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Secrétariat Général

Programme National de Développement
Participatif (PNDP)

Cellule Régionale de Coordination
du Sud-ouest



Republic of Cameroon

Peace – work – fatherland

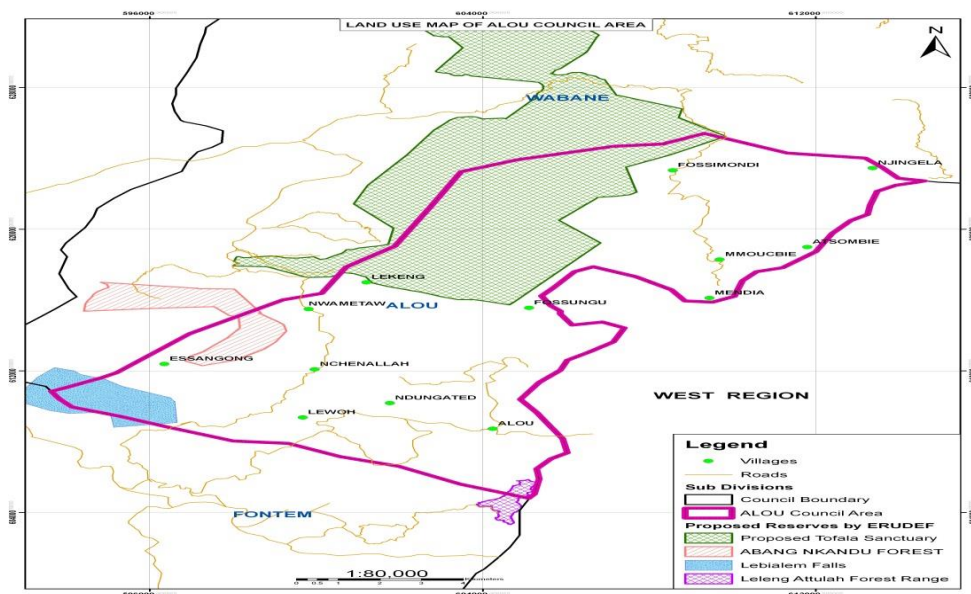
Ministry of Economy, Planning and
Regional Development

Secretary General

National Community Driven
Development Program

South West Regional Coordination Unit

COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR ALOU COUNCIL



Alou council

FOREWORD

Alou Communal Development Plan Foreword by Delegate of MINEPAT

Alou council, with the support of the National Community Driven programme (PNDP), embarked on the laudable initiative of drawing up a communal development plan which would be the compass for local development in the next two decades and more.

The Lebialem Divisional Delegation of the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT) actively supervised the planning process that was facilitated by the local support Organisation, Nkong Hill Top Common Initiative Group (NCIG).

Designed as a participatory process, the drawing up of the Alou Communal Plan was effectively inclusive of 72 village Communities, administrative and technical services, stakeholders and partners to local development in the Alou Municipality.

The level of participation by the different actors has been such that I am very satisfied that the objectives of promoting good governance and sustainable local development through this planning tool have been largely achieved.

I am therefore confident that equipped with this strategic tool, Alou Council will steer the municipality towards achieving its development mission while ensuring that communities benefit from the goals that have been defined by the Government in its Growth and Employment Strategy paper to transform Cameroon into an emerging country through "Vision 2035".

In this light, I highly recommend Alou Council, stakeholders, development actors to implement this important tool which may lead Alou Council toward sustainable development.

Divisional Delegate, MINEPAT
Lebialem
Esoumba Emmanuel

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nkong Hill-Top was the Local Support Organisation selected to support the Alou council in the elaboration of its Communal Development Plan. This document is a synthesis of the participatory diagnoses. It focuses on the Alou council as an institution, its urban space and participatory village by village diagnosis.

Although the council exists as an institution with a basic component to manage the development of the municipality its diagnosis showed a very weak staff strength with few or no on-the-job-training programs, in addition most offices had inadequate office material. The council portrayed an acute shortage of water and no toilet in the council building. Its major funding sources are limited to FEICOM, Council additional taxes and the mega income from council collections.

About 10 % of the total population of the rural population of Alou is disabled in means, age and form. Among these vulnerable groups are the widows (32 %), orphans (23 %) and epileptics (17 %) of the total population whose status is marginalized in the council area.

The major constraints of the inhabitants of the council area were mainly and not limited to four priority areas including water and energy, education, agriculture, and public works. These difficulties were translated into the following felt needs of the population. These priority area of interventions are translated into micro projects to be realized before 2035 at a cost franc cfa total cost of Five billion six hundred and fifty seven million, seven hundred and four thousands one hundred and thirty eight francs (5,657,704,138 fcfa).

The available financial resources to carry out council activities for 2012 annual investment is limited to four hundred and fifty eight million seventy thousand francs (458 070 000 fcfa)

The 2012 Annual investment plan is focused on the construction of classrooms, construction of warehouse and extension of electricity in the rural areas. Further steps in the elaboration process should take into account the likely changes that may occur in the implementation of the ACDP. In addition, development interventions must consider that the urban market complex is limited in expansion.

Commenté [PS1]: This amount is not the same in the document (see summary cost of CDP)

List of abbreviations:

AC :	Alou Council
ACA :	Alou Council Area
ACDP	Alou Council Development Plan
AIP	Annual investment plan
ASL:	Above sea level
CAP:	Certificat d'Atitude Professionnel
CDC :	Cameroon Development Corporation
CID:.	Council Institutional Diagnosis
CNPS:	Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale
CRTV :	Cameroon Radio Television
D.O :	Divisional Officer
FEICOM:	Fond Spécial d' Equipement et d'intervention Intercommunale
FSLC:	First school Leaving Certificate
GCE A/L:.	General Certificate of Education / Advance Level
GCE O/L:	General Certificate of Education Ordinary level
GIS	Geographic Information System
ICT	International Computer Technology
LCC I :	London Chamber of Commerce and Industry
LSO:	Local Support Organization
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINAS	Ministry of Social affairs
MINATD	Ministry of Territorial Administrationand Decentralisation
MINCOM	Ministry of Communication
MINCOMMERCE	Ministry of Commerce
MINAC	Ministry of Arts and Culture
MINDCAF	Ministry of State Property, Surveys and Land Tenure
MINEDUB	Ministry of Basic Education
MINHDU	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development

MINEE	Ministry of Water and Energy
MINEFOP	Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training
MINEPDD	Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development
MINEPAT	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development
MINEPIA	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
MINESEC	Ministry of Secondary Education
MINESUP	Ministry of Higher Education
MINFOF	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
MINJEC	Ministry of Youths Affairs and Civic Education
MINIMDT	Ministry of Industries, Mines and Technological Development
MINPMEESA	Ministry of Small and Medium Size Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts
MINPOSTEL	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
MINRESI	Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation
MINSEP	Ministry of Sports and Physical Education
MITEF:	Mid Term Expenditure Framework
MTN :	Mobile Television Network.
NCIG :	Nkong Hill Top Common Initiative Group
PADDL:	Programme d'Appui à la Décentralisation et au Développement
:	Local PAEPA –MRU Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project
PIB:	Public Investment Budget
PNDP :	Programme National de Développement Participatif
SDF:	Social Democratic Front
SDO :	Senior Divisional Officer
SSI:	Semi Structured Interview
UNDP:	National Union for Democracy and Progress

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Chapter 1:

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background and justification of the Communal Development Plan

According to Cameroons law n° 2004/018 of 2004, a local council is seen as a small territorial unit (an institution) with an administrative and financial autonomy to manage public and private affairs of its people. Councils therefore occupy a central place in the initiation, promotion and coordination of the development actions of their localities. It is in this line that the Cameroon government through the ministry of Economy Planning and Regional Development (MINEPDDAT) and her partners in 2005 initiated the national community-driven development programme known by its French acronym as Programme National du Development Participative (PNDP).

The main goal of this development body is to:

- (1) Assist councils in the elaboration of their communal development plan
- (2) Support council development activities..

Specifically, PNDP supports councils in by elaborating their communal development plans, follow-up development activities in rural development, assist in capacity-building of the beneficiaries, draw up legal and regulatory mechanisms for decentralization and rural development and accompany the government in the on-going decentralization process. Cognizant of the low capacity of most council to elaborate their own development plans, PNDP recruits a Local Support Organization (LSO) to assist the councils in the elaboration of its development plan. It is in this regard that Nkong Hill Top Common Initiative group CIG (NCIG) was selected by Alou council to assist them in the elaboration of its Communal Development Plan.

1.2 Objectives of the elaboration of the Communal Development Plan.

The overall objective of the elaboration of the Alou Council Development Plan (ACDP) is to obtain an integrated picture of the actual situation of the Alou municipality and the council's future development plans based on the problems, potentials, opportunities and constraints specific to the council area.

The specific objectives are to:

- Foster institutional development and change in anticipation of, and response to, the council and community needs based on the current reality.
- Help the community accomplish its goals through a more effective use of resources
- Enhance community education on priority problems, potentials, opportunities and challenges and on consensus building towards a shared vision
- Provide a mechanism for public-private cooperation involving key decision makers and opinion leaders from major sectors of the community
- To make communication become operational and effective between the council and the community
- Reinforce civil societies intervention in defending the interest of the local communities and controlling the implementation of the CDP (quality, date, procedures for the realization of the activities)

1.3 Structure of Alou Communal Development plan

The Alou council development plan is made up of two main parts. The first part is the main document which comprises of an

- Introduction.
- Methodology.
- Presentation of the Council.
- Summary of Diagnosis Results.
- Strategic Planning
- Programming.
- Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism.
- Communication Plan for the Implementation of the CDP.
- Conclusion

Commenté [PS2]: And the 2nd Part ?????

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

2.1. Preparation of the entire process

The elaboration of the Alou communal development plan as a process started from the signing of contract by PNDP, the LSO, and the Alou Council, holding harmonisation meetings with Alou council executives, information dissemination and sensitisation on the elaboration process, setting up a steering committee at the council level to monitor the activities during this process, official launching of the CDP process was under the supervision of the the SDO for Lebialelem as this was to usher in the data collection phase of.

2.2 Collection and treatment of data.

Data collection was participatory at all levels. . Secondary data was collected from council documents, monographic studies in the villages, council account documents, previous studies conducted in the council while the primary data was obtained with the use of semi-structured interviews, meetings, focus group discussion, mapping (village mapping transect walk, Venn diagram), direct field observations, village assemblies.

All the data collected in the field were primarily written in manuscripts on data sheets and finally presented to the inhabitants to be validated at the village level. Copies of validated data were input into a computer micro soft excel sheets for analysis. The consolidated data were harmonized and edited by the field team to form the bases for results of the council, urban space and village by village diagnoses.

2.3. Data consolidation and mapping.

Details of the information collected were consolidated in tables and typed in a Microsoft excel sheets and Microsoft word computer documents. Problems were critically analyzed using the problem tree, and objective trees. The results were presented to the validation committee of the council steering committee. The sector by sector logical framework developed by the LSO from field results were distributed to about 24 sector heads who amended and validated it. Way points of most feature and critical points in the council area were collected with a GPS equipment to generate digital thematic maps within the Alou

council area while the Cameras were used to take snap-shorts of main features in the villages.

2.4 Strategic planning, Resource Mobilisation and programming workshop

A three day strategic planning resource mobilization and programming workshop was held in the Alou council hall. Before this workshop the had been restitution with the technical services and the LSO on logical frames and then validation. During the workshop several activities were carried out like Restitution of the diagnosis report by sector and by village at the divisional level. Resources for the present and coming years were identify and presented and on that bases, priorityMicro projects for the first year 2012 and mid term expenditure framework with Micro-projects for the next three years were elaborated. Also the workshop future activities like elaboration of a contract tender and execution plan for the first yearPutting in place the Follow up Committee

2.5 The participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

All the activities of the elaboration of the communal development plan were followed up by the council steering committee. This committee that was set-up in a participatory manner was incharge to follow-upall the activities, restitute with the LSO and the council and validate the work done by the LSO.

Commenté [PS3]: How was the committee put in place ???
That is the information needed in the methodology.

Table 1: List of Alou council steering committee members

No.	Name	Function	Fondom of origin	Contact Number
01	Njuzi Augustine A.	Chairperson	Ndungated	77 86 61 38
02	Lifande Daniel	Secretary	Alou Council	79 84 68 85
03	Taku Linus Nkafu	Member	Lewoh	96 72 66 89
04	Fotsop Thomas Yimnai	Member	M'mock-ngi	73 18 52 66
05	Foletia Mary	Member	Nwangong	74 95 45 45
06	Ngeasong Afred	Member	Nwametaw	77 33 11 98
07	Formenuat Albert Nkempu	Member	M'mock- mbie	77 64 77 97
08	Ndope Pius	Member	Njenawung	

CHAPTER THREE

SUMMARY PRESENTATION OF ALOU COUNCIL AREA

3.1. LOCATION OF ALOU COUNCIL AREA.

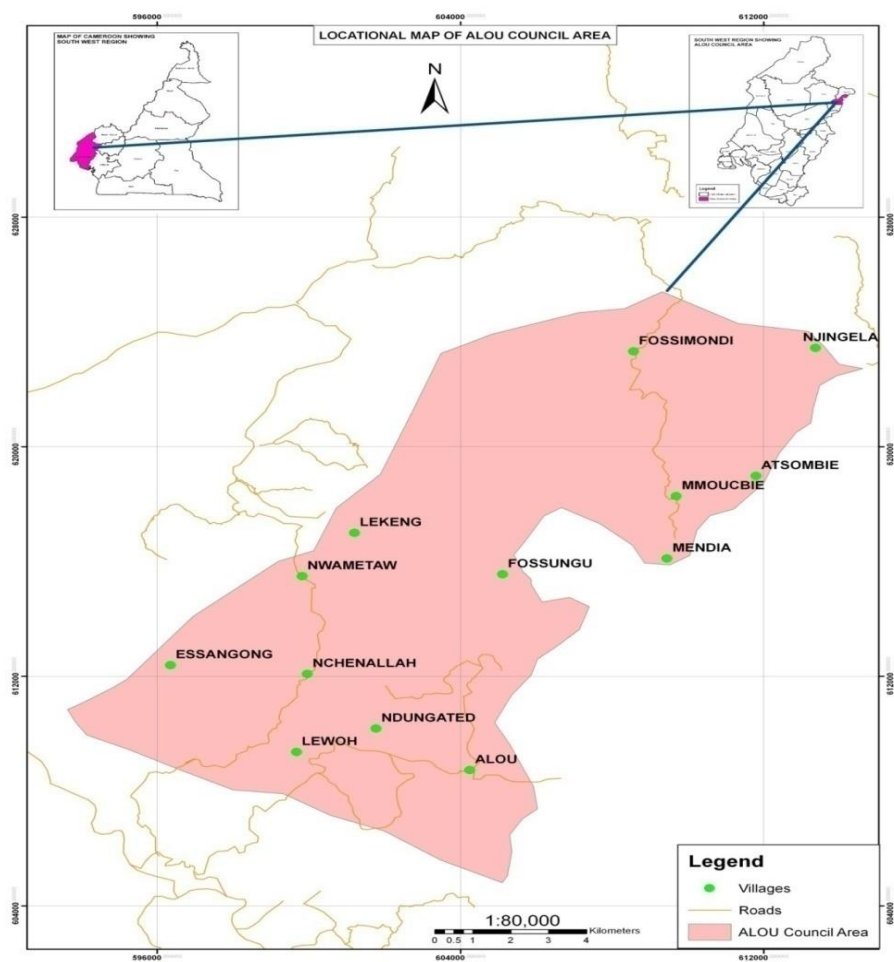
Alou council is geographically located at eastern coordinate of 531289° and western of 956248° at an elevation of 1611m above sea level. It is circumscribed in Alou Sub Division in Lebialem Division of the South Region in Cameroon. It is bounded in the North by Wabane Sub Division and in the South by Fontem Sub Division. It further shares a common boundary to its West by Menoua Division (West region) and to the East by Manyu Division of the South West Region. The creation of Alou Sub Division by Decree n° 94/010 on January 12, 1994, paved a way for a constituted people of Alou Sub Division to benefit the status of a rural council legalized by decree n° 95 / 085 of 24th April 1995. Its urban space covers 14 villages which are in two main Fondoms of Ndungatet and Nwametaw. The Ndungatet Fandom of the urban space stretches from the Foto's Palace through Sandsan quarter, Three-corners, Atululi to the main market while the Nwametaw end of the urban space starts from the its Palace across Nwasah village, Nchenallah Nqwuin villages towards the main market. The urban space host the central administration of Alou Sub Division, the council premises, administrative structures, a main market and significant population of villagers and civil society.

Away from the urban space there is a span of 60 dispersed villages stretching from lower zone made up of Njenatah, Effong, Mbin, Njenawung, Alou, Atem, Lekeng, Attrah and Mankenana. The upper part of the council area is covered with M'mockmbie, M'mouck, Mbelenka, Menky, Nembat, Atulleh, Atsombie, villages.

Table 2 below presents a snapshot of the Alou municipality and Figure 1 a spatial presentation (location) of the main villages in the Council area.

Table 2: Overview of the Alou council area

Parameter	Result.
Name of the council	Alou Council
Date and references of creation:	Created by Decree n° 95 / 085 of 24th April 1995
Population:	59793 inhabitants
Ethnic groups:	Nweh, M'mock
Number of villages:	74
Economic activities:	Agriculture, livestock raising,
Social infrastructures:	Education, Road network, health,
Municipal councilors:	31 (5 female/26 male)
Council personnel:	18 (4 females 14 males)
Council property:	Buildings, fuel plantation, bulldozer, pickup vans, office furniture and equipment
Network of relationships:	Member of national and regional associations of the Union of Cities and Councils of Cameroon
Principal Strengths:	Increasing ability to lobby for funding from government
Principal Weaknesses:	Low staff capacity Weak resource base Low level of stakeholder and partner participation Inadequate management systems
Opportunities:	Availability of training institutions Possibility of mobilizing funds from partners
Obstacles:	Poor road network Low level of economic activity



Map 1: Map of Alou Municipality showing spatial distribution of the main villages

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1. Climate

The council area experiences a bi-modal climate (2 seasons) regime – the dry season and the rainy season. The dry season begins in November and ends in March while the rainy season that begins in mid-march and stretches up to October and sometimes November. Average annual rainfall varies from 1400mm to 1800mm. However, these seasons are gradually becoming unpredictable owing to the phenomenon of climate change.

The majority of the areas within the municipality is generally cold to very cold especially in the evening which is accompanied by dense fog locally called “*Aluo*”. Temperatures vary between 18°C to 30°C, though sometimes it can go below the 18°C especially during the harmattan periods of November to January. It is widely known that the name Alou is derived from the foggy nature of the area. The coldness is due to the altitude that ranges from 1611m around 3-corners Ndungated to 1900m in Mbelenka (M'muockngie).

3.2.2. Soils

The soils in Alou vary due to the difference in topography and vegetation. From the lower part of Effong, Njenawung, through Ndung nwa and parts of M'mouckbie the soils are reddish, rocky and gravely with a thin organic matter layer (5-10cm). The top soil horizons emanate from the underlying sedimentary rocks and metamorphic rocks which have surfaced around the black-stone quarry in Nchenallah and Atululi (stone-head) areas of the urban space. The presence of many eucalyptus trees render the soil to be poor due to many ramified tree plant rooting in the soil.

This notwithstanding, results of a soil analysis carried out by the Institute of Agricultural Research for Development (IRAD) Ekona between M'mouckmbie to M'mouckngie in 2010 showed that the soils within these zones are comparatively deeper upper layer, slightly acidic (pH 4.87-6.64), higher in nitrogen and a CEC of less than 10cmol. These soils support the cultivation of vegetable crops including irish potato, cabbage, carrots and leeks. However, due to the topography of the land and the silty to sandy texture of the soil, these soils are susceptible to leaching and soil erosion. This must be controlled in order to sustain yi3.2.3 Relief and Landforms

In general, the land form in the Alou municipality is hilly and undulating particularly in the South West of the area.. It gradually rises from an altitude of 450m at Ndumbin through

1611m at Ndungatet and Nwametaw (in the urban space) to over 2100m in Mbelenka. Though some of the hill tops are broad-shaped, many are characterised by truncated V-shaped valleys with small streams or rivers

3.2.3 Hydrology

There are 02 main rivers – Rivers *Ntsembou* that crosses below and forms the natural boundary between Alou and Alou municipalities, *Belarack* in Ndumbin, *Ntzeh-To* between Lewoh and *Njenawung*, *Ntzeh-Mbup*, *Ngemamoh* and *Ntzeh-Choh* – all crossing through Njenawung flows down to join *River Bagwor* in Upper Bayang Sub-Division. There are equally many small streams that cut through the villages in the lower parts of M'mouckmbie down to Njenawung to Ndumbin. The majority of the villages get drinking water from small streams and springs. A few villages are however, provided with pipe-borne water.

3.2.4. Vegetation (Flora) and Wildlife (Fauna)

3.2.4.1 Vegetation (Flora).

The area has two main vegetations, the typical ever green forest which covers the lower zones of Nkandu, Njenatah, Efong, Atem, Alou, Keleng, Attrah etc. These villages show a spatial view of mainly palm trees interspaced by cocoa farmland and a few tall forest trees and shrubs (timber and non-timber forest products). The forest area changes sharply to a typical tropical savanna vegetation from Anya Menkey Atullah, Nembat villages of Upper lewoh zone, M'mockmbie and M'muockngie, areas with conspicuous clusters of Eucalyptus trees and shrubs.

3.2.4.2. Fauna (Wildlife)

The difference in vegetation type gives rise to a variety of wildlife species. Wildlife in the lower forest zones are mainly monkeys (*Cercopithecus spp*) *Porcupine*(*Atherurus africanus*) and antelopes while in the upper savanna zones they are cane rats (*Thryonomys swinderianus*) and rat moles. They are equally a variety of reptiles, birds and insect species in both types of vegetation.

3.2.5. Protected areas

Even though there is no protected area (Reserve or Park) in the municipality the inhabitants of the Fondoms protect patches of forest of varying size – 0.5 to 1.5Ha especially around the palaces (chief or Fons Palace). These mini reserves are traditionally referred to as “*Lefem*” or sacred forest. These “*Lefems*” contain forest trees with closed canopies and

shrubs or one large tree around which the villagers traditionally adore or offer sacrifices. These areas are void of any farming or anthropological activities

3.3 History and People of the Council

3.3.1 Origin of the people,

According to oral information obtained during diagnoses, human being lived in Alou council area since the last two centuries. The inhabitants of the different fondons in the area came from different places. The people of Njenawung, Upper Lewoh, Ndungatet and Nwametaw originated from Dschang (Western region of Cameroon) and share similar way of life with the Bamilike people of Menoua Division. The majority of inhabitants of Njenatah (Lower lewoh) hold their origin to the Bayangies from the Upper Banyang Sub Division of Manyu Division while the M'mock people of the council area derieved their origin form the Wabanés.

The settlements and start of the villages was influenced mainly by fertile soils for farmland. The diversity in origin of the people has resulted to a variation in dialect and behavior. So much has changed in number, and scale of development to an existing six chiefdoms of the council area; Ndungatet, Nwametaw, Njenawung, M'mockmbie, M'mockngie and Lewoh chieftoms. The legal status and limit of these chiefdoms is highly disputed today.

3.3.2 Population structure

The population of Alou municipality is estimated at a total of 59,793 (source: village diagnosis)

Table 3 Population structure of Alou council.

Villages	Population Distribution				
	Male	Fem ale	Youth < 16years	Children < 5 years	Total
Njenatah	109	163	40	32	272
Efong	310	390	243	102	700
Mbin	310	440	398	153	750
Bellap	250	400	250	85	650
Nchenageah	211	241	96	112	452
Anya	1600	1900	680	450	3,500
Betalenda	900	600	276	90	750
Akeh	161	202	80	58	363
Menky	351	483	122	105	834

Afouh	184	252	134	90	436
Njenabang	78	105	67	45	183
Leleng	150	400	136	114	550
Lecheataw	144	216	122	49	360
Nembat	89	180	80	22	269
Atulleh	91	120	87	17	211
Nkandu	26	32	46	6	58
Efeih	200	282	180	70	482
Menji	700	980	530	220	1,680
Essangong	175	225	160	50	400
Atetedeck	70	110	90	30	180
Njenmbin	300	380	360	120	680
Njenawung	600	800	650	200	1,400
Njeih – Njenawung	790	890	755	315	1,680
Tetselah	450	650	488	150	1,100
Mezah	380	450	330	70	830
Legoh	200	280	260	60	480
Eshung	350	555	470	200	905
Lekeng	185	290	165	59	475
Atem	800	1020	650	200	1,820
Nchenatet	405	510	445	125	915
Mellah	1400	1600	1150	400	3,000
Mankang	400	800	550	200	1,200
Nchenallah – njenawung	380	458	388	198	838
Njingmba	530	570	201	107	1,100
Apuh	202	304	102	100	506
Ndobelow	332	428	241	100	760
Nzematude	112	118	56	28	230
Nkohshing	757	1149	300	503	1,906
M'membe	305	385	250	30	690
Awut	745	861	380	455	1,606
Nchingallah	261	589	324	201	850
Atsolah	443	436	202	375	879
Ajangem	359	491	200	170	850
Atsombie	1830	2530	1260	500	4,360
Njiej M'mock	409	1152	281	106	1,561
Metangang	412	854	277	205	1,266
Attrah M'mock	334	580	253	91	914
Ntsengallah	928	1154	150	120	2,082
Emolah	30	40	28	12	70
Atrah	310	1460	302	106	1,770

Nzenche	80	210	320	140	290
Letia	541	408	256	301	949
Legol	244	286	247	80	530
Nwenchen	70	84	60	42	154
Ndencop	641	507	352	300	1,148
Mendia	410	577	258	237	987
Mbegle	1699	3381	3741	179	5,080
Kongameh	176	278	322	95	454
Meneh	69	210	198	16	279
Makenganah	49	70	66	84	

Source: Village participatory diagnoses

In its urban space (Ndungatet and Nwametaw) a total population of 11003 inhabitants were identified. Within the age brackets, it has an active population age group of about 29 % in the urban area (Table 4). According to the same sources about 63 % of the total populations are female while 37 % are males.

