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Wabane Communal Development Plan



Wabane Council

February 2012

WABANE COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BADECA	: Bamumbu Cultural and Development Association Council Area
CAP	: Certificat d’aptitude professionnal
CEAC	Community Education and Action Centre
CEPLODEV	: Centre for Promotion of Local Development
CID	: Council Institutional Diagnosis
CIG	: Common Initiative Group
CNPS	: Caisse Nationale de prévoyance Sociale
CUS	: Council Urban Space
DO	: Divisional Officer
FEICOM	: Fond Special d’Equipement et d’intervention intercommunale
BPS	: Baptist Primary school
CEPLODEV	: Centre for Promotion of Local Development
CNS	Community Nursery School
CS	: Catholic School
ERuDEF	Environmental Rural Development Foundation
GBPS	Government Bilingual Primary School
GHS	: Government High School
GIS	: Geographic Information System
GNS	: Government Nursery School
GPS	: Global Positioning System
GS	: Government School
GTC	: Government Technical School
FSLC	: First School Leaving Certificate
GCE/AL	: General Certificate of Education Advanced/Level
GCE/OL	: General Certificate of Education Advanced/Level
LCCI	: London Chamber of Commerce and Industry
LSO	: Local Support Organization
NGO	: Non Governmental Organisation
NTFP	: Non Timber Forest Product
PAEPA - MRU	Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project

PVD	: Participatory Village Diagnosis
PIB	: Public Investment Budget
PNDP	: Programme National du Développement Participatif
PRI	: Private
PUB	: Public
SDO	: Senior Divisional Officer
SG	: Secretary General
SOWEDA	: South West Area Development Association
SSI	: Semi Structured Interview
USD	: Urban Space Diagnosis
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WC	: Wabane Council
WCA	: Wabane Council Area
WCDP	: Wabane Council Development Plan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The elaboration of the Wabane Communal Development plan with the support of the National Community-driven Development Program (PNDP), started in August 2011 with the data collection phase after the launching of the process. This elaboration process was facilitated by the local support organisation the Centre for the Promotion of Local Development (CEPLODEV) contracted by the Wabane council. The process involved the following steps:

- Launching of the planning process (to sensitise the population, stakeholders and partners on the planning process)
- Wabane council institutional diagnosis;
- Collection of secondary data about the council from council reports and government technical services;
- Diagnosis of Wabane Urban Space;
- Participatory village diagnosis of 40 units identified by the council ;
- Consolidation of data from the various diagnoses.
- Strategic planning and programming

The methodology of baseline data collection consisted in using various participatory rural appraisal tools for the village diagnosis, urban space diagnosis as well as the institutional diagnosis of the council. From the analyzed socio-economic data obtained, a logical framework for mid-term and annual development planning programme was drawn up during the strategic planning workshop attended by representatives of local communities, stakeholders and divisional delegates of government technical services and resulting in the adoption of the following development vision:

Vision: By 2035 the Wabane area is an economically vibrant community with a general improvement in livelihood conditions with a good road network linking the entire localities of the municipality, farm and markets, enhanced workers' capacities and working conditions ensuring a rational and sustainable management of natural and human resources

Overall Objective of the Plan: To sustainably improve on the livelihood conditions of the population of the Wabane municipality by providing quality basic services in the domain of health, education, environment and socio-economic infrastructure

Specific objectives: All 28 sectors have specific objectives developed in line with the goals set by the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP Vision 2035) of the Cameroon Government. The GESP provides the overall framework within which local development planning is being done in Cameroon. The planning process was realized in respect to the 2004 decentralisation laws guiding the legislation and regulatory procedures developing power and transferring the management of resources to local councils.

The implementation phase of the Wabane Communal Development Plan remains a key preoccupation of the Wabane Council, together with its stakeholders and partners who together have to carry out resource mobilisation and monitoring of the implementation of the plan. To make this a reality, a monitoring and evaluation committee was put in place by the council to follow up the implementation of the plan.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

I.1 Context and justification

In 2004 Law N° 2004/017 of 22 July 2004 was promulgated attributing to local councils a central role in local development and transferring to them the powers to initiate, promote and coordinate all development actions in the domain of economic and social development, education, health, culture and sporting activities. This transfer of powers and competences to the local councils appeared to be a big challenge to their existing capacities vis-à-vis the new dispensations.

