical know how -Difficult terrain - road invasion	-Over crowding Over crowding around urban space	Sensitize the population on government norms -relocate road invaders	Man power
8.State Property and Land Tenure	-Land owners do not have land certificates	-ignorance -Unwillingness	Loss of land -poverty -increase death rate	Create awareness -land owners should adequately demarcate their land.	Land survey services -Traditional authorities -council
9.Scientific Research and Innovation	-Practice poor farming methods -Poor seed	-Ignorance -lack of capacity	Low output	-farmers should be adequately trained -provision of subsidised improved seeds - practices of good farming hygiene	-Land -Man power -IRAD
.10Commerce	-Inadequate market infrastructure -Insecurity -inaccessible farm to market roads	-lack of funds -poor market planning -lack of security personnel	-haphazard market structure -poverty -poor sales -strenuous good transportation	Council should lobby for funds -adequate planning and construction of markets -security guard should be recruited	-Land -Tubah council -MBECUDA -Sand -stones -population
11.Youth Affairs	Unemployment -Poor educational system -Inadequate technical	-Lack of job opportunities -Poor government planning -lack of financial and	-arm rubbery -poverty -Scanning -Prostitution -early marriages	-Creation of industries -provide adequate technical and vocational training for the youth. -The old should be send on	Land -stones -labour force -Youth -Gov`t

		material facilities		retirement	
12.Sports and physical education	-Dormant sportive activities	Lack of infrastructure	- health problems like hypertension, diabetes, obesity etc.	-Provide adequate sport infrastructure and sport teachers in schools	Land -population
13.Small and medium size enterprise	Few small business operators	-high taxes -low purchasing power -poor road infrastructure -inadequate management	Low income -high rate of unemployment -Juvenile delinquency -social malice	-tax reductions -Build capacity on financial management -encourage indigenous financial institutions	Man power -goods
14.Industry ,mines and technological development	No industry in Bambili	-lack of entrepreneurship -inappropriate technology	High rate of unemployment	Encourage entrepreneurship by granting tax holidays -carry out feasibility studies on existing resources. -Provide technical training and establish industries.	Government -youth
15.Transport	inadequate road network -inadequate motor parks	-poor maintenance system -Lack of space to create viable motor parks	-high transportation cost -morbidity difficulties	Regular and timely maintenance of roads -Construct adequate motor parks	Tubah council -MBECUDA
16.Post and Tele-communication	Inadequate communication -poor CRTV waves No vendors	Poor MTN, Orange and CAMTEL networks Poor circulation of information	-increased communication cost -miss opportunities -ignorance of news	-Setup a community internet centre -reduce cost of sms -improve CRTV waves -set up a community radio	MTN, Orange and CAMTEL antenna
17.Territorial Administration decentralisation	Insecurity -high cost of land certificate	-corruption -bureaucracy -Police forces are not	Increased death rate -slows development	-increase number of security officers -Reduced cost of land	Gov`t

and public security	- inefficiency execution of administrative duties at the level of the DO	duty conscious -insufficient personnel		certificates -bring administration nearer to the people	
18.Higher education	Inadequate infrastructure -corruption in gaining admission	-demanding population is higher than the required population -curriculum not adapted to the needs of the community -costly education	Unemployed graduates -social ills	-re-enforced candidate -encourage professional and technical education	Polytechnique -ENSET -ENS
19.Fishing, Rearing and animal husbandry	-low prices of animal -poor yield -high cost of input	-Most households rear animals -insufficient water -unorganised animal market -unavailable high yielding species	-Low income -poor living condition -poor output	Organise animal market -increase volume of water source -sought out alternatives for feeds	Water catchment -council -lake bambili -livestock services
20.Public Health	-Poor feeding habits -Inadequate sensitization -high malaria -Insufficient health centers	-poor hygiene and sanitation -insufficient staff -inefficient protective measures -low finance of MBECUDA	-high morbidity and mortality rate -weak labour -declining family income -people travel long distances to get therapy.	-Trained personnel -provision of more health facilities -improve on hygiene and sanitation education -Construct Ntehang health center	Gov't -MBECUDA
21.Public works	-Narrow road infrastructure -Inaccessible roads	-absence of culverts and bridges -poorly constructed roads	Transportation difficulties -accidents -poor communication	-Expand road infrastructures -construct culverts and bridges	Laterite -sand -stones
22.Basic education	Poor performance	-insufficient trained teachers -poor infrastructure -inadequate didactic	-school drop out -delinquency	-Recruit more trained staff -improve on infrastructure and equipment	-Schools -pupils

		material			
23.Culture	-Declining cultural values -no inheritance right for women -uncompleted hall	-cultural diversity -cultural values are not transmitted to children -Women as considered as property	-loss of cultural identity -women potentials are not effectively used	-Document cultural values -Revive culture -Bambili language should be taught to all children	Parent -children
24.Women empowerment and housing	-inadequate women training -Cultural labels	-poor women empowerment group -traditional value of a woman - loose solidarity ties	-low family standard -low family income	-set upb a women empowerment centre	Land -BEWOCUDA
25.Social Affairs	-Marginalise Mbororo in the farmer/grazer conflict -disabled not sufficiently catered for	-unilateral management committee -lack of equipment and finances	Corrupt administration -lose of lives -stigmatized disability	-put in place a mixed management committee -create center for the disable	School for mentally disable
26.Water and energy	Scarcity of potable water -Frequent low voltage and black out - high cost of cooking gas	-poorly managed water scheme -poorly constructed water tanks -inefficient AES Sonel -Inconsiderate due to lack of rivers	-insufficient water -children travel long distances to fetch for potable water -food spoilage	-re-enforced existing water scheme -Generate other sources of electricity	Springs -strems -lake -water fall
27.Secondary education	Poor access to technical education	-no technical school	-Low technical capacity	Create technical schools	Gov` t Elites
KEDJOM KEKU	Problems	Causes	Effects	Possible Solution	Potentials
1. Agriculture	- Poor farm to market roads (- Abong - Phen - Mughu -Jinghang (touristic site)	- Roads not constructed - Relief of the areas with so many streams - No culverts and	- Low income - Low production dues discouragement - Post harvest loss	-Contract roads, bridges and culverts	Stones, sand council, PNDP and population

		bridges			
	Low yields/ Low production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of quality inputs - Insufficient agric technicians - Diseases and pests attacking - Rudimentary farm tools - Poor farming methods/ techniques - Crop destruction by cattle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income - Rural exodus - Poor nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidize seeds - Increase production of quality seeds by research centres - Increase agricultural technicians by one - Provide pesticide for cocoyam, maize, oranges, mangoes, coffee - Make available research results on agricultural produce to farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MINADER - IRAD
	Low prices of farm produces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers are not organised - Farm produces are not transformed and preserved - No storage facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organised farmers into cooperatives - Provide storage facilities - Traditional authorities follow up market prices - Acquire food processing machines and trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tubah Council - MINADR - Farmers - PNDP
2. Industries, Mines, and Technological Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No industries - Low exploitation of resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government policies - Limited capital - Lack of technological know-how 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unemployment - Poverty - Rural exodus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create industries by gov't and foreign investors - Create a village Bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tubah Council and other funds
3. Post and Telecommunications	Limited access to information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No post office - Poor TV and Radio signals - Poor access to news papers - Irregular network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not informed on current affairs - Development is slowed down - Loss of opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a post centre - Create a community radio - Improve communication network coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MTN, Orange, Gov't, council, PNDP, - Available land
4. Territorial	- Rampant land	- Inavailability of law	- Loss of life and	- Create a police, Gendarmes	Gov't, council,

Administration&Decentralization	dispute - Insecurity	and order personnels -Government policies - Administration not nearer the people	properties - Youth delinquency - Population travel long distance to settle land dispute - Waste of time and other resources	posts - Create and install vigilant groups	- Available land, stones, sand, labour.
5.Culture	-Diminishing cultural values -Negligence of culture - Ignorance of culture -Lack of a museum and community hall	- Western Civilisation - No documentation of the cultural norms -No harmonisation of culture - Inadequate education on culture	- Disrespect of elders - Loss of natural identity	- Document culture - Organised cultural activities - Construct a community hall with a museum	- Kwifon - Fon - Traditional Council - Village council
6.Social Affair	- Marital problems	- Religious differences - Drunkenness - Underestimation - Decline in moral value	-Child delinquency - Poor morals - Difficulties in child upbringing	-Create a social centre for counselling	- Social Affairs - Tubah Council -Traditional council
	- Exorbitant death celebration - High prevalence of STDs	- Bad cultural practices	-Poverty	- Respect liquor regulations -Create a social centre for counselling - Ameliorate laws	
	Poor treatment of widows and orphans	- Widowhood delinquency - Bad traditional practices	- Infections - High death rate	- Grant scholarships to orphans - Institute Income generating activities for widows	- Social Affairs - Tubah Council
	-Negligent of those with physical disabilities	-Limited finances and lack of psycho social centers	-Low education and dependent	-Create a psycho social center	
7.Secondary Education (1 private FONAP)	Low performance	- Inadequate infrastructure - Insufficient trained	- Congested in classrooms - School drop out	- Provide adequate infrastructures - Provide subvention to	-Gov't -Materials s/a stones, sand, wood

1-gov't (GHS)		staff	- Poor enrolment -High child labour	private school - Employ and allocate trained teachers	-Teacher's training centre
	No technical school	- Government policy	knowledge	- Create a technical school	- Gov't
8. Health	Health Areas Lih Kedjom Keku(Prevalance disease HIV/AIDs, malaria, epilepsy elephantises, river blindness) - No medical doctor - Inadequate infrastructure No building (Kebooh outreached)	-Government policy - poor health care - Poor hygiene and sanitation Government policy	- High mortality rate - Poor healthcare - Low productivity - Congestion of various patients - Community management committee hiring premises at high cost	- Provide a resident doctor , equipment and medical staff Allocate doctor, equipment and medical staff Construct health post	- Gov't - Tubah Council - Gov't - Tubah Council - Gov't - Tubah Council Available land
9.Tourism	Undevelopment touristic sites (Large caves, Games & Forest Reserve, Waterfalls, Salty spring)	- Roads are not accessible - Ignorance - No advertisement - No organised touristic committee - inadequate finance to develop the site	- Lost of revenue - low business turnover	- Organised a touristic committee - Creation of roads	- Elites - Village council - KEKCUDA - Tubah Council - NGOs
10.Environment and Nature Protection	- Poor waste management - Alot of sound pollution in residencial areas - Bush burning	- Population is ignorant on the reparcution of poor waste treatment - Lack of sanitation personnels - Violation of rights	- Ill- health - Soil destruction - Climate change	- Educate the population on waste management - Provide sanitation personnel - Sanction should be metted on defaulters by Village Council - Modern farming systems	- Village council - KEKCUDA - Tubah Council - NGOs

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unlawful hunting - Wrong farming farming methods 		should be followed	
11. Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate means of communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No CAMTEL antennal - Poor radios and TV signals or images - Few internet cyber cafes due high taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate flow of information - Lost of opportunities - High expenditures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a community radio - Provide more antennals for TV and CAMTEL - Create cyber cafes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elites - Village council - Web site
12. Higher Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low enrolment into higher instutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High tuition - Difficult procedure to enroll into ENS, University of Bamenda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low education - Inadequate professionals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidies tution fees - Simplify the procedure for enrollment into higher instutions 	Gov't
13. Women Empowerment and the Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rampant divorce - Poor education of the girl child - Poor treatment of widows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Domestic violence - Poverty Low income - Early marriage - Poor cultural practices - Inadequate education on human rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children are not well carter for - Poor health - Trauma - Low productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Counselling - Create an empowerment centre 	Gov't
14. Water and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate portable water - Low electricity supply - High cost of petroleum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No technicians - Lack of finance to develop existing sources - Long procedures and high cost to be connected - High taxes from the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spread water-borne diseases - low development of industries and equipment - Deforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide technicians - Put in place water management committee - Provision of solar system - Mobilised village contribution toward electrification of the village. - Reduce AES SONEL connection bills - Reduce high taxes by gov't - Subvention from gov't investment credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tubah Council - Village council - Gov't
15. Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low production of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High prices of input 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lost of many anials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce prices of input 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gov't

	livestock (Cattle, pigs, goats, fowls, rabbits, guinea) - Lack of technical know how on fisheries	- Lack of good species - Insufficient veterinary technician and treatment	- low income	- Provide more veterinary staff - Make drugs available	- NGOs - Tubah Council
16.Public Works	Poor road network	- Irregular maintainance of farm to market roads - Constructed roads to touristic sitesand farm to market roads	- Poor or low income - High cost of transportation	-Form road maintenance committees - Streets and houses well planned	- Village council - KEKCUDA - Tubah Council
17.Labour and Social Security	- Very low wages - Unemployment - Poor social security for the old	- No follow-up by labour officials - Inadequate job creation - Wrong government policies	- Employers exploit their employees - Rampant stealing by uneployed youth - Underdevelopment - Rural exodus - High social insecurity	- Create a labour and social security unit in Tubah Sub Division - Creation of of local industries	- Gov't - NGOs - Tubah Council Ocal -Raw materials
18.Commerce	- Low prices on agric produce - Poor quality of market sheds - No large scale business operators	- No organised market - No storage facilities for perishables - No transformation facilities - Limited investment credits - Limited capital	- Low income - Low standard of living - Theft and insecurity - Limited expansion of business - Low income level - Incrrease prices on basic commodities	Organised producers, traders into unions - Contruct storage facilities - Acquire knowledge on the transformation of produce Provide equipments to transform produce - Raise funds - Sensitize population on laege scale operation	- Tubah Council - PNDP - Other funders
19.Youth	- High rate of unemployment - General low level of education	- Inadequate recreational activities - Gov't policies - Lack of industries - High micro taxes	- Theft - Drug abuse - Youth delinquent	- Create a recreational centre - Grant loans to trained persons (youth) - Creation of industries - Review tax policies and	- Gov't - Availability of materials like land, stones, and labour

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty - Large family size - Early marriages - High school dropout 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> check proper implementation - Sensitise parents on the danger of early marriages - Counselling 	
20.Small and Medium Sized Enterprises and social economy and crafts	Unprofited businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low prices - No organisation of craft cooperative - Limited market information - Exploitation of middlemen - Lack of management skills - No record keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closure of business - Loss of values if stored for too longer - Discouragement to investment - High rate of unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised craftsmen into union and cooperatives - Train holders of small and medium size enterprises on business management - Organise Trade Fairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tubah Council -Availability of raw materials
21.Basic Education (2-nursery and 10 primary schools)	Poor performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate infrastructure Bametoh, G.S Fuphense, C.S. Nursery school Kezon, PS Mbuase, GS Abobong, GS Tonguh - Understaffing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Congested in classrooms - School Dropout - Poor enrolment -High child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide adequate infrastructures - Subvention to private school - Employ and allocate trained teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gov't -Materials s\ a stones, sand, wood -Teacher's training centre
22. Employment and Professional Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inavailability of vocational centres - Limited credit to start projects by those trained in PRTC Fonta, Agric School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gov't policies - Low income level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High unemployment rate - Increase in crime waves - Rural exodus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise funds - Provide credit for holders -Create recreational centres - Lobby for funds from council and others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council - Professional schols - Land available - Dynamic population
23. Forest and Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indiscriminate purching - Deforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income - Limited domestic animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extinction of preserved species - Water sources dry off 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitization - Educate on reafforestation - Reinforce forestry laws 	Forestry services

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Used wood as fuel, construction, carving materials, medicinal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate changes - Extinction - Erosion - Environment degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect community forest 	
24.State Property and Land Tenure	Difficulties to acquire land certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High charges fromm gov't and long procedures - Ignorance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absence of the ministrial department 	Looby for the creation of the ministrial deparment	Gov't
25.Scientific Research and Innovation	Inadequate disemination of research result to the grassroots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient field staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low production from raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feasibility studies be carried out - Addition of field staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goverment -Tubah Council -NGOs
26.Sport and Physical education	Undeveloped sporting sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non participation in national and international sporting competitions - Lack of funds to developed the sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unhealthy population - Low income in the our society - lack of skills - No diversification of source of income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of sites - Senssitization of the population - Developing the sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gov't - Tubah Council - NGOs Village council - Elites - KEKCUDA
27.Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inaccessible roads within the community - Frequent accidents on the major road - High transport fares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of bridges within our community - High cost of fuel - No speed breaks - Reckless driving - Too many road controls - No organised motor park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High death rate - High expenditures - Difficulties in transporting food produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the cost of fuel - Provide speed breaks - Reduce transport fares and road controls - create a motor park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gov't - Tubah Council - Village Council - Fon - KEKCUDA
KEDJOM KETINGUH	Problems	Causes	Effects	Possible Solution	Potentials
1.Agriculture	Low yields.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low soil fertility -Low quality seeds Diseases and pests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income -Hunger - Poor nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Practice land fallowing -Use of manure -Increase production of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land, stones. -Council, -Government

		attacking -Rudimentary farm tools - Poor farming methods/ techniques - Crop destruction by cattle		improved seeds from research centers -Farm sanitation, clean farms	
	Post harvest lost	- Pest and disease affect produce	-High prices	-Research on diseases affecting tubers -Subsidize pesticides -Sensitize/Educate farmers on modern farming techniques	Agricultural technicians, -Labour
	Low production	-Poor farming techniques -Lack of modern farm tools/equipment unavailability of agricultural technicians	- Low income	-Provide modern farm tools. -Recruit technicians -Create an agricultural post in the upper Kwighe	Land, Council Government P N D P
2.Post and Telecommunications	Limited access to information	-No post office - Poor TV and Radio signals - Poor access to news papers - Irregular network	-Loss of opportunities	- Create a post centre - Create a community radio - Improve communication network coverage	-Government.
3.Territorial Administration & Decentralization	-Limited Access to administrative services -Insecurity	-Travel long distance to administrative services -Government Policy	- Delayance in the establishment of documents -Rampant theft -Increase crime wave	- Create administrative units -Create a security post	- Government -Government.
4.Social Affair	High prevalence of HIV /AIDs	-High rate of promiscuity	-High death rates -Feeble youths	Intensify Sensitisation on HIV/AIDS	Legs and hands