Table 4: Population distribution of the main villages within the Alou urban space

No	Name of village	< 15	15 - 30	30 – 50	> 50	TOTAL
1	Sansan	215	135	78	40	468
2	Three-corners	483	255	150	113	1001
3	Ndabetioh	292	166	107	68	633
4	Njenafeh	290	155	102	48	595
5	Emellah	323	178	136	79	716
6	Atululi	206	138	89	58	491
7	Njenachang	162	300	400	110	972
8	Kongho	150	400	350	250	1150
9	Nwasah	1000	1050	300	170	2520
10	Ngwin	500	50	20	100	670
11	Nqwih	300	20	30	20	370
12	Ndung-wa	250	200	150	100	700
13	Njenallah	200	160	155	105	620
14	Molah	20	30	25	22	97
	TOTAL	4391	3237	2092	1283	11003

Source: Village participatory diagnoses

3.3.2.1 The vulnerable population

About 5900 (10 %) of the inhabitants of Alou are disadvantaged in one form or the other. This group of persons include the marginal or vulnerable persons such as orphans, widows, handicap, and sicklings. Most of the handicaps either have amputated arms, legs, or fingers. The vulnerable have neither advantages nor opportunities to improve on their livelihoods. They are currently being catered for, by their relations.

Table 5: Vulnerable individuals in the council area

Vulnerable group	Number identified	Main villages with such cases
Mentally disorder (Fools, Lunatics)	177	Ndungatet, Nwametaw, Kongoh, Nkandu, Attrah
Widows	1888	All villages
Handicaps (amputated limbs, cripples)	708	Ndungatet, M'mockmbie area, Nwangong,
Orphans	1357	Atem Lekeng, Lewoh, Njenatah, Nkandu, Attrah, M'mockngie
Epileptics	1003	Urban space villages
Poor sights (Blind, single eyed)	295	M'mockmbie area villages, Lower Lewoh zone
Others (sickling),	472	All villages

Source: Village participatory diagnosis.

3.3.2.2 Other categories of vulnerable persons

Although the elderly are dependent and not disable a non negligible population of this group was identified between the ages of 80 – 90. A sample of 90 was randomly pick from two main axes in the villages to carry out this analysis. The results showed that the bulk of the old are women with a percentage of 58 % while 42 % are old men.

3.3.3. Ethnic groups

The main ethnic group of the municipality is the Nweh. They are distributed into 6 Fondoms - Ndungatet, Nwametaw, Lewoh, M'mouckmbie, M'mouckngie and Nwengong. Most of these people have the copied the culture of the bamilikes of the menoua Division. Among these chiefdoms, the Lewoh people speak typical Nweh dialect while the Ndungatet, Nwametaw and Nwagong have very similar acent to the Bamilike. The M'mockmbie and M'mockngie speak the Mundani dialect similar to the Mundani people of Wabane Sub Division. A minor population of the Lower Lewoh Njenatah speaks bayangi due to their

common associations and intermarriages between the Upper banyang people of the Manyu Division.

The inhabitants of Ndungatet and Nwametaw have family links with those of Fongo-Tongo in the Menoua Division of the West region. Other minority tribes exist, most of whom are civil servants transferred to work in the area.

3.3.4. Religion

The population of the area are mostly Christians. The dominant denomination is the catholic who are said to settle here before other religion. The second most popular are the Protestants (Presbyterians). They congregate mostly in Lewoh and M'mouck Fossimondi. Others minority exist like the Apostolic and the Full Gospel mission.

3.3.5 Main economic activities

The council area is highly limited in terms of vibrant economic activities. Most inhabitants are farmers with an average monthly income of 30 000FCFA (SDDARD Alou). Farming activities is very much intense in the M'muock zone where heavy trucks can be seen loading vegetable crops (Irish potato, Cabbage, Carrot, Leeks) to neighbouring cities like Dschang, Douala, and Kumba. Apart from farming, the inhabitants are involved in off-licence sales with restaurant, and petit trade (provision stores). The provision stores are located around the permanent markets while most of the owners live in other villages and operate the stores mainly on market days. Economic groups such as builders (carpenters and bricklayers), auto mechanic, and tailors are also very active in the villages with an economic threshold of about 10 000fcfa per month(Source: VPD).

3.4. Basic Socio- Economic Infrastructure

Table 6 summarizes the main existing social infrastructures in the council area and the current level of exploitation.

Table 6: Basic socio – economic infrastructures in the council area

Sector	Infrastructures in place	Location of infrastructure	Current use or exploitation
Water	9 Bore holes		Water supply
	2 Wells		Water supply
	Water catchments and public taps	Urban space, Atulleh, Ndobelow, Atsombie villages	Water supply
	Scan water towers	Lewoh zone, Mockmbie area, Urban space,	Non functional
Health	Health centres	Anya, Ndobelow, Efeih, Essangong, Alou medical centre, Atsombie, and Fonjumetaw	Provide health services
Basic education	Nursery schools	Efong, Anya, Atem, Attrah, Kongh-emah, Ndobelow, Atsombie, Njenallah, Menji, Atem, Ndunmbin, Nkoanyingee, Fonjumetaw, Three-corners Ndungatet	
	Primary schools	In all villages except Makenana, Betelanda, Letseataw, Atulah of Lewoh zone.	Primary education
Secondary education	Secondary schools	Ndung-wa, Njinmba	Secondary education
	High schools	Nchenakea, Atsombie GTHS and GHS Alou central, Awut,	High school education
	Technical schools	Kongameh, Njenawung, Alou central, Anya – Lewoh, Nchenallah.	Technical training.
Social infrastructures	Community hall	Tetselah, ndenkop, Mbegele, Kongameh, Atsombie and Nchenallah.	Community meetings and ceremonies.
	A Groundstand	Nwasah -Nwametaw	Used for ceremonies and feast days in the municipality.
Commerce	Market complexs	Tetsealah, Atululi, Efeih, Lekeng, Mbeleka Nchenallah,	Business place for the inhabitants. market and

		Mbegele and Kongho of M'mockmbie , Meloc-meli Ndenkop and Nwechen	marketing
	2 Slaughter slab	Atululi, Anya.	
Financial institutions	8 Village bank.	Nwasah, Three – corners, Lewoh, Mockmbie, Njenawung,	Provide loan schemes to farmers.
	1 cooperative credit union		Saving and loaning of funds to inhabitants.

3.5. Principal Potentials and Resources of the Council

The potential and resources of the Alou municipality is summarized in the table 7 below.

Table 7: Matrix of identified Natural resources in Alou council area

Resources	Location	Potential use	Potential users
Tropical evergreen Forest	Menky, Lower Lewoh, Njenawung, and lower Nwangong.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rich biodiversity - Hunting - Timber - Gathering of NTFP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inhabitants - ERUDEF NGO -
Tropical savannah grassland and rich soils	upper M'mockmbie, Mendia and M'muock Fossimondi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensive vegetable farming - Grazing land for cattle, goat/ sheep 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers in the villages
Cast sceneries (A 2km stretch of big stone and rocks) called “Manyi-toh”	Lower Lewoh (Effong village) and manly used for cultural sacrifices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism - Cultural manifestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Villagers of Efong
Waterfalls	Nembat, Atulah, Attrah, kongah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mini-hydroelectricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unexploited
Cave	Ndobelow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inhabitants of Ndobelow
Sand pit and stone quarries	San-san quarter and Nchenallah villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building and construction - Employment (Income generation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Un exploited
Council caterpillar	The Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road construction - Income generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inhabitant of Alou especially M'mockmbi

CHAPTER FOUR:

SUMMARY RESULTS OF THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSES

4.1. Summary of Council Institutional Diagnosis

4.1.1: Human resources

Table 8: *Strength and weaknesses of council human resources*

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Some devoted and qualified staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Acute shortage of staff- Low capacity of staff- Ill adapted organisational chart- Employed staff not effectively used by the council- Little or no monitoring and evaluation of activities/projects- No trainings after recruitment- Inability to prepare work plan by staff- Poor planning of activities- Late start of activities and	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- PNDP recruited staff- Short trainings offered by partners- Specialised training offered by CEFAM	Qualified staff may be attracted to other job or councils.

	end of activities		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Missing link between Mayors and staff - No inter service heads meeting - No leave for years 		
Functioning of the council and executive			
Two council sessions hold each year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No committee meetings - No training of councillors on functions - Non involvement 	Trainings available from CEFAM and partners	

	of Mayors in monthly meetings - Low level of commitment of councillors to the functioning of the council		
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4.1.2 : Financial resources.

Table 9: strength and weaknesses of council financial resources

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Regular revenue collection	Low capacity of staff for income generation. Low number of building permit acquisition. Limited tax base.	Availability of regular and seasonal markets Other funding sources(CAT, FEICOM, PNDP, PIB PAEPA-MRU) ,	Group sales to middle persons (buyam sellam) out of the market or at market entrance
Dedicated revenue collection staff	Inadequate publication of Council accounts		Over dependence on FEICOM Councillors pay attention on expenditure than on income sources
Regular record keeping	Insecurity of income at collection points	Finance institutions (village bank and Cooperative)	Theft and embezzlement
Motivation (rebates to revenue collector)	Few markets for revenue collection		Few income generating activities
Existing market tolls			
Contribution to UCCC.			

4.1.3 Council assets

Table 10: Strength and weaknesses of council assets and materials

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Accommodation in council building for offices and meetings	Insufficient office materials Inadequate use of office building No potable water in council building council chalet neglected No indications or notification on doors for orientation	Land could be acquired in other parts of municipality	Limited council land Conflicts with council neighboring land owners
Some office equipment is available	Irrational distribution of equipment and materials Inadequate use of existing cupboards Very poor documentation (dirty hand filled records, No computers, no photocopier) Old and depreciated tables and chairs Broken down council lorry No driver for bulldozer	Fairly used computers are available at moderate prices Training institutions available to provide training on use of computers/copiers	
Some working materials are regularly supplied	Acute lack of filing tools Very poor filling system		
Existing council fuel plantation	Poor maintenance of fuel plantation	Support available from government and other partners to maintain and expand plantation; Market for fuel wood is readily available locally, in Dschang and Alou	Climate change

4.1.4 Management of relationships

Table 11 *Council relationships*

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Membership of Union Cameroon City Councils (UCCC).	Feeble links with other councils Poor communication with partners Weak links with civil society organizations and cultural and development associations	Twinning arrangements possible with foreign councils Law allows for council unions and decentralized cooperation among councils Many local and international NGOs are working in the municipality.	Conflict with Wabane council (Mberenka market)

4.2 . Common Problems and needs identified by Sector

4.2.1 Common problems sector by sector.

Table 12 : key problems per sector

Sector	PROBLEMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS	ENVISAGED SOLUTIONS	Main Villages involved with the core problem
Agriculture	Low agricultural production and productivity	Insufficient technical support; Poor state of farm to market roads; Insufficient processing equipment (machines, community ovens, Knapsack sprayers etc); Wild & domestic animal destruction of crops; Poor soil and low level of soil enrichment; Pests and diseases(Nematodes, fungi, insect attack) on economic cash crops (cocoyams, cocoa,etc.); Poor quality of planting material inputs (fertilizers, chemicals); Shortage of water during dry season for off season crop cultivation; Fluctuation of prices of crops	Low income Food scarcity Hunger and malnutrition	Intensify transfer technologies Increase staff strength Ensure soil enrichment measures Improve on cultural techniques Encourage investors to provide adequate inputs to the needy Intensify grants and subsidies.	Nkandu, Effeih, Atem, Legoh, Lekeng, Koh, Mezah, Nchenatet, Alou, Tetse - allah, Atete-ndeck, Essa-ngong, Letia, Nzenche, Atsombie, Nchengallah, Metangang, Njenatah, Effong, Betelanda, Menky, Nembat, Ndungatet, Nwametaw, M'mockngie, Atulah, Emmollah, Kongoh, Attrah,

	High rate of post harvest loss	Insufficient storage facilities Few processing plants			Efeih, Atem, Lekeng, Koh, Mezah, Nchenatet, Alou, Tetse - allah, Atete-ndeck, Essa-ngong, Emmollah, Letia, Atsombie, Nchingallah, Metangang
Livestock rearing	Low level of livestock production and productivity	Epidemics Erysipelas; Fowls diseases, Atetior on ruminants); Poor quality fishing nets; Inadequate technical support; Expensive inputs (drugs and feed) ; Destruction of crops (corn and beans) by stray animals (goats, pigs and fowls); Inadequate pasture for animals; Floods washing away fish ponds; Poor quality of breeds; Poor animal husbandry (lodging, feeding) ; Frequent attack of influenza on ruminants (goats, sheep)	Low protein level Low income Reduced interest in animal rearing	Improve animal husbandry Increase number of veterinary staff Rational distribution and administration of drugs.	Efeih, Atem, Ashung, Legoh, Mezah, Tetse - allah, Atete-ndeck, Essa-ngong, Nkandu, Efeih, Mezah, Tetse allah, Emmollah Letia Nzenche, Metangang,
State property and land tenure.	Limited access to land for development	High cost of land acquisition; Inheritance of land; Land disputes; Limited education on land use alternative;	High cost of land titles; No estate land; Insufficient land for community	Put in place land dispute committees Sensitization on land tenure systems in Cameroon Prepare a land use	Ndungatet and Nwametaw, M'mockmbie, M'mockngie,

		No land use plan	development.	plan	
Housing and Urban development	Unplanned emerging urban centre	Haphazard construction, inadequate access to potable water, poor refuse disposal, inadequate road network, insufficient supply of potable water	Risk of pollution and diseases, conflicts on land	Proper refuse management Proper layout of Alou city (Urban space)	Sansan, Three-corners Ndabetioh Molah Njenafeh Ndung-wa Nqwih Ngwin Nwasah Kongho Njenachang Atululi Emellah
Environment and nature protection	Unsustainable land uses	Land slides and poor land use methods	Poor soils Genetic erosion of wildlife Soil degradation Low crop production and productivity.	Mitigation of impact on natural resources by MINFOF, and MINADER,	Nkandu, Effeih, Atem, Legoh, Lekeng, Koh, Mezah, Nchenatet, Alou, Tetse - allah, Atete-ndeck, Essangong, Letia, Nzenche, Atsombie, Nchengallah, Metangang, Effeih, Menkey, M'mockmbie, Njenatah, Beteranda, Makenana,
Forestry & wild life	Unsustainable exploitation of forests and wild life	High rate of poaching Deforestation Unorganised exploitation of NTFPs	Decline in forest size, threat to existence of certain species	No indigenous solution, Intensify identification of potentials Gazette forest potentials Put in place anti poaching teams and patrols.	Nkandu, Emmolah, Nzenche, Njenatah, Atem, Alou, Lekeng, Eshung, Makenana, Attrah, Njenawung, Atsombie.
Territorial Administration and decentralization	Feeble relationship among stake holders	Low involvement of chiefs and auxiliaries. Few security men Low development initiatives, Inter-village conflicts Poor governance.	Profound under development	Use of traditional councils to solve village conflicts. Increase number of public security men. Create police post and gendarmerie.	Ndungatet, M'mockmbie,

		Corruption and favouritism			
Basic Education	Poor academic performance	Long distance to nursery, primary and secondary schools. Inadequate and irregular teaching staff. Acute shortage of didactic materials in schools. No computer classes in schools. Poor infrastructure in schools. No play grounds in schools. No potable water in schools .	Inadequate dissemination of information, Low level of performance of school children Less competitive pupils and students	Recruit teachers and improve on logistics. Increase infrastructure Ensure didactic materials and guides to teachers.	Nkandu, effeih, Eshung, Legoh, Lekeng, Mezah, Alou Lekeng, Nzenche, Atsombie, Njingmba Atem, Ashung, Mezah, Nchenallah, Njenmbin, Njingmba Tetse-allah, Emmollah, Effong, Menkey, Nembat, Nchenallah, Ndah, Atullah,
Public Health	Inadequate health care of the population Poor access to medical services and facilities	Long distance to health facilities Inadequate personnel and equipment Low level of public awareness on public hygiene and sanitation and disease prevention Insufficient buildings and structures Insufficient beds and Lab equipment Poor access to medicines Inadequately functioning health management committees	High expenses on hospital bills. High incidence of malaria	Recruit personnels, disenclave villages,	Nkandu, legoh, Nchenatet, Atete-ndeck, Njenmbin, Essa ngong, Emmollah, Effeih, Atem, Metangang, Alou,
Water	Prevalence of water borne diseases	Poor quality of water . Non functional taps Inadequate pipe borne	Ill health Hospital bills Low output	Water management committees.	Nkandu, Atem, Legoh, Lekeng, Koh, Mezah, Nchenatet, Njenmbin, Essa-ngong, Nzenche Effeih, Alou, Emmollah Letia, Tetse

					- allah,
Energy	Inadequate access to power for households and for production	Long distance to AES Sonel service centre Frequent cuts of electricity supply Irrational distribution of electricity power by AES sonel	Outstanding bills Few household connections Low production Few economic operators	Creation of AES sonel centres in the council area	Nkandu, , Atem, Ashung, Lekeng, Koh, Mezah, Nchenallah, nchenatet, Njenmbin, Essa-ngong, Nzenche, Effeih, Ashung, Nchenallah, Alou, Tetse-allah, Letia, Atsombie, Njenatah, Nembat, Atulah,
Public works	Poor state of roads	Poor execution of contracts Broken bridges, culverts Very slippery roads Delapidated hanging bridge Frequent land slides	Enclaved communities	Create and train road management committees	Nkandu, Effeih, Atem, Legoh, Lekeng, Koh, Mezah, Nchenatet, Alou, Tetse - allah, Atete-ndeck, Essa-ngong, Letia, Nzenche, Atsombie, Nchengallah, Metangang, Effeih, Njenatah, Effong, Nembat, Atulah, Mbin, M'mockmbie, Atsombie, Makengana,
Social Affairs	Neglect of the vulnerable groups and individuals	Lack of assistance to the vulnerable Ignorance of existing vulnerable individuals. Lack of good will.	High rate of dependency, Unutilized talents	Continuous identification of the vulnerable population. Creation of vulnerable associations and groups	Nkandu, Emmollah, Letia, Nzenche, Atsombie Effeih, Atem, Lekeng, Koh, Mezah, Nchenatet, Alou , Essa-ngong, Menkey, Anya, Effong, M'mockmbie, Makengana, urban space villages.

Women's Empowerment	Marginalisation of women in the community	Very low literacy level among women High rate of early marriages and teenage pregnancies high rate of women unemployment	Low life expectancy	Few government institution and Health units educating the minority.	Nkandu, Effeih, Atem, Legoh, Lekeng, Koh, Mezah, Nchenatet, Alou, Tetse - Allah, A tete-ndeck, Essangong, Letia, Nzenche, Atsombie, Nchengallah, Metangang, Effeih, Menkey, Nembat, Njenawung, Njenatah,
Youth Affairs and civic education		Low level economic activities Low capacity of the young people. Few Government institutions and opportunities.	Rural exodus High rate of dependence of young people Increase crime wave. Idle young people.	No indigenous solution yet	Anya, M'mockmbie, Atsombie, Njenawung, Attrah, Effong, Menkey, Kongoh, Letia, Mbin,
Sports & physical education	poor access to sporting facilities low promotion of sporting activities/opportunities low level of awareness on sporting opportunities poor access to sporting opportunities	Inadequate playing grounds Lack of initiatives from the institutes, Few athletes in the communities	No incentives from sports Poor health of youths	Few local play grounds in primary and nursery schools.	Nkandu, Effeih, Atem, Letia, Anya, M'mockmbie, Attrah, Urban space villages, Menkey, m'mockngie.
Transport	Limited motorable roads transportation.	Poor road network Enclaved villages : across	Head-load transportation	Motobikes reach interlands	Nkandu, Effeih, Atem, Legoh, Lekeng,

		big rivers and hills. Lack of material and equipments Limited number of inhabitants of some villages	and very high charges Long distance trekking to main road terminus	Council endeavour to disenclave some areas, and repairs landslide.	Koh, Mezah, Nchenatet, Alou, Tetse - allah, Atete-ndeck, Essa-ngong, Letia, Nzenche, Atsombie, Nchengallah, Metangang, Effeih, Legoh, Njenatah, Effong, Menkey, Nembat, Atulah, Makenana,
Employment and vocational training	High level of unemployment for young persons Poor management of financial and human resources Limited capacity building programs	Over dependence on subsistence farming. Inexistence of training centres	Rural exodus High dependency rate.	Intensify sensitization in the villages. Creation of training centres.	Nkandu, Effeih, Atem, Legoh, Lekeng, Koh, Mezah, Nchenatet, Alou, Tetse - allah, Atete-ndeck, Essa-ngong, Letia, Nzenche, Atsombie, Nchengallah, Metangang, Effeih, Menkey, Betelanda,
Small and medium size enterprises	Very low level of project initiatives and management Poor/limited access to Entrepreneurial opportunities/capacities	Fear of investment, Poor investment plans No education on investment, Lack of credit institutions, Low level of business environment, Limited number of economic opportunities and operators. Fear of unknown and uncertainties. Limited collateral,	Vicious cycle of poverty, Limited job opportunities, Rural exodus, Idle potential labour force.	Farming, Off-licence sales and village restaurants, Back yard animal rearing.	Atululi, Nchenallah, Anya, Njenawung, Atem, Atsombie, Effong, Mbin, Atem, Eshung, Lekeng, Letia, Nchenallah, Nwachen, Awut, Attrah, Beteranda, Afouh, Tetselah, Atulah,

		Low level of income Low level of technology transfer.			
Scientific Research	Poor knowledge on medicinal values of plants Research information	Low level of research Poor transmission of local knowledge Dubious attitude of some tradi-practitioners,	Unexploited scientific potentials	Encourage transfer of knowledge through prize and other incentives to knowledgeable elderly persons	Nkandu, Njenatah, Nembat, Effeih, Attrah, Atsombie, Anya, Mbin, Atem, Eshung, Lekeng, Letia,
Tourism and leisure	Unexploited tourist sites Poor conservation of antiquities Poor Management on tourism activities	Poor access to sites Low level of awareness on tourism potential Insufficient knowledge on protection of works of art	Loss of potential revenue	Indigenous efforts to show existing caves, secret forest (Lefem), Conspicuous palaces of main fountains	Nchingallah, Nzenche, Effong Njingmba, Nchenallah, Attrah, Atsombie, Nembat, Atulah, Njenatah, Nwachen, Effeih, Njenawung. Anya, Akey, Menky
Arts & Culture	Decreasing cultural values from generation to generation Cultural pattern/system	High rate of rural exodus of youths	Enculturation of the western culture	Some household lessons on cultural values.	Nkandu, Effeih, Atem, Legoh, Lekeng, Koh, Mezah, Nchenatet, Alou, Tetse - Allah, Atete-ndeck, Essangong, Letia, Nzenche, Atsombie, Nchengallah, Metangang, Effeih, Effong, Njenallah, Atulah, Anya, Mbin, Ndobelow, Attrah, M'mockmbie,
Mines and technological	Inadequate knowledge on identification exploitation of mines	Low capacity, Lack of interested actors Lack of personnel	Low income Unidentified mine sites	Extraction of some quarries, laterites and sandpits	

development	Av		Unexploited site		
Commerce	Unorganised market sites Unorganised marketing system	Make shift market installations Fraudulent buying agents[bad scales, poor prices to cheat sellers.] ,	Low volume of trade, Opportunistic traders without business ambitions. Low margins	No efforts	Nkandu, Effeih, Atem, Legoh, Koh, Mezah, Nchenallah, Nchenatet, Alou, Atete-ndeck, Njenmbin, Emmollah, Tetse-allah, Atsombie, Njenatah, Effong, Attrah, Ndobelow, M'mockmbie, Lekeng, Alou,
Communication	Poor communication network Poor accessability to communication network	Poor radio and TV signals, (CRTV, CAMTEL, MTN, Orange etc) Poor phone network coverage	Population is largely uninformed	Existing ptches of telephone, satellite ditches for poor images.	Nkandu, Effeih, Atem, Ashung, Lekeng, koh, Mezah, Tetse-allah, Metangang Alou, Letia, Metangang, M'mockmbie, M'mockgie, Anya, Belenda, Atulah, menkey,

Chapter 5:

STRATEGIC PLAN

5.1 VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF ALOU COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN:

By 2035, Alou Municipality is the gateway municipality into Lebialem, harnessing its agricultural and tourist resources for the equitable development of its citizens and providing a welcoming and safe environment for investment with increased job security and access to basic social services for all residents.

5.2. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK PER SECTOR

The following details the specific line of action within defined global and specific objectives of the 29 sectors identified in the council area as well as the council as implementing organization of the development plan. It specifies the different levels of indicators means of verification as

well as the cost estimated per sector.