Cognisant of this, the government and its partners put in place the National Community Driven Development Programme (PNDP), with a mandate to support local councils in elaborating and implementing Participatory Council Development Plans in order to steer local development activities to achieve maximum results.

To fulfil its mandate in the Wabane Council area, PNDP supported Wabane Council to contract a Local Support Organization (LSO), the Centre for the Promotion of Local Development (CEPLODEV) to facilitate the process of elaborating the Wabane Communal Development Plan. The present plan is a combination of the results of 3 separate studies viz;

- a) The Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID);
- b) The Urban Space Diagnosis (USD) and
- c) The Village Participatory Diagnosis (VPD).

The CID report looked at the Wabane Council as an institution. The diagnosis identified particular problems, the council's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats linked to the management of human, financial and material resources put at its disposal and the council's relationship with other stakeholders. The USD and the VPD are socio-economic and environmental studies per sector of the urban centres and the villages within the council area, the identification of specific problems and opportunities and possible local solutions to their identified problems

1.2 Objectives of the WCDP

Global objective

The WCDP has as its global objective, to obtain an integrated picture of the actual situation of Wabane municipality vis-à-vis the envisaged future development plans based on the problems, potentials, opportunities and constraints specific to the council area.

Specific objectives

- 1 To establish a reliable and accessible data bank on the socio-economic situation of the entire municipality, that is readily available to developmental partners
- 2 To assist the council and population to be more realistic in local governance and transparent in resource management
- 3 To inspire the council in building relations with partners within and without the council as a pathway to development
- 4 To build capacities of local communities, council workers and stakeholders for their participation in resource mobilization and actions towards sustainable development

1.3 Structure of the document

The document has been structured as follows:

- Introduction, context and justification and the objectives of the CDP)
- Methodology
- Summary presentation of Wabane council
- Summary presentation of findings
- Strategic planning
- Programming and costing of activities including the contract award plan
- Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism
- Communication Plan
- Conclusion
- Annexes

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

2.1. The Preparatory Phase

In the preparatory phase, the CEPLODEV team met together in a series of concertation sittings beginning with the council executives, briefings with the local administrative authorities, information/sensitisation of main stakeholders/local Actors and the launching of the process. In a nut shell, the methodology went from a preparatory phase through a step-wise process to strategic planning as follows:

- 1 Launching of the planning process;
- 2 Diagnosis of Wabane council as an Institution;
- 3 Collection of secondary data about the council from council reports and government technical services;
- 4 Diagnosis of Wabane Urban Space;
- 5 Participatory village diagnosis of 35 units identified by the council ;
- 6 Consolidation of data from the various diagnoses.
7. Strategic planning and programming.

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

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

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

Direct observation

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

Focus group discussions

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

Interviews

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

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

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

2.3.1 Introductory Village Assembly

The participatory village diagnosis covered the 35 Villages within the Wabane Council area . A team of three separately attended to the village strips for field data collection exercise. Each spent on average 3 days in a village in order to secure valuable information from a cross section of the community.

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

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

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

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

2.3.2. Urban Space Diagnosis (USD)

Data collection of the five (5) identified urban spaces (Alongkong,Mbechoh,Talung, Babong and Funi) was participatory in the involvement of the entire community and resource persons (local facilitators) were solicited and secured. Data was collected and analyzed using a variety of tools. The process was facilitated by CEPLODEV resource personnel as follows:

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methods and techniques were utilized to gather information from the field involving all applicable sectors. An exhaustive list of the methods

and techniques involved in holding brainstorming meetings, semi structured interviews and interactive discussion, focus groups discussion and direct observation, participatory mapping, transect walk and site visits(walk about), ranking and Venn diagrams and problem analysis. All information collected was triangulated. Geo referenced waypoints were also collected using the Global positioning system (GPS).