	-Low productivity of the physically challenged persons	-Low Education -Inadequate instructor Center -Limited financial support -Poor organization of disabled persons -Traditional believe /ignorance.	-Feel inferiority -Lost of opportunities -Low standards of living -Lost opportunities -Lost of opportunities	-Provide educational facilities -Create a psycho social center and recruit more personnel -Provide regular financial support -Be organized in groups and register them.	-Land and materials -Council -Government, PNDP
	- Poor treatment of widows and orphans	-Bad traditional Practices	-Stigmatisation	-Educate widows on their rights	-Social Affairs
5.Secondary Education (4 Government secondary schools)	Poor performances	-Insufficient staffing -Lack of electricity and other social amenities -Lack of equipment and infrastructure -Lack of laboratories	-School drop outs -Graduates are midlocals	-Recruit teachers -Reinforce electricity supply -Provide staff quarters -Provide workshops and tools and benches -Equip laboratories -Build class rooms	-Land -Stones -Timber -Sand -labor
6.Health	-Poor diagnosis -High cost of drugs -High Prevalence of H.I.V/AIDS -Poor infrastructure	-Inadequate equipment -Inadequate trained personnel -Drugs limited in supply and not subsidized -Promiscuity -Drug effects -Poor hygiene -Limited finance.	- High mortality rate -High morbidity rate -High morbidity rate -High morbidity rate. -Many orphans, widows, and widowers -High morbidity rate	- Provide equipment for Allumbieh Health post. Government Health Center K. Ketinguh -Subsidize drugs/retroviral -Intensify sensitisation on HIV/AIDS	- Government - Council W.H.O PNDP Government Council W.H.O PNDP

7.Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Undeveloped touristic sites such as caves, rocks, arts, topography, water falls,lake,forest and wild life -No Musuems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No publicity -Lack of personnel -Touristic site lack access roads -Limited finance to develop touristic sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No benefit from the sector -Endangered species are unprotected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop touristic sites -Empower personnel -Construct museums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government/Council KEKULDA
8.Environment and Nature Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Environmental degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bush burning deforestation. - Over grazing -Erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil destruction -Drop in water table -Decrease in fauna -Climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize the population on the effects of bush burning. -Sensitize on contour farming -Encourage tree planting -Good drainage systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government -Council -Community -NGOs
9.Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited access to information -Low reception of T.V. images -Irregular supply of electricity/low voltage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of antennal - Lack of personnel -Lack of good equipment -Lack of appropriate transformers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slow rate of development - Lost of opportunities and entertainment -Destruction of electrical ppliances and equipments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Install antennae -Install adequate transformers -Establish and encourage the creation of community radios in Tubah 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government M.T.N ORANGE CAMTEL COUNCIL AES/SONNEL PNDP
10.Women Empowerment and the Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor treatment of widows -Low education of the girl child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inaccessibility to property: - land, real estates. -Education level is low -Inaccessibility to capital -Cultural discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Early marriages -Divorce -Cannot hold post of responsibility -Reduces productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage the education of the girl child -Reinforce empowerment centers with personnel and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government policy -Land -Stones -Sand -Personnel.

		against women		logistics -Sensitize the population on proper treatment of widows -Review negatives traditional believes and practices against women	
11.Water and Energy	-High prevalence of Typhoid -No electricity in some quarters -No industries -No science section in G.H.S.K.K	-Limited access to portable water -Limited access to electricity -No electricity	-High death rate -Unemployment -No laboratory for students to do science subjects	-Extend electricity to G.H.S K.K,Timishu, Chua, Tibam, Mbuafon, Tiashung, Tohkdam, Serm, Ntsih, Kezouh, Finzinzing, chufieh, Ketieh, Tomobuh, Mbuav and other needy areas	-Council ,Government, and PNDP Council, Government, and PNDP
12.Livestock	Low production	- Low education of farmers -Limited finances -Lack of vetinary facilities -High cost of inputs -Lack of personnel	-Few persons participating in live stock business -Low supply of livestock -Low income -Constant loss of livestock -Low profits -Improper supervision	-Capacity building for farmers -Subsidize input -Improve vetinary infrastructure -Reinforce vertinary department and personnel	- Gov't /Council -Council/others Council/governm ent Council/governm ent/others
13.Public Works	- Poor road network	-No culverts -No bridges -No regular maintenance -Inaccessible roads	-Low income -Post harvest loss -Transportation difficulties	-Construct culverts, bridges -Regular maintenance of roads -Reinforce road	Government, Council, PNDP KEKCULDA

				maintenance committees -Mobilize community labour by quarter Heads, V.T.C.and and Fon.	
14.Labour and Social Security	-Low performance of workers -No social security for some workers and the old	-Inadequate labor personnel to follow up labor policy -Long Government procedures -No labor policy - population is ignorant of policy	-Low productivity -Low standards of living for Workers	-Recruit more labor staff -Proper Government policy -Educate of the population on their rights	Government and council Council/ Government
15.Commerce	- Low prices for agricultural produce - Poor quality of market sheds - No large scale business operators	-Bad roads -Poor market sites -Inadequate market structures -Poor organization of market activities -Low investment capital -Lack of price control -Inadequate social facilities like Toilets, slaughter slaps, water	- Insecurity for goods -Discourages investment -Poor sales -Poor hygienic conditions and increase ill health	-Improve on the nature of roads -Subsidize small and medium size enterprises -Construct latrines, slaughter houses and sheds in markets -Introduce price control /farmers cooperatives	-Government /Council. -KEKULDA
16.Youth	-Limited information on Youth Affairs -High Unemployment	-No existence of Youth Centers -No industries -No vocational Training Centers	-Lost of opportunities -Delinquency	- Create Youth centers -Create of vocational training Centers	-Council -Government -Land, Council and Government.

17.Basic Education	Poor performances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate trained teachers -Inadequate didactic materials -Temporal buildings -Semi permanent -Teachers are not regular. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -More expenditure on the parents School dropout delinquences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recruit trained teachers -Provide didactic materials -Pay newly recruited staff on time. -Construct permanent buildings for G.S.Chuku(N.B) G.S.T.mishui(T.B) G.S Allumbie (N.B) G.S. Ketieh (T.B) G.S Buh (T.B) G.S. Tichu (T.B) G.S. Tiashung (N.B) G.S.B/Tungo (T.B) C.B.C Chuku (T.B) C.B.C Kwighe (T.B) C.S.C Bua (T.B) C.B.C Tingeh (T,.B) I.P.S Sabga (N.B) C.S.B/Tungo (N.B) G.N.S. Sabga (N.B) C.N.S Timinshui (N.B) ST. Patrick N.S (N.B) C.B.C N.S (N.B) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land -Stones -Labour -Council -Government -PNDP -Others -Funders
18.Employment and Professional Training	High rate of Unemployment	-No industries and inadequate professional training centers	- Rural Exodus	-Create professional training centers	- land, council /government
19.Forest and Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deforestation -High extinction of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Rampant and uncontrolled killing of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of wildlife -Lack of trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Plant more trees -Stop destruction of 	Government Council

	species of Fauna	wild life -Rampant cutting of trees -Burning of bushes	-Erosion -Decertification -Low water table -Global warming	protected species of animals -Create Game Reserves	Community
20.State Property and Land Tenure	<u>Non functional</u> -WADA(Kwighe) -Farm Demonstration Center(Kleteizon) -Fish station	-Government policy	-Facilities are degrading and low protein yields -Poor crop species	Reinforce the centers with equipment and personnel.	Government
21.Scientific Research and Innovation	-Inadequate dissemination of research result to the grassroots - Inadequate investment on research	-Inadequate personnel -Government policy	-Low yields -Low income -Unexploited potentials	- Provide basic information to the local population -Train more technical/field personnel -Create centers close to the communities	- Government Council PNDP NGOs
22.Sport and Physical education	- Poor performance in sporting activities -Low interests -Lack of sporting facilities	-Lack of personnel -Lack of infrastructure -Lack of didactics -Ignorance	-Poor results -Poor health -Loss of opportunities	-Provide personnel -Provide infrastructure -Provide didactics -Create sports centers -Encourage sports competition.	- Government -Council -PNDP -Community -Land.

23.Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High transport cost -Lack of parks - Inaccessible roads within the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor nature of roads -High fuel cost -Overloading -Too many control points -Illegal collection of money by forces of law and order -Too many taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Accidents -Ill health -Delay in movement -Quick depreciation of vehicles -Too much expenditure by transporters and individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Construct good roads and improve on existing roads -Reduce control points -Create parks -Avoid over loading -Reduce taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government -Council -PNDP
24.Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural decadence -Negligence of culture - Youths are ignorance of the culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infiltration of the Western Civilisation -Lack of a musuem - No documentation of the cultural norms -No harmonisation of culture - Inadequate education on culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disrespect of elders - Loss of natural identity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document culture - Organised cultural activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kwifon - Fon - Traditional Council - Village council

Vulnerable group SABGA IN KEDJOM KETINGUH	Problem	Cause	Effect	Possible solution	Potential
1. Basic Education	Poor results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of finance -Malfunctioning of the PTA -Negligence of area by the government -Inadequate didactic material -Inadequate infrastructure -insufficient and untrained staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -school drop out -early marriages -unwanted pregnancies -exposure to STI/AIDS -Delinquency -over crowded classrooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - subventions to the needy - provide adequate infrastructures to the Islamic and government schools -make available scholarships to brilliant pupils -Train more staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land -pupils -Basic education scenery
2.Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -inadequate motor parks -High transport cost -Narrow roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -no site for motor parks -illegal tax collection from transporters by forces of law and order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -poor parking -road accident -over loading -limited means of transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - create motor parks -Road expansion -serous sanctioning of illegal road tax collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tubah council -Land -Forces of law and order
3.Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Degrading roads -Float -Disrespect of house construction policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -lack of road maintenance - Poorly constructed gutters -disrespect of road construction norms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -accidents -congestion -Property destruction -conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate material should be used for road construction -adequate gutters should be provided -population should be sensitized on construction policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road -stones -sand -Gov`t
4.Secondary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No permanent infrastructure for GSS Sabga -inadequate staff -Insufficient didactic material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of finance No government staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -travel long distances to school -school drop out -Delinquency -poverty -early marriages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct adequate school structures -Post adequate staff -provision of scholarships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -PTA -Land -Man power -stones -sand -water

Vulnerable group SABGA IN KEDJOM KETINGUH	Problem	Cause	Effect	Possible solution	Potential
	-inadequate equipment				-NGOs
5.Higher Education	Inaccessible higher education	Lack of finance	-low quality education -Poverty	Scholarship award to the minority population	Gov`t
6.Employment and Vocational Training	High unemployment rate -unskilled population	Lack of job opportunities -Lack of Vocational training centres	Massive youth migration to urban areas -Delinquency -poverty marginalization	Create more job opportunities -recruit minority population -create a livestock training center in Sabga	Community -land -sand -stones Gov`t
7.Labour and Social Security	Lesser salaries	Low level of education	Exposure to social insecurities -theft	Increase the herdsmen salaries -educate children	Labour services
8.Water and Energy	Frequent low voltage and dark outs -insufficient distribution of potable water during the dry season	Selfish interest of AES Sonel -Deforestation - planting of eucalyptus around catchments -grazing and farming around catchments	Food and electronic damages -Typhoid/ diarrhoea -water shortages	Other energy sources should be authorize -Plant of water sustainable trees around catchments -extinction of existing trees,	Sun -waterfalls -toilet waste -water Community
9.Communication	Inadequate communication posts	Lack of local communication strategies	Deformation of Information	Create community notice boards -create local radio stations	Jangi houses -Mosque -churches -CIGs
10.Tourism	Dilapidated touristic centers	Lamido leadership crises -abandonment of centers	-loss of income from tourist visits -Usual cultural expositions are disrupted	-Elites should develop strategies for reconciliation	Government -Elite

Vulnerable group SABGA IN KEDJOM KETINGUH	Problem	Cause	Effect	Possible solution	Potential
			-abandonment of traditional artifacts		
11.Forestry and Fauna	Deforestation -Bush fires -animal extinction	-need for fuel -need for farmland -hunting	Loss of some tree species -gradual disappearance of natural forest -loss of animal species -climate change	-Reforestation according to Government norms -punish illegal hunters -control bush fires -stop farming in reserve forest zone	Natural forest -Forestry services -community
12.Urban Development	No respect for building norms -counter urbanization -high crime waves - pollution	-Ignorance -expensive livelihood standard -Rural exodus Inappropriate waste disposer and gas emission	Loss of property -congestion -slow development -global warming	-educate community on building norms -create job opportunities -provision of appropriate waste disposal system	Government -NGOs
13.Social Affairs	Orphans are not catered for -unsustainable means of handicaps -Gender inequality	No parental -unable to do hard work -cultural believes	Orphans are marginalized -women do not take part in development activities due to fear -Low level of education	-create an orphanage -award scholarships to the needy -educate the girl child -creation of women empowerment centers	NGOs -Government -Land
14.Youth	Unemployment -Low level of education -non involvement in decision making	-lack of job opportunities -low income -Poor government policy in handling youth affairs	-low qualification -poor living standard -massive rural exodus -increased crime waves	Create job opportunities -encourage self employment -reduction of taxes for private operators -involve youth in decision making	Youth Government

Vulnerable group SABGA IN KEDJOM KETINGUH	Problem	Cause	Effect	Possible solution	Potential
15.Women empowerment and family	Unavailability of women empowerment centers	-Ignorance -poverty -Low education -cultural barrier	Women are limited to manage the home	-create women empowerment centers	Land Community Government
16.Scientific research and innovation	Ignorance about the functioning service -Halted artificial insemination	Lamido leadership crises	Dormant domain -poor yield -decrease in milk and beef products -inefficient use of equipments Low income	-sensitisation on sector`s services -Address leadership crises -rehabilitate existing equipments	Elite -Government -cows -community
17.Sport and Physical Education	Inadequate infrastructure -The Importance of sport to health not known	-Neglecting of sector by Government	Health problems -disunity -undeveloped talents	provide adequate sportive infrastructure and equipments -sensitize the population on the importance of sport	Government -Community
18.Small and Medium size enterprises	Limited access to loan -Community is limited to cattle business	Cultural heritage -lack of technical know how	-limited living standard -lack of physical cash	-Create financial institutions that favors the Islam believes -Diversify business	Community -Tubah council
19.Mines and Industries	Inadequate processing equipment in the dairy industry -lack of transforming industries -unexploited	Expensive equipment -Lack of funds -lack of expertise	-low out put -less income -unemployment	-Funding by NGOs -Subsidize cost of equipment -create more food transforming industries -Provide technical educational facilities	NGOs -Government -Factory -cattle -Garden Products -Natural resources

Vulnerable group SABGA IN KEDJOM KETINGUH	Problem	Cause	Effect	Possible solution	Potential
	natural resources (quarry, limestone, kerosene, petrol)				
20.Post and Tele communication	Fluctuating communication networks -difficulties in receiving mails from other neighborhoods	-Lack of post office -Lack of internet service	-Poor information circulation -Ignorance about public information	-Establish Postal /internet services in the community	Elevated land -stones -sand
21.Territorial Administration, decentralization and public security	-inadequate services -ignore the consent of the minority population -Impose decision on community	Bribery and corruption	-Insecurity -Marginalization -Invasions	Respect the rights of minority by authorities -Administrative services should be properly supervise	Government
22.Public Health	-Inaccessible health centers -Frequent malaria disease -Gastritis	-lack of public health centers -mixed settlement with forest and bushes -inappropriate diet	-most villagers do not visit health centers when sick due to high cost of therapy -Increased mortality rate	Equipped health center -provide mosquito nets to villagers -encourage compound hygiene	-Government -land -stones -man power
23.Agriculture	-land extinction -Farmer/grazer dispute -soil infertility	-population increase -inappropriate land distribution -corruption -erosion - over used of land	Dispute -land lose -poor yield	-Justice should be done in land distribution between grazers and farmers	-D.O -land
24.Environment	Pollution	Inappropriate waste	Shortage of water	Provide pipe born water	Tubah council

Vulnerable group SABGA IN KEDJOM KETINGUH	Problem	Cause	Effect	Possible solution	Potential
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -environmental degradation -constant growth of bra Kari -Deforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> deposits -bush fire -over grazing -quest for farmland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -climate change -poor yield -health problems for the population -cattle diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for cattle - provide waste bins along road sides -provide improved pasture -Encourage tree planting -Improved paddoxing system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -community
25.Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -inadequate pasture -Inadequate vaccination for cattle -rampant theft of animals -difficulties in the transformation of cattle and horses to transhumans -inadequate grazing land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over grazing -global warming -non respect for vaccination seasons -unemployment -delinquency -illiteracy -Land invasion -blockage of cattle path by farmers and rancher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -low birth rate -poor yield -increase cattle death -animal loss -animal shortage -grazer/farmer dispute -accidents when cattle cross the motorable roads -land loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide improve pasture and other supplements for animals -Improve padox system considering seasonal changes -animal vaccinations should be done at the beginning and the end of the rainy season - create more job opportunities and subsidize education to the community -Revamp existing cattle tracks -Clearly demarcate cattle tracts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock services -Various species of animal -Government - community
26.Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate cattle and food markets -inappropriate measuring system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underdeveloped markets -no measuring scales -Lack of storage facilities -Frequent low voltage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -high taxes -loses -waste -poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop community markets -make available measuring scales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market authorities -market products