Table 13: Logframes of different sectors

SECTOR: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 1	Food security ensured on a gender basis	By 2025, at least 60 % of crop farmers in Alou have enough to eat increase their income	MINDER records MINI-pastoral shows.	Availability of Improved planting material
Specific Objective 1.1.	Increase food production and productivity.	Crop productivity is increased by at least 30 % by 2015.	Reports of Agric. production from Sub Delegation of Agric Alou.	Government support to farmers continue; Improve seeds, fertilizers and pesticides are available and affordable at farming season
Result s	1.1.1 Access to quality seeds and other agricultural inputs (fertilizer, pesticides etc) increased	60% of farmers in Alou have access to improved planting materials, fertilizer and pesticides by 2013.	Reports from CAPs SDDARD Alou . Field visits	Innovations are adequately transferred to all farmers Farmers willing to accept innovative

			Field reports from extension workers,	
	1.1.2. Access to agric loans, grants and subsidies increased	At least 60 % of farmers have access to loans by 2013.	Report from MFIs (Village banks, credit unions).	Interest on loan lower than other commercial banks; Loans are reimbursed on time
	1.1.3. Number and capacity of agricultural technicians improved	By 2012, all agric post are occupied by qualified staffs And the ratio of extension worker to producer's organization moves from 40 to 50.	Reports from MINADER services	Government fills vacant post; Council employs CD specialists
	1.1.4. Capacity of producers organizations improved	About 70% of farmers adopt and practice suitable and sustainable agric practices (e.g. soil conservation, IPM etc) as recommended by agric technicians	Field visits	Extension staffs master sustainable agric practices.
	1.1.5. Rural infrastructure developed, and maintained	By 2015, rural roads are develop and rural markets are constructed	Council documents, dept of statistic MINADER Alou.	Existing temporal product-markets are developed to full flesh markets,

ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	1.1.1 Access to quality seeds and other agricultural inputs (fertilizer, pesticides etc.) increased			
	1.1.1.1 Production of training packages for soil fertility improvement	3	All villages	600,000
	1.1.1.2 Training of farming groups on soil fertility and importance of fertilizer use	20	All villages	500,000
	1. 1.1.3 Carrying out of farmers' needs assessment	1	All villages	200,000
	1.1.1.4 Provision of improved seed for multiplication	10 tonnes	All villages	20,000,000
	1.1.1.5 Setting up of multiplication plots for bulky materials	3	M'mouck, Efong, Nwassah	6,000,000
	1.1.2 Access to agric loans, grants and subsidies increased			
	1.1.2.1 Carrying out of sensitization on village banks	4	Ndungated, Anyah, M'mouck, Nwassah	500,000
	1.1.2.2 Completion of construction of 4 village banks	3	Ndungated, Anyah, M'mouck	12,000,000
	1.1.2.3 Provision of loans for 200 Irish Potato farmers	200	M'mouckngie	15,000,000
	1.1.3 Number and capacity of agricultural technicians improved			

	1.1.3.1 Creation of 03 more agricultural posts	3	Nchen Ndungated, Efong, Nwassah	6,000,000
	1.1.3.2. Recruitment of staff for all the posts	3	Nchen Ndungated, Efong, Nwassah	3,500,000
	1.1.4 Ccapacity of producers' organizations improved			
	1.1.4.1. Equipping of the divisional and village phyto-sanitary brigades with spraying equipment and pesticides	4	Nchenatet, Effeih, M'mouckngie, Effong	6,000,000
	1.1.4.2. Training of farmer groups on integrated pest management	10	All villages	6,000,000
	1.1.4.3. Training of farmer groups on sustainable agric practices	50	All villages	25,000,000
	1.1.4.4 Provision of production grants for farmers CIGs	50	All villages	50,000,000
	1.1.4.5 Revamping of marke information system in markets	3	Alou, Mbelenka, Lewoh	200,000
	1.1.5 Rural infrastructure developed, and maintained			
	1.1.5.1 Construction of Nwametaw hall	1	Nwametaw	10,000,000
	1.1.5.2 Construction of warehouses in markets	3	M'mouckngie, Alou, Lewoh	30,000,000
	Total			222,000,000

SECTOR: BASIC EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 2	Attain universal primary education for all children of school going age.	90% in the Increase of number of children completing primary school by 2020	School records; Common Entrance & FSLC results;	Adequate school infrastructure and equipment are available; Primary education is effectively free
Specific Objective 2.1	All children of school going age complete primary school	All primary schools have at least 1 trained teacher per class by 2012	School inspection reports; PTA pay vouchers; Interviews of PTA teachers	Official regulations on effective service are respected and enforced; PTAs are functional
Results	2.1.1 Adequate didactic and learning materials are available	By 2013, teachers and pupils have copies of all official textbooks and required materials	School inspection reports	Government funding for primary schools is effectively available; Parents have the means to buy textbooks
	2.1.2. School infrastructure/equipment increased	100% of primary schools have at least 6 standard classrooms by 2020 There is at least 1 standard latrine per school by 2012	School visits; Site visits	Government, council funding and community support are effectively available

ACTIVITIES	2.1.1 Adequate didactic and learning materials are available	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	2.1.1.1 Provision of didactic materials to all public primary schools.	29	All public schools	14,500,000
	2.1.1.2. Recruitment and posting of teachers to primary schools	64	All public schols	Salary
	2.1.2 School infrastructure/equipment increased			
	2.1.2.1. Provision of potable water points in schools.		Nkandu, Attrah, Nwametaw	5, 500,000
	2..1.2.2. Construction /rehabilitate/classrooms in schools	100	Efong, Anya, Menky, Atetem, Leleng, Leleng, Apuh, Ndobelow, Awut, Atsolah,Atsombie , Attrah M'mouckmbie,Nk andu,Essangong, Atedeleck,Menji, Attrah Nwangong, Nzenche,Letia, Legoh, Mendia, Effeih	800,000,000

	2..1.2.3. Provision of pupils' desks in schools	1797	Efong, Anya, Menky, Atetem, Leleng, Leleng, Apuh, Ndobelow, Awut, Atsolah,Atsombie , Attrah M'mouckmbie,Nk andu,Essangong, Atedeleck,Menji, Attrah Nwangong, Nzenche,Letia, Legoh, Mendia, Nwametaw, Ndunatet, Efeih	53,910,000
	2.1.2.4.. Provisio of teachers' table and chairs in schools	80	Efeih, Njenatah, Menky, Menkia, Efong, Kongamee M'mouckmbie, Magba, Nwametaw	20,000,000
	2.1.2.5. Construction and equipmen of head teachers office in 10 schools	10	Efeih, Njenatah, Menky, Menkia, Efong, Kongamee M'mouckmbie, Magba,	100,000,000

			Nwametaw	
	2.1.2.6. Creation and equipment of computer laboratories in schools.	10	Anya, Menky, Leleng, Attrah M'mouckmbie, Menji, Attrah Nwangong, Nzenche, Letia, , Nwametaw, Ndunatet	50,000,000
	2.1.2.7. Provision of water points in schools	29	Efong, Anya, Menky, Atetem, Leleng, Leleng, Apuh, Ndobelow, Awut, Atsolah, Atsombie , Attrah M'mouckmbie, Nk andu, Essangong, Atedeleck, Menji, Attrah Nwangong, Nzenche, Letia, Legoh, Mendia, Nwametaw, Ndunatet, Efeih	24,500,000
	2.1.2.8. Construction of latrines in schools	25	Efeih, Njenatah, Menky, Menkia, Efong,	125,000,000

			Kongamee M'mouckmbie, Magba, Nwametaw	
	2.1.2.9. Construction of playgrounds in 6 schools.	6	Efeih, Njenatah, Menky, Mendia, Efong, Attrah Nwangong	18,000,000
	Total			1,211,410,000

SECTOR: PUBLIC HEALTH

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 3	Health status improved	At least 30% of the population records an increase in high statuses by 2020	-Health centre records	Disease outbreaks reduced
Specific Objective 3.1	Access to quality health care services increased	At least 40% of the population benefit from quality medical services by 2016	-Health Centre records -Testimonies	Disease outbreaks reduced
Results	3.1.1 Access to health facilities improved	At least four health centers and one hospital (government) are equipped with at least 60% of basic facilities	Hospital / health centers records Testimonies Visits	Epidemic outbreaks Living habits

	3.1.2 Access to essential drugs improved	At least 50% of the population have access to essential drugs at affordable price	Hospital / health centers records Testimonies Visits	Epidemic outbreaks Living habits
	3.1.3 Access to health services improved	At least 60% of the population are adequately attended to in health centers and hospitals yearly	Interviews, visits	Epidemic outbreaks

ACTIVITIES	Access to health facilities improved	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	3.1.1.1 Lobby for more health centers and equipment.	8	Effong, Leleng, Nembat, Atulleh, Awut, Attrah M'mouckbie, Nwanchen	800,000
	3.1.1.2 Construct new health centers	8	Effong, Leleng, Nembat, Atulleh, Awut, Attrah M'mouckbie, Nwanchen	320,000,000
	3.1.1.3 Renovate health centres	4	Ndungatet, Njenawung, Ndumbin, M'mouckbin	80,000,000
	3.1.1.4 Extend Fortabong hospital	1	Anya	30,000,000

	3.1.1.5 Equip health centers	5	Ndungatet, Njenawung, Ndumbin, M'mouckbin, Letia	100,000,000
	3.1.1.6 Construct atrines in health centres	5	Ndungatet, Njenawung, Ndumbin, M'mouckbin, Letia	25,000,000
	Access to essential drugs improved			
	3.1.2.1 Equip pharmacies with essential drugs	6	Anya, Ndungatet, Njenawung, Ndumbin, M'mouckbin, Letia	60,000,000
	Access to health services improved			
	3.1.3.1 Lobby for the transfer of more staff (doctors and nurses)	25	Anya, Ndungatet, Njenawung, Ndumbin, M'mouckbin, Letia	Salary
	3.1.3.2 Employ auxilliary health personnel	10	Anya, Ndungatet, Njenawung, Ndumbin, M'mouckbin, Letia	Salary
	Total			615,800,000

SECTOR: WATER

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 4	Prevalence and incidence of water borne disease reduced	Number of reported cases of water borne disease infection reduced by at least 60% in all the communities with potable water by 2020	Health centers and hospital reports Council reports	Industrial pollution reduced
Specific Objective 4.1	Increase access to potable water	80 % of the population have access to potable water by 2018	Reports from village water management committee (VWMC), Delegation of MINEE	Funds from PIB and Council are available on time. Community willing to participate
Results	4.1.1 Maintenance of existing water schemes improved (bore holes, pipe borne, wells etc)	All existing water scheme are rehabilitated regularly, maintained and functional by 2016	Council reports Site visits	An enabling economic and political environment
	4.1.2 Water supply schemes increased (bore holes, pipe borne wells etc.	At least five new schemes are constructed and functional	Reports Interviews	
	4.1.3 Contamination of water sources reduced	At least 30% of water sources in the municipality are good for	Site visits, hospital and health centre reports	Community Collaboration

		drinking by 2017	Interview	Industrial pollution reduced
ACTIVITIES	Maintenance of existing water schemes improved	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	4.1.1.1 Create and equip water maintenance committees	20	Efong, Mbin, Betalenda, Akeh, Menky, Apuh, Nkohsing, Atsombie, Nkandu, Efeih, Lekeng, Menji, Nchenatet, Attrah Nwangong, Letia, Legoh, Kongameh, Ndungatet, Nwametaw	4,000,000
	4.1.1.2 Train water maintenance committees	20	Efong, Mbin, Betalenda, Akeh, Menky, Apuh, Nkohsing, Atsombie, Nkandu, Efeih, Lekeng, Menji, Nchenatet, Attrah Nwangong, Letia, Legoh, Kongameh,	2,000,000

			Ndungatet, Nwametaw	
	4.1.1.3 Rehabilitate water schemes	10	Efeih, Njenatah, Menkia, Efong, Kongamee M'mouckmbie, Magba, Nwametaw, Nwassah	20,000,000
	Water supply schemes increased			
	4.1.2.1 Construct new water supply schemes	2	M'mouckngie, Njenawung	180,000,000
	4.1.2.2 Extend pipe borne water and Install stand taps	21	M'mouckbie, Efong, Mbin, Betalenda, Akeh, Menky, Apuh, Nkohsing, Atsombie, Nkandu, Efeih, Lekeng, Menji,Nchenatet, Attrah Nwangong, Letia, Legoh, Kongameh, Ndungatet, Nwametaw	84,000,000
	Contamination of water sources reduced			

	4.1.3.1 Sensitize the population on hygiene and sanitation	Annually	All villages	500,000
	Total			290,500,000

SECTOR: ENERGY

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 5	To promote Socio economic development	Socio economic standards of households improve by 2020	Council reports and records	Electricity extension is carried out Funds provided
Specific Objective 5.1	Increase access to electricity	60% of the population have access to AES/SONEL power by 2018.	Observation. Reports from the Delegation of MINEE and Council	Funds from PIB and Council are available on time.
Results	5.1.1 Electricity is extended to more villages/ households	60% of all villages in the municipality have electricity	Field visits Reports from the Delegation of MINEE and the Council	Funds from PIB and Council are available on time.
	5.1.2 Access to renewable energy increased	At least two functional community solar panels installed by 2018	Site visit Public interview	Stable political environment

	5.1.3 Access to rural electrification programme increased	At least two communities benefit from rural electrification programme by	Site visit Public interview	Stable political environment
	5.1.4 Lighting of the community improved	30% of streets have lights and are regularly lighted by 2018	Site visit Public interview	Stable political environment
ACTIVITIES	Electricity is extended to more villages/ households	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	5.1.1.1 Replace Poles and provision of new electric poles	15 Poles 1273 new electric poles	Bellap, Anya, Menky, M'mouckbie, Atsombie, Metangang, Mellah, Emollah, Letia, Legoh, Ndenkop, Mendia, Ndungatet, Nwametaw	18,000,000
	5.1.1.2. Provision of 22 two phase and 7 three phase transformers,	27 transformers	Bellap, Anya, Menky, M'mouckbie, Atsombie, Metangang, Mellah, Emollah, Letia, Legoh, Ndenkop, Mendia, Ndungatet, Nwametaw	33,000,000
	5.1.1.3 Ensure 2368 connections, 3 community generators, 628 high and 138 low tension cables to extend electricity to neighbourhoods in	2368 connections	Bellap, Anya, Menky, M'mouckbie, Atsombie, Metangang, Mellah, Emollah, Letia, Legoh, Ndenkop, Mendia, Ndungatet, Nwametaw	27,000,000

	darkness.			
	Use of renewable energy increased			
	5.1.1.1 Install community solar panels	1	Nchenatet	1,000,000
	5.1.2.2 Rehabilitate wind and pico water turbines	2	Emollah, M'mouck	500,000
	Access to rural electrification programme increased			
	5.1.3.1 Rural electrification	20	Ndah, Ntensoah, Ngong, Njenatah, Nchinalah, Ntenchoh, Menji, Njenawung, Njeh, M'mouckbie, Atsombie, Attrah, Kongameh, Meneh, Metangang, Legoh, Nzenche, Melah, Nzemkoh, Mankang,	200,000,000
	5.1.3.2 Provide street lights	30	Ndungatet, Anya, Nwametaw	5,000,000
	Total			284,500,000

SECTOR: LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL INDUSTRIES

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 6	Nutritional conditions of the population improved	At least 50% of the population consume animal protein regularly and are healthy by 2018.	-Health centre records -Administrative reports	-Epidemics reduced -security ensured
Specific Objective 6.1	Animal production increased	By 2015, at least 10% of the population produce pigs and chicken regularly	-visit to animal farms -Administrative reports	Enabling economic environment
Results	6.1.1 Low cost feed and vaccines available	Production of feed components (maize, soya beans, etc) increased by 80%	Reports from MINADER and MINEPIA Lebalem	Availability of improved seeds at subsidized prices Government provides adequate vaccines
	6.1.2 Increased access to improved livestock breed	By 2015, 70% of farmers in the livestock sector have access to improved breeds for pigs, birds and goats.	Reports from MINEPIA Field visit and pastoral centres	Many farmers get involved in production of improved piglets

	6.1.3 Increased access to loans and subsidies	By 2014, 30% of livestock farmers have access to loans and subsidies from village banks and PIB	Report from micro-finances institutions, MINADER and MINEPIA	Livestock farmers subscribe to and meet with the conditions of village banks. Government continue to support professional farmers organization Interest on loan in village banks lower than other commercial banks;
	6.1.4 Increased technical support for livestock production	By 2015, livestock centre is created and qualified livestock technicians are recruited	Reports from MINEPIA services	Extension services restructured. Government recruits and transfers qualified staff

	6.1.5 Infrastructures that support livestock/fishery production increased	By 2015, modern infrastructure and equipment to support livestock production rehabilitated/constructed	Reports from MINEPIA services	Government projects continue and increase support to livestock farmers
ACTIVITIES	Low cost feed and vaccines available	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	6.1.1.1 Training of livestock farmers on low cost feed formulation and production	22	Anya, Atetem, Leleng,, Apuh, Awut, Atsolah,Atsombie, Attrah M'mouckmbie,Nkandu,Essangong, Atedeleck,Menji, Attrah Nwangong, Nzenche,Letia, Legoh, Mendia, Nwametaw, Ndunatet, Nwassah	4,400,000
	6.1.1.2. Installation of feed processing unit	1	Ndungatet	15,000,000
	6.1.1.3. Planting of forage (guatamela, Clotelaria, Penecitum pupurium) grass	24	Efong, Anya, Menky, Atetem, Leleng, Apuh, Ndobelow, Awut, Atsolah,Atsombie, Attrah M'mouckmbie,Nkandu,Essangong, Atedeleck,Menji, Attrah Nwangong, Nzenche,Letia, Legoh, Mendia, Nwametaw, Ndunatet, Effeih	4,200,000
	6.1.1.4. Sourcing and stocking of appropriate vaccines	1	Ndungatete	5,000,000

	6.1.1.5 construction and equipment of a cold room in Alou central,	1	Alou Market	15,000,000
	Increased access to improved livestock breed			
	6.1.2.1 Supply of improved breeds	200	Efong, Anya, Menky, Atetem, Leleng, Apuh, Ndobelow, Awut, Atsolah, Atsombie, Attrah M'mouckmbie, Nkandu, Essangong, Atedeleck, Menji, Attrah Nwangong, Nzenche, Letia, Legoh, Mendia, Nwametaw, Ndunatet, Efeih,	8,000,000
	Increased access to loans and subsidies			
	6.1.3.1. Provision of loans and government subsidizes	200	Efong, Anya, Menky, Atetem, Leleng, Apuh, Ndobelow, Awut, Atsolah, Atsombie, Attrah M'mouckmbie, Nkandu, Essangong, Atedeleck, Menji, Attrah Nwangong, Nzenche, Letia, Legoh, Mendia, Nwametaw, Ndunatet, Efeih, Menji, Nwassah, Ndumbin, Njenwung	25,500,000
	Increased technical support for livestock production			
	6.1.4.1. Provision of basic logistical support to livestock technicians	2	Ndungatet	4,000,000

	Infrastructures that support livestock/fishery production increased			
	6.1.5.1. . Creation of livestock centre at M'mockmbie	1	M'mouckbie	50,000,000
	Total			131,100,000

SECTOR: PUBLIC WORKS

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 7	Access to quality infrastructures improved	At least 60% of the population have access to quality infrastructure	Field visits Administrative reports Council reports	Stable economic environment Community collaboration
Specific Objective 7.1	Improve the road network of Alou municipality	At least 60% of the communities are accessible by roads	Report from Divisional Delegation of Public Works Reports from councils	Availability of government funds Contracts are properly implemented
Results	7.1.1 Maintenance of existing roads improved	At least 60% of roads regularly maintained	Field visits Administrative reports	Availability of government

		and pliable all seasons	Council reports	funds Contracts are properly implemented Councils and Fondom associations are supportive
	7.1.2 Construction/Rehabilitation of existing roads improved	At least 60% of roads in the municipality are rehabilitated	Field visits Administrative reports Council reports	Availability of government funds Contracts are properly implemented Councils and Fondom associations are supportive
	7.1.2 Drainage system improved	Bridges ,culverts and gutters are constructed and cleared in at least 60% of roads in the municipality by 2015	Field visits Administrative reports Council reports	Availability of government funds Contracts are properly
ACTIVITIES	R 1. Maintenance of existing roads improved	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)

	7.1.1.1 Provision of small equipment for Himo work	1	Ndungatet	2,220,000
	7.1.1.2 Train and equip road maintenance committees	6	Efong, Mbin, Njenatah, Kongoh, Lekeng, M'mouckmbie,	3,000,000
	R2. Construction/Rehabilitation of existing roads ensured			
	7.1.2.1 Rehabilitattation of Lewoh -Njenawung road	1	Njenawung , Lewoh	17,000,000
	7.1.2.2 Rehabilitatation of Alou - M'mouckmbie road	1	Ndungatet, Nwametaw, M'mouckmbie	15,000,000
	7.1.2.3 Rehabilitation of Ndungatet -Lewoh road	1	Ndungatet, Efeih, Anya	12,500,000
	7.1.2.4 Construction of Kongoh - Lekeng road	1	Kongoh, Attrah, Lekeng	17,000,000
	7.1.2.5 Construction of Lewoh - Njenatah	1	Lewoh, Njenatah	12,000,000
	R Drainage system improved			
	7.1.3.1 Construct bridges (farm to market road)	7	Mbin, Njeih, Efong, Efeih,Atungong Esangong, Emollah	70,000,000
	7.1.3.2 Rehabilitate bridges	6	Nchensah, Nfahagah, Awut, Njingallah, Ajagem, Njenmbin,	30,000,000

	7.1.3.3 Construct culverts (including farm to market roads)	6	Nzematude,M'membe, Awut, Atsombie, Atsolah, Lap,	12,000,000
	7.1.3.4Construct drainages	14 km	Njingba, Ndobelow, Metangang, Nkandu	28,000,000
	Total			218,720,000

SECTOR: FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 8	Natural resource management improved	At least 70% of the population apply sustainable natural resource management techniques by 2025	Monitoring reports	Fire disasters reduced
Specific Objective 8.1	Sustainable Management of forest ecosystem improved	Management of the forest improved by at least 40% by 2015	Report of meetings and inventory	Economic stability
Results	8.1.1 Community members are sensitized and educated on Natural Resource Management	50 % of the population in the targeted communities respect the legal provision on forestry and wildlife	Sensitization reports	Forest personnel not regarded as policemen

	8.1.2 Community forests (CF) are developed	Community forest management committees are formed and functional by 2015	Copies of decrees creating reserves or protected areas.	Conflict Collaboration among all stakeholders guaranteed Availability of donor funds to support process of acquiring and managing CF
	8.1.3 Capacity for local institutions to support conservation is strengthened	Increase in the number of training workshops are organized for MINFOF and council staff for supporting forest conservation by 2016	Workshop reports Reports from MINFOF	Increase in running and investment credit for Delegation of MINFOF More forest technicians are transferred to the Division
	8.1.4 Production of non conventional livestock increased	By 2016, farmers are domesticating wild life like the cane rat, giant rat (rate mole)	Reports from MINFOF and MINEPIA services	Availability of breeding stock. Breeders are adequately trained on wildlife domestication
	8.1.5 Exploitation of Non timber forest products reduced	Exploitation reduced by at least 50% yearly		

ACTIVITIES	Community members are sensitized and educated on Natural Resource Management	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	8.1.1.1 Organisation of sensitization sessions and workshops for village communities on forest and wildlife resource use	12	Nkandu, Emmolah, Nzenche, Njenatah, Atem, Alou, Lekeng, Eshung, Makenana, Attrah, Njenawung, Atsombie.	6,000,000
	8.1.1.2 Creation of tree orchards in public institutions (Schools, offices, play grounds, etc)	5	M'moungie, Nwametaw, Alou, Ndugatet, Anya,	1,500,000
	Community forests (CF) are developed			
	8.1.2.1 Organisation of sensitization sessions and workshops for village communities on community forest	1	Nkandua Emollah, Njenawung, Njenatah	25,000,000
	8.1.2.2 Forming a legal entity to follow process.	1	Nkandu, Emollah, Njenawung, Njenatah	20,000,000
	8.1.2.3 Applying for and demarcating community forests	1	Nkandu, Emollah, Njenawung, Njenatah	2,500,000
	Capacity for local institutions to support conservation is			

	strengthened			
	8.1.3.1 Organization of 02 training workshops for MINFOF staff	2	Alou	300,000
	8.1.3.2. Intensification of forest patrols in protected forest blocks like Nkandu, Njenawung and Njenatah	3	Nkandu, Njenawung,Njenatah	20,000,000
	8.1.3.4 Regulation of bush meat markets	3	Nkandu, Emollah, Njenawung,Njenatah	500,000
	Production of non conventional livestock increased			
	8.1.4.1. Identification of farmers domesticating wildlife	1	Nkandu, Emollah, Njenawung,Njenatah, M'mouckbie, Efong, Lap, Mbin, Nwassah, Kongoh	500,000
	8.1.4.2 Reinforcement of their capacity on wildlife domestication	50	Nkandu, Emollah, Njenawung,Njenatah, M'mouckbie, Efong, Lap, Mbin, Nwassah, Kongoh	30,000,000
	8.1.4.3. Provision of breeding stock of wildlife	250	Nkandu, Emollah, Njenawung,Njenatah, M'mouckbie, Efong, Lap, Mbin, Nwassah, Kongoh	6,000,000

	Exploitation of Non timber forest products reduced			
	8.1.5.1 Craetion Of Forestry and wild life posts	1	Nkandu, Njenawung, Njenatash	15,000,000
Total				127,300,000

SECTOR: ENVIRONMENT, PROTECTION OF NATURE & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 9	Sustainable use of the environment and its natural resources	Communities participate in programs and activities that protect the environment by 2020	Reports from local MINEP Delegation	State policies continue to support environmental protection and user rights Forest officers work to serve the local population – a change of mentality
Specific Objective	To protect and manage natural resources	The functions and responsibilities for	Reports from local MINEP Delegation	State policies continue to

9.1		environmental resource use are monitored and enforced		support environmental protection and user rights Forest officers work to serve the local population – a change of mentality
Results	9.1.1 Proper waste management system instituted	Waste collection and dumping is carried effectively by 2016	MINEP reports Observation	Availability of adequate funds to support waste management activities
	9.1.2 Environmental conservation practices are improved.	Types of environmental friendly practices in use	Reports from village councils, MINEP, State Council, MINADER	Decrease in the number environmental mal practices
	9.1.3 Ecosystem function is maintained	Erosion and other forms of soil degradation are minimized at 50% by 2016	Reports from village councils, MINEP, State Council, MINADER	Collaboration of all main stakeholders

ACTIVITIES	Proper waste management system instituted	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	9.1.1.1. Acquisition of waste collection and transportation van	1	Alou	80,000,000
	9.1.1.2. Provide garbage cans in the urban area	20	Sansan, Three-corners, Ndabetioh, Njenafeh, Emellah, Atululi, Njenachang, Kongho, Nwasah Ngwin, Nqwih, Ndung-wa, Njenallah, Molah	2,000,000
	9.1.1.3 Feasibility studies and selection of permanent dump site	1	Suitable site	500,000
	9.1.1.4 Planting of trees along streets	1200	Sansan, Three-corners, Ndabetioh, Njenafeh, Emellah, Atululi, Njenachang, Kongho, Nwasah Ngwin, Nqwih, Ndung-wa, Njenallah, Molah	3,000,000
	Environmental conservation practices are improved.			
	9.1.2.1. Sensitization campaigns on natural resource management, soil conservation and agro-forestry practices	3	All villages	1,500,000
	9.1.2.2. Put in place a sustainable environmental management plan	1	All villages	500,000
	Ecosystem function is maintained			
	9.1.3.1. Distribution and planting	3000	All villages	3,000,000

	of trees in ecologically sensitive areas (water catchments, landslide prone areas etc)			
	9.1.3.2. Organization of training on pesticide use and soil conservation practices	5	Efong, Anya, Menky, Atetem, Leleng, Leleng, Apuh, Ndobelow, Awut, Atsolah, Atsombie, Attrah M'mouckmbie, Nkandu, Essangong, Atedeleck, Menji, Attrah Nwangong, Nzenche, Letia, Legoh, Mendia, Nwametaw, Ndunatet, Effeih	1,500,000
	Total			92,000,000