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

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

2.3.3 Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID)

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

- **Preparation:**

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

- **Participative Diagnosis (PD):**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

During the preparatory workshop brainstorming session generated basic questions by the

council. After further discussions/clarifications with the guidance of the consultant, the council adopted a basic question that guided the implementation and reporting of the diagnosis as follows:

2.2. Cartographic mapping and baseline data collection

Data collection for the elaboration of the Wabane council development plan covered three areas of studies - The Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID), the Urban Space Diagnosis (USD) and the Participatory Village Diagnosis (PVD). These studies led to the compilation of huge data on the socio-economic and environmental situation of the Wabane Municipality.

This process of baseline data collection was preceded by the collection of GPS-waypoints which has permitted the generation of cartographic maps for social infrastructures in the Wabane council area.

Primary data collection was realized by a social science approach, using PRA tools of semi-structured interviews, focus group discussion, transect walk, mapping, Venn diagrams, activity calendars. The identified problems were later ranked in order of priority using a ranking exercise, proceeded by problem and objective trees that led to the identification of core problems per Sectors. Secondary data collection was an object of visits to government technical services, some prominent economic operators and the exploitation of reviews and available reports for triangulation.

During the village diagnosis, village development committees were restructured and made functional where there were no longer functional and created in villages where they were not in existence at all.

A restitution meeting with the village work group, LSO team together with the steering committee to validate the findings like wise the UDS and CID in the presence of councilors and council staff.

2.3. Consolidation of baseline data and treatment

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

Mapping

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

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

2.4 Strategic Planning Workshop

The strategic planning workshop for the WCDP took place in the Wabane council chamber from the 13-15 February 2012. This workshop was attended by participants from the civil society, local economic operators, local service heads, councillors, council Workers, project steering committee, traditional rulers, NGOs, Divisional Delegates and the Supervisory Authority.

This workshop was opened and closed by the First Assistant Senior Divisional Officer for Lebialem division. The strategic planning methodology consisted of presenting findings of the participatory diagnosis to the plenary and group work by sectors to validate the log frame. with the presentation of the council resource mobilisation plan by the Mayor of Wabane council. At the end of the workshop, the councillors, steering committee and council Workers validated the log frame for the council institutional development. At the end of the day priority projects for the first three years and a draft contract award plan was validated by participants.

2.5 Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

A monitoring and evaluation committee was put in place by the Wabane council, to follow up the implementation of the communal development plan and participate in annual reviews and the updating of the development plan where necessary.

CHAPTER THREE

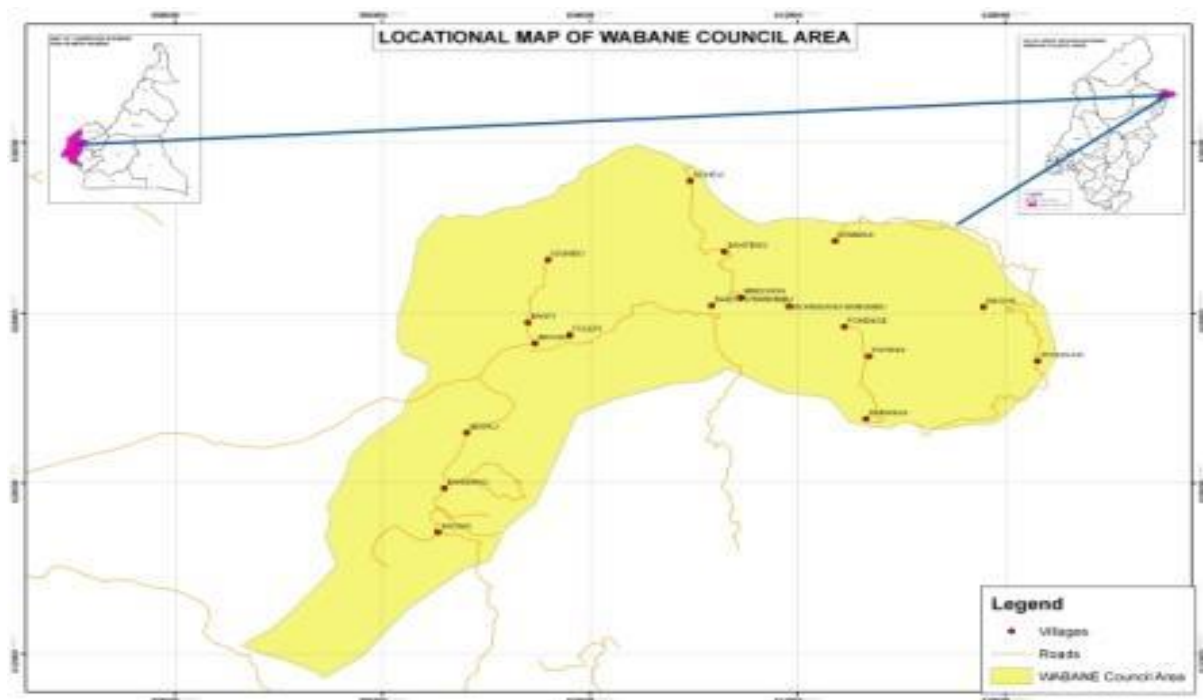
3.1. SUMMARY PRESENTATION OF WABANE COUNCIL