Vulnerable group SABGA IN KEDJOM KETINGUH	Problem	Cause	Effect	Possible solution	Potential
	-Gross loss of dairy products -inadequate adverts facilities	and dark outs -inadequate post and tele-communication services	-lack of awareness of dairy products	-standardize market system -packaging should be attractive -create communication posts	
27.States Property and Land Tenure	marginalization of the Mbororos -Illegal pillar burying around grazing area -Land tenure -unfavorable transhumance policy	Disrespect of Mbororo minority right -corruption -quest for more property -Fon claims ownership of land	- Difficulties to own land -land lose -deaths -poverty -animal loss -consequential migration	-Lamido should be granted the right to be part of the Agro-Pastoral commission -Ensure transparency in land ownership -Reserve and demarcate grazing area -Revisit transhumance policy	Government (DO) -Lamido -Ardo -Fon
28.Culture	Inadequate hall -gradual loss of cultural norms -Illegal leadership	-insufficient finance -death of cultural actors -Emergence of western culture -Government interference	Loss of cultural trends -segregation -disunity -conflict -slow down development activities	Construct a cultural center -Document immaterial and material culture -Government should not interfere in the selection of leaders	-Government -Elites

Table 6: Priority Projects per sector

Villages	Sector	Micro-projet	Costs Estimates	Details
Village 1 Bambui	Water	Construct 5 water catchments and 25 stand taps to needy quarters	35, 000,000	
	Energy	Make available 100 single phase transformers	14, 000,000	
		Extend electricity Baforkum	-	
	Health	Construct adequate infrastructure for doctor	16, 000,000	
		Subsidize typhoid therapy	5, 000,000	
		Supply the health center with adequate medical equipments	10, 000,000	
		Provide the health center with adequate trained staff	10, 000,000	
	Basic education	maintain infrastructure of GS Malam, GBS and G S Macha	10, 000,000	
		construct infrastructure for GS Jorubore and Achenui	30, 000,000	
	Public works	Grade 22 Km of road	132, 000,000	Grading is 1.3million per Km+ laterite
		Construct 4 culverts	-	
		Construct 4 Bridges	-	
	Secondary Education	Supply learning equipments to GSS and CATC (benches, desk, tables and chairs)	500,000	
		Construct adequate infrastructure for GTC and GSS	15, 000,000	
	Transport	Re – locate the motor parks	15 000,000	
	Commerce	Expand market	10 000,000	
	Culture	Construct a community hall	20 000,000	
		Construct an amusement park	1, 500,000	
	Environnent	Povide seeds for reforestation	1, 000,000	
		Improve on the drainage system	5, 000,000	

Village 2 Bambili	Water	Construct 3 water catchments to needy quarters	15, 000,000	
	Energy	Make available 70 single phase transformers	-	
	Health	Subsidise cost of medication	5 000,000	
		Rehabilitate the health centers	20 000,000	
		Construct a residence for the doctor	10 000,000	
		Sensitize the population on hygienic and good eating habits	500,000	
	Basic education	Construct classrooms to all the 13 schools	6, 500,000	13x500, 000
		Make benches for primary schools	1, 500,000	
	Secondary Education	Advocate for the creation of a technical school	100, 000,000	
	Transport	Construction of a motor park	7, 000,000	
	Commerce	Completion of the Bambili market infrastructures	2 000,000	
	Culture	Complete the uncompleted cultural hall	3 000,000	
		Furnish the measum	1 000,000	
		Construct 2 amusement parks	1 000,000	
	Environnent	Construct Public toilets at public areas	1, 200,000	
		Provide public trash cans	300,000	
	Public Works	Expand and grade quarter (60km) roads linking, Atonibie and Ntanagam1km, Ntanagam and Ngohnbeg 1km,3 corners - palace 3km, ENS-Agri school 1km, Mission Ntsewhi-Ntehmbang 4km,Menkegele- Mushongmabuh 1km, CCAST street 1km,Parcific street 1km, Foleng street 1km	90, 000,000	
		Construct culverts	4 000,000	
		Construct bridges	4 000,000	
	Higher Institution	Construct 5 Amphi-theatres and 15 study rooms	200 000,000	
		Construct Departmental Librairies	100 000,000	
		Construct student hostels	100 000,000	
		Intervene to reduce the exhubitant high rental cost of student houses in Bambili	5 000,000	
			75 000,000	

		Construct a refectory		
Village 3 Kedjom Keku	Health	Construct residence for doctor	8 000,000	
		Rehabilitate infrastucture for health Centers	7 000,000	
		Construct health infrastructure for Kebooh Outreached	3 000,000	
	Water	Construct 50 stand taps	15 000,000	
	Energy	Install (100) transformers	170, 000,000	100X1.7 million
	Basic Education	Construct the infrastructure of 6 schools	6 000,000	
		Provide adequate trained staff	700,000	
	Secondary Education	Advocate for the creation of a technical school	100 000,000	
	Transport	Reduce the cost of transportation	50,000	
		Construct a motor park	1, 500,000	
	Commerce	Construct market sheds	1 000,000	
		Reduct business taxes	10 000,000	
	Culture	Contruct a community hall		
		Construct 1 amusement park	500,000	
	Environment	Provide waste management devices	100,000	
		Provide seeds for reforestation	1 000,000	
	Public Works	Maintain 42km of roads	56, 600,000	42X 1.3 million
Village 4 Kedjom Ketinguh	Water	Construct 2 catchments and 50 stand taps	15 000,000	
	Energy	Install 60 single phase transformers	78, 000,000	60 X 1.3 million
	Health	Re-enforce sensitization on HIV/AIDS	5 000,000	
		Subsidise medication	5 000,000	
		Maintain health infrastructures	2 000,000	
		Provide adequate diagnostic equipments	5 000,000	
	Basic Education	Construct classrooms for 24 schools	24 000,000	

		Employ trained staff	2 000,000	
	Secondary Education	Employ trained staff	2 000,000	
		Provide sufficient equipments	500,000	
		Provide basic facilities (toilets, electricity)	700,000	
	Transport	Construct a motor park	1, 500,000	
	Commerce	Construct 25 market sheds	5 000,000	
	Public works	Maintain 50km of roads ; -Tohkedzam – Mbuaveshum -Nsonso – Timishui central -Mbiwi Market-Techu-Balikumbat -Chua Square –Alubieuh -Kudioh – Mendombu-Kedjom Keku -Kudioh –Ketieh-Mbuandobu -Kudioh-Yoruba Square-Banja -Kekong-Ntekezon-Babessing -G.H.S –Gov’t Health Center-Tuoloh-Palace	65,000,000	50X1.3 million
	Environment	Plant 2000 trees	7 000,000	
	Culture	Construct a community Educate the population on cultural values/norms		
	Public works	Maintain 50km of roads	65, 000,000	50 X 1.3 million
Sabga	Education	Construct GBSS Sabga	10 000,000	
		Train and recruit staff for Islamic and Nursery schools	2 000,000	
		Supply didactic material for 5 schools	7 000,000	
	Public Health	Maintain 3km road to health centers	3, 900,000	3X1.3 million
	Environment and Nature Protection	Eliminate Brakenfein	5 000,000	
		Sensitise the population on the dangers of deforestation	5 000,000	
	Water	Construct 20 stand taps	6, 000,000	20X 300thousands
	Energy	Install 5 single phase transformers	-	

Council Institution	Culture	Construct a community hall	-	
	Commerce	Complete the construction of Door market	3 000,000	
		Establish the yogourt and cheese production industries	7 000,000	
		Provide standardise measuring units	300,000	
	Human Resource	Train council staff on Human Resources management and improve on the Management style of the council	4, 900,000	
		Train council staff on Gender and HIV/AIDs issues mainstreaming it in Council planning and management	4 000,000	
		Build the capacities of Council staff on modern information and Communication technology	250,000	
	Council Assets	Train council staff on Efficient and effective management of Council Asset s	1, 500,000	
	Financial Resources	Train revenue collection staff on improve strategies	225,000	
		Train staff on local Economic Development	3,500,000	
	Public works	Construct 4km of roads from door market-Mbabesing	-	
Tubah Urban Space	Education	Train staff and post to primary and secondary schools	10 000,000	
		Maintain classrooms for all primary and secondary schools	20 000,000	
		Provide equipments for all schools	7 000,000	
	Public health	Maintain the 2 health centers within the Urban Space	5 000,000	
		Provide adequate equipements	2, 500,000	
	Public Works	Expand 40km road net work	800, 000,000	40X20 million
		Reconstruct the Urban Space	500 000,000	
	Commerce	Reduction of taxes	5 000,000	
		Extend Bambui market space	2 000,000	
		Complete the construction of Bambili Market	5 000,000	
	Transport	Relocate the Bambui motor park	5 000,000	
		Construct motor park in Bambili	5 000,000	
	Culture	Creation of 2 amusement parks	2 000,000	
	Environment and nature protection	Provide trash cans within the Urban space	300,000	

CHAPTER 5 - STRATEGIC PLANNING

5.1 Vision of Tubah Council CDP

the vision of the Tubah council development plan is absorbed in cameroon's vision for the next 25-30 years which seeks an emerging, democratic and united country in diversity ". the vision hinges on the results of past studies, identification of the population's needs, aspirations and the ambitions of politicians. in particular, the vision synchronises the aspirations and hopes of various actors.

To this end, Tubah Council envisions a municipality which is progressive and dynamic within the North West Region, having developed its assets, resources and vast potentials to the benefit of its entire people and the wider region. It will become an attractive, unified and vibrant municipality which is regionally and nationally competitive, thus improving the quality of life for all by improving education, road infrastructure, portable water supply and electricity as well as providing economic and other opportunities for the future.

5.2 Logical Framework by Sector

The tables below are the log Frames for the 28 sectors. It contains the sector strategy, council vision, indicators, and means of verifications, results, activities and costing.

Table 7: Logical Framework for various sectors

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION
Increase output and land surface area to about 30% compared to 2005 percentage in order to ensure food security and strengthen			

growth and employment in the sector					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Increasing agricultural production through modernizing the sector	- 75 % increase in agricultural production of the key speculations in the council area by 2020	MINADER Reports MINADER Reports	Political stability Availability of funds	- Shared vision - Significant proportion of Council budget allocated for agriculture	Continuity in Council management Council budget
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : Improve on production , transformation and marketing of organic agricultural produce in all four villages of Tubah Council area	-Production, marketing and transformation is organized for organic maize, rice, colocasia.plantain,cassava and garden crops,	<i>MINADER Reports</i>	<i>Farmers are responsive to change</i>	<i>Level of participation and adoption</i>	<i>No of farmers participating at events organized</i>
Result 1: Enhanced capacity of farmers in production, transformation and marketing	<i>60 % of farmers acquire new capacities in production, transformation and marketing</i>	<i>MINADER reports Farmers testi8monies</i>	<i>Farmers are responsive to change</i>	<i>Level of participation and adoption</i>	<i>No of farmers participating at events organized</i>
Result 2: Access to farm inputs improved on a sustainable basis	60 % of farmers have access to improved planting material and other inputs	MINADER Reports Farmers reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to support farm inputs	Council budget
Activities					Cost estimates
Activities linked to R1	R1.1. Training of farmers on modern farming techniques (45000 farmers)				243,000,000
	R1.2 Training on transformation techniques (20,000 farmers)				200,000,000
	R1.3 Organization of the marketing of key agricultural produce (5 marketing cooperatives)				125,000,000
	R1.4 Organize and structure farmers (25 professional organizations per village)				25,000,000
Activities linked to R2	R2.1 Training on seed multiplication				300,000

	R2.2 Training on agricultural mechanization	300,000
	R2.3 Support the acquisition of farm machines and tools for farmers	10,000,000
Total		593,700,000

LOGFRAME FOR LIVESTOCK, FISHERY AND ANIMAL INDUSTRY

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION		ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	
Increase output and land surface area to about 30% compared to 2005 percentage in order to ensure food security and strengthen growth and employment in the sector					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Increasing livestock production through modernizing the sector	- 75 % increase in livestock production for cattle, goats, poultry, cane rats and pigs by 2020	MINEPIA Reports	Political stability Availability of funds	- Shared council vision for livestock development - Significant proportion of Council budget allocated for agriculture	Continuity in Council management Council budget
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : Improve on production , transformation and marketing of livestock produce in all four villages of Tubah Council area	-Production, marketing and transformation is organized for cattle, goats, poultry, cane rats and pigs	<i>MINEPIA Reports</i>	<i>Farmers are responsive to change</i>	<i>Level of participation and adoption</i>	<i>No of farmers participating at events organized</i>

Result 1: Enhanced capacity of farmers in production, transformation and marketing of livestock produce	<i>60 % of farmers acquire new capacities in production, transformation and marketing of livestock</i>	<i>MINEPIA reports Farmers testimonies</i>	<i>Farmers are responsive to change</i>	<i>Level of participation and adoption</i>	<i>No of farmers participating at events organized</i>
Result 2: Access to improved animal species, pasture, livestock equipment and animal health care services facilitated	60 % of livestock farmers have access to improved breeds, improve pasture, equipment and animal health care services	MINEPIA Reports Farmers reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to support farm inputs	Council budget
ACTIVITIES					Cost estimates
Activities linked to R1	R1.1. Training of 15000 farmers on modern rearing techniques				150,000,000
	R1.2. Organization of the marketing of key livestock species				10,000,000
	R1.3 Training on transformation techniques (500 farmers)				10,000,000
	R1.4 Organize and structure livestock farmers (5 professional organizations for the Council area)				75,000,000
Activities linked to R2	R2.1 Train 15000 farmers on animal health management				75,000,000
	R2.2 Train and equip 50 Para veterinary Doctors/nurses				580,000,000
	R2.3 Train 500 livestock farmers on seed multiplication (cattle, goats, cane rats, poultry,pigs)				150,000,000
	R2.4 Support the acquisition of livestock equipment (transformation and production)				300,000,000
	R2.5 Pastoral hydraulics and pasture management (communal grazing land)				100,000,000
Total					1,450,000,000

LOGFRAME FOR COMMUNICATION

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION
Facilitate the development of communication infrastructure by boosting the establishment of media centers			

FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Effective and efficient information circulation within the Council area by 2020	90% of Tubah Population get timely and accurate information on developmental political, economic and social issues of interest	MINCOM report Testimonies by the population	Political stability of council	Continuity of council vision	Political reports
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : Improve on communication infrastructure of the Council area	Number and type of communication infrastructure established	<i>MINCOM reports</i> <i>Council reports</i>	<i>Available resources</i>	<i>% allocation of budget to Communication</i>	<i>Council Budget</i>
Result 1: Community Communication facilities improved for the 4 villages and accessible to the populations	<i>80 % of the youth population of each village have access to communication facilities</i> <i>60 % of users are satisfied with the quality of available facilities</i>	<i>MINCOM</i> <i>Survey report</i> <i>Council reports</i>	<i>Collaboration by the population</i>	<i>material and financial Contribution of the population</i>	Council Report
ACTIVITIES					Cost Estimates
Activities linked to the result	R1. Set up and equipment a community radio in each of 4 villages				30,000,000
	R2 Set up community internet network of the Council area (5 internet centers)				35,000,000
	R3 Construct community information board for each of 4 villages and the council				600,000
	R4. Establish a Council monthly newsletter				192,000,000
Total					257,600,000

Urban Development and Housing

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION
-------------------------	---	------------	---

Creating an integrated national economic space by 2020					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Control urban development and improve the livelihood and living condition of the urban population by 2020	75% of the urban space is planned and 70% of the inhabitants have an improved livelihood condition	MINDUH reports Council reports	-Availability of funds	-Significant proportion of council budget allocated for Urban development	-Council Budget.
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : Organise the Tubah Urban Space with respect to the Urbanisation plan by year 2020	65% of the urban space is properly structured to suit an emerging society	MINDUH reports Council reports	Political stability Availability of funds	Collaboration among political parties	Council records
Result 1: Availability of a master plan for the Tubah council	<i>75% of the urban space has good roads, accurate garbage disposal system and Numbered houses</i>	MINDUH reports Council reports	<i>Availability of funds</i>	<i>Urban space survey</i>	<i>Survey records MINDUH reports</i>
Result 2: Highly capacitated electricity within the Tubah Urban space	<i>80% of the urban space population enjoys adequate current flow</i>	Records of AES Sonel Records of MINEE Population testimonies	<i>Other sources of energy available</i>	<i>Government policy indicating the creation of other energy sources by the private sector</i>	Records of AES Sonel
ACTIVITIES					Cost Estimates
Activities linked to the result 1:	Carry out Urban space land survey and do space demarcation				10 000,000
	Relocate inhabitants that encroach the urban space area				5,000,000,000

	Plan the Urban space pattern	10,000,000,000
	Create roads and maintain bad roads	100,000,000
Activities link to result 2:	Acquire more adequate transformers	50,000,000
	Install adequate pools and wires	25,000,000
Total		15,185,000,000