SECTOR: URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 10	Basic social amenities and facilities improved	By 2020, the local population benefit from available services provided	-Visits -Administrative reports	Collaboration of all communities ensured
Specific Objective 10.1	Planning of Alou Town improved	By 2016, the master plans are implemented and monitored	Reports from Council and MINDUH	Population willing and able to respect building norms Availability of funds to maintain urban roads
Results	10.1.1 Master plan for Alou	Master plan should be	60% of housing development in	Funds made

	urban area developed	developed and made available by 2013	Alou respect norms	available on time
	10.1.2 Technical compliance of building and public structures improved	70% of construction within Alou urban respects official norms beginning 2013	Control reports from MINDH	Population respects master plan
	10.1.3 A sanitation management plan is implemented	80% of households using quality sanitation facilities and covered by an effective solid waste disposal system by 2013	Control reports from MINDUH, the Council and MINEP	A change of mentality i.e. population adhere to waste disposal plan
	10.1.4 Urban road network improved	80% of the roads within Alou are maintained every 2 years beginning 2013	Field observation Reports from MINDUH, Council and MINEPAT	The Alou urban road falls among government urban priority projects in 2013 Support from Donor
ACTIVITIES	Master plan for Alou urban area developed	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	10.1.1.1. Draw Alou Town master plan	1	Sansan, Three-corners, Ndabetioh, Njenafeh, Emellah, Atululi, Njenachang, Kongho, Nwasah Ngwin, Nqwih, Ndung-	15,000,000

			wa, Njenallah, Molah	
	Technical compliance of building and public structures improved			
	10.1.2.1 Sensitise population on building permits and land certificates including disaster prevention	1	Sansan, Three-corners, Ndabetioh, Njenafeh, Emellah, Atululi, Njenachang, Kongho, Nwasah Ngwin, Nqwih, Ndungwa, Njenallah, Molah	500,000
	10.1.2.2 Map out the streets	1	Sansan, Three-corners, Ndabetioh, Njenafeh, Emellah, Atululi, Njenachang, Kongho, Nwasah Ngwin, Nqwih, Ndungwa, Njenallah, Molah	700,000
	10.1.2.3 Facilitate issuing of building permit	1	Sansan, Three-corners, Ndabetioh, Njenafeh, Emellah, Atululi, Njenachang, Kongho, Nwasah Ngwin, Nqwih, Ndungwa, Njenallah, Molah	100,000
	A sanitation management plan is implemented			
	10.1.3.1 Draw up waste management plan for the town	1	Sansan, Three-corners, Ndabetioh, Njenafeh, Emellah, Atululi, Njenachang, Kongho, Nwasah Ngwin, Nqwih, Ndungwa, Njenallah, Molah	2,000,000

	10.1.3.2. Purchase and plant garbage cans every 100m	20	Sansan, Three-corners, Ndabetioh, Njenafeh, Emellah, Atululi, Njenachang, Kongho, Nwasah Ngwin, Nqwih, Ndungwa, Njenallah, Molah	7,000,000
	10.1.3.3. Sensitize and educate population on waste disposal	3	Sansan, Three-corners, Ndabetioh, Njenafeh, Emellah, Atululi, Njenachang, Kongho, Nwasah Ngwin, Nqwih, Ndungwa, Njenallah, Molah	600,000
	10.1.3.4 Dispose of the waste	Regularly	Sansan, Three-corners, Ndabetioh, Njenafeh, Emellah, Atululi, Njenachang, Kongho, Nwasah Ngwin, Nqwih, Ndungwa, Njenallah, Molah	7,500,000
	Urban road network improved			
	10.1.4.1 Rehabilitate roads in urban area	10 km	Atuluhi, Kongoh,,Nwasah, Sanasan, Emollah, Ngwin	10,000,000
	10.1.4.3 Construct bridge	1	Nwasah, Ngwin	5,000,000
	10.1.4.4 Maintain streets and culverts in the urban town.	1	Ngwin	5,000,000
	10.1.4.5 Tar 15 kms of urban roads	15 km	Sansan, Three-corners, Ndabetioh, Njenafeh, Emellah, Atululi, Njenachang, Kongho, Nwasah Ngwin, Nqwih, Ndungwa, Njenallah, Molah	150,000,000

	Total			203,400,000
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SECTOR: EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 11	Increase socio economic status of population	By 2015, economic conditions of the population increased by at least 10%	-Administrative reports	favorable business climate
Specific Objective 11.1	Increase employment opportunities in the municipality	creation of new jobs created in the municipality by 2013	Employment site visits; records of Employment Delegation	Funds for projects available from financial institutions
Results	11.1.1 Economic activities are diversified	Off farm occupations account for a minimum 15% of new jobs in the local economy by 2013	Survey of new jobs	Management trainings and financing are available
	11.1.2 Sustainable income generating projects are created	The number of new profitable income generating activities increases annually by 10%	Survey of income generating activities	Management trainings and financing are provided

ACTIVITIES	Economic activities are diversified	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	11.1.1.1 Create avocational training center	1	Alou	40,000,000
	11.1.1.2. Sensitize the population on the advantages of vocational training	1	All villages	500,000
	11.1.1.3. Support trainees to establish businesses according to their needs	50	M'mouckngie, Menji, Nwametaw, Ndungatet, Anya	5,000,000
	Sustainable income generating projects are created			
	11.1.2.1 Provision of loans/subsidizes for informal economic operators	60	M'mouckngie, Menji, Nwametaw, Ndungatet, Anya, Letia, Efong, Atulleh, M'mouckmbie, Attrah Nwangong	30,000,000
	11.1.2.2 Identification of possible actors whose talent could be improved	25	M'mouckngie, Menji, Nwametaw, Ndungatet, Anya	300,000
	Total			75,800,000

SECTOR: SMALL & MEDIUM SIZED ENTERPRISES, SOCIAL ECONOMY AND HANDICRAFT

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 12	Small and medium size enterprise and handicraft development framework improved	At least 50% increase in number of businesses in the municipality by 2020	Reports Visits	Favorable fiscal policy
Specific Objective 12.1	Increased number of viable small businesses in the municipality	10% increase in the number of new businesses being set up in the municipality by 2015	Small business survey: site visits	Financing and training are available for the sector
Results	12.1.1 Increased number of viable small businesses in the municipality	Annual increase of 10% in the number of new businesses being set up in the municipality	Small business survey: site visits	Financing and training are available for the sector
	12.1.2 Access to investment capital increased	Annually more than 10 small businesses are able to access loans/subsidies above 500,000FCFA to start up or expand on their businesses	Small business survey: site visits	Financing and training are available for the sector
	12.1.3 Handicrafts sector restructured	More than 50 craftsmen/women are	Survey of craftsmen/women;	Government and council support for the sector is

		earning at least 200,000frs per annum from their trade as from 2013	Craftmen registered with SMEs Council.	effective (grants are available)
	12.1.4 Social economic activities are sustainable	At least 50% registered cooperatives, CIGs, EIGs and associations are functioning regularly by 2013. Indigenous and non indigenous groups	Reports of MINPMESA and DDARD	Capacity of actors are reinforced through training and grants. Personal contacts
ACTIVITIES	Increased number of viable small businesses in the municipality	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	12.1.1.1 Organization of trainings for small business entrepreneurs	5	M'mouckngie, Menji, Nwametaw, Ndungatet, Anya	1,000,000
	Access to investment capital increased			
	12.1.2.1 .Provision of loans/subsidies for small businesses	20	M'mouckngie, Menji, Nwametaw, Ndungatet, Anya	12,000,000
	Social economic activities are sustainable			

	12.1.3.1 Training of social economic actors on business management and report writing.	30	M'mouckngie, Menji, Nwametaw, Ndungatet, Anya	1,000,000
	12.1.3.2. Provision of grants/loans for social economic actors	30	M'mouckngie, Menji, Nwametaw, Ndungatet, Anya	1,000,000
	Total			15,000,000

SECTOR: WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND PROMOTION OF THE FAMILY

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 13	Employment rate increased	Employment rate increased by at least 2% by 2014	-Visits -Testimonies -Inventory of employees	Favorable economic climate
Specific Objective 13.1	Reinforce social cohesion through improved gender equity and equality	Number of women actively participating in political and economic activities increases by 40% by end of 2015	Records of decision making structures Survey reports	Political parties are committed to quotas for women Collaboration of traditional authorities and Fandom development associations is assured
Results	13.1.1 Participation of women in decision making increased	By 2012,30% of positions in local decision making structures are held by	Records of decision making structures Survey reports	Political parties are committed to quotas for women

		women		Collaboration of traditional authorities and Fondom development associations is assured
	13.1.2 Women's economic status improved	Number of women owned and managed income generating activities increases annually by	Survey; home visits, interviews	Government grants and donor funds are available for women's income generating activities; Loans are available; Collaboration of traditional authorities
	13.1.3 Social status of women enhanced	the number of cases of violence against women number widows who report poor treatment reduces by 75% by end of 2015	MINPROF, MINAS & Security service reports	Collaboration of traditional authorities and other stakeholders is assured; MINPROF mass marriage campaigns continue; donor funds are available
ACTIVITIES	Participation of women in decision making increased	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	13.1.1.1 Sensitisation of the population on women and family rights	10	All villages	1,500,000
	13.1.1.2.Organisation of trainings for women's groups on rights and political participation	5	All villages	1,000,000

	13.1.1.3 Education of traditional authorities on the place of a woman	5	All villages	5,000,000
	Women's economic status improved			
	13.1.2.1Equipping of Women's Empowerment Centre and delegation.	1	Alou	3,500,000
	13.1.2.2 Provision of grants/loans for women's income generating activities	25	Anya, Efeih, Ndungatet, Njenatah, Attrah M'mouckmbie, M'mouckngie	7,500,001
	13.1.2.3 Employment of 2 auxiliary staff for Women Empowerment Centre	2	Alou	1,000,000
	Social status of women enhanced			
	13.1.3.1Sensitisation of population on civil status legislation, gender based violence, widows rights,	5	All villages	1,500,000
	13.1.3.2.Provision of support for low income widows	50	All villages	16,000,000
	13.1.3.3.Organisation of mass marriages	100	All villages	3,000,000

	Total			40,000,000
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SECTOR: SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 14	Access to social services improved	At least 40% of disabled and vulnerable groups have access to quality social services in the municipality by 2014	Reports Interviews	Favourable political and economic environment
Specific Objective 14.1	Marginalisation of people living with disabilities and the vulnerable is reduced	50% of poor disabled, elderly, orphans and indigent persons are supported each year beginning 2013	Survey reports, List of OVCs and vulnerable and the elderly persons in the council area: mainly widows, orphans and the blinds.	Social services are active and committed. There is participation of Care-Givers
Results	14.1.1 Care for the disabled and vulnerable is improved	By 2015, support to vulnerable persons is provided	MINAS and council reports; Surveys and home visits	Social services are active and committed
	14.1.2 Social centre improved	Social centre equipped	Interviews	Favourable political

		with at least 90% of basic facilities	Testimonies	and economic environment
	14.1.3 Awareness on available social benefits for disabled and vulnerable persons increased	At least 60% of disabled and vulnerable groups are aware of their social benefits by 2013	Interviews Testimonies	Favourable political and economic environment
ACTIVITIES	Care for the disabled and vulnerable is improved	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	14.1.1.1 Provision of apparatus to 8 disabled persons	8	Ndungatet, M'mockmbie area, Nwangong,	1,000,000
	14.1.1.2 Provision of relief assistance to 50 vulnerable persons annually	50	Ndungatet, M'mockmbie area, Nwangong, Efeih, Atetem, Leleng	1,200,000
	Social centre improved			
	14.1.2.1 Equip social centre with basic facilities	1	Ndungatet	3,500,000
	Awareness on available social benefits for disabled and vulnerable persons increased			

	14.1.3.1 Sensitize the population on social benefits	5	All villages	500,000
	Total			6,200,000

SECTOR: POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 15	Information flow improved	At least 40% of the population have access to vital information by 2018	-Testimonies -Reports	Favorable policy framework
Specific Objective 15.1	Improve and facilitate access to telecommunication & ICT services	50% increase in mobile telephone networks and Internet services in communities by 2015	Visits to villages Survey reports Visits to schools Reports from mobile telephone companies	Rural electrification programme extends to the 03 Fondoms within the municipality PTAs and donors provide donations Private investors are ready to invest in the sector
Results	15.1.1 Increased access to ICTs for men, women and youths	By 2015; Internet services are	Visit to schools and communities	Increase in training budget allocated for ICT

		extended and regular in 08 schools and 04 communities Number of persons trained per sex (men and women)	Reports from service providers	
	15.1.2 Postal service is well equipped to accomplish their public service mission	Letters and parcels are transmitted and received within 48 hours by 2015	The post office Users interview	Cameroon postal service is restructured to regain public confidence
ACTIVITIES	Increased access to ICTs for men, women and youths	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	15.1.1.1 Create a community documentation centres	2	Ndungatet, M'mouck	10,000,000
	15.1.1.2. Construct & equip tele-centres at Three corners Alou, M'mockmbie and Lewoh	3	Three Corners, M'mouckmbie, Lewoh	75,000,000
	15.1.1.3Connect schools and communities to Internet	10	Nwametaw, M'mouck, Anya, Letia, Nwasah, Menji, Attrah Nwangong	50,000,000
	15.1.1.4 Train students and community members on ICT	300	Nwametaw, M'mouck, Anya, Letia, Nwasah, Menji, Attrah Nwangong	1,500,000

	15.1.1.5 Follow-up extension of digital telephone network and improve on coverage	1	Alou	500,000
	Postal service is well equipped to accomplish their public service mission			
	15.1.2.1 Construct the Alou Post Office	1	Alou	35,500,000
	Total			172,500,000

SECTOR: YOUTH AFFAIRS & CIVIC EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 16	Youths unemployment reduced	At least 70% of the youths are gainfully employed by 2020	Employment decisions -Business records -Visit	Favorable Employment strategic Plan

Specific Objective 16.1	Empower youths to participate in socio-economic and political activities	By 2015, 50% of youths are empowered with skills	Reports Interviews	Favourable political and economic environment
Results	16.1.1 Opportunities for youth employment are increased	New income generating activities are created by youths each year as from 2015	Records from Youth Affairs, Council records	Government and donors funds available; increased access to credit
	16.1.2 Youth participation in decision making is enhanced	Alou councillors are male/female youths and each traditional council has at least two youths, one male and one female by end of 2012	Election results; visits of traditional councils	Youths are actively involved in the sub divisional youth council
	16.1.3 Youth groups and associations reactivated	Number of active youth associations increase by 20% by end of 2013	MINJEC reports, visit of youth groups	Collaboration of MINJEC
ACTIVITIES	Opportunities for youth employment are increased	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	16.1.1.1 Constructuon of a youth and animation centre and equip with water, internet, photocopier,	1	Alou	25,000,000

	etc by 2015			
	16.1.1.2 Organization of trainings on managing income generating activities for youths.	10	Anya, Nwametaw, M'mouck, Anya, Letia, Nwasah, Menji, Attrah Nwangong	3,000,000
	16.1.1.3 Granting of loans/subsidizes for youth groups projects.	50	Nwametaw, M'mouck, Anya, Letia, Nwasah, Menji, Attrah Nwangong, Anya, Efong, Efeih, Emollah, Attrah M'mouckbie	3,000,000
	Youth participation in decision making is enhanced			
	16.1.2.1 Sensitisation of population on youth participation	10	Efong, Anya, Menky, Atetem, Leleng, Leleng, Apuh, Ndobelow, Awut, Atsolah, Atsombie, Attrah M'mouckmbie, Nkandu, Essangong, Atedeleck, Menji, Attrah Nwangong, Nzenche, Letia, Legoh, Mendia, Nwametaw, Ndunatet, Efeih	500,000
	16.1.2.2. Training of youths on civic education and engagement	15	Efong, Anya, Menky, Atetem, Leleng, Leleng, Apuh, Ndobelow, Awut, Atsolah, Atsombie, Attrah M'mouckmbie, Nkandu, Essangong, Atedeleck, Menji, Attrah Nwangong, Nzenche, Letia, Legoh, Mendia, Nwametaw, Ndunatet, Efeih	3,000,000
	16.1.2.3 Supporting of 3 adult literacy centres	3	Anya, Nwametaw, M'mouck	900,000

	Total			35,400,000
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SECTOR: SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 17	A physically strong and competitive population			
Specific Objective 17.1	Performance in sports and physical education is improved	Number of persons regularly participating in sports and physical education increases annually by 10% beginning 2013	Reports of MINSEP; Observation	Sports facilities are constructed and at least 5 instructors are available
Results	17.1.1 Sports infrastructure is available and functional	100% of schools have access to playgrounds which are regularly maintained; All season infrastructure and equipment for 7 sporting disciplines: volley ball, Gymnastics, football, Judo, basketball, handball,	Visit of infrastructure	Suitable land is made available by traditional and administrative authorities

		table tennis and athletics are available in Alou by 2020		
	17.1.2 Number of sports competitions in the municipality increased	Annual competitions in individual and team sports are organised with more than 1000 youths and adults participating beginning 2012	Observation; reports of MINSEP	Sponsorship for competitions is available from council, the elite, development associations and others
ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	17.1.1.1Construction of a multipurpose sports complex in Alou	1	Alou	45,000,000
	17.1.1.2 Renovation of playground in Alou by extending the grand stand, planting of grass and increasing the size of the field.	1	Alou	9,000,000
	17.1.1.3 Construction//rehabilitation of Youth Day centre playgrounds	3 M'ouck, Anya, Alou		5,000,000

	17.1.1.4 Organization of annual sports competitions	6	All villages	1,500,000
	Total			60,500,000

SECTOR: TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION, DECENTRALISATION AND THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 18	A law abiding and democratic municipality	All elections organised in the municipality are peaceful,; Cases of violent crime reduced by 50% by 2015	Records at DO's office, Observers' reports, police and gendarme records	Collaboration of traditional authorities and Fondom development associations
Specific Objective 18.1	Citizen-friendly local administration is in place	By 2015,local population satisfied with the performance of the local administration and traditional authorities	Survey reports Council reports	Collaboration of traditional authorities and Fondom development associations
Results	18.1.1 Community participation in	villages and communities in	Site visits	Positive involvement of all stakeholders

	development initiatives increased	kind and cash participation in community projects improves by 20% from 2011 onwards	reports of local development committees and associations	and proper management of local contributions
	18.1.2 Participation in political processes enhanced	30% increase in number of registered voters in elections in 2011 upwards	Election registers	Free and fair registration and election processes
	18.1.3 Crime rate is reduced	Number of crimes per annum drops by 50% from 2012	Police and gendarme reports; surveys	Local employment rate improves; more security staff available
ACTIVITIES	Community participation in development initiatives increased	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	18.1.1.1 Training of village development associations on participation and resource mobilisation	5	Nwametaw, M'mouckngie, Anya, Attrah Nwangong, Ndungated	5,000,000
	Participation in political processes enhanced			

	18.1.2.1 Organisation of civic education campaigns	5	All villages	5,000,000
	Crime rate is reduced			
	18.1.3.1 Creation of Gendarmerie post at M'mouckmbie	1	M'mouckmbie	40,000,000
	18.1.3.2. Sensitisation of population on community security	5	All villages	500,000
	Total			50,500,000

SECTOR: SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 19	Economic benefits from new methods for agricultural production increased	Income level of at least 20% of the population increased by at least 10% by 2020	Savings Investment Reports Field visits	Favorable economic climate

Specific Objective 19.1	Access to improved technology increased	At least 30% of beneficiaries use improved technology by 2017	Testimonies Reports Field visits	Timeliness and appropriateness ensured
Results	19.1.1 The production capacity of agricultural inputs (planting materials e.g. maize, cassava, soybean etc) has improved	80% by volume of improved planting materials is produced locally	Report from SDDARD ALou and Council	Support to agricultural input production is guaranteed by the council budget
	19.1.2 Knowledge of destructive insects and of diseases of domestic and economically important annual and perennial crops has increased	At least 02 integrated methods are developed to combat pest and diseases by 2015	Reports of village Reports from statistics department MINADER	Support to pest and disease prevention is guaranteed by the council budget
	19.1.3 Local materials for construction are better known and developed in the area	Existence of successful initiatives with a significant compressed earth brick production potential	Field observation Reports from MINPMESA	Technological packages on compressed brick production is developed, supported and implemented
ACTIVITIES	The production capacity of agricultural inputs has improved	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	19.1.1.1 Creation of 3 multiplication plots for improved cassava cuttings	4	Njenawaung, Attrah Nwangong, Njenatet, M'mouckmbie	3,500,000

	and 01 for maize			
	19.1.1.2Distribution of materials to applicants.	40	Efong, Anya, Menky, Atetem, Leleng, Leleng, Apuh, Ndobelow, Awut, Atsolah,Atsombie, Attrah M'mouckmbie,Nkandu,Essangong, Atedeleck,Menji, Attrah Nwangong, Nzenche,Letia, Legoh, Mendia, Nwametaw, Ndunatet, Effeih	4,000,000
	19.1.1.3Carrying out an inventory of medicinal plants, other unexploited potentials and indigenous knowledge	1	All villages	4,200,000
	Knowledge of destructive insects and of diseases of domestic and economically important annual and perennial crops has increased			
	19.1.2.1Carrying out of an inventory of all economically important pests and diseases	1	All villages	500,000
	19.1.2.2 Organisation of workshops on indigenous and integrated pest management methods	5	Efong, Anya, Menky, Atetem, Leleng, Leleng, Apuh, Ndobelow, Awut, Atsolah,Atsombie, Attrah M'mouckmbie,Nkandu,Essangong, Atedeleck,Menji, Attrah Nwangong, Nzenche,Letia, Legoh, Mendia, Nwametaw, Ndunatet, Effeih	4,000,000
	19.1.2.3 Documentation and distribution of results on different methods	1	Alou	500,000

	19.1.2.4Construction of a meteorological station in Alou	1	Alou	3,800,000
	Local materials for construction are better known and developed in the area			
	19.1.3.1Purchase of machines	5	Anya Ndungatet, M'mouckngie	8,000,000
	19.1.3.2 Development of technological packages on compressed brick production			
	19.1.3.3Building of capacity of men and women on brick making	5	Anya, Ndungatet, M'mockngie	500,000
	Total			29,000,000

SECTOR: COMMERCE

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 20	Revitalize the trade sector in Alou council area	By 2015 Council Revenue increased by at least 5% from taxes	Council financial records	Favorable policy framework
Specific Objective 20.1	Commercial activities increased	An annual increase of 5% in the volume of	Reports of the Delegation of Commerce; surveys	Enabling climate for business ensured

		economic activities in the local economy		
Results	20.1.1 Market facilities are improved	by 2015 Alou market is constructed with open sheds and public toilet facilities	Site visits; council reports	Council obtains funding for the projects
	20.1.2 Capacity of traders is improved	The number of stores that stay in business and expand increases annually by 5%; associations of market women and traders are functional	Surveys; observation	Enabling climate for business ensured
ACTIVITIES	Market facilities are improved	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	20.1.1.1 Rehabilitation of Alou market (re-design & construction of stalls)	1	Alou	1,500,000
	20.1.1.2 Construction of sheds in village markets.	20	Njenatah, Atulleh, Esah Nweh, Mbelenka,	10,000,000
	Capacity of traders is improved			
	20.1.2.1 Creation of and Support of traders associations and market women like Bayam	2	Alou, M'mouck	500,000

	sellam.			
	Total			12,000,000

SECTOR: INDUSTRIES MINES AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 21	Intensify Research in processing and valorisation of local raw materials using appropriate local technology	Leve of technological capacity among graduating students improved by 10% by 2020	School and scholarship records	Council and development associations are committed to the initiative
Specific Objective 21.1	Improve local capacity for technological development	local technologies improved in the council area by 2018	Field visits Data at MINIMIDT	Government interest in sector in Lebialem
Results	21.1.1 Knowledge on the mining potential within the municipality improved	Number of new deposits discovered Data on mineral resource potential is available	Data at MINIMIDT	Funds for prospection available
	21.1.2 Technical skills are developed	About 5 students sponsored to receive training on mining sponsored by council by 2015	Council budget and report	Council generate adequate funds

ACTIVITIES	Knowledge on the mining potential within the municipality improved	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	21.1.1.1 Carrying out of field prospection/inventory on deposits of mining indices	1	All villages	1,500,000
	Technical skills are developed			
	21.1.2.1. Provision of scholarships of 100.000frs to 5 students annually from 2012	5	All villages	12,000,0000
	Total			13,500,000

SECTOR: ARTS & CULTURE

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 22	To Ensure the protection of indigenous cultural heritage	By 2020, local cultural practices and values are maintained and existing	Testimonies Reports from cultural and social affairs	Negative influence of foreign cultures regulated
Specific Objective 22.1	To Promote local cultures	Moral values of the population improved by at least 30% by 2014	Testimonies Reports from cultural and social affairs	Negative influence of foreign cultures regulated

Results	22.1.1 Positive cultural values revived	Cultural festivals are organised at least once every two years in each Fondom; 2 palace museums created and equipped by 2013	Pictures; development association reports	Collaboration of traditional authorities and Fondom development associations is assured
	22.1.2 Proficiency in Nweh language is preserved	By 2015 a standard written Nweh alphabet and grammar are adopted Write and publish 3 books in Nweh by 2020	Copies of books	Collaboration of traditional authorities and Fondom development associations is assured
	22.1.3 Respect for traditional authorities is restored	Number of new titles conferred per Fondom/village reduced by 90% beginning 2011	Interviews of the population	Traditional rulers are willing to restrain themselves
ACTIVITIES	Positive cultural values revived	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	22.1.1.1 Organisation of cultural festivals	3	Ndungatet, Anya, M'mouck	1,000,000
	22.1.1.2. Construction/ renovation of palaces and existing museums			25,000,000

	Proficiency in Nweh language is preserved			
	22.1.2.1 Documentation of Nweh Language	1	All villages	30,000,000
	Respect for traditional authorities is restored			
	22.1.3.1 Training of traditional authorities on good local governance	1	Alou	1,500,000
	Total			57,500,000

SECTOR: STATE PROPERTY SURVEYS AND LAND TENURE

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 23	State of government property and land tenure system improved	Government property is in good state and at least 30% of lands have land certificates and are developed by 2020	Visits Land certificates	Favorable Land tenure policy
Specific Objective 23.1	Increased access to land for development and sustainability in use of state infrastructure and equipment ensured	Rate of renovation and/or replacement of state infrastructure and equipment is maintained	Reports Divisional Delegation of MINDAF Field observation	Security of land tenure A change in mentality on use of state property