The Wabane Council monograph presents the results of baseline study of the socio-economic and environmental situation of the council area. It goes further to identify and analyse the key problems hindering the development of the municipality. This therefore gives a guide as to the type of development projects suited for the population of the area. It can rightly be said with all confidence that, the Council monograph will serve as a pathway to any meaningful development in the council area. Developmental partners by studying this monograph will a true picture of the council's situation and thus the projects to be developed and implemented in the different sectors.

3.1.1. Location of council area

The Wabane council area is one of the three councils in Lebialem Division. It is found between latitude 5°34' and 5°44' and longitude 9°55' and _____ and covers a total surface area of 1800 sq km. It has an estimated population of 62,342 living in 40 administrative units known as villages. It is bordered to the North by Batibo Sub-Division of Momo Division (North West Region), to the South by Upper Bayang Sub Division of Manyu Division, to the East by Mbouda-Bambotus (West Region) and to the West by Alou Sub-Division of Lebialem Division. Major access route to the council area is through Dschang (Menoua Division), Lewoh (Lebialem Division) and Guzang (Momo Division) and Kombu (Bamboutus Division)

Geographically, Wabane is divided into three geographical parts made up of the lower belt, the middle belt where the council chambers is situated and the upper belt.



Location map of Wabane council area

3.1.2. Biophysical milieu

3.1.2.1. Climate

The council area experiences two seasons – the dry season that begins in November and ends in March and the rainy season that commences in April and stretches up to October. It has 3 distinct temperatures owing to the marked difference in topography and vegetation. The lower belt popularly called Lower Mundani has a characteristic hot temperature typical on a tropical forest zone. The middle belt (where the council building is found) has a higher altitude and the temperature is mild. The upper belt (north-west) is tropical savannah with an altitude of up to 2100m. Here the temperatures can go below 18⁰C in the months of December to January.

3.1.2.2. Soils

The difference in altitude and vegetation types gives rise to different soil types. From the field studies, soils of the lower belt to parts of the middle belt can be described as sandy-loam to reddish alluvial (ferralsols). The soils of the lower belt are highly exploited for plantation agriculture (oil palm and cocoa plantations) and to a lesser extend subsistence crops like plantains, cassava, cocoyam's, bananas and pepper). The upper belt has rich alluvial and silty-loam soils interspersed with very barren chalk and clay soils. These soils serve for very

high commercial market gardening crops like Irish potato, cabbage, carrots and leeks.

It is worth noting that the soils of the middle belt are loose, highly leached and more exposed to soil erosion and landslides leading to its characteristic poor nature.