LOGFRAME FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION		ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	
Sustainable provision of universal access to quality health services and care through increased provision of services and adequately funding of public demands					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Assumption	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Have a healthy population by 2020	70% of the Tubah population have access to quality health care by 2015	Health district reports Consultation reports	Absence of environmental pollution -declining of transmissible diseases	Clean environment Healthy population	The population carrying normal daily routines
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : 10 health centers in all 4 villages are adequately equipped and infrastructures improved by 2020	4 medical doctors, 30 trained nurses, 16 lab technicians, a district anesthesia ophthalmologist and 10 security guards in all 10 health centers recruited by 2015	MINSANTE reports Health district reports	<i>Availability of funds to pay recruited staff</i>	<i>Budget allocated</i>	<i>Staff pay slip</i>
	Lih health center	MINSANTE reports	<i>Collaboration</i>	<i>Meetings with</i>	<i>Application letters</i>

	completed and Baforkum health centers constructed, all 10 health centers adequately equip by 2015	Health district reports	<i>between community, council and MINSANTE</i>	<i>sector</i>	<i>to MINSANTE</i>
Result 1: Medical personnel are trained and equipped	100% of medical staff are adequately trained	Staff diplomas	All health problem carefully treated	Healthy population	Health register
Result 2: Lih health center completed and Baforkum health centres are constructed and equipped	Lih and Baforkum health centers constructed by 2015	MINSANTE reports Health district reports	<i>Collaboration between community, council and MINSANTE</i>	<i>Meetings with sector</i>	<i>Application letters to MINSANTE</i>
Result 3: Provision of health facilities and improvement on the hygiene and sanitation education	All 10 health centers adequately equipped with basic facilities and 80% of the population sensitized on hygiene and sanitation	MINSANTE reports Health district reports	<i>Collaboration between community, council and MINSANTE</i>	<i>Meetings with sector</i>	<i>Application letters to MINSANTE</i>
ACTIVITIES					Cost Estimates
Activities linked to the result 1:	Identification of training needs				1,000,000
	Personnel training				20,000,000
	Put in place an emergency plan to tackle disease out break				1,000,000
Activities linked to result 2:	Award of contract for Construction of 2 health centres				100,000,000
	Mobilization of community contribution				1,000,000
	Supervision of construction				2,500,000
Activity linked to result 3:	Acquisition of laboratory equipment				15,000,000
	Sanitary equipment				20,000,000
	Sensitization team wages				10,000,000

Total		170,500,000
--------------	--	--------------------

LOGFRAMERFOR TRANSPORT

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION		ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	
Revitalize export crops, adjustment in timber and cotton transportation, intensify land transport activities and cargo traffic.					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: All season road net works linking Tubah urban area to all villages by 2020	70% of the main roads repaired and expanded.	MINT records Council Records	Absence of erosion	Roads are maintained	MINT records
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: Roads linking villages are properly constructed and maintained by 2020.	30% of roads per village tarred and 50% of other roads created by 2020	Council record	Political stability Level of participation of the community	Absence of conflicts	Political reports Council repor
Result 1: Creation, regular and timely maintenance of roads	50km of roads tarred, 100km of roads repaired and 200km roads created	MINT records Council Records	Political stability Level of participation of the community	Absence of conflicts	Political reports Council reports
Result 2: Construct adequate motor parks and a well equipped meteorological station	4 motor parks constructed in all four villages and a meteorological station in the urban space by 2020	Council Records	Political stability Organized drivers union	Absence of conflicts	Political reports Council report
ACTIVITIES					Cost Estimates
Activities linked to the result 1:	Relocate inhabitants on the traced road paths				10, 000,000

	Creation of 50km roads	35,000,000,000
	Repairing of 176km roads	22,010,000,000
Activities linked to result 2:	Allocation of site and survey	50,000,000
	Digging of motor park sites	2,000,000
	Construction of site	5,000,000
	Construction of a meteorological station	1,000,000,000
Total		58,077,000,000

LOGFRAME FOR WATER AND ENERGY

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION		ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	
To boost annual energy production by 13% over the period.					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Tubah has adequate energy supply and sufficient potable water by 2015	80% of the population has good energy flow and potable water supply	AES Sonel reports MINEE reports Water committee reports	Existence of other sources of energy	Solar energy and Bio gas	Number of subscribers
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : Provide adequate electricity supply and potable water to all neighborhood in Tubah	80% of all households per village has a stable current flow and potable water in 2013	AES Sonel report MINEE reports Population testimonies	Existence of other sources of energy	Solar energy and Bio gas	Number of subscribers and number of functional stand taps and private connections
Result 1: Sufficient potable water supply	All quarters without portable water in the 4 villages have potable water by 2013	MINEE reports Water committee reports	Economic stability	Consistent project management	Number of stand taps and private connections

Result 2: consistent electricity supply	All Small and Medium Size enterprises and 70% of households have sufficient electricity supply	AES reports	Existence of other sources of energy	Solar energy and Bio gas	Population testimonies
ACTIVITIES					Cost Estimates
	Purchasing of 3,000m of diameter 50 pipes and other items				12,000,000
	Payment of services				10,000,000
Activities linked to the result	Purchasing of 250 single phase transformers				875,000,000
	170 km of black and aluminum cables purchasing				10,000,000
	Accessories for connection				14,580,000
	Purchasing of 11m single poles				2,850,000
Total					924,430,000

LOGFRAME FOR YOUTH AFFAIRS

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION		ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	
Create avenues for job opportunities for all youths					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION : Availability of job opportunities in both the private and public sector by 2020	70% of youths are gainfully employed	MINEFOP report MINJEUN report	Political and economic stability	Fair employment opportunities and economic uprising	MINEFOP report
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: % of Tubah youths are integrated	80% of Tubah youths have a sustainable livelihood	MINJEUN report	Political stability	Fair scholarship opportunities	MINJEUN

Result 1: Creation of industries and boosting small enterprises	60% of youths are involved in industrial and lucrative activities	MINJEUN report	Political stability	Fair employment opportunities	MINEFOP report
Result 2: Provide adequate technical and vocational training for the youth	70% of youths in Tubah have skills in diverse trades by 2015	MINJEUN report	economic and social stability	economic uprising	MINCOMMERCE reports
ACTIVITIES					Cost Estimates
Activities linked to the result 1	Create industries and provide incentives for private investors				50,000,000,000
Activities linked to the result 2	Create and construct adequate technical and vocational institutions				25,000,000,000
	Provision of credits to establish youths in life skills				20,000,000
Total					75,020,000,000

LOGFRAME FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION		ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	
Secondary education open to every child and schools created					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Offer scholarships to the needy to encourage enrolment. Align secondary education to higher education and improve in the scientific field of studies.	40% needy students are offered scholarship 60% of secondary school subjects are linked to university courses	MINSEC report	Political stability	Continuity in project execution	Political reports
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : access to technical education	60% of Tubah children have access to technical school	MINSEC report	Economic stability	Continuity in project execution	MINCOMMERCE reports
Result 1: Create technical schools	Create technical	MINSEC report	Economic stability	Continuity in	MINCOMMERCE

	schools in Kedjom Keku and Bambui			project execution	reports
ACTIVITIES					Cost Estimates
Activities linked to the result	Application for the creation of schools				50,000
	Survey of area to construct school				10,000,000
	Construction of the two schools				5,000,000,000
	Training and posting of teachers				20,000,000
Total					5,030,050,000

LOGFRAME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION		ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	
Ensure better control of student enrolment with consideration of the growing population in the flow of regulated system					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Equip and standardized the University of Bamenda	The university of Bamenda has 75% of equipments needed for effective studies	MINESUP record	Corruption Free society	Student get admitted by merit	Student documents
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : construct and adequately equip infrastructure	University of Bamenda is constructed and roads accessible to student.	MINESUP record	Economic and political stability	Well constructed campus and tarred entrances	MINTP report

Result 1: encourage professional and technical education	60% of Tubah youths acquire professional and higher education	MINESUP reports MINFOP report	Free higher education	60% of Tubah youth are professionally trained	MINESUP reports MINFOP report
ACTIVITIES					Cost Estimates
Activities	Carry out feasibility studies				500,000
	Construct a fence round the campus				20,000,000
	Didactic material				15,000,000
	Construction of 5 Amphi- theatres and 15 study rooms				100,000,000
	Employment of 150 lecturers in all the departments				20,000,000
Total					155,500,000

LOGFRAMER FOR PUBLIC WORKS

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION		ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	
Make Cameroon an emerging society by creating access or making all roads passable all year round					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Tubah population have access to transportation of goods and services to their localities and farm land by 2020	70% of Tubah have accessible roads	MINTP report	Economic stability Availability of funds	International investors	MINTP report
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : Create accessible roads linking all parts of the Council area.	174km roads created and 100km of roads maintained and 10	MINTP report	Economic stability Availability of funds	International investors	MINTP report

	public infrastructures constructed by 2015				
Result 1: construct culverts and bridges and expand roads	20km bridges and 50k, culvert are constructed by 2015	MINTP report	Economic stability Availability of funds	International investors	MINTP report
ACTIVITIES					Cost Estimates
Activities linked to the result	Survey of the road network				10,000,000
	Establish roads plans				10,000,000
	Roads creation				1,000,000,000
	Maintenance of roads				50,000,000,000
Total					51,020,000,000

LOGFRAME FOR STATE PROPERTY AND LAND TENURE

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION		ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	
Eliminate obstacle to rational management by adequately solving Land					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Have a capacitated administration in charge of land tenure and state property. By 2015	80% of Tubah population are sensitized on the importance of land	MINDAF report	Absence of land conflict	Secure land property	DOs report Traditional authority report

	tenure services 2013 80% of land tenure and state property issues are resolved				
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : Land owners have land certificates	70% of land owner have secure land 2013	MINDAF report	Absence of land conflict	Secure land property	DOs report Traditional authority report
Result 1: Create awareness to population on the importance of legal land ownership	70% of Tubah population are aware of the rights concerning land ownership	MINDAF report Population testimonies	Absence of land conflict	Secure land property	DOs report Traditional authority report
ACTIVITIES					Cost Estimates
Activities linked to the result	Capacity building of personnel to sensitize the public				1,000,000
	Capacity building of Land Tenure Committee				500,000
	Sensitization of population and logistics of personnel				15,000,000
Total					16,500,000

LOGFRAME FOR SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION
Consolidate governance in sports by streamlining the sporting milieu, introducing good management rules, designing an effective policy on maintenance of existing and yet to be constructed infrastructure, and			

providing incentives to private sector to invest sustainably in a multifaceted manner in sports					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Availability of sportive educators and facilities by 2015	80% of schools in Tubah and the Tubah population have access to trained sport teachers and sporting facilities by 2015	MINSEP report	Absence of exercise related diseases	Healthy population	MINSANTE report
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : Encourage sportive activities	65% of Tubah population actively participate in sports and physical education by 2015	MINSEP report	Sport excellence awards	Organize sportive competitions	Council
Result 1: Provide adequate sport infrastructure and sport teachers in schools	Fields are created in all schools a stadium, and other sportive facilities by 2015	MINSEP report	Absence of exercise related diseases	Healthy population	MINSANTE report
ACTIVITIES					Cost Estimates
Activities linked to the result	Training of 100 physical education teachers				30,000,000
	Construct sportive infrastructures for schools and public use				10,000,000,000
Total					10,030,000,000

LOGFRAME FOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE PROTECTION SECTOR

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION
-------------------------	---	------------	---

To ensure a healthy environment and promote tree planting					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Pollution free environment for Tubah by 2015	75 % of the population is healthy by 2015	MINEP Reports	Political stability Availability of funds	- continuity of vision - Significant proportion of Council budget allocated for Environment and nature protection	Continuity in Council management Council budget
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : To Improve on waste management and environmental protection by 2015	75 % of villagers properly treat household waste, human feases while 60% of farmers and grazers stop bush burning by 2015.	MINEP Reports	Villagers accept change	Level of participation and adoption	No of person participating at events organized
Result 1: - Enhanced capacity of villagers on waste management devices	70 % of villagers acquire new capacities in waste management	MINEP Reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to support farm inputs	Council budget
Result 2: Organised tree cutting, tree planting and environmental protection	65 % of villagers no longer burn their farms and they plant two trees when one is cut down	MINEP Reports	Villagers are responsive to change	Level of participation and adoption	No of person participating at events organized
Activities					Cost estimates
Activities linked to R1	R1.1 Training of villagers on waste management (30,000 farmers)				270,000,000
	R1.2 Acquire trash cans to be used within the Urban Space (10 trash cans)				500,000,000

	R1.3 Acquire trash truck to be used within the Urban Space (1 trash tipper)	500,000,000
Activities linked to R2	R2.1 Train villagers on tree planting (30,000)	250,000,000
	R2.2 Training of farmers on modern farming techniques (10,000 farmers)	250,000,000
	R2.3 Sensitise villagers on tree cutting	200,000,000
TOTAL		1,970,000,000

LOG FRAME FOR FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE SECTOR

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION		ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	
Increasing output and land surface areas to about 30% compared to 2005 in order to ensure food security and strengthen growth and employment in this sector					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Availability of protected forest areas in Tubah by 2020	5 0% of forest areas in Tubah is protected by 2020	MINFOF Reports	Political stability Availability of funds	- Continuity of vision - Significant proportion of Council budget allocated for Forestry and Fauna	Continuity in Council management Council budget
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : To control tree cutting, poaching, and encourage tree planting by 2020	75 % of villagers respect laws on tree cutting, poaching and tree planting by 2020.	MINFOF Reports on tree planting	Villagers are receptive to change	Level of participation and adoption	No of farmers participating at events organized

Result 1: - Organised animal hunting and animal domestication	70 % of villagers no longer practice indiscriminate hunting and rear domestic animals	MINFOF Reports on animal domestication	Availability of improved variety of domestic animal species	% budget allocation to subsidies improve animal species	Council budget
Result 2: Organised tree cutting, tree planting and environmental protection	65 % of villagers no longer burn their farms and they plant two trees when one is cut down	MINFOF Reports on environmental protection	Villagers are responsive to change	Level of participation and adoption	No of farmers participating at events organized
Activities					Cost estimates
Activities linked to R1	R1.1 Sensitise villagers on Government laws prohibiting illegal hunting (30,000 farmers)				200,000,000
	R1.2 Train villagers on animal domestication (25,000)				250,000,000
	R1.3 Support the acquisition of improved animal species				250,000,000
Activities linked to R2	R2.1 Train villagers on tree planting (30,000)				250,000,000
	R2.2 Training of farmers on modern farming techniques (5000 farmers)				250,000,000
	R2.3 Sensitise villagers on laws prohibiting illegal deforestation (35,000)				200,000,000
Total					1,400,000,000

LOG FRAME FOR BASIC EDUCATION SECTOR

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION		ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	
Every child has access to primary education by 2020					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Literacy for all Cameroonians by 2020	The literacy rate amongst the	MINEDUB Reports	Political stability Availability of	- Continuity of vision - Significant	Continuity in Council management

	youthful population of Tubah is at least 75 % by 2020	MINEDUB Reports	funds	proportion of Council budget allocated for Basic education sector	Council budget
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : To improve performance of school pupils by 2020	100% of schools in Tubah score at least 80 % in official examinations	School records	Parents enroll their children and Pupils are willing to learn	Level of enrolment and participation	No of pupils enrolled in schools
Result 1: - Schools have adequate infrastructures	70 % of primary schools have adequate infrastructures with modern facilities	MINEDUB Reports School records	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to subsidies school projects	Council budget
Result 2: Schools have sufficient trained teachers , didactic materials, desks	70 % of primary schools have sufficient trained staff, didactic materials, desks	MINEDUB Reports School records	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to subsidies improve animal species	Council budget
Activities					Cost estimates
Activities linked to R1	R1.1 Construction of 78 classrooms for primary schools				440,000,000
	R1. 2 Rehabilitate 76 classrooms				208,000,000
	R1. 3 provide 955 desks,81 trash cans				8,598,000
	R1.4 recruit 104 trained staff				36,500,000
	R1.6 construction of 158 latrines and 81 fences				1,014,000,000
	R1.7 Construction of sporting facilities				250,000,000
Activities linked to R2	R2.1 Schools are provided trained teachers				250,000,000
	R2.2 Schools are provided didactic materials				250,000,000
	R2.3 Schools are provided desks				150,000,000
Total					2,597,098,000

LOG FRAME FOR SOCIAL AFFAIRS SECTOR

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION		ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	
To expand the social security scope of equipment, staff and professions for many people notably marginalized segments					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: The vulnerable population is need free by 2020	The needs of 75 % of the vulnerable in Tubah is met by 2020	MINAS Reports	Political stability Availability of funds	- Continuity of vision - Significant proportion of Council budget allocated for Social Affairs	Continuity in Council management Council budget
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : To improve on the living conditions of the orphans , provide sustainable means to the physically challenged and promote gender equality, stop child trafficking /labour and give judicial assistance by 2020	About 75% of the orphans live a better life. 60% of the physical challenged have sustainable means of livelihood. By 2020, child trafficking/ labour is insignificant	MINAS Reports Nationl security report MINOROFF Reports	-Availability of funds The physically challenged are receptive to change	% budget allocation to subsidies improve animal species -Level of enrolment and participation	Council budget No of physically challenged participating at events organized
Result 1: - Operational psycho social welfare and empowerment centers	Build capacity of 75 % of the physical challenged in life skills	MINAS Reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to subsidies improve animal species	Council budget
Result 2: The girl child is well	70 % of the girl	School records	Availability of	% budget allocation	

educated and the widows are treated with respect.	child is in school and 60% of widows enjoy their rights.	MINOROFF Reports MINAS Reports	funds to grant scholarships to the girl child	to subsidies improve animal species	Council budget
Activities					Cost estimates
Activities linked to R1	R1.1 Construction of psycho social welfare empowerment centers (4)				50,000,000
	R1.2 Training of the physical challenged in life skills and provision of start off capital (1,500)				100,000,000
	R1.3 Provision of trained personnel (25)				50,000,000
Activities linked to R2	R2.1 Scholarship for the girl child and orphans (5,000)				50,000,000
	R2.2 Training workshops on widows' rights organised (1,000)				125,000,000
	R2.3 Training workshop on child trafficking/labor for parent				4,500,00
Total					375,450,000