Results	23.1.1 100% of government owned and approx 80% of traditionally owned land are demarcated	Land use plan and master plan for Alou urban developed by 2013.	Traditional councils and traditional authorities Reports from MINDAF and MINDUH	Willingness of the population to avoid land disputes
	23.1.2 Land tenure laws better implemented	At least 20% of lands acquired with less flaws by 2020	-Testimonies -Visits	Interpretation of laws ensured
	23.1.3 Government and council residential homes increased	At least 3 new residential housing estate constructed and occupied by 2020	-Visits -Testimonies	Favorable economic climate
ACTIVITIES	100% of government owned and approx 80% of traditionally owned land are demarcated	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	23.1.1.1 Sensitise (hold meetings) with population on land law, acquisition and management	10	All villages	900,000
	23.1.1.2. Demarcate and advertise government new layouts for private development (construction)	1	Menji, Nwasah, Knongoh, Nwametaw, ndungatet	3,000,000

	Land tenure laws better implemented			
	23.1.2.1 Sensitise and educate population on procedure to obtain land titles	10	All villages	500,000
	Government and council residential homes increased			
	23.1.3.1 Lobby for the creation of government residential homes	1	Alou	500,000
	23.1.3.2 Construct government residential homes	10	Ndungatet, Nwametaw	100,000,000
	Total			104,900,000

SECTOR: HIGHER EDUCATION

Overall Objective 24	Professional employment increased	At least 10% of graduates gain employment by 2015	List of employees (public service and private sector)	Stable political and economic condition
Specific Objective 24.1	Number of graduates from higher institutions who are gainfully employed increased	Number of high school graduates who graduate from university or professional schools increases by 10 % annually	Surveys	Professionalization of higher education by the Government is intensified
Results	24.1.1 Enrolment in professional schools and programmes increased	High school graduates enrolled in professional schools each year	Surveys	Scholarship and other incentive schemes are created by the council and development associations
	24.1.2 Unemployment among higher education graduates reduced	At least 60% of female graduates find jobs through post graduate professional training	Surveys	Scholarship and other incentive schemes are created by the council and development associations

ACTIVITIES	Enrolment in professional schools and programmes increased	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	24.1.1.1 Provide scholarships for students to enroll/compete to enter in professional schools	30	All villages	15,000,000
	Unemployment among higher education graduates reduced			
	24.1.2.1 Orientate students on higher education annually	5	All villages	500,000
	24.1.2.2 Provide bursary to higher education students	50	All villages	5,000,000
	Total			20,500,000

SECTOR: SECONDARY EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 25	providing competitive quality education	By 2020, increase enrolment into secondary and technical schools and GCE O'Level or CAP	Administrative and management report	Favorable economic and political environment

		certificates		
Specific Objective 25.1	Increase access to quality education	Performance of students in Secondary and technical schools increased by at least 20%	Records of examination results School records Campus visit	Schools are constructed, equipped and staffed; Teachers and pupils have adequate didactic and learning materials
Results	25.1.1 Number of trained teachers per school increased	secondary schools have at least 2 teachers per subject and	School supervision reports School and inspectorate records	Government deploys teachers to the area School authorities ensure effective presence of staff at their stations School
	25.1.2 School infrastructure/ equipment improved	By 2015, schools have equipped science laboratories, libraries, school workshops are equipped	School visits School records	Government allocates funds for construction of classrooms and toilet benefactors donate equipment, books and other materials
	25.1.3 Under-privileged and intelligent children are assisted in school	A community scholarship board established with secondary students	Statutes of scholarship board Records	Councils and other donors make donations to the

		supported with scholarships		scholarship board the management of scholarships will be transparent
	25.1.4 School governance is improved	schools have functional management boards and 80% of stakeholders are satisfied with its functioning	Reports of meetings; opinion surveys	Government regulations on SMBs and administration enforced
ACTIVITIES	Number of trained teachers per school increased	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	25.1.1.1 Recruitment of 72 trained teachers for colleges	72	Anya, Mbelenka, M'mouck, Nchenalla, Letia, Alou	33,500,000
	25.1.1.2. Provision of didactic materials to schools.	6	Anya, Mbelenka, M'mouck, Nchenalla, Letia, Alou	15,500,000
	25.1.1.3 Extension of potable water to schools	4	Mbelenka, M'mouck, Nchenalla, Letia,	3,500,000
	School infrastructure/ equipment improved			

	25.1.2.1 Construction of 22 classrooms mainly in alou urban space	22	Letia, Alou	198.000,000
	25.1.2.2 Equipping of 2 science laboratories in 2 colleges	2	M'nouck, Alou	10,000,000
	25.1.2.3 Equipping of 6 tech workshops in 02 colleges	2	Nchenalla, M'mouck	6,033,000
	25.1.2.4 Equipment of computer laboratories in colleges	6	Anya, Mbelenka, M'mouck, Nchenalla, Letia, Alou	12,500,000
	25.1.2.5 Linking of computer laboratories to the Internet in colleges	6	Anya, Mbelenka, M'mouck, Nchenalla, Letia, Alou	7,255,455
	25.1.2.6 Construction of and equipment of 6 school libraries	6	Anya, Mbelenka, M'mouck, Nchenalla, Letia, Alou	66,000,000
	School governance is improved			
	25.1.3.1 Organisation of workshops to train school management boards, PTA executives and school bursars	4	Anya, Mbelenka, M'mouck, Nchenalla, Letia, Alou	1,500,000
	Total			355,788,455

SECTOR: TOURISM & LEISURE

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 26	Increased local economy through tourism	Income from tourism increase and contributes to local economy growth by 2017	Account record	Stable political environment
Specific Objective 26.1	Tourism potential is developed	Number of tourists to the municipality increases annually by 10% as from 2015	Council, guest houses and inns records	Regional Delegation of MINTOUR develops interest in sites Collaboration between stakeholders is assured Government tourism officials are available.
Results	26.1.1 Natural and culture tourism facilities are identified, developed and advertised	By 2015, Cultural festivals are organised and attended by tourists and others	Council records Copies of gazettes	Regional Delegation of MINTOUR develops interest in sites Collaboration

				between traditional authorities and stakeholders is assured
				Adequate funds are available and on time
	26.1.2 Capacity of major stakeholders reinforced (uniform officers, inn staffs, administration and council workers) to receive tourists	90% of major stakeholders are trained on minimum catering/ caring services	Training report	Adequate funds are available and on time
ACTIVITIES	Natural and culture tourism facilities are identified, developed and advertised	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	26.1.1.1 Survey and map out all tourist sites	1	Nchingallah, Nzenche, Effong Njingmba, Nchenallah, Attrah, Atsombie, Nembat, Atulah, Njenatah, Nwachen, Effeih, Njenawung.Anya, Akey, Menky, Njeih, Mbin	500,000
	26.1.1.2. Identify/demarcate all tourists attractions	1	Nchingallah, Nzenche, Effong Njingmba,	4,000,000

			Nchenallah, Attrah, Atsombie, Nembat, Atulah, Njenatah, Nwachen, Effeih, Njenawung.Anya, Akey, Menky, Njeih, Mbin	
	Capacity of major stakeholders reinforced			
	26.1.2.1 Organize training workshop for guest house (inn) operators/staff on basic norms for caring and catering of tourists	1	Alou, Ndungatet, M'mouckngie	500,000
	26.1.2.2 Train uniform officers/drivers and administrative staff on basic norms for receiving and entertaining tourists	1	Alou	200,000
	26.1.2.3 Create and equip a tourist information office in the council building	1	Alou	300,000
	Total			5,500,000

SECTOR: TRANSPORT

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 27	A well developed transport system established	By 2020, at least 90% of the entire municipality are accessible all season	Testimonies Administrative reports	security ensured enabling economic and political conditions
Specific Objective 27.1	Transport facilities and services improved	Passenger traffic into and within the municipality increases by 5% annually	Reports from transport and taxation offices	Road network is passable all year round
Results	27.1.1 Transport and cargo vehicles are readily available	By 2015 30% increase in the number of transport operators	Visit to the motor park Delegation of transport	Major roads within and out of the municipality are well maintained There is a remarkable reduction in harassment by uniform officers
	27.1.2 Capacity of motorcycle riders built and/or reinforced on highway code	High Decrease in the rate of motor bike accidents by 2016	Report on training	Motorcycle riders put knowledge acquired into practice Road safety is enforced

	27.1.3 Movement of people and goods improved	Average transport cost reduced and increase in circulation of goods and services	Reports from council Surveys	Road network is passable all year round
ACTIVITIES	Transport and cargo vehicles are readily available	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	27.1.1.1 Maintain roads regularly	Annually	All villages	C.f. public works
	27.1.1.2. Re-organize the motor-transport sector (riders and drivers union)	1	Alou	300,000
	Capacity of motorcycle riders built and/or reinforced on highway code			
	27.1.2.1 Train motor bike riders and other road users on highway code and safety measures	2	Alou	1,000,000
	27.1.2.2 Install road signs along the road	50	All main roads	500,000
	Movement of people and goods improved			
	27.1.3.1. Regular circulation of well maintained vehicles and bikes	20	Nchingallah, Nzenche, Effong Njingmba, Nchenallah, Attrah, Atsombie, Nembat, Atulah, Njenatah,	20,000,000

			Nwachen, Efeih, Njenawung.Anya, Akey, Menky, Njeih, Mbin	
	Total			21,800,000

SECTOR: COMMUNICATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective 28	increased Knowledge and awareness of the population	By 2020, at least 50% of the population are well informed on current issues	Visits to villages Survey reports	Local radios are installed in the council area. Commitment from the local population
Specific Objective 28.1	Increase access to communication facilities	Radio and TV signals covers 80% of the	Visits to villages Survey reports	Local radios are installed in the council

		municipality by 2014		area. CRTV increases network coverage.
Results	28.1.1 A viable and extensive communication network system is established	CRTV and other radio signals are received in 80% of the villages	Survey reports	Private investors are ready to invest in the sector
ACTIVITIES	A viable and extensive communication network system is established	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	28.1.1.1 Extension of TV, MTN, and Orange antenna to Njenawung and M'mouckmbie areas	2	Njenawung, M'mouckmbie	50,000,000
	28.1.1.2 Follow-up installation of CRTV transmitters in Alou.	1	Alou	25,000,000
	Total			75,000,000

SECTOR: LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			

Overall Objective 29	Provision of labour rights and benefits	Labour rights and benefits available for all working populations by 2025	Reports from the services	Government policy put in place
Specific Objective 29.1	Extend social security to the informal sector and rural workers	By 2020 social security cover is extended to 50% of rural workers	Reports of the Labour service and social insurance providers	Government effectively adopts legislation to extend social insurance cover to the population
Results	29.1.1 Safety at work and job security for workers is ensured	10% of hired workers in the rural and informal sector have contracts by 2015	Surveys; reports of Labour service	Government effectively adopts legislation to extend social insurance cover to the population
	29.1.2 Provisions of the Labour Code are respected	50% of hired workers have regular contracts by end of 2018	Surveys; reports of Labour service	Enforcement of labour regulations
	29.1.3 Social security is extended to informal and farm workers	By 2018, social insurance cover is obtained for previously uninsured workers of the informal and agriculture sectors	Surveys; reports of Labour service	Government effectively adopts legislation to extend social insurance cover to the population

ACTIVITIES	Safety at work and job security for workers is ensured	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	29.1.1.1Sensitisation of employers and rural workers	5	M'mouck, Nchingallah, Nzenche, Effong Njingmba, Nchenallah, Attrah, Atsombie, Nembat, Atulah, Njenatah, Nwachen, Effeih, Njenawung.Anya, Akey, Menky, Njeih, Mbin	500,000
	Provisions of the Labour Code are respected			
	29.1.2.1 Provision of grants to promote community social insurance for workers of the informal sector	1	M'mouck, Nchingallah, Nzenche, Effong Njingmba, Nchenallah, Attrah, Atsombie, Nembat, Atulah, Njenatah, Nwachen, Effeih, Njenawung.Anya, Akey, Menky, Njeih, Mbin	5,000,000
	Total			5,500,000

SECTOR : INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF ALOU COUNCIL

Overall Objective 30 : Alou council institution is improved in its financial, social, assets and staff performance before the end of 2015.

	<i>Logic of specific objective</i>	<i>Verifiable indicators</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
Specific Objective 30.1	Improve on the financial management of Alou council body.	Increase in revenue collection by at least 10% per annum Staff salaries are paid regularly every month	Observations Monitoring and evaluation reports. Minutes of council sessions Administrative and budget accounts	Judicious and rational use of council funds Regular mobilization strategies for council funds Increase security on council revenue collected No disasters (Fire accidents, Stable political atmosphere

Result 30.1.1	Financial situation of the council is improved	All Alou staffs are affiliated to NSIF Incremental salaries of all staffs after every two years .	Observation Minutes of staff meetings. Monthly salary pay roll of workers. NSIF documents of each staff.	Revenue (toll and market revenue) enters the council treasury A strategy put in place to secure revenue collected. Councilors ensure and commit to strategies for income and expenditure of council
Result 30. 1.2	Financial management improved	90% reduction in loss due to mismanagement	Council records Management and administrative accounts Audit reports	External and internal audits are rigorous and regular
Specific Objective 30. 2	Improve on the performance of council staff	One existing and functional organizational chart for Alou council. At least eight (8) hours are spent at work by the council staff	Observations Number of staff trained per year. Time frame signed by staff on daily bases. Existing and functional organigram	Absolute respect of council hierarchy Collaboration between council hierarchy and staff Council meetings include the council leaders

Result 30.2.1	Capacity of Alou council staff is improved	Number of council staff trained per year.	Existing time table of activities of each staff.	All staff are healthy and alive.
Result 30. 2.2	Working environment of the staff of the councils is improved	One internal and external toilet functional One functional potable water source at the council.	Pictures Observation	Maintenance of the infrastructures by the staff. Tight security in the council premises.
Specific Objective 30.3	Improve relations with partners	Number of agreements signed with local and international partners Number of effective membership in council networks	Copies of agreements Membership records and activity reports	Country remains stable Other partners are willing to collaborate
Result 30.3.1	Increased collaboration with other councils	Number of effective membership in council networks	Membership records and activity reports	Other partners are willing to collaborate

ACTIVITIES	Financial situation of the council is improved	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	30.1.1.1 Organise training for staff and councilors on resource mobilisation	2 workshops	Alou	2,500,000
	Financial management improved			
	30.1.2.1 Acquisition and installation of financial management software	1	Alou	1,500,000
	30. 1.2.2 Training of staff on use of software	1	Alou	500,000
	30. 1.2.3 Training of executive/staff on budgeting, assets management, council accounting and reporting	3 workshops	Alou	1,500,000
	Capacity of Alou council staff is improved			
	30.2.1.1 Provision of working materials and equipment for revenue collectors	Assorted tools	Alou	1000,000
	30.2.1.2 Organisation of trainings on different aspects of council management	3 workshops	Alou	1,500,000

	30.2.1.3 Recruitment of more qualified staff	4	Alou	13,800,000
	Working environment of the staff of the councils is improved			
	30.2.2.1 Rehabilitation of internal and external toilets	4	Alou	1,350,000
	30.2.2.2 Connection of council to water supply	1	Alou	1,225,000
	30.2.1.4 Acquisition of more heavy duty equipment (4 wheel lorry, grader, front head loader)	3	Alou	250,000,000
	Increased collaboration with other councils			
	30.3.1.1 Organisation of exchange visits to neighbouring councils	3	Fongo Tongo, Menji, Wabane	450,000
	30.3.1.2 Preparation of joint proposals with partner councils	4	Alou/Menji	900,000
	30.3.1.3 Negotiation of twinning agreements with other councils	2	Alou	500,000
	Total			276,325,000

5.3 Estimated Cost of Alou Communal Development Plan

The overall cost of the council development plan is estimated at **4,829,943,455 fcfa**. The lump sum is estimated to carry out activities within the municipality in some 30 sectors including the council as an institution (Table 14).

SUMMARY COST OF ACDP

Table 14 : *Estimated cost per sector*

SECTOR	ESTIMATED AMOUNT
Agriculture	222, 000,000
Basic Education	1, 211, 410,000
Public Health	615, 800,000
Water	290, 500,000
Energy	284, 500,000
Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries	131, 100,000
Public Works	218, 720,000
Forestry and Wildlife	127, 300,000
Environment and nature protection	92, 000,000
Urban Development and housing	203, 400,000
Employment and vocational training	75, 800,000
Small and medium size enterprise and handicraft	15, 000,000
Women's empowerment and promotion of the family	40, 000,000
Social affairs	6, 200,000
Post and telecommunication	172, 500,000
Youth affairs	35, 400,000
Sports and physical education	60, 500,000
Territorial administration, decentralization and the maintenance of order	50, 500,000

Scientific research and innovation	29, 000,000
Commerce	12, 000,000
Mines industries and technological development	13, 500,000
Culture	57, 500,000
State property and land tenure	104, 900,000
Higher education	20, 500,000
Secondary education	355, 788,455
Tourism	5, 500,000
Transport	21, 800,000
Communication	75, 000,000
Labor and social security	5, 500,000
Institutional Development of Alou Council	276, 325,000
Total	4, 829, 943, 455

5.4 Land Use Plan

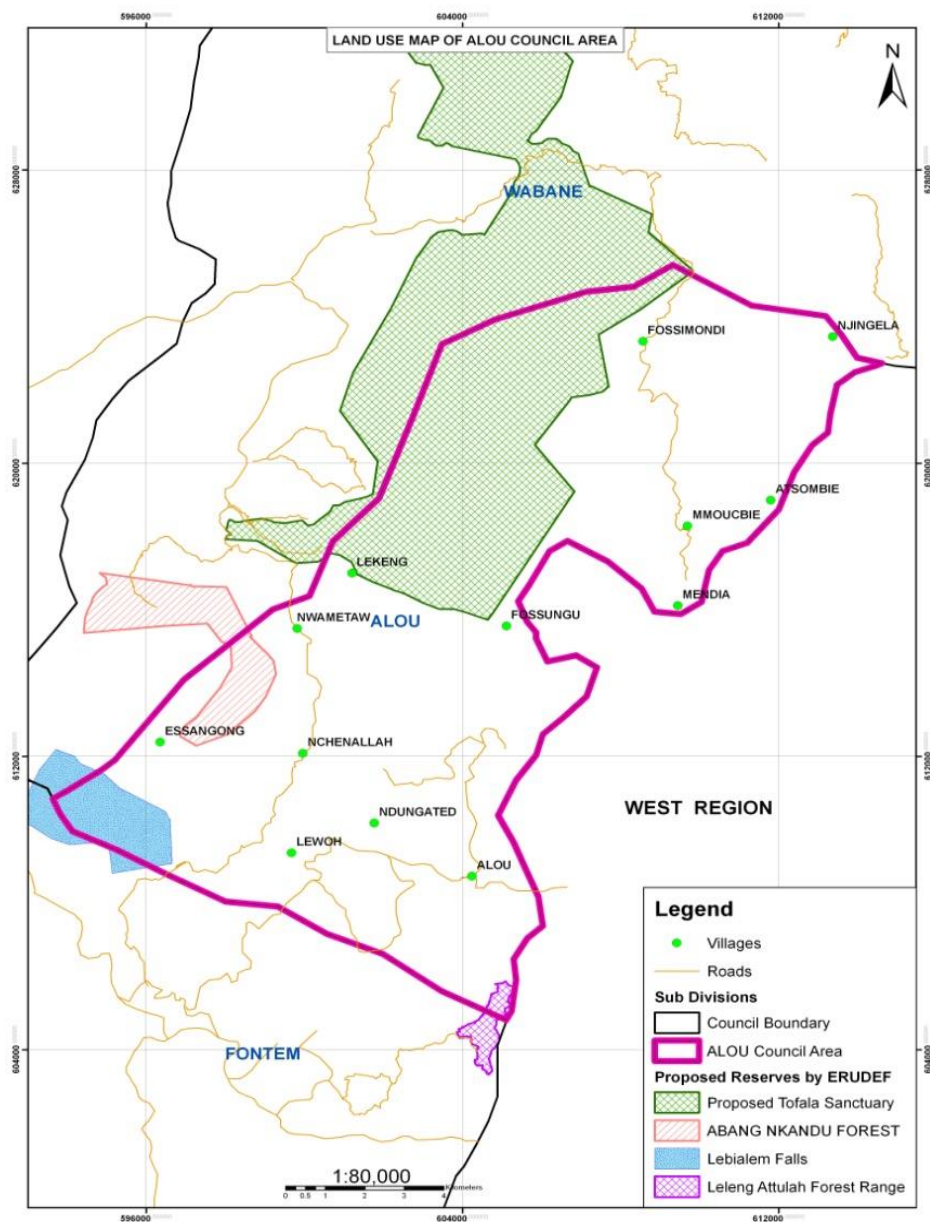
Most of the land is being used for farming and settlement of inhabitants. Agricultural activity is intensive in the northern region leading to encroachment into ecologically fragile zones e.g. water catchment areas. This has led to water crises in the villages of M'mouckmbie, through Fossimondi to Mbelenka.

Settlements are dispersed but concentrated in the villages of Anya, and Menky of Lewoh zone, Three corners Ndungatet, Nwasah-Nwametaw, Kongoh mission areas, M'mockmbie and Mbelenka , M'mockngie (Fossimondi).

According to the land use plan of Alou the future city of the council area and the administrative unit shall be located at Ndungatet and Nwametaw (Urban space diagnosis). There are proposed Reserves Tofala sanctuary that stretches from Lekeng village of Alou to Wabane Sub Division, The Abang-nkandu forest south of the council area, Lebialem falls towards Essangong village and the Lelen– Atulah

range further South East of the Sub Division (ERUDEF 2011) . ERUDEF is negotiating for the legal status of these forest reserves.

Map 2: Alou Land use plan



Chapter 6: PROGRAMMING

6.1 Resource Mobilisation Plan

The table below shows estimates for resources that the Alou Council shall mobilise along with other stakeholders for the implementation of the communal development plan. The estimates are for a three year period.

Table 15: Resource mobilisation with other stakeholders

Type of Resource	Source	Total Amount	Availability	Conditions for availability of funds	
Grants from donors/partners	PAEPA-MRU	34,500,000	2012	Transparency, gender equity and local contribution mobilised by council	
Public Investment budget	PIB	1,341,838,810	Annually	Public contract award procedures are respected	Commenté [PS4]: Does it mean that it comes every year ???
Loan/Grant	FEICOM	350,000,000	Annually	Council contributions are mobilised	Commenté [PS5]: ????
Council Revenue	Council	122,400,000	Annually	Fiscal revenue collection effectively done	Commenté [PS6]: ????
Grant	PNDP	76,000,000	2012	Procedures for contract award are respected	
Grant	Elites/ Development Associations	15,000,000	Annually	Donations are properly used	Commenté [PS7]: ????
Grant	Diaspora	25,000,000	Annually	Donations are properly used and accounted for	Commenté [PS8]: ?????
TOTAL		1, 964, 738,810			

6.2 Midterm Expenditure Framework for Three Years.

Theesdifferent micro projects that could be implemented or expected to implemented with avalialable resources identified by the council in the next three years (2012, 2013, and 2014) . The micro projects have been presented sector by sector specifying the indicators of each activity, main actor responsible for the realization of the activity as well as the specific year of Implementation and the different resources needed.