3.1.2.3 Relief and Landforms

In terms of landforms, it is very varied with three distinct topographical regions and marks the end of the Manyu plain. The topography or landform is undulating and characterised by elevated, prominent mountainous terrain, with altitude ranging from lowland Bechati, Besali, (570m) and 72m (Nkong) through 1470m (Alongkong) to about 2200m at M'mouck Leteh. At the Bamumbu Fondom, hill slopes are steep to very steep, narrow boulder strewn crests and deeply incised valleys. The area of M'mouck Leteh is equally undulating but with broad hilltops and gentle slopes suitable for intensive vegetable farming.

3.1.2.4 Wind types

Two main characteristic types of winds blow across the area. These are the north-east Harmatan winds that come with the dry season and the south-east monsoon that come with the rainy season. The coming of the Harmatan winds is noticed in the council area in the month of November by violent winds particularly in the upper plateau which more often than not cost great damages in buildings and crops. This violent effect of the winds is also noticeable in the month of March-April during their take-off which is a transitional period between the Harmatan and the quick-off of monsoon winds in May. However the monsoon winds operate in an atmosphere of a gentle breeze. The cold dry Harmatan and warm wet monsoon winds give rise to the characteristic cold dry season and warm rainy season of tropical climate, experienced in the council area.

3.1.2.5 Hydrology

The main rivers and streams in the council area are found in the lower and middle belt. There are equally many drinkable springs in the whole of the council area. The main river of the municipality known as river Meyi gets its rise from mount Bamboutous and to it is added many other tributaries downstream resulting in River Manyu. During the rainy season, many of these streams overflow their banks and become fast-flowing and dangerous to cross.

The upper tropical savannah area of M'mouck Leteh, Atsuala, Magha and Fonenge have few streams and springs, many of the springs dry off in the dry season leading to acute water shortage both for household use and irrigation.

3.1.2.6. Flora and Vegetation types.

There are three distinct vegetation type within the municipality. There is tropical forest vegetation in the lower parts from the villages of Nkong, Bangang through Besali to Egumbo; wooded savannah in the middle part (Talung, Alongnkong, Nchingang and Banteng and the tropical savannah vegetation at the higher attitudes of M'mouck Leteh to Magha. The difference in vegetation type equally gives rise to different biodiversities

The lower tropical forest and the wooded middle zones hold the highest level of flora – timber and non-timber forest species (including medicinal plants). Much of the primary forest have been converted to secondary forests and void of major timber species.

The tropical savannah zone has grassy vegetation, with isolated patches of forest (stunted trees) or planted eucalyptus trees. Some useful timber species that could be found in the forests of the Wabane municipality are indicated in the table below.

Table 1:. Some important timber species of the tropical forest

S/N	Scientific name	Common name
1	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	Iroko
2	<i>Irvingia gabonensis</i>	Bush mango
3	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Sapelli
4	<i>Tripochyto sclroxylon</i>	Obeche
5	<i>Gnetum africanum</i>	Eru
6	<i>Terminelia superba</i>	Frake
7	<i>Baillonella toxisperma</i>	Moabi(Njabe)

3.1.2.7. Forest Exploitation

There is the exploitation of tropical timber for furniture and the roofing of houses. The exploitation of wild or planted Eucalyptus forests for the same purpose is common in the Upper belt. Apart from the great animal diversity that is exploited for food from the forest though with a lot of restriction from the ministry of forestry and wildlife for endangered species, non timber forest species are becoming increasing important in income generation in Wabane council. A table of NTFPs below shows some very appreciated species.