LOG FRAME FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE FAMILY SECTOR

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION		ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	
Raise awareness of parents and the community in rural areas, with many traditional customs bottle necks inorder to enable the girl child to enjoy the same conditions of access to education					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Fair representation of women in all sectors by 2020	At least 40% of workers are women by 2020	MINPROFF Report MINAS Report MINEDU Report MINJUSTICE	Political stability Availability of funds	-Continuity of vision - Significant proportion of Council budget allocated for women Empowerment Family	Continuity in Council management Council budget

		report			
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : To reduce divorce rate, improve on the treatment of women and the girl child and promote gender equality by 2020	Divorce rate and crises within the family is reduced by 75%. 70% of the girl child is educated. 40% of women hold strategic leadership positions 2020	MINPROFF Report Council reports MINPROFF report	Women are receptive to change	Level of participation and adoption	No of farmers participating at events organized
Result 1: - Create and re-in force women empowerment centers and a sub delegation in Tubah	Create and re-in force 4 women empowerment centers in 4 villages and a sub delegation in Tubah	MINPROFF Report	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to subsidies improve animal species	Council budget
Result 2: The girl child is well educated and the widows /women own or inherit land.	70 % of the girl child is in school and 60% of widows/ women enjoy their rights own or inherit land /property.	School records MINPROFF Report	Availability of funds to grant scholarships to the girl child	% budget allocation to subsidies improve animal species	Council budget
Activities					Cost estimates
Activities linked to R1	R1.1 Construction and re-enforcement of the empowerment centers (4)				200,000,000
	R1.2 Training of women in life skills and provision of start off capital (2,500)				250,000,000
	R1.3 Council create infrastructure and apply for the creating of a sub service in Tubah				50,000,000
	R1.4 Educate traditional leaders of widowhood and women`s right of inheritance				500, 000
	R1.3 Provision of trained personnel (25)				50,000,000
Activities linked to R2	R2.1 Scholarship for the girl child and orphans (5,000)				50,000,000
	R2.2 Training workshops on widows` rights organised (1,000)				125,000,000
Total					825,500,000

LOG FRAME FOR POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION SECTOR

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF	ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION
-------------------------	--	------------	---

	VERIFICATION				
Increase telephone coverage of landlines to 45 and the coverage percentage of mobile lines to 65, provide 40,000 villagers with modern means of telecommunication and provide access of up to 2MB/s in all the towns and cities. Where there is a digital system and multiple by 50 the number of direct and indirect employment positions.					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Effective and efficient information circulation within the council area. By 2015	At least 95 % of the population in Tubah is connected by 2015	MINPOSTEL Report MINPOSTEL Report	Political stability Availability of funds	- Continuity of vision - Significant proportion of Council budget allocated for agriculture	Continuity in Council management Council budget
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : To improve on communication networks and mailing services by 2020	About 95% of Tubah clearly receive good telephone network and television images. And also, better mailing services	MINPOSTEL Report	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to subsidies improve animal species	Council budget
Result 1: - Create postal delivery centers in kedjom Keku, Kedjom Ketinguh, and Bambui villages	Postal centers are created in kedjom Keku, Kedjom Ketinguh, and	MINPOSTEL Report	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to subsidies improve animal species	Council budget

	Bambui villages				
Result 2: Improved communication network coverage in Tubah	70 % of Tubah clearly receive telephone network, and radio signal	MINPOSTEL Report	Availability of funds to expand and re-enforce communication networks.	% budget allocation to subsidies improve animal species	Council budget
Activities					Cost estimates
Activities linked to R1	R1.1 Creation of 3 postal center (3)				30,000,000
	R1.2 Make available 3 trained personnel				5,000,000
Activities linked to R2	R2.1 Expansion and re-enforcement of communication networks				5,000,000
Total					40,000,000

LOG FRAME FOR EMPLOYMENT AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTOR

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION		ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	
Increasing decent employment opportunities and satisfying the demands of employment.					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: The active population in the council Area are employed by 2020	75 % of the active population have gainful employment	MINEFOP Reports	Political stability Availability of funds	- Continuity of vision - Significant proportion of Council budget allocated for Employment and professional Training sector	Continuity in Council management Council budget
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : To	About 15000 job	MINEFOP	Availability of	% budget allocation	Council budget

create more employment opportunities by 2020	opportunities are created	Reports	funds	to subsidies improve animal species	
			Family heads and youths are receptive to change	-Level of enrolment and participation	Number of family heads and youths participating at events organized
Result 1: - Create vocational centers to provide self employment	Construct and equip 2 vocational centers in the four villages in Tubah	MINEFOP Reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to subsidies improve animal species	Council budget
Result 2: Build capacity of the active population in life skills	60 % of the unemployed active population are trained in life skills and are given start off capital	MINEFOP Reports	Availability of funds to grant scholarships to the girl child	% budget allocation to subsidies improve animal species	Council budget
Activities					Cost estimates
Activities linked to R1	R1.1 Construction of vocational centers (2)				128,000,000
	Ri.2 Equipment for centers (2)				150,000,000
	R1.3 Make available trained personnel (250)				100,000,000
Activities linked to R2	R2.1 Train unemployed school leavers (15,500)				220,000,000
Total					1,120,000,000

LOGFRAME FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTERPRISES, SOCIAL ECONOMY AND CRAFTS SECTOR

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION
To ensure that small and medium size enterprises have access to local and sub regional			

markets					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Small and medium sized enterprises effectively use the new opportunities to access markets created by 2015	75 % of small and medium size enterprises use opportunities created and access the markets	MINPMEESA Report MINPMEESA Reports	Political stability Availability of funds	- Continuity of vision - Significant proportion of Council budget allocated for agriculture	Continuity in Council management Council budget
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : To build capacities and facilitate access to credit for small and medium size enterprises by 2020	75 % of small and medium size enterprises have received credit to expand their businesses	MINPMEESA Reports	Availability of funds Holders of small and medium size enterprises have the willingness to pay back loan	% budget allocation to support farm inputs Recovery rate versus delinquency	Council budget Number of small and medium size enterprise holders participating at events organized.
Result 1: Enhanced capacity of holders of small and medium size enterprises	70 % of holders of small and medium size enterprises receive training on business management	MINPMEESA Reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to support farm inputs	Council budget
Result 2: Create financial institutions that will make credit available to small and medium size enterprises	4 financial institutions or credit schemes are created to facilitate access to credit for small and medium size enterprises	MINPMEESA Reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to support farm inputs	Council budget

Activities		Cost estimates
	R1.1 Create SME Banks	10,000,000
Activities linked to R1	R1.2 Train holders of small and medium sized enterprises (5,000)	10,000,000
	R1. 3 Create 4Small and medium size enterprices	1,500,000,000
Activities linked to R2	R2.1 Create SME for processing and conservation of local mass products	1,500,000,000
Total		3,040,000,000

LOG FRAME FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION SECTOR

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION		ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	
Animate, coordinate and control all scientific research innovation activities in all domains for the promotion of socio cultural and economic development.					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: The population of Tubah participate actively in research and innovation activities 2020	Train research staff and extension agents	MINRESI Reports MINRESI Reports	Political stability Availability of funds	- Continuity of vision - Significant proportion of Council budget allocated for Scientific research and innovation	Continuity in Council management Council budget
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : To increase on the investment in scientific research and innovation by 2020	60 % increase in the investment in scientific research and innovation by 2020.	MINRESI Reports	Villagers accept change	Level of participation and adoption	No of persons participating at events organized

Result 1: Equip Research Institutions and invest in scientific research to get better results	70 % of research institutions are adequately equipped and 30% increase in budget allocation made for research	MINRESI Reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to support farm inputs	Council budget
Result 2: Train more research personnel	1000 research personnel are trained	MINRESI Reports	Villagers are responsive to change	Level of participation and adoption	No of persons participating at events organized
Activities					Cost estimates
Activities linked to R1	R1.1 Investment credit on research				750,000,000
	R1.2 Equipment for research institutions				500,000,000
Activities linked to R2	R2.1 Train research personnel (1,000)				250,000,000
Total					1500,000,000

LOG FRAME FOR TOURISIM SECTOR

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION		ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	
To double the number of tourists every year					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Tubah becomes a touristic attraction center by 2020	- 60 % of touristic potentials are developed by 2020	MINTOUR Reports MINTOUR Reports	Political stability Availability of funds	Progress in touristic activities	Continuity in Council management Council budget
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : To developed touristic sites	60 % of touristic sites are developed	MINTOUR Reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to support touristic	Council budget

such as caves, rocks, arts, topography, waterfalls, lake, forest and wild life by 2020	by 2020			activities	
Result 1: Build capacity of tour guides	70 % of tour guides are trained	MINTOUR Reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to support touristic activities	Council budget
Result 2: Developed touristic sites	70% of touristic sites are developed	MINTOUR Reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to support touristic activities	Council budget
Activities					Cost estimates
Activities linked to R1	R1.1 Training of tour guides				75,000,000
Activities linked to R2	R2.1 Develop touristic sites				750,000,000
Total					825,000,000

LOG FRAME FOR CULTURE SECTOR

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION		ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	
Promote cultural diversity while maintaining proper cultural values					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Cultural norms and values reinstated by 2012	75 % of youths respect cultural norms and values by 2012	MINCULT Reports MINCULT Reports	Political stability Availability of funds	- Continuity of vision - Significant proportion of Council budget allocated for culture	Continuity in Council management Council budget

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : To preserve the rich cultural heritage	70% of youths practiced cultural norms and values	MINCULT Reports	Villagers accept change	Level of participation and adoption	Number of villagers participating at events organized
Result 1: - Documented cultural norms and teaching of culture	70 % of culture is documented	MINCULT Reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to support farm inputs	Council budget
Result 2: Construction of cultural centers, community halls and measums	Construct 4 community halls and mesuems in Kedjom Keku, Bambili, Sabga, Bambui by 2020	MINCULT Reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to support farm inputs	Council budget
Activities					Cost estimates
Activities linked to R1	R1.1 Organised cultural festival every year in all the villages in Tubah.				500,000
	R1.2 Documentation of culture				200,000
Activities linked to R2	R2.1 Construction of 4community halls and mesuems				500,000,000
Total					500,700,000

LOG FRAME FOR MINES AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION
Mines: Promoting and encouraging research in the mining and processing of mineral resources for the			

economic and social development of the country Industry: Establish an operational mechanism to act as incentive and stimulus to private investment					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Tubah is an industrial center by 2020	Active commercial exploitation of mineral site in Tubah by 2020	MINIMDT Reports MINIMDT Reports	Political stability Availability of funds	- Continuity of vision - Significant proportion of Council budget allocated for mines and industrial development	Continuity in Council management Council reports
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : To improve on mining and industrialization by 2020	Mines sites and industries are developed by 70% by 2020 in the council area	MINIMDT Reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to support Artisan miners	Council report
Result 1: - Make available processing equipment in the dairy industry, equipments for transforming farm produce, exploit natural resources (quarry, limestone,	70 % of dairy industry has dairy processing equipment . 60% of natural resources in Tubah are exploited.	MINIMDT Reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to support Artisan miners	Council report
Result 2: Support artisan miners activities	Train a % of vibrant youths on the use of artisan equipments for mining by 2015	MINESEC Reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to support Artisan miners	Council report

Activities		Cost estimates
Activities linked to R1	R1.1 Equipment for dairy farmers in Sabga	10,000,000
Activities linked to R1	R2.1 Equipment for artisan miners	200,000,000
	R2.2. Training centres for mines exploitation users	36,000,000
Total		246,000,000

LOG FRAME FOR COMMERCE SECTOR

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION		ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	
Regular supply of domestic market in sound competitive condition and at the international level, in developing, promoting and helping to diversify foreign trade in goods and services with high added value					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Tubah have modern daily markets and an organized trade system	All 4 markets of Tubah operate on daily bases by 2020 Other new markets should be envisage	MINCOMMERCE Reports MINCOMMERCE Reports	Political stability Availability of funds	- Shared vision - Significant proportion of Council budget allocated for commerce	Continuity in Council management Council budget
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : To improve on the market system in Tubah by 2020	The market system is improved by 70%	MINCOMMERCE Reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to support improve market system	Council budget

Result 1: - Construct markets in Tubah	70 % of the markets in the 4 villages in Tubah are constructed	MINCOMMERCE Reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to support the construction of markets	Council budget
Result 2: Organise the marketing system, standardize the measuring units and advertise produce on Tubah community radio and other radio stations	60% of farmers are organized into cooperatives, use standardize measuring units and advertise on Tubah radio	MINADER Reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to support the organization of market system	Council budget
Activities					Cost estimates
Activities linked to R1	R1.1 Construction of sheds in all 4 markets				250,000,000
	R1. 2 Construction of toilets and granaries in all markets				
	R1. 3 Construction of fences in Bambili, Kedjom Keku, and Kedjom keninguh				
Activities linked to R2	R2.1 Organize farmers into cooperatives				150,000,000
	R2.2 Creation of Tubah radio				500,000,000
Total					900,000,000

LOG FRAME FOR LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY SECTOR

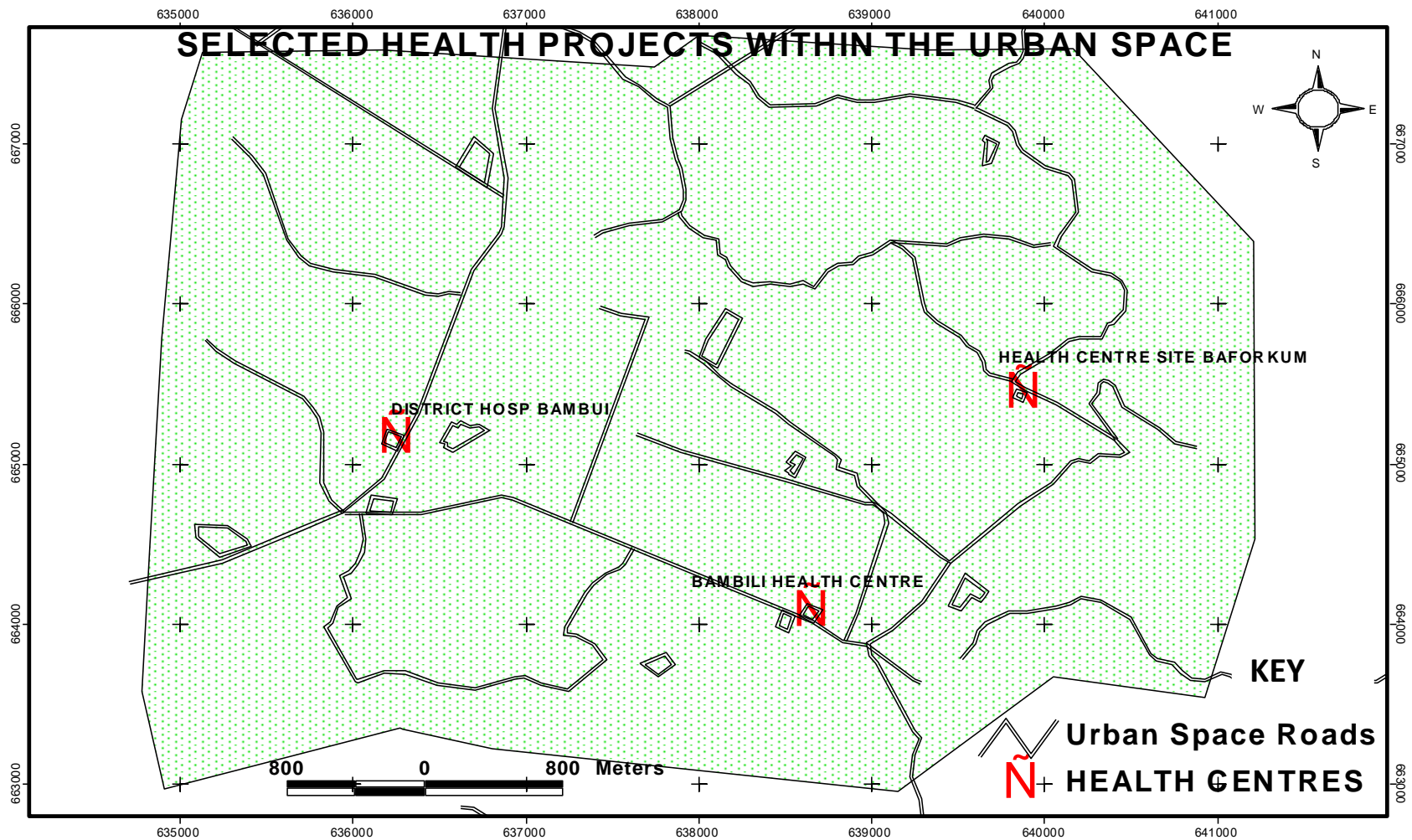
SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION		ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	
Promotion of full decent and freely chosen jobs by 2020					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Maintain unemployment rate at less	83% of the active population in Tubah	MINTSS Reports MINTSS Reports	Political stability Availability of	- Continuity of vision - Significant proportion	Continuity in Council management