Table16 Midterm (2012 – 2014) Expenditure Framework for ACDP

No of activity	Activity	Outputs (indicator)	Resp.	Period			Resources			Funding source
				2012	2013	2014	Human	Material	Financial	
AGRICULTURE										
1.1.1	Production of training packages for soil fertility improvement	Increase food production	SDD MINADER		✓	✓	Technician	Didactic materials	200,000	Alou council
1.1.2	Training of farming groups on soil fertility and importance of fertilizer use	Improve soil fertility	SDD MINADER			✓	Technicians	Didactics	500,000	PIB
1.2.1	Carrying out of farmers' needs assessment	To have a base line information	SDD MINADER		✓		Technicians	Didactics	200,000	PIB
1.2.2	Supplying of improved materials at subsidized prices	Reduce the cost of farm inputs to affordable prices	SDD MINADER	✓			Distributor	Inputs	6,000,000	PIB
1.2.3	Provision of improved seed for multiplication	Increase yields per head	SDD MINADER		✓		Distributor	Seed	20,000,000	PIB
1.2.4	Setting up of multiplication plots for bulky materials	Improve means of cropping	DD MINADER		✓		Technician	Land, farming equipment	200,000	Alou council
1.3.1	Carrying out of sensitization on village banks	Step up farmer's knowledge on finance management	SDD MINADER		✓		Facilitator	Didactics	500,000	PIB
1.3.2	Completion of construction of 4 village banks	Farmers to have access to funding.	SDD MINADER			✓	Contractor	Building materials	200,000	PIB

1.3.3	Encouraging registration and savings	Improve farmers organization	DD MINADER			✓	Consultant	Didactics	6,000,000	PIB
1.4.1	Creation of 03 more agricultural posts	Increase access to technical services	MINADER			✓	Technician	Building materials	200,000	Alou council
1.4.2	Recruitment of staff for the posts	Increase access to services	MINADER			✓	Technician	Didactics	500,000	PIB
1.4.3	Training of staff on knowledge gaps	Increase technical knowledge of service	MINADER		✓			Didactics	200,000	PIB
1.5.1	Supply Phytosanitary brigades equipments and pesticides	Increase plant output	DD MINADER			✓	Technician	phytosanitary equipments	6,000,000	PIB
1.5.2	Training of farmer groups on integrated pest management	Increase crop production	SDD MINADER		✓		Technician	Didactics	20,000,000	PIB
1.6.1	Training of farmer groups on sustainable agric practices	Increase production	SDD MINADER		✓		Technician	Didactics	500,000	PIB
1.7.1	Sensitization of farmers of the advantages of market organization	Increase sales at better prices	DD MINADER			✓	Facilitator	Didactics	200,000	PIB
1.7.2	Identification of existing product – markets in the council area.	Improve revenue and organize market	Mayor		✓		Facilitator	Didactics	6,000,000	PIB
Total									67,400,000	
BASIC EDUCATION										
2.1.1	Recruit and post 54 trained teachers to	Improve performance	Delegation			✓	Delegate	Didactics	3,500,000	PIB

	primary schools		MINEBA SE							
2.2.1	Provide didactic materials to all public primary schools.	Material provided	Delegation MINEBA SE	✓	✓	✓	Supplier	Didactics	3,500,000	PIB
2.2.2	Provision of portable water points in schools.	Provide basic health facilities in schools	Alou Council		✓		Contractor	Pipes,	14,070,000	PEAP-MRU
2.2.3	Construction of 2 classrooms at G.S Efeih, Njenatah, Menkia,	Proper learning space	DELEGATE MINBASE	✓			Technicians	Building materials	46,000,000	PNDP/ Local Population
2.3.2	Provide pupils' desks in 6 schools (GBPS Nwametaw, GBPS Menky, GS Efeih, GS Kongho, Njenatah)	Improve on pupils performance	Alou Council		✓		Supplier	Plank	23,400,000 0	Council
2.3.3	Provide 4 teachers' table and chairs in 16 schools (GS Efeih, GS Njenatah, Menkia,	Facilitate teaching	Alou council		✓		Supplier	Plank	2,394,500	PIB
2.2.4	Construct and equip Head Teachers office in 10 schools	Facilitate teaching	Head Teacher		✓		Technician	Building materials	7,255,455	PIB
2.3.6	Provide 29 water points in 29 schools in Alou	Portable water available in schools	Mayor		✓		Contractor	Pipes,	1,088,100	CAT
2.3.7	Construct 25 Latrines in 25 schools (Apang, Magba, Menkia, Effong, Menky	Improve on sanitation in schools	Mayor	✓	✓	✓	Contractor	Building materials	87,500,000	PAEPA – MRU, CAT, Council revenue

2.3.8	Construct 6 play grounds in 6 schools.	Provide social infrastructure	Mayor			✓	Contractor	Building materials	3,506,100	CAT
Total									402,814,155	
PUBLIC HEALTH										
3.1.1	Provision of free simple malaria treatment for children and elderly	Free malaria treatments received	Gov't Council		✓	✓	Nurses Pharmacy attendants	Drugs Storage facilities	2,000,000	State (MOH) Council
3.1.2	Supply of treated mosquito nets for pregnant women and babies	Mosquito nets provided.	Gov't/ Council		✓	✓	RDPH Buea distributors	Nets Transportation Storage	250,000	State (MOH) Council
3.1.3	Sensitization campaign on simple malaria	Campaigns conducted	Council		✓	✓	Medical personnel	Flyers Banners T-shirts Radio	750,000	Council
3.1.4	Organisation of hygiene and sanitation campaign.	Campaigns conducted	MOH, Council		✓	✓	Personnel	Materials	500,000	MOH Council
3.2.1	Subsidize anti retroviral treatment/ opportunistic diseases/CD4 count	Retroviral administered	Gov't		✓	✓	Personnel	Drugs,	1,500,000	State (MOH)
3.2.2	Provision of basic necessities for People Living with HIV/AIDS	Needs of HIV/AIDS patients provided	Gov't, NGO, Council		✓	✓	Personnel	Drugs, Bevreage s.	20,000,000	State , NGO Council
3.2.3	Creation and support associations of PLHIVs to run income generating activities	Associations in place	Council		✓	✓	Facilitator	Didactic	5,000,000	Council
3.3.1	Rehabilitation /extension of District hospitals	Hospital rehabilitated	Gov't		✓		Nurses	Building material		CAT

3.3.2	Rehabilitation of 3 health centres and construction of 6 new wards (IHC Njenawung, CIS Mockmbie, Marternity bloc Mockmbie, .	3 h/c rehabilitated and 6 wards constructed	MOH, Council	✓	✓		Contractor	building material	105,000,000	CAT
3.3.3	Provision of medical equipment at CMA Alou, CSI Ndumbin, Letia, Lewoh)	Functional Equipments	Gov't	✓	✓	✓	Supplier	Equipmet	53,000,000	PIB
3.4.1	Creation and training Health Area management and health committees on communicable & non communicable diseases	Health area management trained	Gov't, Council		✓	✓	health personnel	Didactics	10,000,000	PIB
3.4.2	Sensitization and screening of adult men for prostate cancer.	Adult screaned.	Council		✓		Health personnel	Didactics	1,800,000	Council
3.4.3	Complete construction of Health centre at Letia and Njenawung villages.	Completed H/C	Gov't, Council		✓		Contractor	Building materials	82,000,000	Council State (MOH)
3.5.1	Equipping of pharmacies	Parcy equipped	Council		✓		RDPH Buea DHS Fontem	Equipme nt & furniture	350,000	Council
3.6.1	De-worming all primary school pupils	School pupils dewormed	MOH		✓		health personnel	Drugs	300,000	State (MOH)
3.6.2	Sensitization of women and screening for	women sensitized on	Health Service			✓	health personnel	Materials	200,000	Council

	breast and cervical cancer	cervical cancer								
3.7.1	Sensitisation of population to join mutual health association	Mutual health association identified	MOH		√	√	Health Personnel	Drugs Logistics	250,000	Council
3.8.1	Continuous identification of the elderly and their problems	Elderly identified	MOH		√		Personnel	Materials	2,000,000	State (MOH)
3.8.2	Provision of the basic needs of the elderly.	Elderly assisted	Gov't service		√	√	RDPH Buea DHS Fontem	Bereages	2,500,000	State (MOH)
Total									287,400,000	
WATER										
4.1.1	Hold conflict resolution meetings with the elites of Ndungatet and Nwametaw	Water distribution problem solved	Alou Council		√		Elites	Materials	7,000,000	Council revenue
	Construction of M'mouck Water supply	Water supplied to M'mouck villages	Alou Council	√			Contractor	Pipes, Digging tools	60,000,000	PIB
4.1.2	Rehabilitation of non functional taps	Functional taps	CANADIAN Project			√	Contractor	Building material	18,000,000	CANADIAN Project
4.1.3	Construction of 23 boreholes, 3 wells, 76 new taps, and 4 new catchments Letsataw, Atulah,	Bore holes, wells, and catchment constructed	CANADIAN Project	√	√	√	Technician /population	Building material	10,000,000	Alou Council

4.1.4	Construction of Njenawung Water Supply	Water supplied	PAEPA-MRU	✓			Technician / population	Plumbing material	18,000,000	PAEPA
	Total			✓					113,000,000	
	ELECTRICITY			✓						
5.1.1	Replace 15 Poles and provision of 1273 new electric poles,	Poles replaced	AES Sonel	✓	✓	✓	Contractor	Poles and cables.	12,000,000	PNDP
5.1.2	Provision of 22 two phase and 7 three phase transformers,	Transformers in place	AES Sonel	✓	✓	✓	Contractor	Transformers	3,000,000	PNDP
5.1.3	Ensure 2368 connections, 3 community generators, 628 high and 138 low tension cables to extend electricity to neighbourhoods in darkness	Extension of electricity	AES Sonel	✓	✓	✓	Contractor	cables, poles	10,000,000	PNDP
Total									25,000,000	
LIVESTOCK, FISHERIS AND ANIMAL INDUSTRY										
6.1.1	Training of livestock farmers on low cost feed formulation		Delegation of Livestock		✓	✓	Technician	Didactics	500,000	PIB
6.6.2	Installation of feed processing unit		Delegation of Livestock		✓		Technician	Posters, Didactics	4,000,000	PIB
6.1.3	Planting of forage	Forage fields	Delegation of Livestock		✓	✓	Technicians	Planting material	4,200,000	Council
6.1.4	Sourcing and stocking	Good vaccines	ERUDEF		✓	✓	Supplier	Vaccines		ERUDEF

	of appropriate vaccines								500,000	
6.2.1	Identification of medium-scale livestock producers.	Carried out and functional	Alou council		√	√	Technicians	Didactics	500,000	PIB
6.2.2	Supply of improved breeds	Established and functional	Delegation of Livestock		√	√	Supplier	Breeds	8,000,000	PSFE/NGOs
6.2.3	Forming of partnerships between poultry producers and suppliers of day-old chicks	Established contracts	Livestock delegate		√	√	Consultant	Didactics	3,800,000	PIB
6.3.1	Identification of producer organization	Organizations identified	PSFE	√	√	√	Consultant	Improved stores Transport	500,000	PSFE
6.3.2	Provision of loans and government subsidies	Instituted and functional	PSFE	√	√	√	Supplier	Inputs	25,000,000	PSFE Donor
6.4.1	Restructuring of the MINEPDDIA extension service (revise annual work plan and strategy)	Carried out and functional	PSFE	√	√	√	Consultant	Construction materials, equipment, transport	500,000	PSFE
6.4.2	Creation of livestock centre at M'mockmbie	Instituted and functional	Alou / MINEPDDIA		√	√	Contractor	Didactic, Building materials	50,000 000	PIB
6.4.3	Provision of basic logistical support to livestock technicians	Logistics provided	MINEPDDIA		√	√	Supplier	Didactic Inputs	4,000,000	PIB
6.5.1	Organisation of workshops on proper farm management and disease prevention.	Instituted and functional	MINEPDDIA	√	√	√	Technicians	Didactic materials,	4,200,000	Council

6.5.2	Annual vaccination campaigns against animal diseases	Vaccination campaign	ERUDEF	√	√	√	Contractor	Didactics	500,000	ERUDEF
6.6.1	Identification of small and medium-scale livestock producer organizations	P.Os identified	Alou council		√		Technicians	Didactics.	500,000	MINEPDDIA
6.6.2	Facilitation of acquisition of loans and investment capital	Established and functional	PSFE	√	√	√	Technicians	Didactics, Inputs	8,000,000	PSFE
Total							Contractor		64,700,000	
PUBLIC WORKS										
	Small equipment for Himo work	Himo material supplied	Mayor	√			Supplier	Equipment	2 220 000	Public investment budget
7.1.1	Rehabilitation of Lewoh –Njenawung roads	Road accessible	Alou council		√	√	Contractor	Machines	17,000,000	Public investment budget
7.1.2	Rehabilitation Ndungatet – Lewoh roads	Rehabilitated and road accessible	Alou council		√	√	Contractor	Machines	12,500,000	Public investment budget
7.1.3	Construction of Kongoh – Lekeng road.	Rehabilitated and road accessible	Alou council		√	√	Contractor	Machines	17,000,000	Public investment budget
7.2.1	Construction of Lewoh – Njenatah road	Road accessible	Alou council		√	√	Contractor	Machines	12,000,000	Public investment budget
7.2.3	Rehabilitation of Alou – M'mockmbie road.	Road accessible	Alou council		√		Contractor	Machines	15,000,000	Public investment budget
Total									73,500,000	

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE										
8.1.1	Organisation of sensitization sessions and workshops for village communities on forest and wildlife resource use	Planted and are growing	ERUDEF, Alou Council	√	√	√	Technician	Works material & Didactics	500,000	DD budget Council budget and others (ERUDEF)
8.1.2	Creation of tree orchards in public institutions (Schools, offices, play grounds, etc)	Orchards are created	Council/ERUDEF	√	√		Technician	Planting materials	300,000	DD Council ERUDEF/N CIG
8.2.1	Organisation of sensitization sessions and workshops for villages on community forest	Protected and are functional	ERUDEF	√	√	√	Technician labour	Didactics & equipment	25,000,000	DD Council ERUDEF
8.2.2	Forming a legal entity to follow process.	Legal entity formed and functional	Alou Council/Elite		√		Technicians & population	Didactics	20,000,000	Council, DD
8.2.3	Applying for and demarcating community forests	Planted and are growing	ERUDEF, Alou Council	√			Technicians	Didactic & equipment	500,000	DD budget Council, ERUDEF
8.3.1	Organization of 02 training workshops for MINFOF staff	2 trainings organized	Council/ERUDEF	√	√		Technician & population	Didactics	300,000	DD Council ERUDEF
8.3.2	Equipping the Delegation of MINFOF	Available equipments	ERUDEF		√	√	Supplier	Equipment	25,000,000	DD Council ERUDEF
8.3.3	Intensification of forest patrols in protected forest blocks like Nkandu, Njenawung	Forest protected against poachers	Alou Council/Elite		√	√	Forest guards	Bag packs & equipment	20,000,000	Council DD

	and Njenatah									
8.3.4	Regulation of bush meat markets	Market regulated	ERUDEF, Alou Council	√	√	√	Forest guards	Equipment	500,000	DD budget Council, ERUDEF)
8.3.5	Creation of alternative income generating activities	Activities created	Council/ERUDEF	√	√	√	Technician, population	Didactics	300,000	DD Council ERUDEF/N CIG
8.4.1	Identification of farmers domesticating wildlife	Wildlife species identified	ERUDEF	√	√	√	Consultant	Didactics	500,000	DD Council ERUDEF
8.4.2	Reinforcement of their capacity on wildlife domestication	Trained	ERUDEF	√	√	√	Technician	Technical package & didactics	110,000,000	ERUDEF
8.4.3	Provision of breeding stock of wildlife	Farms are stocked	ERUDEF	√	√	√	Technician	Breeding stock	6,000,000	ERUDEF
8.5.1	Creation of nurseries for timber and NTFP species	Protected and are functional	Alou Council/Elite	√	√	√	Technician & population	Planting material	20,000,000	Council DD
8.5.2	Distribution of seedlings	Protected and are functional	ERUDEF council	√	√	√	Technicians	Seedlings	25,000,000	DD, Council ERUDEF
Total									137,900,000	
Environment & Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development										
9.1.1	Sensitization and education of the population on sustainable resource use and law	Number of sensitization	Alou council	√	√	√	technical service	Didactics	500,000	PIB

9.1.2	Survey of knowledge gaps in Environmental Education (EE)	Findings	Alou council	√	√	√	Technical service	Didactics	4,000,000	PIB
9.1.3	Development of appropriate EE packages	Training packages	Alou council	√	√	√	technical service	Lesson notes	4,200,000	Council
9.1.4	Organization of training on EE		ERUDEF	√	√	√	EE staff	Didactic	500,000	ERUDEF
9.1.5	Creation and support of EE or nature clubs	Existing support	ERUDEF	√	√	√	EE staff	Didactic	4,000,000	BIP
9.1.6	Sensitization of women's organizations on use of improved cooking stoves	Group sensitized	Alou council	√	√	√	technical service	Cooking stoove	8,000,000	PSFE
9.2.1	Create 08 tree nurseries of locally adapted tree species	08 tree nurseries in place	Alou council	√	√	√	Consultant	Tree species	3,800,000	BIP
9.2.2	Distribution and planting of trees in ecologically sensitive areas.	Planting distributed	PSFE	√	√	√	Consultant		8,000,000	PSFE
9.2.3	Organization of training on pesticide use and soil conservation practices.	Groups trained	PNDP	√	√	√	Consultant	Tree species, Didactics,	25,000,000	PSFE
9.2.4	Creation of village water management committee.	Committee in place	Alou council	√	√	√	Local population	Didactics	1,500,000	PSFE
Total									59,500,000	
URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING										

10.1.1	Mobilise funds	Funding sources identified	Alou Council		✓		Facilitator	Didactics	5,000,000	Council
10.1.2	Draw Alou Town master plan	Alou Layout is drawn	Alou Council		✓		Cartographer		3,000,000	Council
10.2.1	Sensitise population on building permits and land certificates	Population sensitized	Alou Council		✓	✓	Consultant	Didactics		Council
10.2.2	Map out the streets	streets are mapped out	Alou Council		✓	✓	Consultant	Didactics	700,000	Council
10.2.3	Facilitate issuing of building permit	Certificate obtained	Alou Council		✓	✓	Consultant	Didactics	100,000	Council
10.3.1	Draw up waste management plan for the town	Existing waste management plan	Alou Council			✓	Consultant	Didactics	2,000,000	Council
10.3.2	Purchase and plant garbage cans every 100m	Street cans are available .	Alou Council		✓	✓	Contractor	Didactics	7,000,000	Council
10.3.3	Sensitize and educate population on waste disposal	Open space free of dirt.	Alou Council	✓	✓	✓	Consultant	Didactics	500,000	Council
10.4.1	Survey and draw cost estimates for roads to be maintained or rehabilitated	Roads maintained	Alou council	✓	✓	✓	Consultant	Didactics	2 000 000	Council
10.4.2	Source for internal and external funding	Sources determined	Alou council	✓	✓	✓	Consultant	Didactics	500 000	Council
10.4.3	Construct the bridge towards Nwasa.	Bridge constructed	Public works		✓	✓	Contractor	Materials	5 000 000	Council
10.4.4	Maintain streets and culverts in the urban town.	Streets and culverts maintained		✓	✓	✓	Contractor	Materials	5,000,000	Council
Total									18,300,000	

EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING										
11.1.1	Creation of vocational training centre	Vocational centres created	MINEFOP		√		Resource Person	Didactic material	4,000,000	MINEFOP Council
11.2.1	Provision of loans/subsidies for informal economic operators.	Loans provided	PIASSI		√		Staff	Funds	4,000,000	MINEFOP Council
11.2.2	Identification of possible actors whose talent could be improved.	Actors identified	PIASSI			√	Resource Person	Materials	6,000,000	PIAASI
Total									14,000,000	
SMALL & MEDIUM SIZE ENTERPRISES AND HANDICRAFT										
12.1.1	Organization of trainings for small business entrepreneurs	Entrepreneurs trained	Alou Council		√	√	Facilitator	Training materials	200,000	Alou council
12.1.2	Provision of loans/subsidies for small businesses	Organised and trained	Alou Council		√	√	Facilitator	Materials	200,000	Alou council
12.2.1	Trainings of craftsmen on business techniques	Craftsmen trained	Alou council			√	Contractor	Didactics	10,000,000	PIB
12.2.2	Organisation of annual handicraft competition/exhibition	Exhibitions organized	Alou Council		√	√	Facilitator	Space	200,000	Alou council
12.2.3	Creation of handicraft centre	Existing centre	Alou council		√		Contractor	Building materials/ furniture	8,520,000	PIB
12.3.1	Training of social economic actors on business management	Management exist	Alou Council		√	√	Facilitator	Training materials	16,840,000	Alou council
12.3.2	Provision of grants/loans for social	Equipped and functional	Alou council		√		Financial Insitution	Funds	25,160,000	Private Operator

	economic actors									
Total									61,120,000	
WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND PROMOTION OF THE FAMILY										
13.1.1	Sensitisation of the population on women and family rights	Population sensitized	MINPROF / Council	√	√	√	MINAS Personnel	Radio, Banners, flyers	1,500,000	MINPROF / Councils
13.1.2	Organisation of trainings for women's groups on rights and political participation	Women groups are trained	MINPROF / Council	√	√	√	MINPROF	Materials	1,000,000	MINPROF/ Council
13.2.1	Equipping of Women's Empowerment Centre	Equipment are purchased	Alou council	√			MINPROF	Equipment	500,000	PIB
13.2.2	Provision of grants/loans for women's income generating activities	Money disbursed and put to use	Alou council	√	√	√	NGO	Funds	500,000	NGO
13.2.3	Employment of 2 auxiliary staff for Women Empowerment Centre	Staff employed	Alou Council		√		MINPROF	Didactics	1,000,000	Council
13.3.1	Sensitisation of population on civil status legislation	Civil status engagements.	Mayor		√	√	MINPROF	Didactics	100,000	PIB
13.3.2	Provision of support for low income widows	Purchased and distributed	Mayor		√	√	MINPROF	Inputs	400,000	Council
13.3.3	Organisation of mass marriages	Number of Sensitisations	Mayor		√	√	MINPROF	Materials	1,000,000	Council
Total									6,000,000	
SOCIAL AFFAIRS										

14.1.1	Provision of apparatus to 8 disabled persons in xxx villages	Purchased and distributed	Council		√		Social workers	Equipment	100,000	
14.1.2	Provision of relief assistance to 50 vulnerable persons annually	Purchased and distributed			√	√	Social workers	Materials	400,000	
Total									1,000,000	

POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

15.1.1	Support to community Internet documentation centres	Support exist	Mayor		√	√	Supplier	Didactic & equipments	1000,000	Alou Council
15.1.2	Construct & equip 01 documentation and tele-centre each at M'mockmbie and at Lewoh	Existing documentations	Mayor		√	√	Contractor	Didactics and Building material	4,000,000	Alou Council
15.1.3	Connect schools to and communities Internet	Purchased, installed and are functional	Mayor		√	√	Technicians	Didactic	1,000,000	PIB
15.1.4	Train students and community members on ICT	Bought and installed	Mayor		√	√	Trainer	Didactics	500,000	PIB
15.1.5	Follow-up extension of digital telephone network and improve on coverage	Bought and installed	Mayor		√	√	Consultant	Didactics	500,000	PIB
15.2.1	Construct the Alou Post Office	Post office				√	Contractor	Building material	3,500,000	PIB

15.2.2	Follow-up transfer of staff to post office	Number of staff	MINPOSTEL			√	Contract or	Didactic	3,999,999	PIB
15.2.3	Purchase a mail van for the post office	Constructed and functional	MINPOSTEL			√	Supplier		5,000,000	PIB
Total									19,499,999	
YOUTH AFFAIRS										
	Sub-divisional Delegation Alou office furniture	Youth Centre constructed	Mayor		√	√	Contract or	Building material	10 000000	PIB
16.1.1	Construction of a youth and animation centre and equip with water, internet, photocopier, etc in Alou	Youth Centre constructed and functional	Mayor			√	Contract or/supplier	Building material	25 000 000	PIB
16.1.2	Organization of trainings on managing income generating activities for youths.	Trained youths	Mayor		√	√	Contract or	Computers and didactic material	3,000,000	PIB
16.1.3	Granting of loans/subsidizes for youth groups projects.	Loans obtained	Mayor	√	√	√	PAJEUR -U	Stationery , funds	3,000,000	Alou council
16.2.1	Sensitisation of population on youth participation in activities	Meetings held	Mayor		√	√	Consultant	Sensitization material	4,500,000	NGOs
16.2.2	Training of youths on civic education and engagement	Centres functional	Mayor		√	√	Consultant	Sensitization material	3 000 000	Donors PNA Alou council

16.3.1	Support of adult literacy centres	Existing beneficiaries	Mayor		√	√	Instructors	Didactics	5 000 000	Alou council
Total									7,500,000	
SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION										
17.1.1	Construction of a multipurpose sports complex in Alou	Sport complex exist	Alou council			√	Contractor	Building materials	45,000,000	PIB Alou Council
17.1.2	Renovation of playground in Alou.	Sports infrastructure is available	Alou Council		√	√	Contractor	Equipment & Building materials	9,000,000	Alou Council
17.1.3	Construction/rehabilitation of Youth Day centre playgrounds	Existing playground	Alou Council/Elite		√	√	Contractor	Building materials	5,000,000	Alou Council Sponsors / Donors
17.2.1	Organization of annual sports competitions	Increased performance in sports.	Alou Council		√	√	Technicians	Sports equipment	500,000	Alou Council
Total									59,500,000	
TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION, DECENTRALISATION AND MAINTAINANCE OF ORDER										
18.1.1	Training of village development associations on participation and resource mobilisation	Number of trainings	Mayor		√	√	Facilitator	Training materials	200,000	NGOs Alou council
18.2.1	Organisation of civic education campaigns.	Campaigns organized	Mayor		√	√	consultant	Didactics	10,000,000	Council
18.3.1	Creation of Gendarmerie post at M'mockmbie	Existing Post	Alou Council			√	Consultant	Didactics, Building material	40,000,000	Alou council
18.3.2	Sensitisation of	Public	Alou Council		√	√	Facilitator	Didactics		Alou Council

	population on community security	sensitized					or		8,520,000	/Public Security
Total									58,720,000	
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATIONS										
19.1.1	Creation of multiplication plots for cassava and maize	3multiplication plots	MINADER			√	Technicians	Planting materials	3, 500,000	Alou Council
19.1.2	Distribution of planting materials to applicants.	Materials distributed	MINADER		√	√	Technicians	Planting material	4,000,000	Ministry of Research
19.1.3	Inventory of medicinal plants, other unexploited potentials and indigenous knowledge	Inventory list	MINADER			√	Technicians	Didactics	4,200,000	Ministry of Research
19.2.1	Inventory of all economically important pests and diseases	List of pests & Diseases	MINADER		√	√	Researchers	Didactics	25,500,000	ERUDEF
19.2.2	Workshops on indigenous and integrated pest management methods	Minutes of workshops	MINADER		√	√	Consultant	Didactics	4,000,000	Ministry of Research
19.2.3	Documentation and distribution of results on different methods	Results distributed	PSFE		√	√	Consultant	Didactics	8,000,000	PSFE
19.2.4	Construction of a metrological station in Alou.	One station	MINADER			√	Contractor	Equipments	3,800,000	PIB
19.3.1	Purchase of machines for processing and transformation	Existing equipments	MINADER			√	Supplier	Manual inputs	58,800,000	PIB
19.3.2	Development of	Improved	PSFE	√	√	√	Supplier	Equipmen	8,000,000	PSFE

	technological packages on compressed brick production	stores in place						ts		
19.3.3	Building of capacity of men and women on brick making	Realised	PSFE	√	√	√	Facilitator	Didactics	8,000,000	PSFE
Total									127,800,000	
COMMERCE										
20.1.1	Construction of sheds in Atulah, markets.	Sheds constructed	Council	√	√	√	Contractor	Building material	4000,000	PIB
20.2.1	Creation of and Support associations traders and market women	Association supported	Mayor		√	√	Facilitator	Materials	500,000	Council
20.2.2	Lobbying for branch of commercial bank in Alou	Existing commercial bank	Council			√	Facilitator	Transport/materials	300,000	Alou Council
Total									4,000,000	
CULTURE										
22.1.1	Organisation of cultural festivals	Sensitisation done	MINCULT		√	√	Three (3) facilitators	Didactics,	1,000,000	Alou council/ Dev't Associations
22.1.2	Renovation of Nwametaw palace	Palace renovated	Mayor	√	√	√	Contractor	Building material	25 000 000	PIB
22.2.1	Documentation of Nweh Language	Equipped and functional	Alou Council			√	Translator		5,000,000	Alou council
22.3.1	Training of traditional authorities on good local governance	Traditional authorities trained	Alou Council		√	√	Consultant	Didactic	660,000	Alou council
Total									31,660,00	