Table 2: Important non timber forest products of the area

No.	Scientific name	Common name	Use
1	<i>Irvingia gabonensis</i>	Bush mango	Soup condiment
2	<i>Garcina Kola</i>	Bitter Kola	Stimulant
3	<i>Kola nitida</i>	Kolanut	Dress color
4	<i>Myriodora myristica</i>	Njingap	Soup condiment
5	<i>Gnetum africanum</i>	Eru	Vegetable
6	<i>Ricinodendron heudelotii</i>	Njangsang	Soup condiment
7	<i>Afrostryax kamerunensis</i>	Bush onion	Soup condiment

3.1.2.8. Fauna

The difference in vegetation type gives rise to a variety of wildlife species (mammals, reptiles, birds and insects). A local Non-governmental Organisation Environment and Development Foundation (ERuDEF) has listed a number of animal species that could be found in the forest and grassland vegetation of the Wabane Council Area – some that are rare or endangered. Amongst others are the Primates (Chimpanzees and Western Lowland mountain Gorillas) to wild cats like African Civets, Genets, Foxes, Stone hayracks, antelopes, deers, caneras, grass cutters and a variety of Avifauna species like the Banaman turacle, Parrots etc

For fear of extermination of the above-mentioned primates ERuDEF is working alongside the Ministry of Wildlife to create a sanctuary in the lower Mundani zone though without some resistance from a fraction of the local population.

3.1.2.9. Protected area.

As of now, there exists no protected area in the municipality - even in the whole of Lebialem division. As mentioned above, there is an envisaged creation of a protected area facilitated by ERuDeF to protect some of the endangered species and to propose to the local population an alternative source of revenue other than from unsustainable forest exploitation. The protected area is expected to stretch from Lower Fossimondi (in Alou Sub-Division), Bangang-Bechati-Besali villages. Some of the wildlife species expected to be protected are listed in table 3 below.

Table 3: Some protected wildlife species of the area.

No.	Common name	Scientific name
1	Gorilla	Gorilla Gorilla
2	Chimpanzee	Pan troglodytes troglodytes
3	Red river hog	Potamochoerus porcus
4	<i>Agile Mangabey (monkey)</i>	<i>Cercocebus agilis</i>
5	Giant Pangolin	Manis tetradactyla
6	Blue duiker	Cephalophus monticola

3.1.2.10. Mineral resources.

The mineral wealth of the area is still to be discovered, for no proper study or research has been carried out by competent environmental geologists. This notwithstanding, some of the locals believe that some deposits of diamond, Muscovites and quartz can be found in the hills of Wabane.

3.1.3. Description of the socio-economic environment

The principal economic activity in the municipality is agriculture which occupies at least 95% and therefore economic progress largely depends on the exploitation of agricultural potentials. Other economic investment activities are very low, probably due to the enclave nature of the area. This can be confirmed by the limited number of service providers in different sectors. This agricultural sector is dominated by the production of food crops and cash crops. Livestock and fishery activities equally prevail in the area, though to a lesser extent. This is seen by the rearing of animals like cattle, goats, sheep in the upper zone and in a general trend in the entire municipality, each household may be having a few fowls let in the wild and a pig sty with at least a pig. Some hunting is practised and fishing though to a very limited extent. Rural urban migration is significant in the council area due to the poor economic situation and low rate of social amenities thus posing a difficult livelihood. Supplementary economic activities like petty trading, and transport services are practiced by a very limited percentage of the population.

In the domain of health in the municipality, malaria crisis are most registered with at least 7 persons in every ten individuals carrying the Plasmodium parasite that causes malaria and next to it is typhoid fever. The situation of HIV/AIDS in the municipality is still without a lot

of facts given that the population shy away from making known their status as the consider it to be a sabotage for someone to be heard infected by the killer disease. However many communities testified that in the late 90s and early 2000 many deaths due to HIV/AIDS were registered but most of the deaths were family members from Towns and just a few from their village communities. However HIV/AIDS cases are not that rampant in the municipality.

Among the vulnerable groups of the municipality, the orphans and widows occupy a more significant proportion. Many widow associations were identified in the council area, amongst them are registered the Mbecho widows association, Banteng Widows association, Banti widows association, Ntemndzem widows association etc. The number of widows is quite high. This can partly be explained by the fact that polygamous marriages are rampant in the municipality and it is demographically accepted that more men than women die due to their strenuous activities and every one man dead leaves behind one or more wives in destitution. Generally vulnerable groups are not benefiting any special treatment.