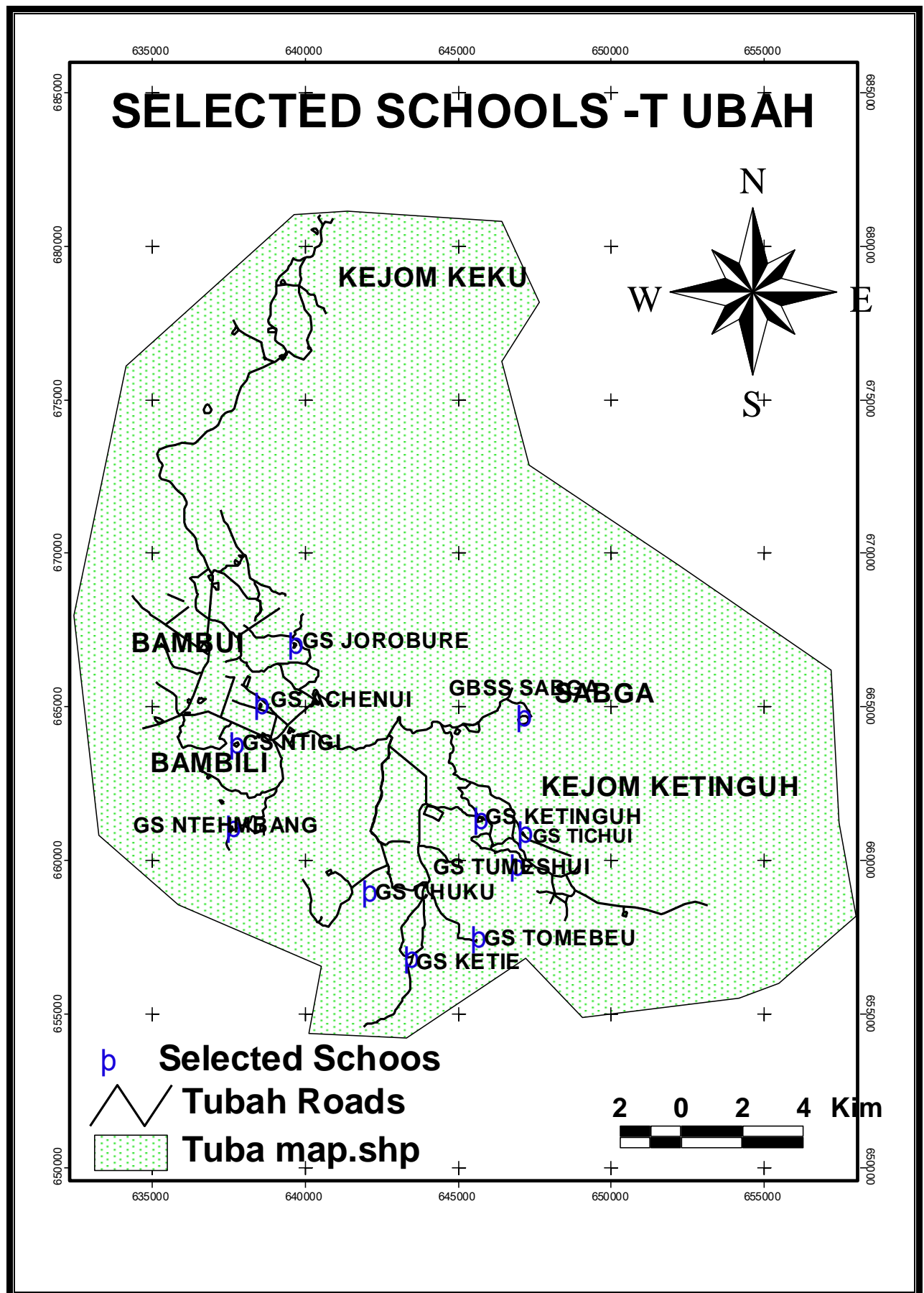
than 7%	are gainfully employed by 2020		funds	of Council budget allocated for labour and social security	Council budget
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : To improve on the social security of workers by 2020	75% of workers are secured at their jobs	MINTSS Reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to support	Council budget
Result 1: - Establishment of profiles for workers and provision of social benefits	80% of workers have job profiles and have social benefits	MINTSS Reports	Availability of funds	% budget allocation to support	Council budget
Result 2: Education of workers on the labour code	90% of workers are aware of their rights	MINTSS Reports	Villagers are responsive to change	Level of participation and adoption	Number of workers participating at events organized
Activities					Cost estimates
Activities linked to R1	R1.1 Allocation of social benefit to workers and the poor				500,000,000
Activities linked to R2	R2.2 Education of workers on the labour code				150,000,000
Total					650,000,000

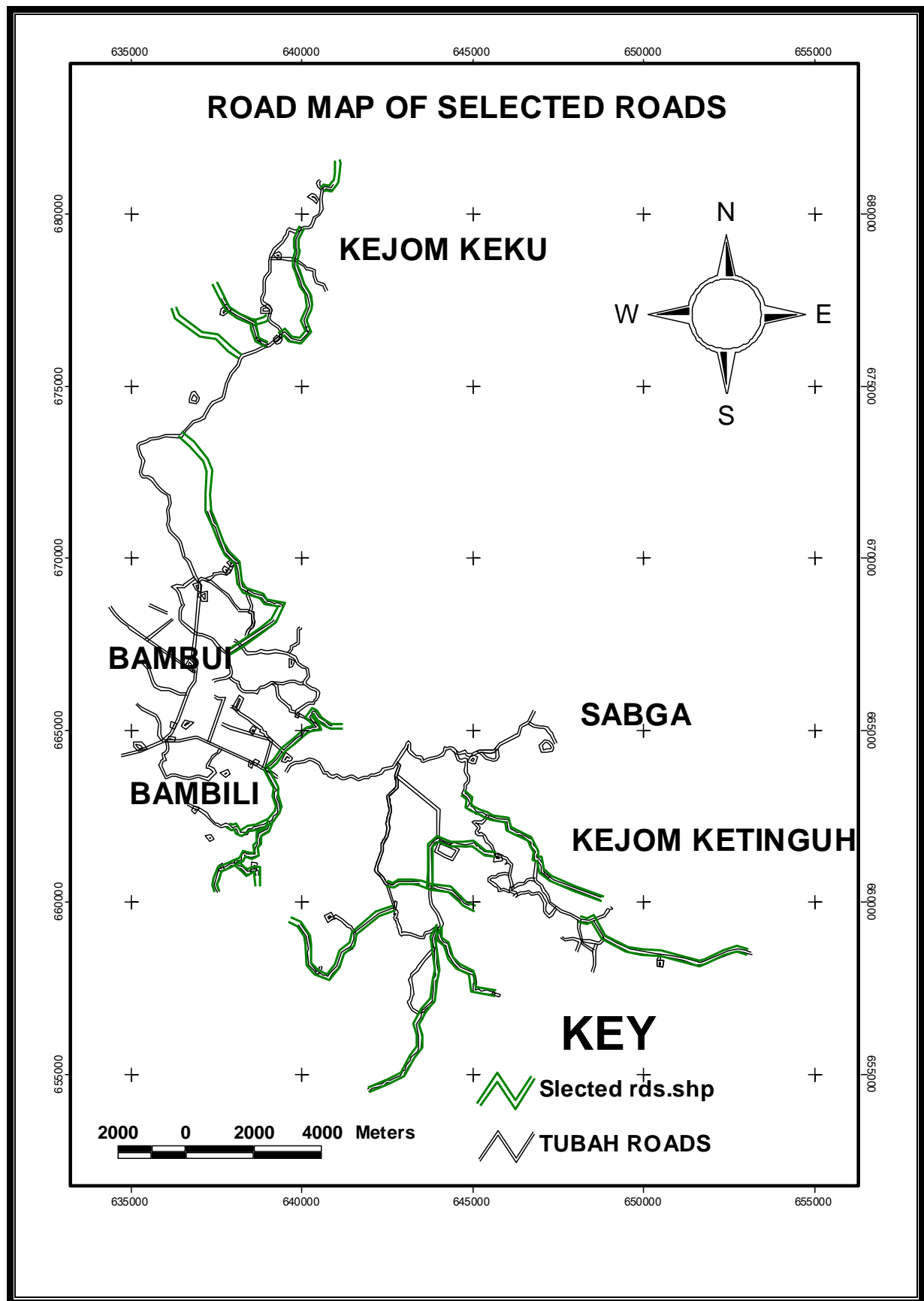
**LOG FRAME FOR TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION, DECENTRALISATION AND ORDER MAINTENANCE
SECTOR**

SECTOR STRATEGIC VISION	INDICATOR BY LEVEL OF STRATEGY AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION	INDICATORS OF ASSUMPTION AND SOURCE OF VERIFICATION
Ensure proper functioning of all Government services, provision of			

security and protect the rights of the citizens					
FORMULATION	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	Formulation	INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
VISION: Adequate functioning of services and rights of citizens adequately protected in Tubah	75 % of services are effective and 75% of the populations enjoy peace.	MINATD Reports MINATD Reports	Political stability Availability of funds	- Continuity of vision - Significant proportion of Council budget allocated for Territorial Administration	Continuity in Council management Council budget
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE : To improve on the quality of Administrative services and security offered to the population by 2020	75% of population make use of the Administrative services in Tubah and enjoy security	MINATD Reports	Cooperation between the Administration and Forces of Law and Order.	Level of participation and adoption	Number of population participating at events organized
Result 1: - The process to acquire land certificate is facilitated and land disputes are resolved within a reasonable time by 2015	75% of land owners have land certificates. And 75% of land disputes are settled	MINATD Reports	Cooperation between the Administration and Forces of Law and Order	Date of registration and date of collection	Number of population participating
Result 2: The population feel secure and their property protected	75% of the population feel secured in Tubah	MINATD Reports	Political stability	Reduce incidences of harassment and theft	Reduce number of cases reported
Activities					Cost estimates
Activities linked to R1	R1.1 Educate the population on their rights and obligations				10,000,000
Activities linked to R2	R2.1 Sufficient Forces of law and Order personnel				50,000,000
Total					60,000,000







5.2 Management of urban space

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

In managing the Tubah urban space, the following elements come into play, the built-up area and Settlement, Forest, Agriculture (Farming and grazing), Grassland, Water bodies and other features. The urban space also forms the core of commercial activities in the Council area

The Tubah council urban space is located mainly along the Ring Road and is surrounded by Nkwen, Kedjom Ketinguh, Kedjom Keku, and Bafut villages. Its strategic location also makes the urban space a junction town along the roads leading to Boyo and Ngoketunjia Divisions. It is remarkable to note that the recently created Bamenda University lies within the earmarked Tubah Urban Space. Other administrative structures found here are those of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, Agriculture and rural Development, Raring, fishing and Animal Husbandry, Public Health, Basic Education and Social Affairs. Also operating within the urban space are Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Common Initiative Groups (CIGs) all working towards a common goal that is to alleviate poverty by promoting development in all the sectors. The religious landscape of the Tubah urban space marked by a variety of religious denominations including the Presbyterian, Catholic, Moslems, Apostolic, Full Gospel and many other Pentecostal churches. There are 8 Basic Education Establishments with an enrollment of 2095 and 4 Secondary Education Establishments, 3 Higher institutions (Bamenda university which includes the famous ENS and ENSET), Technical School of Agriculture and the Regional School of Agriculture. There are 2 health units, various socioprofessional groups and administrative services. These structures are interspersed with commercial and non formal activities without any proper planning on land use. This multiplicity of institutions is a clear indicator of an urban centre that is expanding rapidly, thus the urgent need for appropriate planning and management. In managing the Tubah urban space, the following elements come into play, the built-up area and Settlement, Forest, Agriculture (Farming and grazing), Grassland, Water bodies and other features. The urban space also forms the core of commercial activities in the Council area with two main markets (Bambui and Bambili markets) located within the space.

5.3. Land use planning and management of the council space

Land use planning (LUP) and management is an iterative process based on the dialogue amongst all stakeholders aiming at a sustainable form of land use as well as initiating and monitoring its implementation. Land use planning provides the prerequisites for achieving a sustainable form of land use which is acceptable as far as the social and environmental contexts are concerned and is desired by the society while making sound economic sense. Wherever groups of people use land and its resources, land use is planned, being aware of it or not. Land use does not consider production only, but also land functions such as protected areas, land recreation, road-building, waste disposal sides etc. The land use pattern in Tubah is characteristically grassfield with patches of both natural and man-made forests. Waste land also makes up an important percentage of the total land. There are 51 Basic Education Establishments in Tubah. Generally, the conditions of most of the schools are far from satisfactory. They range from poor infrastructure-dusty classrooms, inadequate desks, tables, chairs, exposed bricks and earth floors. Some of the schools lack offices for Headmasters, as well as teaching aids. There are 12 Secondary Education Establishments. Tubah is renowned for being the center for higher Education in the North West Region- University of Bamenda with Several Schools including the famous ENS, ENSET ; the two Schools of Agriculture and the Antenna of the University of Dschang. It also hosts research institutions such as ‘Institut de Recherche Agricole pour le Developpement’ (IRAD) and Presbyterian Research and Training Center (PRCT-Fonta). There are 10 health units, one Government hospital (Bambui) and 3 Integrated health centres (Bambili, Kedjom Ketinguh and Kedjom keku. and 11 administrative units. These structures are disorderly located within the municipality without any specific planning. The land use cover of Tubah council is described in Table 7.

Table 7: Land use Cover for Tubah Council area

No	Sub Class	Class
1	Town Settlement	Built up Land Agricultural land
2	Village settlement	
3	Crop land	
4	Fallow land	
5	Plantation	

6	montane forest	Forest
7	Sub montane forest	
8	Community forest	
11	Savannah	Grass Land
12	Woodland savanna	
13	Open land	Others
14	barren Rocky	
35	Sheet rocks	
16	Degraded rocks	
17	Swampy bush land	
18	Marshy/ Swampy Land	
19	Rivers/ Streams	Water bodies

Table 8 describes the various types of land use in Tubah council area, the natural resources of the Council area, their location, usage, potential, constraints and modes of management and control.

Table 8: Land Use: Characteristic, Use, Potential & constraints for Tubah Council

Zones	Charactristics	Actual use	Potentials	Constraints/problems	Accessibility and control
Zone for mixed cropping	-Ferrallitic and lateralitic soil types, characteristic of heavy leaching -hillsides and valleys.	Food and cash crop production (Maize, beans, rice, oil palms, groundnuts, Coffee, tubers vegetable, fruits)	-Diversified crop production -Mixed farming - Cattle pasture reserves	-Leaching and erosion. -Poor access to farms, -limited farmland -poor storage facilities ----- farmer/ grazer -Tribal conflicts	-Inheritance -purchase -Leasing -Renting
Pasture zone (Grazing zone)	-Vegetation (trees, shrubs,	Livestock (cattle, small ruminants), farm	-Savanna woodland -Available hill sides and	-over grazing on hillside without pasture improvement	Inheritance -purchase

	Savannah grass -Lateritic soils -Hill sides/ hill tops	houses)	plateaus, giant rock (tourism potentials)	-Encroachment into farmland ---Bush fires, Farmer/Grazier conflict,-Hilly terrain,-Stony landscape (sabga) -	-Leasing -Renting -Free access
Forest areas	-Rich biodiversity (Natural and man-made eucalyptus forests)	-Extraction -habitat for plant and animal life, hunting, fuel wood fetching	- forest reserves natural or planted - abundant eucalyptus	-Deforestation for fuelwood and building materials -abusive use of non timber forest products. -Bush burning -poaching (indiscriminate hunting of even unprotected species.	Largely free and very limited control
Water bodies and rivers	-Lakes, Fast running springs, streams and, waterfall	Source of water supply and electricity	- source of drinking water/ --- -irrigation water supply -Fast running - catchment areas available	-Destruction of stream banks -desertification especially on water catchments -drying up of water sources during dry seasons	Free access
Protected areas	Natural Forest	Water catchment sites Hunting Sacred forest Forest exploitation	Natural forest exist providing a high biodiversity Could be used for research Customary right offers local inhabitants to reap benefits Sponge or water reservoir for the communities	Invasion by settlement	Community Forest Traditional Authorities MINFOF
Mineral resources	Laterite pits, quarries Laterite, Gravel and Stone Quarry,	Road construction Construction of houses	Source of council revenue Extracted by community members for individual use in house construction	-Inaccessible sites and potential disaster zones -Poor means of extraction could negatively affect the environment	Free
Main Settlement zone	-Urban and rural settlement patterns -Brick houses	- main settlement houses - Bridges -Culverts	Construction and urbanisation -Eucalyptus trees -Natural trees -Sand from streams	Scattered settlement pattern not too favorable for development activities - ----Unplanned housing -Poor waste disposal	-council - Traditional authorities--- Inheritance

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cement block houses - Stone bridges - Few grass tached houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patches of farms arround homes (coffee, plantains) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Black stones - Varied landscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor road network -Inadequate basic utilities (water and electricity supply) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -purchase -Leasing -Renting
--	--	--	--	--	---

Source: Field Survey

CHAPTER 6 - OPERATIONAL PLANNING

6.1 CDP budget

The different sources to fund the CDP are described in table 9.