									0	
TRANSPORT										
23.1.1	Maintain roads regularly	Roads accessible	Mayor	√	√	√	Contract or	Grader, Bulldozers	17,000,000	Public Works
23.2.1	Train motor bike riders and other road users on highway code and safety measures	Moto bye riders trained	Delegate transport		√	√	technical staff	didactic	17,000,000	PIB
23.2.2	Install road signs along the road	Road accessible	Delegate transport		√	√	Contract or	Metal plates, Wood	500,000	PIB
23.2.3	Re-organize the motor-transport sector (riders and drivers union)	Road accessible	Delegate transport		√	√	Staff	Didactics	500,000	Alou Council
Total									35,000,000	
STATE PROPERTY AND LAND TENURE										
24.1.1	Sensitise population on land law, acquisition and management	Population sensitized	Mayor		√	√	Facilitator	Materials	500,000	Council revenue
24.1.2	Demarcate and advertise government new layouts for private development (construction)	Newlayout demarcated	Mayor		√	√	Contract or	Materials	500 000	Alou council
24.1.3	Allocate land (with documentation) to inhabitants	Land allocated	Mayor			√	Surveyors	Equipment/materials	3,000,000	Alou council
24.2.1	Sensitise and educate population on procedure to obtain	Population sensitized	Mayor		√	√	consultant	Didactics	4,400,000	Alou council

	land titles									
Total									8,400,000	
HIGHER EDUCATION										
25.1.1	Provision of scholarships for 100 professional education at 50,000 fcfa	Provided and put in use	Alou Council		√	√	Council Personnel	Didactic & certificates	10,000,000	Alou council
25.2.1	Provision of scholarships for 100 higher education graduates to do professional training at 50,000 fcfa	Provided and being made use of	Alou Council		√	√	Council Personnel	Didactics & certificates	10,000,000	Alou council
Total									20,000,000	
Secondary Education										
26.1.1	Recruitment of 72 trained teachers for colleges in xxx schools	Increased staff strength	Divisional delegate		√	√	Trained teachers	Didactics	3,500,000	PIB
26.1.2	Provision of didactic materials to schools.	Existing materials	Principal	√			Supplier	Didactics	3,500,000	PIB
26.1.3	Extension of potable water to schools	Taps exist and functioning	Principal		√	√	labour, technicians	Pipes,	3,500,000	PIB
26.2.1	Construction of 2 classrooms G.B.P.S Emolah,	Buildings constructed	Principal	√			Contractor	Building material	18,000,000	PIB
26.2.2	Equipping of 2 science laboratories in 2 colleges	Laboratories are functional	Principal		√		Technicians	Equipment	1,030,000	PIB

26.2.3	Equipping of 6 tech workshops in 02 colleges Njenawung, and Lewoh.	Workshops equipped	Delegate MINSEDUC		√	√	Technicians	Equipment	6,033,000	PIB
26.2.4	Equipment of 5 computer laboratories in 3 colleges in Alou,	ICT knowledge increased	Mayor / Delegate MINSEDUC		√		Technician	Computers	2,394,500	PIB
26.2.5	Linking of 5 computer laboratories to the Internet in 3 colleges	Renovated and is functional	Mayor / Delegate MINSEDUC		√	√	Technician	Computers	7,255,455	PIB
26.2.6	Construction and equipment of 6 school libraries in xxx schools.	Constructed and functional	Mayor / Delegate MINSEDUC		√	√	Contractor	Building materials	11,925,000	PIB
26.3.1	Organisation of 5 workshops to train school managements	Workshops organized	Mayor / Delegate MINSEDUC		√		Contractor	Didactic	1,088,100	PIB
Total									58,226,055	
TOURISM										
27.1.1	Survey and map out all tourist sites	List of sites	Delegate of tourism		√		Technical staff.	Materials	500,000	BIP
27.1.2	Identify/demarcate all tourists attractions	List of tourist attractions	Delegate of tourism		√		Technical staff,	Materials	4,000,000	BIP
27.1.3	Document and advertise the tourists attractions	Number of advertisements	Delegate of tourism		√	√	Technical staff,	Materials	4,200,000	Council
27.1.4	Create nature trails	Existing trails	ERUDEF		√	√	Technician	Equipment	500,000	ERUDEF
27.2.1	Organize training workshop for guest house (inn).	Workshop organized	Delegate of tourism		√		Technician	Training materials	4,000,000	BIP

27.2.2	Train uniform officers/drivers and administrative staff	Increased knowledge gaps	PSFE		√	√	Technical staff.	Training materials	8,000,000	PSFE
27.2.3	Create and equip a tourist information office at council	Office identified & equipped	Mayor		√		Technician	Materials	3,800,000	ERUDEF,/Alou Council
Total									25,000,000	
ALOU COUNCIL FINANCES										
1.	Improved financial situation of Alou council institution	Council bills are settled	Mayor	√	√	√	Council staff	Didactic	xxx	Alou council
2.	Provision of working materials and equipment for revenue collectors	Improved revenue collection	Mayor	√	√	√		Didactic	2,220,000	Alou council
	Organise training for staff and councillors on resource mobilisation	Councillors trained	Mayor		√		Consultant	Didactic	xxx	Alou council
Total									2,220,000	
ALOU COUNCIL PERSONNEL DOMAIN										
1.	Building capacity of council staff	Staff capacity improved.	Mayor	√	√	√	Consultant	Didactic	5,030,000	PNDP/Alou Council/Donors
2.	organization of training sessions on different aspects in the council	Trainings organized	Mayor	√	√	√	Consultant	Didactic	6,033,000	Alou council
3.	Organisation of exchange visits between councils and other institutions	Exchange visits carried out	Mayor		√	√	Facilitator	Didactic	6,033,001	Alou council

4	Improvement of council working environment (provide water and toilet , provide garage)	1 water point 1 well and 1 garage constructed.	Mayor	√	√		contract or	Building material	2,394,500	Alou council
	Recruitment of qualified and needed staff	Staff recruited	Mayor		√		Examine r	Didactic	1,088,100	Alou council
Total									20,578,601	
COUNCIL EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS										
1.	Purchase of a 4 wheel drive lorry	1 lorry bought	Alou Council		√		Supplier	Lorry	75,000,000	PIB
2.	Purchase of front head loader.	1 head loader exists	Alou Council			√	Supplier	Front Head loader	80,000,000	PIB
3.	Purchase of grader	1 grader bought	Alou Council			√	Supplier	Grader	125,00,000	PIB
Total									155,000,000	
	Total for MIDTEF								1,964,738,810	

6.3: Summary of Environmental Management

Table 17. Summary environmental management framework for the mid-term investment plan

Micro project types contained in the MITEF	Potential negative socio-environmental impacts	Potential positive socio-environmental impacts	Socio-environmental mitigation measures
Construction of basic community infrastructures : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of class rooms in school at Efeih, Njentah, Menky, Apang, , Menkia, Nwangong, • Construction of Latrines at Magba, Menkia, Efong, Apang, Mbelenka • Construction of Nwametaw community hall. • Construction of IHC Njenawung, Martinity bloc Mockmbie, • Construction of sheds at Esah-Nweh, Atulah, Alou • Construction Alou slaughter house • Construction of three-corner's Round – About Ndungatet. 	Enviromental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • loss of vegetation, • soil erosion, • air and noise pollution around works, Socio-economical: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement of some families • Exodus • Risk related to the acquisition of lands for localization of the micro-projects. • Risk of potential conflict for the beneficiary population • Risk of insecurity of persons and goods. 	Environmental. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disenclavement of the villages through the construction of the basic infrastructures • Dug-up areas are refilled. Socio-economical: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in the access to basic services • Population pressure on the use of some basic infrastructure is reduced • Reinforce the dynamic of the population by working through the mobilization of stakeholders • A reduction in certain diseases and illnesses as a result of increased access to potable water, health facilities. 	Environmental <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting or replanting of trees around the works • Planting of cover grass in affected zones Socio-economical: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain land donation attestation signed by village chief and the proprietor of the land. • Restore the borrow zone after completion of works • Put in place a micro-project management committee including women and establish use rules as well as functioning and maintenance mechanisms. • Preview garbage cans for the evacuation of solid waste • compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement

Extension electricity to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menah • Njeih • Metangang • Nzenche • Transitional villages 	<u>Environmental</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in the existing land use and a rise in the consumption of raw material • Destruction of forests and biodiversity • Increase in surface run-off and erosion and pollution of nearby streams. Socio-economic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A change of landscape <p>Potential risk of electrical shocks if not well managed</p>	Environmental <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New structures will give some beauty to the beneficiary communities <u>Socio-economic</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of employment • Boosting of the local economic activities • Creation of a conducive working environment • Improvement of living conditions <p>Improvement in sporting activities</p>	Socio – economic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper sensitization of beneficiaries.
PORTABLE WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of wells in the council • Construction of wells • Construction of bore holes. • Construction of water points at M'mockmbie and Njenawung 	<u>Environmental</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extraction of water from surface sources e.g. streams and rivers can reduce the respective downstream flow. • Pollution problems increase due to reduced downstream dilution, from birds and dust particles. 	<u>Environmental</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of forest areas along water courses and catchment 	Environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major diversion will occur on water courses • Water management committees will be set up to manage the water and ensure pollution-free water gets to schools and community
	<u>Socio-economic</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project might at the long run lead to pricing of water and would affect the most vulnerable persons 	<u>Socio-economic.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in time and effort to fetch water. These can be used for other economic activity. 	Socio-economical: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The problem of pricing of water would be addressed through various price mechanisms and differentiation of prices

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of accidents during construction and operations phases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in water-borne diseases e.g. cholera, diarrhoea among children and typhoid ensuring adequate health and hygiene conditions for the population • The water may assist in the production processes especially in agriculture and livestock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety measures and training will be carried out during the construction phase to avoid accidents.
Road Construction and Rehabilitation investment type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Kongoh – Lekeng road. • Rehabilitation Ndungatet – Lewoh roads. • Construction of Lewoh – Njenatah road. • Rehabilitation of Alou – M'mockmbie road. 	<u>Environmental</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of vegetation, destruction of forest land and biodiversity • Removal of topsoil, increase in water runoff, production of soil erosion, and changes to soil structure and increase in landslides • Changes in landscape and land-use • Changes of microclimate • Effects on the water balance • Risk from oil spills 	<u>Environmental</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road can be used as a fire-break to stop large fires. • Erosion control can be improved (especially in the course of maintenance) 	<u>Environmental</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The short points between 2 communities should be considered while avoiding rich biodiversity area
	<u>Socio-economic</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in traffic to previously inaccessible areas • Uncontrolled growth of settlements • Reduced safety due to the 	<u>Socio-economic</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better prices for food and cash crops • Ease of movement and reduction in transport 	<u>Socio-economic</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a land-use plan for each community • To avoid accidents, road building should therefore always be accompanied by or

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of Lewoh – Njenawung roads 	<p>risk of accidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similarly, site waste, residual quantities of unused soil and building materials may accumulate if not well disposed of. Detrimental impact of lack of maintenance. A road that is not maintained will not last. 	<p>fares from one community to the other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where roads pass through villages, the community can arrange for extension into some quarters or prepare individual sites for construction.. In the course of construction work, preparations can be made to secure sufficient material for maintaining the road. 	<p>prepared for by instruction on road safety and monitoring and inspection of vehicles for safety.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For detrimental impact on road maintenance, a suitable technical design for the road and good-quality building work will serve to keep down the amount of maintenance needed, at least in the first few years
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6.3.1 Socio-Economic Impact Potentials (positive / negative) Optimizing or Mitigation measures

6.3.2 Simplified environmental management plan (Socio environmental management plan)

The plan consists of précising the provision for carrying out of environmental impact and study each environmental measure envisaged in the triennial plan, actors costs, periods and Follow up indicators.

Table 18: *Environmental impact assessment of ACDP*

Environmental measures	Putting in place actors	Periods	Follow up actors	Costs	Observations
Training of Council Development agent's on environmental aspects and within the PNDP's socio-environmental management framework	PNDP	2012 2013	MINEPDD Delegation ; MINAS Delegation ; PNDP	Incorporated into PNDP budget	
Use of the socio-environmental form.	Council Development officer	2012 2015	MINEPDD delegation ; MINAS delegation ; PNDP ; Municipal councilor ; Development Agent	Incorporated into PNDP budget	Related cost should be included in the micro project conception cost
Training of COMES on safeguarding the policies and the taking into account the socio environmental aspects.	PNDP	2012 2013	MINEPDD Delegation ; MINAS delegation ;	Incorporated in the PNDP budget	

Environmental measures	Putting in place actors	Periods	Follow up actors	Costs	Observations
Provision for the carrying out of environmental impact studies	PNDP, Mayor (Municipal Councilor)	2012 2015	MINEPDD delegation ; MINAS delegation ; PNDP ; Municipal councilor		In case of resettlement, the cost is to be borne by the Mayor
Follow up and monitoring of socio environmental management plan for the contractors	Council Development Officer Contractors	2012 2015	MINEPDD Delegation ; MINAS delegation ;	Incorporated in the PNDP budget	

6.4 Annual Investment Plan

6.4.1. Available resources and periodicity of Alou

The table below illustrates resources for the year 2012. The micro projects have been elaborated on the basis of the resources identified.

Table 19: *Available resources 2012*

Type of Resource	Donor	Total Amount	Availability	Donor condition
Grant	PAEPA-MRU	34,500,000	2012	Council and beneficiary contribution is available
Public Investment budget	PIB	292,790,000	2012	Public contract award procedures are properly followed
Council Budget	Council	42,400,000	2012	Revenue collection is intensified and funds are properly accounted for
Grant	PNDP	76,000,000	2012	Council contribution and contract award procedures are respected
TOTAL		445,690,000		

6.4.2. Annual investment plan for 2012.

Table highlights the activities to be carried out in Alou municipality in 2012. The micro projects are to be implemented with the resources available the council within the financial year 2012. The table specifies the sector of activity, the anticipated period for which the activity will be implemented as well as the resources needed for the implementation.

Table 20: Annual Investment Plan 2012

SECTOR	ACTVIITY	OUTPUT	RESP/	PERIOD	RESOURCES			SOURCE OF FUNDING
					HUMAN	MATERIAL	FINANCE	
Basic Education	Construction of classrooms at Effeh	Constructe d classrooms	Council	Sept. 2012	Contractor	Building Materials	16,000,000	PIB
	Construction of classrooms at Njenatah	Constructe d classrooms	Council	Sept. 2012	Contractor	Building Materials	16,000,000	PIB
	Construction of classrooms at Menky – Lewoh	Constructe d classrooms	Council	Sept.2012	Contractor	Building Materials	16,000,000	PIB
	Construction of latrines at GS Apang	Constructe d classrooms	Council	Sept. 2012	Contractor	Building Materials	3 500 000	PIB
	Construction of latrines GS Magba	Constructe d classrooms	Council	Sept. 2012	Contractor	Building Materials	250,000	PIB
	Construction of latrines GS Menkia	Constructe d classrooms	Council	Sept. 2012	Contractor	Building Materials	900,000	PIB
	Construction of latrines GS Efong	Constructe d latrines	Council	Nov 2012	Contractor	Building material	5000,000	PAEPA
	Constuction of pit latrine at GS Metia	Constructe d latrines	Council	Nov 2012	Contractor	Building materials	5000,000	PAEPA
	Supply of teacher 's desk at Njenatah	2 teacher's desks	Council	Sept. 2012	Supplier	Materials	250,000	PIB

	Provision of teacher's desk	2 teacher's desks	Council	June 2012	Supplier	Materials	250,000	PIB
	Supply of desks for schools at GBPS Nwametaw	30 benches in school	Council	Sept.2012	Supplier	Materials	900,000	PIB
	Provision of Benches at GBPS Menky Lewoh	60 benches in school	Council	Sept.2012	Supplier	Materials	1,800,000	PIB
	Provision of benches at GS Njenatah.	60 benches in school	Council	Sept. 2012	Supplier	Materials	1,800,000	PIB
	Provision of benches GS Effet	60 benches in school	Council	July 2012	Supplier	Materials	1,800,000	PIB
Secondary Education	Purchase of teaching aids	Lump sum	Principal	Before September 2012	Supplier	Materials	1,800,000	PIB
	Supply of classroom equipments at GBHS ndungwa	Equipments bought	SDO	Before September 2012	Supplier	Materials	18 000 000	PIB
	Construction, extension, rehabilitation of buildings for classrooms and other structures for technical and commercial colleges at Lewoh	Lump sum	SDO	December 2012.	Supplier	Materials	18,000,000	PIB
	construction of classrooms at GBSS Nwangong	2 classrooms built	SDO	July 2012	Contractors, Control Engineers, project beneficiaries, etc	Materials	18,000,000	PIB

	Supply of classroom equipments and benches to GBHS Ndungwa	Equipment procured	Principal	Before September 2012	Supplier	Materials	1,800,000	PIB
Youth Affairs	Acquisition of office furniture at the delegation of Youth affairs Alou	Office equipment supplied	Sub delegate of Youth Affairs	July 2012	Supplier	Materials	2,500,000	PIB
WATER	Mmounck : Water supply	Water supplied at M'mockmbi	Governor Regional Delegate	July 2012	Contractors, Control Engineers, project beneficiaries, etc	Materials	60,000,000	PIB
Public works	Alou small equipment for Himo works	Himo equipment supplied	Mayor	July 2012	Supplier	Materials	2, 220 000	PIB
MINSANTE (Health)	CMA of Alou: equipment in medical material	Medical equipment supplied	Mayor	July 2012	Supplier	Materials	25,000,000	PIB
	Construction of pit latrines at IHC Alou	Latrines constructed	Mayor	Nov 2012	Contractor	Materials	5000,000	PAEPA
	Construction of IHC Njenawung	Integrated health center constructed	Mayor	Before December 2012	Contractors, Control Engineers, project beneficiaries, etc	Materials	50,000,000	PIB
	Equipment of Ndumbin Health Centre	Ndumbin health centre equipped.	Mayor	Sept. 2012	Supplier	Materials	8,000,000	PIB

	Construction of a maternity bloc in IHC Mmouckmbin	One maternity block constructed	Mayor	Sept. 2012	Supplier	Materials	30,000,000	PIB
	Rehabilitation of IHC Mmockmbin	M'mockmbin health centre rehabilitated.	Mayor	Sept. 2012	Supplier	Materials	25,000,000	PIB
MINEE	Extension of electricity from Njenawung Market to Njeh Njenawung	Electricity available	AES Sonel, Mayor	Dec 2012	Beneficiaries, control engineers etc	Equipment/ Materials	7,300,000	PNDP
	Construction of pit latrines for private beneficiaries	Pit latrines in use by 13 beneficiaries	Mayor	Nov 2012	Contractor	Materials	6,500,000	PAEPA
Agriculture	Construction of warehouse for Irish potato in Mmembie	Mmembie potato store constructed.	Division Delegation of agriculture	December 2012	Contractor and beneficiaries	Building material	7,000,000	PNDP
MINEE	Extension rural electrification from Atsombie, to Attrah	Electricity available for connection to households	AES sonel	Before dec. 2012	Contractor	Poles, cables, transformers	7,320,000	PNDP
	Extension of electricity from Kongomeh to Meneh and mbiegand, and from Metangang, to	Electricity available for connection to	AES sonel	Before Dec. 2012	Contractor	Poles, cables, transformers	7,320,000	PNDP

	Njeh	households						
	Extension rural electrification from Legoh, through Emolah Palace to Nzengche	Electricity available for connection to households	AES sonel	Before december 2012	Contractor	Poles, cables, transformers	14,600,000	PNDP
	Extension of electricity from Forgah through Melah to Nzemkoh Mankang	Electricity available for connection to households	AES sonel	December 2012	Contractor	Poles, cables, transformers	7,300,000	PNDP
	Extension of electricity from Alou market through Ntenchoh to 3 corners Ndungated	Electricity available for connection to households	AES sonel		Contractor	Poles, cables, transformers	7,300,000	PNDP
MINCOMM ERCE	Construction of sheds in Atulah market	Sheds at Atulah market	Mayor	December 2012	Contractor	Plank and cement	7,300,000	PNDP
	Construction of sheds in Esah nweh market	Esah – nweh market	Mayor	December 2012	Contractor	Building material	7,300,000	PNDP
Public works	Construction of 3 corner Round- About	Roundabout constructed	Mayor	December 2012	Contractor	Building material	4,000,000	COUNCIL
Water	Well and pond for Alou council	Council well and pond rehabilitated.	Mayor	July 2012	Contractor	Building material	2,400,000	COUNCIL

	Construction of Njenawung water supply	Water available	Mayor	Dec 2012	Contractor	Building materials	13,000,000	PAEPA
Public works	Road construction and maintenance	Road constructed	Mayor	Sept. 2012	Contractor	Building material	12,500,000	COUNCIL
Council material	Equipment for the council	Office equipment	Mayor	June 2012	Supplier	Building material	6,500,000	COUNCIL
Council asset	Construction of Council garage	council garage	Mayor	Before September 2012	Contractor	Building material	500,000	COUNCIL
Council institution	Library equipment	Library equipped	Mayor	July 2012	Supplier	Furniture -	3,500,000	COUNCIL
Commerce	Slaughter house (Alou market)	One slaughter house.	Mayor	Dec. 2012	Contractor	Plank and cement	2,500,000	COUNCIL
Commerce	Construction of toilet at Mbelenka market	Toilet constructed at Mbeleka market	Mayor	December 2012	Contractor	Building material	3,500,000	COUNCIL
Education	Assistance to high schools and technical colleges	Lump sum	Mayor	September 2012.	Supplier.	Stationery-	7,000,000	COUNCIL
	Total						445,690,000	

6.4.3 Operational Plan for Vulnerable Population

Considering the high level of vulnerable persons in the council area assistance, means of mobility and income generating activities were envisaged to the vulnerable within the midterm expenditure framework (Table 19).

Table 21: Operational plan for the vulnerable population

Category of vulnerable persons	Envisaged Support	2012	2013	2014	Responsibility
Needy persons	Relief assistance to 70 persons	√	√	√	Council/MINAS/NGOs/Development Associations
Physically disable	Mobility support to 30 persons	√	√	√	Council/MINAS/NGOs/Development Associations
Individuals with different disabilities	Support for income generating activities for 50 persons		√	√	Council/MINAS/NGOs/Development Associations
Associations of persons living with disabilities	Sensitization campaigns against exclusion		√	√	MINAS staff/Lebialem Community Radio/Associations of disable/NGOs

6.5 Contract Award Plan for 2012 Projects.

6.5.1 Contract award plan for construction and rehabilitation of micro projects

The construction and rehabilitation contract to be awarded in the council area require contractors. The tender board of the council proposes the following award plan (Table 20). The contractors are by the 25 of June and all construction contracts completed and handed over before 25 July 2013.

Table 22: Contract award plan for constructions and rehabilitation

Contract award plan for constructions					Technical Specifications		Tender Bid File		Opening of Envelope		Award	Implementation of contract			Observation
Micro Project	Nber of lots	N° Call for Tenders	Estimated Amount (Millions)	Award Method	Service responsible	Date of deposit in 2012	Date of Assessment by TB In 2012	Date of publication in June 2012	Opening of envelope	Submission of assessment report	Date of award	Amount of contract (Millions)	Date of signature	Handing over date	
Public Investment Budget															
Construction of classrooms Njeih, Menky Njenata	3	N/A	46	TB	Alou council	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	46	25 June	25 July 2013	

h															
Construction classroom GBSS Nwango ng	2	N/A	18	TB	SDO Lebial e m	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	18	25 June	25 July 2013	
Constru ctions and rehabilit ation at GTC Lewoh	2	N/A	18	TB	SDO Lebial e m	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	18	25 June	25 July 2013	
Constru ction of toilet GBSS Mbelele nka	1	N/A	0.9	TB	Alou Council	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	0.9	25 June	25 July 2013	
Constru ction toilet in Alou market	1	N/A	0.9	TB	Alou Council	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	0.9	25 June	25 July 2013	
Constru ction potato wareho use	1	N/A	7	TB	Alou Council	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	10	25 June	25 Sept 2013	

M'mock mbie															
Water supply M'mock mbie	2	N/A	60	TB	Alou council	8.June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	60	25 June	25 July 2013	
Construction of Maternity block M'mock mbie	1	N/A	30	TB	Alou council	8 June	11-12 June		22 June	23 June	24 June	30	25 June	25 July 2013	
Construction of IHC Njenawung	1	N/A	50	TB	Alou council		11-12 June		22 June	23 June	24 June	50	25 June	25 July 2013	
Rehabilitation, Nwametaw palce	1	N/A	25	TB	Alou council	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	25	25 June	25 July 2013	
PNDP Funded Projects															

Extensi on of electricit y Njeh Njenaw ung	1	N/A	7.3	TB	Alou Council	8 June	11 - 12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	7.3	25 June	25 July 2013	
Extensi on electricit y Attrah	1	N/A	7.3	TB	Alou Council	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	7.3	25 June	25 July 2013	
Extensi on of electricit y Meneh and Njeh	1	N/A	7.3	TB	Alou Council	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	7.3	25 June	25 July 2013	
Extensi on electricit y Emolah Palace Nzengc he	1	N/A	14.2	TB	Alou Council	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	14.2	25 June	25 July 2013	
Extensi on of electricit y Nzemko h Mankan g	1	N/A	7.3	TB	Alou Council	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	7.3	25 June	25 July 2013	

Extension of electricity Njenawung to Fonjum etaw	1	N/A	7.3	TB	Alou Council	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	7.3	25 June	25 July 2013	
Extension of electricity Ntenchoh	1	N/A	7.3	TB	Alou Council	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	7.3	25 June	25 July 2013	
Construction of sheds Atulah market		N/A	7.3	TB	Alou Council	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	7.3	25 June	25 July 2013	
Construction of sheds Esah-Nweh market	1	N/A	7.3	TB	Alou Council	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	7.3	25 June	25 July 2013	
Council Projects															
Road construction and maintenance	1	N/A	12.4	TB	Alou council	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	12.4	25 June	25 July 2013	

Constru ction of three- corners	1	N/A	4	TB	Alou council	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	4	25 June	25 July 2013	
Rehabili tation of well and pond council	1	N/A	2.4	TB	Alou council	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	2.4	25 June	25 July 2013	
Constru ction of slaught er house Alou	1	N/A	2.5	TB	Alou council	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	2.5	25 June	25 July 2013	
Constru ction of Garage council	1	N/A	0.5	TB	Alou council	8 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	0.5	25 June	25 July 2013	
PAEPA Projects															
Constru ction of Latrine GS Menkia	1	N/A	5	Mutua l Agree ment	Alou council	1 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	5	25 June	31 Dec 2012	
Constru ction Latrine GS Efang	1	N/A	5	Mutua l Agree ment	Alou council	1 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	5	25 June	31 Dec 2012	

Construction of latrine at IHC	1	NA	5	Mutual Agree	Council	1 June	11-12 June	14	22 June	23 June	24 June	5	25 June	31 Dec 2012	
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6.5.2 Award Plan for Supplies

The CDP shall need potential suppliers of equipments to offices and health units. The award plan (Table xx) shall be used to specify technical details and prerequisites for the selection.

Table 23: Contracts Award Plan for suppliers ACDP.

Supply contract to be awarded.					Technical specifications		Tender bid file		Opening of envelope		Award	Implementation			Observations
Micro project	Nbr of lots	Nbr of calls for tender	Estimated Amount	Award method	Service Responsible	Date of deposit in 2012	Date of assessment by TB in 2012	Date of publication in 2012	Date opening of envelope	Submission of assessment report	Date of award	Amount (Millions)	Date of signature	Handing over date	
Supply Teacher's desk at Njenatah, Njeih,	1	N/A	0.5	TB	Alou Council	8 June	13 June	14 June	15 June	23 June	24 June	0.5	26 June	27 July	
Supply Desks at GBPS Nwametaw	1	N/A	0.9	TB	Alou Council	8 June	13 June	14 June	15 June	23 June	24 June	0.9	26 June	27 July	
Supply Benches at GBPS Menky Lewoh	1	N/A	1.8	TB	Alou Council	8 June	13 June	14 June	15 June	23 June	24 June	1.8	26 June	27 July	
Supply Provision of	1	N/A	1.8	TB	Alou Council	8 June	13 June	14 June	15 June	23 June	24 June	1.8	26 June	27 July	

benches GS Njenatah.					I		e			e			e		
Provision of benches GS Efeih	1	N/A	1.8	TB	Alou Council	8 June	13 June	14 June	15 June	23 June	24 June	1.8	26 June	27 July	
Purchase of teaching aids GHS Alou	1	N/A	1.8	TB	Principal	8 June	13 June	14 June	15 June	23 June	24 June	1.8	26 June	27 July	
Classroom equipments at GBHS ndungwa	1	N/A	18	TB	SDO Lebial em	8 June	13 June	14 June	15 June	23 June	24 June	18	26 June	27 July	
Supply of benches to GBHS Ndungwa	1	N/A	1.8	TB	Principal	8 June	13 June	14 June	15 June	23 June	24 June	1.8	26 June	27 July	
Acquisition of office furniture Delegation of Youth affairs Alou	1	N/A	2.5	TB	Sub delegate Alou	8 June	13 June	14 June	15 June	23 June	24 June	2.5	26 June	27 July	
Alou small equipment for Himo works	1	N/A	2.22	TB	Alou council	8 June	13 June	14 June	15 June	23 June	24 June	2.22	26 June	27 July	
CMA of Alou: medical equipment	1	N/A	25	TB	Alou council	8 June	13 June	14 June	15 June	23 June	24 June	25	26 June	27 July	
Equipment of Ndumbin Health Centre	1	N/A	8	TB	Alou council	8 June	13 June	14 June	15 June	23 June	24 June	8	26 June	27 July	
Supply of Civil Engineering equipment	1	N/A	50	TB	Alou council	8 June	13 June	14 June	15 June	23 June	24 June	50	26 June	27 July	

Equipment of the Essangong Integrated H/C	1	N/A	7.3	TB	Alou council	8 June	13 June	14 June	15 June	23 June	24 June	7.3	26 June	27 July	
Equipment for the council	1	N/A	6.5	TB	Alou council	8 June	13 June	14 June	15 June	23 June	24 June	6.5	26 June	27 July	
Library equipment	1	N/A	3.5	TB	Alou council	8 June	13 June	14 June	15 June	23 June	24 June	3.5	26 June	27 July	

Chapter 7:

MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

7.1. Composition of the monitoring committee of council development plan.

Given the development issues of Alou council in the ongoing decentralization process, there was need to put in place a follow up committee to monitor the Alou communal development plan, provide adequate support to contractors suppliers, collaborate with the project committee of the council, ensure the implementation of the annual investment plan.

The M&E system for the Alou council comprises actors with well defined duties and tools to enable a good information collection and transfe to monitor the activities for the implementation. The following actors will be involved in the monitoring and evaluation for the implementataion of the AIP for he council at the local level;

- Mayor and council members
- Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
- The Decentralised structures of government (Education, Health, Agriculture, Fishery, Health, Pubic Works etc.)
- The Village Development Committees
- The Council Development Agent (VCD)
- Community Based Organizations (CBOs)
- Nkong Hill Top

At this local level, a committee comprised of some of the above mention actos was set up to monitor and evaluate the implementation off activities from the Annaul invest plan.

Their functions and roles was giving below

Table 24: M & E committee of Alou Council Development Plan.

S/N	NAME	FUNCTION	CONTACT(s)	RESPONSIBILITIES.
1.	Nkafu William	Chair person	77680462	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the CDP (Council Development Plan • Provide adequate support to contractor • Supervise all projects e.g. Check the start and end day, construction materials etc • Carry out random field visit to ascertain that work is been effectively executed • Check materials for constructionConduct periodic reviews of the AIP in collaboration with the council executives • Ensure strict implementation of the social and environmental management plan by all stakeholders • Produce quarterly reports for level of realisation of micro projects and committee activities to the councilWork in close collaboration with the council executive • Follow up contract award plan for supplies and constructions. • Inform the different persons /structures responsible for implementing the activities about the council administrative procedures to obtain the necessary funds for the activity • Follow up work done by selected contractors as per the specifications on the contract award document
2.	Michael Fonju	Secretary	77331126	
3.	Forgum Pius	Member	97130012	
4.	Nkemchop Dominic	Member	77337249	
5.	Ntemngwa Paul	Member	77847832	
6.	Tatuh Julius	Member	77673278	
7.	Nkwetashing George	Member	77338675	
8.	Mme Tanzomo Bridget	Member	77889019	
9.	Mme Tendongmo Francoline	Member	79797438	

7.2 Monitoring and evaluation system and indicators of 2012 Annual Investment Plan.

The following monitoring sheet shall be used to monitor the progress of the 2012 investment plan of Alou council. It defines the sector of operation, the specific micro project and the indicator to be measured.

Table 25: M and E system and indicators

Sector	Micro project	Indicator
Basic Education	Construction of classrooms at Efeih	One classrooms constructed
	Construction of classrooms at Njenatah	One classroom constructed
	Construction of classrooms at Menky – Lewoh	one classrooms constructed
	Construction of of latrines at GS Apang	One classroom constructed
	Construction of latrines GS Magba	One classroom constructed
	Construction of latrines GS Menkia	One classroom constructed
	Construction of latrines GS Efung	Constructed latrines
	Supply of teacher 's desk at Njenatah	2 teacher's desks available at Njenatah
	Provision of teacher 's desk at Efeih	2 teacher's desks supplied
	Supply of desks for schools at GBPS Nwametaw	30 benches in school
	Provision of Benches at GBPS Menky Lewoh	60 benches in school
	Provision of benches at GS Njenatah.	60 benches in school
	Provision of benches GS Effet	60 benches in school
Secondary Education	Purchase of teaching aids	Lump sum
	Supply of classroom equipments at GBHS ndungwa	To be specified by PIB award

	Construction, extension, rehabilitation of buildings for classrooms and other structures for technical and commercial colleges at Lewoh	To be specified
	construction of classrooms at GBSS Nwangong	2 classrooms built
	Supply of classroom equipments and benches to GBHS Ndungwa	Equipment procured
	Construction of a toilet in GBSS Mbelelenka	One toilet constructed at GBSS Mbeleka.
Agriculture	Acha Ambong Women CIG (AWO CIG)	Funds received by farmers
	Teletabow Farmers "Telefa-CIG"	Funds received by farmers
	Foto Young Farmers CIG (FYF CIG)	Funds received by farmers
	Charity Farmers CIG	Funds received by farmers
	Alingang Farmers common Initiative Group (ALIFA CIG)	Funds received by farmers
	Construction of warehouse for irish potato in Mmembie	Mmockmbie potatoe store constructed.
WATER	Mmounck : Water supply	Water supplied at M'mockmbie
Public works	Alou small equipment for Himo works	Himo equipment supplied
MINSANTE (Health)	CMA of Alou: equipment in medical material	Medical equipment supplied
	Construction of IHC Njenawung	Intergrated health center constructed
	Equipment of Ndumbin Health Centre	Ndumbin health centre equipped.
	Construction of a maternity bloc in IHC Mmouckmbin	One maternity block constructed
	Rehabilitation of IHC Mmockmbin	M'mockmbin health centre

		rehabilitated.
MINEPAT	Supply of Civil Engineering equipment	
Culture	Rehabilitation of Fons Palace/ Nwametaw	Nwametaw palace renovated.
MINEE	Extension of electricity from Njenawung Market to Njieh Njenawung	5 km extension length
	Extension rural electrification from Atsombie, to Attrah	7km extension done
	Extension of electricity from Kongomeh to Meneh and mbiegand, and from Metangang, to Njieh	3km extension available
	Extension rural electrification from Legoh, through Emolah Palace to Nzengche	11 km extension exist
	Extension of electricity from Forgah through Melah to Nzemkoh Mankang	8km extension done
	Extension of electricity from GTC Njenawung to Alou Fonjumetaw	5km extension realized
	Extension of electricity from Alou market through Ntenchoh to 3 corners Ndungated	2km extension done
MINSANTE	Equipment of the Essangong Integrated H/C	Equipments supplied
Public works	Construction of 3 corner Round- About	Roundabout constructed
Public works	Road construction and maintenance	
Council institution	Equipment for the council	Office equipment
Council institution	Construction of Council garage	council garage

Council institution	Library equipment	Library equipment supplied
Council institution	Well and pond for Alou council	One Council well and pond rehabilitated.
Commerce	Slaughter house (Alou market)	One slaughter house.
	Construction of toilet at Mbelenka market	Toilet constructed at Mbeleka market
	Constructuon of shed at Atulah market	4 sheds constructed of 4x4 m2
	Construction of sheds at Esah Nweh market	
MINDUH	Construction of a toilet in the market	One pit Toilet of 3 rooms (1x1x2m3)constructed

7.3. Tools and frequency of reporting of projects under the ACDP.

The ACDP monitoring committee shall follow up the implementation of the 2012 investment projects be done through the following tools and frequency.

Table 24: Tools and frequency of monitoring and evaluation of ACDP.

Tools	Frequency of use
a) For Monitoring	
Data collection forms	During monthly field visits
Observation checklists	During monthly field visits
Visual/audio stimuli (photographs, tape recordings)	During monthly field visits
Interviews of key informants	During monthly field visits
b) For Evaluation	
Questionnaires	6 months to 1 year after end of project
Focus Group Discussions	6 months to 1 year after end of project
Interviews	6 months to 1 year after end of project

7.4 Review of the CDP and Mechanism for the Preparation of the Next AIP

At the end of this first year and for after each year, before the next council annual budget is drawn up and adopted, the council shall organize a review and planning workshop to present the results of the CDP implementation for the previous year and actualize the communal development plan. The participants at this workshop should include councilors, government technical services, the monitoring and evaluation committee, representatives of stakeholders and the PNDP. The aim of the exercise is to identify micro-projects already implemented, with help of indicators assess the micro projects. They will re-plan projects not implemented during the previous year

The progress in the implementation of the AIP will be reviewed and recommendations made for updating the next year's AIP. The AIP 2012 shall of necessity be an integral part of the annual budget for the council for the next fiscal year. This will ensure the respect and continuous use of the CDP.

CHAPTER 8

COMMUNICATION PLAN OF ALOU CDP

As any other working document, the communal development for Alou council needs to be communicated. A communication strategy will put in place will make it possible for the document to be communicated at all levels (local, regional, national and international). Establishing a plan will be of great need when trying to communicate the CDP and this will require the plan serving as a channel to pass the message embodied in the CDP. Communicate the CDP will also serve as a tool to enable the council make the broadest publicity about its CDP to the public and to technical and financial partners.

The council will have to produce such a plan every time they are elaborating an Annual Investment Plan for the Council will implement the following plan to make the public and its partners aware of the features of the recent CDP and those included in the newly actualized CPD

Table 25: Plan of communication of ACDP activities

Activity	Period	Person responsible
Sensitise concerned stakeholders about the availability of such a document in the municipality	1/5/12 – 30/6/12	Council Development Agent/Council/Other stakeholders
Produce copies of abridged version of the CDP	July 2012	Council Development Agent
Organize Restitution Meetings at village level to discuss implementation of the CDP	July -August 2012	Council Development Agent
Distribute full and abridged version of plan to donors, partners and other stakeholders	Beginning July 2012	Council Development Agent
Create notice board at council building and village squares to inform beneficiaries on the implementation of the CDP	By end April 2012	Council Development Agent
Organize Restitution Meetings at Council level involving Councilors	July 2012	Mayor

o Host programmes on Community Radios and other Media on the implementation of the CDP	August 2012	Mayor
Organize public hearing to present plan realization	Beginning June 2012	Council
Lobby to relevant Organizations and Ministries on a mid-term and yearly basis for finances for the next Annual Invest Plan: E.g. PNDP, SOWEDA, FEICOM, MINADER, , MINEPDDAT, MINBASE,	July to August 2012	Mayor

CONCLUSION

Finally, the Alou communal development plan has been elaborated with the collaboration of the inhabitants of Alou, the administration and the local support organization Nkong Hill Top. Alou Council has successfully completed the elaboration of its development and investment plan for 2012. Several stakeholders from all the villages in the municipality were consulted and their aspirations have been captured in the plan. The entire process entailed a highly participatory approach which involved all the stakeholders with a participatory identification of needs in all the 28 sectors. There is now a strategic plan elaborated for all the sectors for a long term implementation. The council has identified several potential partners who could be solicited for assistance. The Follow-Up Committee which was put in place should be enabled to accomplish their task to the best of their ability for the success of this plan. They should be provided with adequate training to meet up with the task which lies ahead of them. It is incumbent on the management of the Council to immensely commit in fostering the implementation of the CDP by making available the necessary funds for monitoring of planned activities.

Further steps in the elaboration process should therefore take into account the likely changes that may occur in the implementation of the forth coming years. Finally, this Communal Development Plan should henceforth serve as a development tool development for Alou and should be exploited by the community, technical and financial partners as well as collaborators, elites, government services, and economic perators.

ANNEXE:

Presentation sheets of 2012 micro projects.

Concerned Sector	Energy
Micro project	Extension of electricity from Astombie to Attrah
Objective (Impact on client)	Increase access to electricity for households and public facilities
Villages concerned	Atsombie, Attrah
Technical partners	PNDP, Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	4360 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	7,300,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	- Some trees may be felled to allow the grid line to pass
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in communication • Reduction in rural exodus • Provision of employment • Boosting of the local economic activities • Improvement of living conditions • Migration of inhabitants into newly electrified villages
Maintenance Cost	1000,000

Concerned Sector	Energy
Micro project	Extension of electricity from Kongomeh to Njeh
Objective (Impact on client)	Increase access to electricity for households and public facilities
Villages concerned	Kongomeh, Meneh, Mbiegang, Metangang, Njeh
Technical partners	PNDP, Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	2134 beneficiaries

Estimated cost of Project	7,320,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	- Some trees may be felled to allow the grid line to pass
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in communication • Reduction in rural exodus • Provision of employment • Boosting of the local economic activities • Improvement of living conditions • Migration of inhabitants into newly electrified villages
Maintenance Cost	1000,000

Concerned Sector	Energy
Micro project	Extension of electricity from Legoh to Nzengche
Objective (Impact on client)	Increase access to electricity for households and public facilities
Villages concerned	Legoh, Emolah, Nzengche
Technical partners	PNDP, Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	1560 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	14,600,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	- Some trees may be felled to allow the grid line to pass
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in communication • Reduction in rural exodus • Provision of employment • Boosting of the local economic activities • Improvement of living conditions • Migration of inhabitants into newly electrified villages
Maintenance Cost	1000,000

Concerned Sector	Energy
Micro project	Extension of electricity from Forgah to Mankang
Objective (Impact on client)	Increase access to electricity for households and public facilities
Villages concerned	Forgah, Melah, Nzenkoh, Mankang
Technical partners	PNDP, Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	4200 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	7,300,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	- Some trees may be felled to allow the grid line to pass
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in communication • Reduction in rural exodus • Provision of employment • Boosting of the local economic activities • Improvement of living conditions • Migration of inhabitants into newly electrified villages
Maintenance Cost	1000,000

Concerned Sector	Energy
Micro project	Extension of electricity from Alou Market to 3 Corners Ndungated
Objective (Impact on client)	Increase access to electricity for households and public facilities
Villages concerned	Alou Market, Ntenchoh, 3 Corners
Technical partners	PNDP, Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	1001 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of	7,300,000FCFA

Project	
Environmental Impact	- Some trees may be felled to allow the grid line to pass
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in communication • Reduction in rural exodus • Provision of employment • Boosting of the local economic activities • Improvement of living conditions • Migration of inhabitants into newly electrified villages
Maintenance Cost	1000,000

Concerned Sector	Energy
Micro project	Extension of electricity from Njenawung Market to Njeih Njenawung
Objective (Impact on client)	Increase access to electricity for households and public facilities
Villages concerned	Njenawung, Njeih Njenawung
Technical partners	PNDP, Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	3080 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	7,300,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	- Some trees may be felled to allow the grid line to pass
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in communication • Reduction in rural exodus • Provision of employment • Boosting of the local economic activities • Improvement of living conditions • Migration of inhabitants into newly electrified villages
Maintenance Cost	1000,000

Concerned Sector	Commerce
Micro project	Construction of Sheds at Atulah Markets
Objective (Impact on client)	Increase income for local population and traders
Villages concerned	Atullah, Anya, Ndengkop
Technical partners	PNDP, Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	4200 beneficiaries
	Indirect: Lewoh
Estimated cost of Project	7,300,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in surface run-off and erosion and pollution of nearby streams. • Land use altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council revenue increased • Provision of employment • Boosting of the local economic activities • Improvement of living conditions
Maintenance Cost	200,000
Duration of Micro projects	4 months

Concerned Sector	Commerce
Micro project	Construction of Sheds at Esah Nweh Market
Objective (Impact on client)	Increase income for local population and traders
Villages concerned	Esah Nweh, Anya, Menky
Technical partners	PNDP, Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	3900 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	7,300,000FCFA

Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ru off into streams • Land use altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council revenue increased • Provision of employment • Boosting of the local economic activities • Improvement of living conditions
Maintenance Cost	200,000
Duration of Micro projects	4 months

Concerned Sector	Commerce
Micro project	Construction of latrines in Mbelenka Market
Objective (Impact on client)	Improved hygiene and sanitation
Villages concerned	Mbelenka
Technical partners	Council,
Time of execution	2012
Beneficiaries	9360 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	3,500,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run off into streams • Vegetation will be removed • Land use altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved cleanliness of the market • Reduction of diseases
Maintenance Cost	200,000
Duration of Micro projects	3 months

Concerned Sector	Commerce
Micro project	Construction of slaughter house in Alou Maret
Objective (Impact on client)	Improved hygiene and sanitation

Villages concerned	Alou, Nwassah, kongho
Technical partners	Council,
Time of execution	2012
Beneficiaries	11003 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	2,500,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run off into streams • Vegetation will be removed • Land use altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved cleanliness of the market • Increased income for the council • Reduction of diseases
Maintenance Cost	100,000
Duration of Micro projects	3 months

Concerned Sector	Basic Education
Micro project	Construction of classrooms at GS Effeh
Objective (Impact on client)	Access to primary education for school age pupils
Villages concerned	Effeh
Technical partners	MINEDUB, Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	482 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	16,000,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run off into streams • Land use altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved pupil performance in school • Improvement of living conditions
Maintenance Cost	200,000
Duration of Micro projects	5 months

Concerned Sector	Basic Education
Micro project	Construction of classrooms at GS Njenatah
Objective (Impact on client)	Access to primary education for school age pupils
Villages concerned	Njenatah
Technical partners	MINEDUB, Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	272 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	16,000,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run off into streams • Land use altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved pupil performance in school • Improvement of living conditions
Maintenance Cost	200,000
Duration of Micro projects	5 months

Concerned Sector	Basic Education
Micro project	Construction of classrooms at GS Menky-Lewoh
Objective (Impact on client)	Access to primary education for school age pupils
Villages concerned	Menky
Technical partners	MINEDUB, Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	834 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	16,000,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run off into streams • Land use altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved pupil performance in school • Improvement of living conditions

Maintenance Cost	200,000
Duration of Micro projects	5 months

Concerned Sector	Basic Education
Micro project	Construction of latrines at GS Apang
Objective (Impact on client)	Improved hygiene and sanitation
Villages concerned	Apang
Technical partners	MINEDUB, Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	1452 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	3,500,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run off into streams • Vegetation will be removed • Land use altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved pupil performance in school • Improvement of living conditions
Maintenance Cost	100,000
Duration of Micro projects	3 months

Concerned Sector	Basic Education
Micro project	Construction of latrines at GS Magba
Objective (Impact on client)	Improved hygiene and sanitation
Villages concerned	Magba
Technical partners	MINEDUB, Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	905 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	250,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run off into streams

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation will be removed • Land use altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved pupil performance in school • Improvement of living conditions
Maintenance Cost	50,000
Duration of Micro projects	1 month

Concerned Sector	Basic Education
Micro project	Construction of latrines at GS Menkia
Objective (Impact on client)	Improved hygiene and sanitation
Villages concerned	Menkia
Technical partners	MINEDUB, Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	985 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	900,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run off into streams • Vegetation will be removed • Land use altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved pupil performance in school • Improvement of living conditions
Maintenance Cost	100,000
Duration of Micro projects	3 months

Concerned Sector	Basic Education
Micro project	Construction of latrines at GS Efong
Objective (Impact on client)	Improved hygiene and sanitation
Villages concerned	Efong
Technical partners	PAEPA, Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	700 beneficiaries

Estimated cost of Project	5000,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run off into streams • Vegetation will be removed • Land use altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved pupil performance in school • Improvement of living conditions
Maintenance Cost	300,000
Duration of Micro projects	3 months

Concerned Sector	Basic Education
Micro project	Construction of latrines at GS Metia
Objective (Impact on client)	Improved hygiene and sanitation
Villages concerned	Metia
Technical partners	PAEPA, Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	5080 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	5000,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run off into streams • Vegetation will be removed • Land use altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved pupil performance in school • Improvement of living conditions
Maintenance Cost	300,000
Duration of Micro projects	3 months

Concerned Sector	Secondary Education
Micro project	Construction of classrooms at GTHS Lewoh
Objective (Impact on client)	Increased access to technical education
Villages concerned	Lewoh
Technical partners	MINESEC, Council,

Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	3500 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	18,000,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run off into streams • Land use altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved pupil performance in school • Improvement of living conditions
Maintenance Cost	500,000
Duration of Micro projects	5 months

Concerned Sector	Secondary Education
Micro project	Construction of classrooms at GBSS Nwnagong
Objective (Impact on client)	Increased access to quality secondary education
Villages concerned	Nwangong
Technical partners	MINESEC, Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	2038 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	18,000,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run off into streams • Land use altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved pupil performance in school • Improvement of living conditions
Maintenance Cost	500,000
Duration of Micro projects	5 months

Concerned Sector	Water
Micro project	Construction of pond and well in Alou Council
Objective (Impact on client)	Increase access to potable water for staff and surrounding population
Villages concerned	Council staff, Nwasah, Alou Market

Technical partners	Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	1001 beneficiareis
Estimated cost of Project	2,400,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Top soil will be removed and may lead to run off that may pollute streams - Vegetation will be removed - Land use will be altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaner council office • Reduction in water borne diseases • More comfortable working environment • Improvement of living conditions
Maintenance Cost	100,000

Concerned Sector	Water
Micro project	Construction of Njemawung Water Supply
Objective (Impact on client)	Increase access to potable water for the population
Villages concerned	Njenawung
Technical partners	MINEE, PAEPA , Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	1400 beneficiareis
Estimated cost of Project	13,000,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Top soil will be removed and may lead to run off that may pollute streams - Vegetation will be removed - Land use will be altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in water borne diseases • Improvement of living conditions
Maintenance Cost	500,000

Concerned Sector	Water
Micro project	Construction of M'mouck Water Supply
Objective (Impact on client)	Increase access to potable water for the population
Villages concerned	Njenawung
Technical partners	MINEE, PAEPA, Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	15,360 beneficiaris
Estimated cost of Project	60,000,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Top soil will be removed and may lead to run off that may pollute streams - Vegetation will be removed - Land use will be altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in water borne diseases • Improvement of living conditions
Maintenance Cost	1,500,000FCFA

Concerned Sector	Agriculture
Micro project	Construction of a warehouse in Mmembe
Objective (Impact on client)	Increase farmers' income
Village concerned	Mmembe
Technical partners	PNDP, Council,
Time of execution	As soon as funds are made available
Beneficiaries	690
Estimated cost of Project	7,300,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of biodiversity • Increased pressure on arable land.
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced post harvest losses • Provision of employment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boosting of the local economic activities • Creation of a conducive working environment Organized farm-gate market of potato • Improvement of living conditions • Increase Council revenue
Maintenance Cost	1 million

Concerned Sector	Public Health
Micro project	Construction of latrines at IHC Alou
Objective (Impact on client)	Improved hygiene and sanitation
Villages concerned	Alou
Technical partners	MINEE, PAEPA, Council,
Time of execution	2012
Beneficiaries	11003 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	5000,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run off into streams • Vegetation will be removed • Land use altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved cleanliness of health centre • Reduction of diseases in hospital milieu
Maintenance Cost	300,000
Duration of Micro projects	3 months

Concerned Sector	Public Health
Micro project	Construction of Maternity at IHC Njenawung
Objective (Impact on client)	Improved child and maternal health
Villages concerned	Njenawung
Technical partners	MINSANTE, Council,
Time of execution	2012
Beneficiaries	1400 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	50,000,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run off into streams • Vegetation will be removed • Land use altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the rate of infant mortality • Improved health of mothers
Maintenance Cost	500,000
Duration of Micro projects	5 months

Concerned Sector	Public Health
Micro project	Construction of Maternity at IHC M'mouckbin
Objective (Impact on client)	Improved child and maternal health
Villages concerned	M'mouckbin
Technical partners	MINSANTE, Council,
Time of execution	2012
Beneficiaries	15,360 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	30,000,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run off into streams • Vegetation will be removed • Land use altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the rate of infant mortality • Improved health of mothers

Maintenance Cost	500,000
Duration of Micro projects	5 months

Concerned Sector	Public Works
Micro project	Construction of Round About at 3 Corners Ndunated
Objective (Impact on client)	Improved flow of traffic
Villages concerned	3 Corners Ndungated
Technical partners	Ministry of Public Works, Council,
Time of execution	2012
Beneficiaries	11003 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	4,000,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run off into streams • Vegetation will be removed • Land use altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the rate of accidents
Maintenance Cost	300,000
Duration of Micro projects	1 month

Concerned Sector	Council Institution
Micro project	Construction of garage
Objective (Impact on client)	Improved security and hygiene
Villages concerned	Alou council premises
Technical partners	Council,
Time of execution	2012
Beneficiaries	11003 beneficiaries
Estimated cost of Project	500,000FCFA
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run off into streams

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation will be removed • Land use altered
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved cleanliness of the office premises • Improved security of council vehicles and other equipment
Maintenance Cost	50,000
Duration of Micro projects	1 month