S/N	FINANCING SOURCES AND THIER MOBILISATION CIRCUITS	AMOUNT (fcfa)	
1.	FEICOM	220, 000,000	for construction of city hall
2.	Council allocation	80, 000,000	CDP projects
3.	30% direct Council taxes	50, 000,000	CDP projects
4.	PNDP allocations	80, 815,119	CDP projects
5.	FEICOM	54, 000,000	allocations for the construction of technical school
6.	FEICOM	145, 000,000	allocation for electrification
	Total buget Envisaged	629, 815,119	

2013

S/N	FINANCING SOURCES AND THIER MOBILISATION CIRCUITS	AMOUNT (fcfa)	
1.	Feicom	54, 000,000	for construction of 6 classrooms
2.	Council	110, 000,000	Allocation for projects
3.	30% direct Council Taxes	70, 000,000	projects
4.	PNDP Allocations	115, 000,000	projects
5.	Feicom	320, 000,000	Allocation For construction of Students residential Quarters
6.	Feicom	145, 000,000	allocation for electrification
	Total budget envisaged	814, 000,000	

2014

S/N	FINANCING SOURCES AND THIER MOBILISATION CIRCUITS	AMOUNT (fcfa)	
1.	Islamic Development Bank	100, 000,000	projects
2	Council Allocation for projects	145, 000,000	CDP projetcs
3	30% direct council Taxes	80, 000,000	CDP projects
4	PNDP Allocation	125, 000,000	CDP projects
5	Feicom	100, 000,000	allocation for construction of classrooms (Equipment)
6	Feicom	100, 000,000	allocations for electrification continues
	Total Budget envisaged	650, 000,000	

6.2. Triennial Investment Plan

The triennial investment plan presents the vision of the council for three years. It presents the project envisaged for each year, the estimated cost of each project and the proposed source of funding. The expected results and indicators for each project are also defined as can be seen in Table 9.

Table 9: Triennial Investment Plan Tubah Council

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and Indicators		Actors	Schedule			Human	Material	Financial	Sources
			Product	indicator		Y 1	Y 2	Y 3				
Bambui Village												
Project 1 Electrification in Baforkum, Bieh-Ntambang	Population have access to electricity	Feasibility study, Contract award , execution	Electricity available	80% of all households per has a stable current flow	Council Population Feicom AES Sonel				Labour	poles	15, 000,000	Feicom
Project 2 Rehabilitation of Manzebang-Fingi – road 22km	22 km of road rehabilitated	Feasibility study, Contract award , execution	22 km rehabilitated road	No of Km of road constructed	MINEPAT, Council Contractor						27, 000,000	PNDP Community
Project 2 provide medical equipment for the two health Centers	Equipment supplied	Prepare bids Selection of contractor Supply reception	List of equipment supplied	2 health centres equipped	MINSANTE contractor				labour		20, 000,000	

Project 2 construct a community hall	Communit y hall constructed and ininaugurat ed	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	1 community hall	A community hall constructed	Contractor Council community						40, 000,000	
Project 1 Construct 5 water catchments and 25 stand/taps	Population have access to portable water	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	5 water catchments, 25 stand taps	No of water catchments No of stand taps	Contractorcom munity, Mines						35, 000,000	
Project 2 Construct infrastructure for G.S. Joruburee and Achenui	Schools constructed	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	Schools constructed	No of schools constructed/rehabil itated	Basic education Council contractor						32, 000,000	
Bambili Village												
Project 1 Wando Bridge + Wind wall	Bridge and wind wall constructed	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	constructed Bridge	No and length of briges built	MINEPAT Council Community contractor						20, 000,000	
Project 2 Grading road from 3corners Bambili to Palace 6Km via Wando Bridge	6km of road graded	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	6km of road graded	No of km of roads graded	MINEPAT Council Community contractor				Labou r Engine er	Road equipm ent	10, 000,000	

Project 1 construct 4 bridges	4 bridges construced	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	4 bridges constructed	No of bridges/culvets	MINEPAT Council Community contractor						32, 000,000	
Project 2 Reinforce electricity supply Make available 70 single phase transformers	70 single phase installed and functional	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	70 single phase installed and functional	No of transformers installed	Contractor council						30, 000,000	
Project 1 Construct 6 classrooms G.S Ntembang G.S Ntigi	6 classrooms constructed to standard	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	6 classrooms	No of classrooms constructed	Basic education Contractor council						48, 000,000	
Project 2 Construct a community hall(old dispensary	Hall constructed	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	1 hall constructed to specifications	1 of community halls constructed to specifications	Community Contractor council						60, 000,000	
Kedjom Keku												
Project 1 Extension of electricity to Lih, Tonguh,Mbaya, Kesangsang	Electricity available to the population	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	Electricity extended	No of electricity lines extended and population touched	Contractor Council AES						15, 000,000	

Project 2 Rehabilitate road from Chubali- Chutonki 4km	4 km of road rehabilitate d	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	4 km of of road rehabilitated	Km of roads rehabilitated							8, 000,000	
Project 1 construct a community hall	1 community hall constructed	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	Hall constructed	1 hall constructed	Contractor Conucil community						20, 000,000	
Project 2 Create and rehabilitate 21km of Roads	21 km of road created	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	21 km of roads created and rehabilitated	Km of road rehabilitated	MINEPAT Contractor Council community						42, 000,000	
Project 1 Construct GTC	GTC constructed	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	School constructed	School constructed	Secondary Education						100, 000,000	
Project 2 Construct Health Center at Kebooh	Health centre Constructe d	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	Health centre	No constructed							151, 000,000	
Kedjom Ketinguh												
Electrification of Kwighe	Kwighe electrified	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	Electricity available to community	No of lines							25,000,000	

Project 2 Extension of electricity in Tikebeng	Electricity extended	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	Electricity available at Tikebeng	No of lines and population touched	AES Contractor community						15, 000,000	
Project 1 Construction of 10 km road	10 km of road constructed	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	10 km of road	Km of road							20, 000,000	
Project 2 construction of 3 classrooms each for	3 classrooms constructed	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	3 classrooms	No of classrooms	Contractor MINBASE						48, 000,000	
Project 1 Construct a Health Center at (Babanki Tunguh	Health centre constructed	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	Health centre	No of health centres							25, 000,000	
Project 2 Construct 3 classrooms each for ; G.S Ketieh G.S Chuku G.S. Tomobuh	9 classrooms constructed	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	9 classrooms	No of classrooms	Contractor MINBASE						48, 000,000	
Vulnerable population (Mbororos) at Sabga												

Construction of GBSS (2 classroom	2 classrooms	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	2 classrooms	No of classrooms							18, 000,000	
Project 2 Construct toilet, 120 desks, tables and chairs	Toilet constructed 120 desks tables and chairs acquired	Community School	Toilet constructed Equipment acquired	No and type of equipment bought							8, 000,000	
Project 1 Construct 2 additional classrooms for GBSS	2 classrooms constructed	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	2 classrooms	No of classrooms							18, 000,000	
Project 2 Provide equipments for GTC, GBSS Sabga	Equipment acquired	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	Equipment supplied	Quantity and type of equipment							10, 000,000	
Project 1 Establish yoghurt and cheese production unit.	Yoghurt and cheese unit established	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	Yoghurt and cheese unit established								10, 000,000	
Urban Space												

Project 1 Grading road from 3 corners Bambili to IRAD Bambui (6km)	6km road graded	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	6km of roads	Km of road graded							10,000,000	
Project 2 Extension of 50 stand taps	50 stand taps functional	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	50 stand taps	No of stand taps	MINEPAT SDO						10,000,000	
Project 1 Rehabilitate the 2 Health Centers	2 health centres rehabilitated	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	2 health centres rehabilitated	No rehabilitated	MINSANTE Council SDO						5,000,000	
Project 2 Create and rehabilitate 34 km of road network	34 km road created	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	34 km of road	Km of roads	MINEPAT SDO Mayor						80,000,000	
Project 1 Provide equipment to all primary schools	Equipment provided	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	Equipment supplied	Quantity and type of equipment supplied	MINEDUB MINEPAT SDO						15,000,000	
Project 2 Construct public toilets Bambili 3 corners /Bambui 4 corners	Public toilets constructed and functional	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	Public toilets	No and type of infrastructures constructed	MINEPAT Council SDO						30,000,000	

Council Institution												
Project 1 Construction of the council city hall	City hall constructed	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	1 City Hall constructed	1 hall built	MINEPAT SDO Council contractor	1					220, 000,000	
Project 1 Train council staff on efficient management of council asset	Council staff are trained	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	Trained staff	-No of staff trained	Council Staff consultant						3, 000,000	
Project 2 Train Council staff on human resources management and improve on the management style of the Council	Council staff are trained on results base management	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	Trained staff	No trained	Council Staff consultant						5, 000,000	
Project 1 Build the capacity of council staff on ICT	Staff trained on ICT tools	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	Trained staff on ICT tools	No trained	Council Staff consultant						10, 000,000	

Project 2 Train staff/councilor stakeholders on local economic development	Staff trained on local economic development	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	Trained staff on Local economic development	No trained	Council Staff consultant						10,000,000	
Grand Total											1,348,000,000	

6.3 Socio-Environmental Management Framework Of The Triennial Investment Plan of The Tubah Council

Simplified environmental management framework of the Triennial investment Plan of the Tubah council. It consists of:

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

6.3.1 Main Potential impacts and Mitigation measures

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

Table 10:Environmental impact and mitigation

Micro project types contained in the Triennial Plan including site (localization) of the project	Potential socio-environmental impacts	Social-environmental mitigation measures
<u>Micro projects dealing with the construction or rehabilitation of basic community infrastructure</u>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of 33 class rooms in G.S Joruboree, G.S Achenui School at Bambui village. - G.S Ntenbang, G.S Ntigi schools in Bamili Village. - GTC in Keku village - G.S Techuh, .G.S Tumeshui, G.S Babanki Tunguh, Gs Ketieh, GS Chuku, GS Tomobuh in Kedjom 	- Risks related to the acquisition of lands for the localization of the micro project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize and inform the affected persons on the necessity of the site and the choice criteria. - Obtain Land donation attestation signed by the village chief and the proprietor of the site
	- Conflicts related to the choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for site use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inform the affected persons ; - Census (Count the persons) / affected homes and evaluate their property. - Compensate affected persons in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms or clauses.
	- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work.	- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish use rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
	- Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	- Systematically avoid setting up works in sensitive zones such as ; swampy areas, sacred zones, rivers, parks and protected areas, used zones, mountain sides etc ;
	- Erosion due to the use of borrowed pit	- Restore the borrowed zones while respecting the natural sloping

<p>Ketinguh.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GBSS In Sabga - Construction of latrines in GBSS School at Sabga village - Public toilet at four corners Bambui and three corners Bambili villages - Construction of 3 community halls in the villages of Bambui, Bambili, Kedjom Keku - Construction of a city hall for the Tubah Council - Construction 3 health centers in the Villages of Kebooh in Kedjom Keku, - 	<p>or zones/ gravel quarry or sand and /or the excavation of the Project site.</p>	<p>nature of the land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-afforestation in the affected zones ; - Planting of grass (vegetative cover) in the affected zones ;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to pollution due to waste oil from vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use adapted engines and change filters regularly ; - Put in place engine oil reception tanks and get them returned to specialized enterprises.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and circulation of machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect the project site security rules and regulations (wearing of masks, boots,) - Watering the works with water from a permanent water source.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-afforestation around the works.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase in the prevalence rate of STD/HIV/AIDS, and eventually on poaching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs and HIV/AIDS, and on poaching through bill boards and meetings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident risks related to diverse movements and works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect the distance between the road and the site. - Put project site sign boards; - Observe basic security rules (putting on the appropriate uniforms, speed limitation, etc.) - Ensure site security
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase of revenue within the micro project zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competition and transparency; - Favour the recruitment of the local population for mobilized labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques (HIMO). ;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollutions related to waste generated during the works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid depositing waste matter within the river channel (at least keep 100m distance from the river) - - Deposit within the old borrowed zones
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to solid waste generated as a result of work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview garbage cans for the evacuation of solid wastes which will be taken to be emptied ;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to domestic wastes. (Used water, excreta, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview a good drainage system especially for used water

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement in the access to basic services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train the management committee on key issues including, maintenance and the management of works - Preview a water point to improve on the utilization of the work.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floods and water stagnation risks around the work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview a simplified network for the purification of rain water, including its evacuation.
<u>Hydraulic projects/ Water Supply Projects</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of 5 water catchments and 25 standtaps in Bambui village, 50 standtaps within the Urban Space, water points 	Potential Socio-environmental impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization. - Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of site. - Conflicts related to the use, and the non durability or fragility of the work - Diverse impacts related to the choice of site. - Pollution of water points either by phytosanitary products or latrines - Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machines 	Socio-environmental mitigation measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria. - Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site. - Inform affected persons; - Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms - Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish use rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms. - Systematically avoid to localize or set up works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, River channels, protected parks, used zones, mountain sides, flanks of mountains, etc. - Forbid farming with phytosanitary products around the immediate borders of the site (maintain a distance of at least 300 metres) - Maintain latrines at least 50 m from the water point - Use adapted machines/ change filters - Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them

		returned to specialized enterprises.
	- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines	- Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots)
	- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.	- Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.
	- The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS and eventually on poaching.	- Re-forestation beyond the works or come to a consensus as to a site to carry out the re-forestation exercise.
	- Accident risk emanating from the works.	- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings.
		- Put sign boards at the site;
	- The increase of revenue within the micro-project zone.	- Observe basic security rules (wearing the appropriate uniforms, speed limitation, etc.)
		- Ensure security at the site
	- Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works	- Favour the recruitment of local labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques(HIMO)
Interconnecting projects (Maintenance of rural roads Manzenbag – Fingi in Bambui village.	- Floods and standing water risks around the works.	- Recruitment to be done on the basis of competency and transparency
	- Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water.	- Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channels (at least 100m distance from the river)
	- Perturbation of water quality.	- Deposit in old borrowed zones.
		- Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
		- Render secure water points by building a fence around; Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones
		- Regular physico-chemical water treatment.
	Potential socio-environmental impacts	Socio-environmental Mitigation Measures
	- Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization	- Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria.
		- Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of 4 bridges and Wando brige + wing wall, Road from 3 corners Bambili to palace via Wando Bridge - Road from Chubali – Chutonki in Keku and 21 Km road - Construction of 10 km roads in kedjom Ketinguh - Road from 3 corners Bambili to IRAD Bambui and create and expand 34 Km road within the Urban Space. - Rehabilitation of electricity network from Bambui to Baforkum, Bieh Ntanbang in Bambui Village. - 70 single phase tranformers in Bambili - Extension of electricity to Lih, Tonguh, Mbaya, Kesangsang in Kedjom Keku. - Extension of electricity to Kwighe and tikenbeng in Kedjom Ketinguh 		proprietor of the site.
	- Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of the site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the involuntary displaced and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms
	- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work	- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish usage rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
	Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	- Systematically avoid to localize works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, water courses, protected parks, used zones, & mountains sides, etc.
	- Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use adapted machines - Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises
	- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots) - Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.
	- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.	- Re-afforestation around the works
	- The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings. - Put bill boards for prevention.
	- Accident risks related to works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put site sign boards; - Observe basic security rules (the wearing of the appropriate uniforms, speed limits, etc.)
	- The increase of revenues within the micro-project zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competence and transparency ; - Favour the recruitment of local labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques (HIMO);
		- Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel (at least 100m

	- Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works	- distance from the river) - Deposit the biodegradable part within old borrowed zones.
	- Floods and standing water risks around the works.	- Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
	- Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water around the work.	- Render secure water points by building a fence around; Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones
	- Risks of persons, and birds being electrocuted or fire hazards.	- Organize sensitization sessions for the direct beneficiary population. - Put in place protection boards right through the site line. - Install fire proofs around the works;
	- Noise or sound pollution by the noise generated by a functioning generator.	- Buying of generators endowed with anti-noise mechanisms ; - Secure the generator within a site equipped to that effect; - Avoid installing a generator in the midst of or near habitation or public services
<u>Natural Resource Management Projects</u>	Potential socio-environmental impacts	Socio-environmental Mitigation measures
	- Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization	- Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria. - Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site.
	- Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of the site.	- Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the involuntary displaced and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms
	- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work	- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish usage rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
	Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	- Systematically avoid to localize works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, water courses, protected parks, used zones, & mountains sides, etc.
	- Impacts related to the pollution due to	- Use adapted machines

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

6.3.4 Simplified Socio environmental Management plan

The various environmental measures to be taken into consideration in the execution of the planned projects have been identified and actions planned with responsibility and follow-up actors to ensure that these measures are effectively factored during execution.

Table 11: Socio environmental Management plan

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

	ToR is approved; - Recruit a consultant ; - Carry out the studies			Council Development officer ; Municipal councilors	study, and around 8 to 10 million FCFA for detailed study	borne by the Mayor.
Provision to compensate displaced persons		Council/ municipal councilors		-Council -MINDAF -MINAS	To be evaluated	The cost is to be borne by the Mayor
Follow up on the social and environmental management plan, the contractors (entrepreneur) and also the environmental measures of projects retained	- Extraction of environmental measures of the MPs - Elaborate a follow up plan of the measures	Council Development officer/ Steering committee of the CDP	During Work execution 2011-2014	Delegation MINEP ;MINAS ; PNDP ; Municipal Councilors	Integrated within the council budget	
Respect of environmental clauses contained in the tender document and the micro project environmental measures.	-Include the clauses in the Tender document ; - Put operational the clause	-Council, PNDP -Entrepreneurs or contractors		Delegation MINEP ; Council development officer ; Municipal Councilors	PM,(contract award - Integrated in the Micro-project cost)	

6.4 The Annual Investment Plan (AIP)

The AIP presents a presents the priority projects per sector to be executed over a period of one year. The plan specifies the location of each project in the council area, expected result and results indicator. The cost of each project as well as the source of funding is specified. The 2012 AIP for Tubah Council stands at 538,270,000 FCFA.

Table 12: Annual Investment Plan of priority projects 2012

Project (or Micro Project)	Expect Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Person Respons ible	Schedule in quarters of a year			Resources and sources						
			Product	Indicator		1	2	3	4	Hu ma n	Mat erial	Financial (FCFA)			
Bambui Village												Total (fcfa)	PNDP	Ben	Others
Electrification in Baforkum ,Bieh-Ntamban	Electricity available to the population	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	Communiti es Electricitrified	No of lines and population touched	MINEPA T SDO Council							15, 000,000			Feicom Council
Rehabilitation of Manzebang-Ffingi -22km	22 km road rehabilitate d	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	22 km road	Km of road rehabilitate d	MINEPA T SDO Council contractor							27, 000,000	24, 300,000	2, 700,000	PNDP Council Benef

Construction of a seasonal market	Seasonal market constructed	idem	Constructe d market	Constructe d market	MINEPAT SDO Council Contractor MINCOMM ERCE							20, 000,000			state
Construction of 2 classrooms at GTTC Bambui	2 classrooms	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	2 classrooms	No of classrooms	MINSEC MINEPAT SDO Council Contractor							18, 000,000			state
Kiarze Farming CIG	Group supported	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	Group supported	Support received	MINADE R MINEPAT SDO Council Contractor							1, 000,000			state
Equipment of CEAC Bambui	CEAC Equiped	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	CEAC Equiped	CEAC Equiped	MINADE R MINEPAT SDO Council Contractor							2, 000,000			state
Acquisition of small equipment for Work Himo (TUBAH)	equipment	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	Equipment	Quality and Quantity of equipment	Public works, MINEPAT SDO Council Contractor							2, 220,000			state
Bambili Village															

Construction of Wando Bridge + Wind wall		Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	Wando bridge constructed	No of bridges	MINEPAT SDO Council contractor							20,000,000	18,000,000	2,000,000	PNDP Council Benef
Grading road from 3 corners Bambili to Palace 6 Km via Wando Bridge	6km of road graded and used	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	6km rehabilitated road	Km of roads graded	MINEPAT SDO Council contractor							10,000,000	9,000,000	1,000,000	PNDP Council Benef
Provision of teacher desk (2) GS Bambili	2 Teacher desk	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	2 teacher desk	No of desks	MINEPAT SDO Council contractor MINEDUB							250,000			State
Construction of 2 classrooms at GS Bambili	2 classrooms	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	2 classrooms	No of classrooms	MINEPAT SDO Council contractor MINEDUB							16,000,000			state
Provision of 60 desks to GS Bambili	60 desks	idem	60 desks	No of desks	idem							1,800,000			state

Equipment of Ntehang IHC-	equipment	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervisio	Equipment	Quality and quantity	MINSANTE, MINEPAT, Council,						8,000,000			
Kedjom Keku														
Extension of electricity to Lih, Tonguh, Mbay a, Kesangsang	Electricity extended	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	Electricity available to the population	No of lines extended and population touched	MINEPAT SDO Council contractor						20,000,000			Feicom Council
Rehabilitate road from Chubali-Chutonki 4km	4km of road rehabilitate d	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	4km rehabilitate d road	Km of roads rehabilitate d	MINEPAT SDO Council contractor						8,000,000	7,200,000	800,000	PNDP Council Benef
Rehabilitation of Compartement Communuataire	Compartement rehabilitated	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	Rehabilitate d structures	No rehabilitated	MINEPAT SDO Council contractor Community						8,000,000			State

Construction of a dispensary block at CSI Lih	Health centre block constructed	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	Health Centre Block Constructed	Health Centre constructed	MINSANTE MINEPAT SDO Council contractor							50, 000,000			State
Kedjom Ketinguh															
Electrification of Kwighe	Kwighe electrified	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision		No of lines and population covered	MINEPAT SDO Council contractor							20, 000,000			Feicom Council
Extension of electricity in Tikebeng	Electricity extended	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision		No of lines and population touched	MINEPAT SDO Council contractor							25, 000,000			Feicom Council
Urban space															
Grading roads from 3cornersBambili to IRAD Bambui(6k	6km of road graded	Select contractor Execution supervision	6km of graded roads	Km of roads graded	MINEPAT SDO Council contractor							10, 000,000	9,000,000	1,000,000	PNDP Council Benef

Extension of 50 stand taps(3corners Bambili - IRAD)	50 stand taps constructed and used	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	50 stand taps in place and used	No of stand taps	MINEPA T SDO Council contractor						10, 000,000	9, 500,000	500,000	PNDP Benef Council
Council Institution Construction of the council city hall	1 community hall constructed	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	Community hall constructed and used	1 hall constructed							220, 000,000			Feicom
construction of 2 classroom in GBS Sabga	2 classrooms constructed	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	2 classrooms in place	No of classrooms	MINEPA T SDO MINEDU B Council contractor						18, 000,000	16, 200,000	1, 800,000	PNDP Benef Council
Provide, toilet, 120 desks, tables and chairs in GBS Sabga	Toilet constructed and desks provided	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	1 toilet and 120 desks/chairs	No and type and quality	MINEDU B Council contractor						8, 000,000	7, 200,000	800,000	PNDP Benef Council
Grand Total											538, 270, 000	100, 400,000	10, 600,000	

6.5 Operational Plan for the vulnerable population

The SABGA community in Tubah Sub division is made of of mainly the Mbororos who represent a vulnerable population in the area in terms of access to basic social services. It is within this backdrop that this plan gives special attention to the needs of the population in SABGA.

Table 13: Operational Plan for the Vulnerable Population in SABGA

Project (or Micro Project)	Expected Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Actors Involved	Schedule in quarters of a year				Resources and sources					Others
			Product	Indicator		1	2	3	4	Human	Material	Total	PNDP	Community	
construction of 2 classroom in GBS Sabga	2 classrooms constructed	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution supervision	2 classrooms in place	No of classrooms	MINEPAT SDO MINEDUB Council Contractor							18, 000,000	16, 200,000	1, 800,000	PNDP Benef Council
Provide, toilet, 120 desks, tables and chairs	Toilet constructed and desks provided	Prepare bids Select contractor Execution	1 toilet and 120 desks/chairs	No, type and quality	MINEDUB Council contractor							8, 000,000	7, 200,000	800,000	PNDP Benf Council
Total												26, 000,000	23, 400,000	2, 600,000	

6.6 Contract award plan

The procurement plan for the AIP is presented in Tables 9 and 10

Table14: Contract award schedule 1

Project	Elaboration of Request for Financing		Elaboration of the Project Convention		Preparation of Tender Documents		Call for Proposals		Technical and Financial Evaluation	
	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
Electrification of Baforkum, Bieh, Ntambang	01/01/2012	31/01/2012	02/01/2012	14/02/2012	15/02/2012	29/2/2012	03/01/2012	04/03/2012	04/03/2012	04/04/2012
Rehabilitation of Menzebang-Fingi-road 22km	20/3/2012	15/6/2012	20/6/2012	07/05/2012	07/10/2012	08/12/2012	08/12/2012	13/9/2012	13/9/2012	15/9/2012
Wando Bridge and wing wall	1/1/2012	31/01/2012	02/01/2012	14/02/2012	15/02/2012	29/2/2012	03/01/2012	04/03/2012	04/03/2012	04/04/2012
Grading Road from 3 corners Bambili to palace. 6km via Wando Bridge	20/3/2012	15/6/2012	20/6/2012	07/05/2012	07/10/2012	08/12/2012	08/12/2012	13/9/2012	13/9/2012	15/9/2012
Extension of electricity to Lih, Tonguh, Mbaya, kesangsang	1/1/2012	31/01/2012	02/01/2012	14/02/2012	15/02/2012	29/2/2012	03/01/2012	04/03/2012	04/03/2012	04/04/2012

Rehabilitate road from Chubali-chutonki 4km	20/3/2012	15/6/2012	20/6/2012	07/05/2012	07/10/2012	08/12/2012	08/12/2012	13/9/2012	13/9/2012	15/9/2012
Electrification of Kwighe	1/1/20120	31/01/2012	02/01/2012	14/02/2012	15/02/2012	29/2/2012	03/01/2012	04/03/2012	04/03/2012	04/04/2012
Electricity extension at Tikebeng	1/1/20120	31/01/2012	02/01/2012	14/02/2012	15/02/2012	29/2/2012	03/01/2012	04/03/2012	04/03/2012	04/04/2012
Grading Road from 3 corners Bambili to IRAD Bambui. 6km	20/3/2012	15/6/2012	20/6/2012	07/05/2012	07/10/2012	08/12/2012	08/12/2012	13/9/2012	13/9/2012	15/9/2012
Extension of 50 stand taps (3corner Bambili - IRAD)	1/1/20120	31/01/2012	02/01/2012	14/02/2012	15/02/2012	29/2/2012	03/01/2012	04/03/2012	04/03/2012	04/04/2012
Construction of 2 classroom at GBSS	1/1/20120	31/01/2012	02/01/2012	14/02/2012	15/02/2012	29/2/2012	03/01/2012	04/03/2012	04/03/2012	04/04/2012
Provide toilet, 120 desk, tables and chairs	1/1/20120	31/01/2012	02/01/2012	14/02/2012	15/02/2012	29/2/2012	03/01/2012	04/03/2012	04/03/2012	04/04/2012

Table15: Contracts award Plan 2

Project	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	Date	Date	
Electrification of Baforkum, Bieh, Ntambang	04/05/2012	04/12/2012	13/4/2012	20/4/2012	21/4/2012	22/4/2012	23/4/2012	23/7/2012	24/7/2012	08/01/2012	10/01/2012
Rehabilitation of Menzebang-Fingi-road 22km	16/9/2012	24/9/2012	25/9/2012	10/02/2012	10/03/2012	10/04/2012	25/10/2012	15/11/2012	11/12/2012	19/11/2012	19/11/2013
Wando Bridge and wing wall	04/05/2012	04/12/2012	13/4/2012	20/4/2012	21/4/2012	22/4/2012	23/4/2012	23/7/2012	24/7/2012	08/01/2012	10/01/2012
Grading Road from 3 corners Bambili to palace. 6km via Wando Bridge	16/9/2012	24/9/2012	25/9/2012	10/02/2012	10/03/2012	10/04/2012	25/10/2012	15/11/2012	11/12/2012	19/11/2012	19/11/2013
Extension of electricity to Lih, Tonguh, Mbaya, kesangsang	04/05/2012	04/12/2012	13/4/2012	20/4/2012	21/4/2012	22/4/2012	23/4/2012	23/7/2012	24/7/2012	08/01/2012	10/01/2012
Rehabilitate road from Chubali-chutonki 4km	16/9/2012	24/9/2012	25/9/2012	10/02/2012	10/03/2012	10/04/2012	25/10/2012	15/11/2012	11/12/2012	19/11/2012	19/11/2013

Electrification of Kwighe	04/05/2012	04/12/2012	13/4/2012	20/4/2012	21/4/2012	22/4/2012	23/4/2012	23/7/2012	24/7/2012	08/01/2012	10/01/2012
Electricity extension at Tikebeng	04/05/2012	04/12/2012	13/4/2012	20/4/2012	21/4/2012	22/4/2012	23/4/2012	23/7/2012	24/7/2012	08/01/2012	10/01/2012
Grading Road from 3 corners Bambili to IRAD Bambui. 6km	16/9/2012	24/9/2012	25/9/2012	10/02/2012	10/03/2012	10/04/2012	25/10/2012	15/11/2012	11/12/2012	19/11/2012	19/11/2013
Extension of 50 stand taps (3corner Bambili - IRAD)	04/05/2012	04/12/2012	13/4/2012	20/4/2012	21/4/2012	22/4/2012	23/4/2012	23/7/2012	24/7/2012	08/01/2012	10/01/2012
Construction of 2 classroom at GBSS	04/05/2012	04/12/2012	13/4/2012	20/4/2012	21/4/2012	22/4/2012	23/4/2012	23/7/2012	24/7/2012	08/01/2012	10/01/2012
Provide toilet, 120 desk, tables and chairs	04/05/2012	04/12/2012	13/4/2012	20/4/2012	21/4/2012	22/4/2012	23/4/2012	23/7/2012	24/7/2012	08/01/2012	10/01/2012

CHAPTER 7-MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The objective of a monitoring and evaluation framework for the CDP is to ensure that performance is measured by addressing relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of impact in the implementation of the CDP.

7.1 Composition, attributions of Steering Committee of the CDP

A steering Committee was put in place composed of councillors of the Tubah Council to follow up the effective implementation of the CDP process. The committee participated at all stages in the development of the CDP. It is hoped that the skills acquired during this phase of the work will enable them effectively assume the role of monitoring and evaluation during the implementation phase.

7.2 Indicators for monitoring and evaluation

Indicator for monitoring and evaluating the annual investment plan are defined in the Plan and in the logical framework of this CDP. The progress in the implementation of the CDP will be tracked using the results indicators.

7.3 Follow up plan, tools and monitoring frequency

The follow-up of implementation plan will be done at different levels. The follow-up committee at the level of the council which is on-the-spot will regularly follow-up the implementation of each project to ensure effective implementation. They will carry out field visits both planned and remedial. To ensure participation and ownership by the population, project follow-up and management committees will be set up at the level of each village, trained and equipped to follow-up the execution of the projects as well as ensure the sustainability. The LSO team will oversee the follow-up process both at the level of the council and in the field to ensure that consultants retained effectively deliver to expectations. The LSO will also consider building the capacity of the follow-up committee to better play the role of monitoring and evaluation during the implementation of projects. The following results-based tools will be used to monitor and report on the implementation of the CDP projects.

Table16: Follow-up tool for results

Project1 : copy and paste the project title as in AIP	
Expected Result: <i>Copy / paste the expected result from the AIP or Triennial Plan.</i>	
Indicators <i>In each box below, copy / paste the indicators that were in the project.</i>	Degree to which the indicators were attained <i>Did you realized the indicators, and to what degree? If there is a variance, explain why.</i>
Indicator: Copy and paste	
Comments: <i>Here is the place to formulate comments on the result 1 as such (if any; be brief).</i>	
Project 2:	
Result Expected :	
Indicators	Degree to which the indicators were attained

Indicator 1:	
Comments:	

Table 17: Follow-up tool for activities

Main activities that were planned	Implementation
	<i>You offer brief comments on activities and their impact. If there is a variance in the activities, you explain why.</i>
Etc	

Table 18: Follow-up of budget

Project as in AIP	Budget as planned	Realization	If there is a variance, you explain why.

7.4 Review mechanism of the CDP and preparation of the AIP and information management plan

The detail mechanism for review of CDP implementation is presented in table 14.

Table 19: CDP Review Mechanism

	MONITORING	REVIEWING	EVALUATION
Frequency	Monthly follow-up meetings	Half-yearly AIP review workshop	Occasionally (and at the end of implementation of each selected project in AIP and at the end of the year for the AIP)
Objective	Efficiency (use of inputs, execution of planned activities, output) in the AIP	Effectiveness, relevance of actions, project and immediate impact	Impact of the project on the population, sustainability of impact
Who is involved	Follow-up Committee/LSO/UNDP	Follow-up Committee/LSO/UNDP/ sectoral heads	Follow-up committee/UNDP/ sectoral heads
What sources of information are needed	- work plan, tender files/reports, monthly progress reports,	Annual reports, workshop reports	Impact assessment report
Who will use the results	Mayor, Council Executive, PNDP, LSO	Mayor, Council Executive, PNDP, populations, sector heads	Mayor, Council Executive, PNDP, populations and sectoral heads
How will the results be used	Decision making on minor changes to improve action in the project	Changes in strategy, choices in the CDP, and future actions	Changes in strategy, CDP choices, and future actions

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Finally, Tubah Council is endowed with a practical document which presents a detail and true picture of the development landscape of the municipality. As a matter of fact the present CDP was established using a bottom-top approach which means that it meets the criteria of participation and ownership by the population. It therefore captures the manifest needs of the population especially in the domains of education, energy, health, water, infrastructure, etc, and also with a particular emphasis on vulnerable populations in the council area. The needs of the population so identified have been translated into concrete strategic and operational plans which can be occasionally reviewed and updated given that development is a dynamic process.

However, a beautiful CDP on paper will not make any difference in the development of the council or in the improvement of the living conditions of the people of Tubah. As such the CDP will only make meaningful impact if all stakeholders concerned cooperate responsibly in the implementation of the projects planned. Meanwhile, it is recommended that in future, the time frame for the elaboration of the CDP should be reviewed taking into consideration the scope and magnitude of the work to be done at all levels whereas projects planned in the CDP to strengthen the Council institution should be given vital importance as it will give the council staff the required capacity to master the CDP and effectively participate in the implementation.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Baseline data report for Tubah Council

Annex 2: Tubah Council Institutional Diagnosis Report

Annex 3: Tubah Urban Space diagnosis Report

Annex 4: Village diagnosis report

Annex 5: Consolidated diagnosis report