Table 4: Vulnerable persons in Wabane municipality

Village	Widows	Orphan	Aged	Handicapped/ Disabled
Agong	45	8	8	7
Ati- Ayumangume	9	3	5	3
Atsuala	17	4	12	6
Awung	16	6	4	5
Babong	25	15	9	7
Bahne-Banteng	40	11	7	10
Bangang	13	16	8	3
Bangang Upper	4	6	4	2
Banteng	25	17	12	10
Banti	23	7	4	14
Bechati	30	37	19	11
Malengha Bechati	20	23	9	3
Bechati Upper	21	31	19	4
Belou	21	2	7	4
Besali	22	36	12	2
Besali Ambo	14	16	3	2
Besali Abasap	17	22	16	9
Egumbo	7	10	3	7
Folepi	35	2	2	2
Fotang	23	10	6	4
Funi	8	7	5	3
Kenkah	31	12	9	8

Kongho	39	3	9	8
Magha	53	5	4	9
Marita	16	4	5	5
Mbecho	22	15	6	5
Nchingang	24	5	9	5
Nkong	15	38	23	2
Ntemdzem	11	9	2	3
Tabot	11	10	7	4
Talung	9	8	6	3
Tchogui	4	10	16	8
Alongkong	8	9	7	4
Anyoh-Ndeoh	20	34	9	3
Akoh	13	21	8	3
Awoh	31	37	11	8
Fonenge	60	17	60	10
Dih Banteng	31	47	9	9
Cham Gomeve	6	7	5	8
Fomenji	21	33	29	18
Total	860	613	408	241

Source: CEPLODEV Field study 2012

The percentage of vulnerable persons in the municipality stands at 3.4%

3.1.3.1. History of the Wabane Council

The Wabane council is one of the three councils in Lebialem Division of the South West Region. The Wabane council was created by decree No 95/082 of 24/4/95 in April 1995. It has a surface area of 1800 sq km with a population of 63818 people (field data) The council has been managed since then by four Mayors in three successive mandates-Mr. Manfred Nkonganyi Fontem, Tanyi Simon Kedju ,Jong Manasseh Teba , who came in to complete the turn of predecessor and Nembo Ketu Israel. The council head quarter is located in Babong Bamumbu and manages an estimated population of 86721 inhabitants occupying a total surface area of 1800 sq km (source: Wabane Council logbook).

3.1.3.2. Population structure

It is widely accepted that the population of an area is the basis for any meaning planning for development or distribution of resources. According to the council logbook the population estimate of the council area stands at 86,721 inhabitants spread over a surface area of 1800 sq km (*Council logbook*). This gives a population density of 48 inhabitants/km sq. The recent field survey by CEPLODEV (2011) puts the population at 62342 inhabitants with a population density of 35 persons per km².

Table 4 gives the population structure for the Wabane municipality. Like in other parts of the country, the population of Wabane is made up of mostly young people. The ages 0-4 years and 5-14 years accounts for 21% of the population each, and 15-44 years 31%. Ages above 45 years accounts for only 27% of the total population. The youthful nature of the population is indicative of enormous need in education, health and future demands for employment.

Of the total population (see table 5), 28803 are males representing 46.20% while 33538 females representing 53.80% of the population. This means that the population of Wabane are mostly females. This can be explained by the fact that a fraction of the male population have migrated out of the municipality in search of jobs owing to the enclaved nature of the area and the low economic activity.

Table 5: Population distribution by age groups

Age group distribution	Total population	Approx % of pop
0-4 years	12993	21%
5-14 years	13056	21%
15-44 years	19458	31%
45-60 years	11435	18%
Above 60 years	5400	9%
TOTAL	62 342	100%

The population of above 2000 people (see table 5) is found in the villages of Bangang, Cham-Gomeveh, Fonange, Agong, Besali, Banteng, Atsuala, Bechati. These are areas of intense agricultural activities, host weekly markets or are comparatively easy to access to other Divisions. It should be remarked that the village of Mbechoh though very enclaved has one time been the capital of Wabane Sub-Division – thus its population.

Table 6: Population distribution by village

No.		Men	Women	Youths < 16 years	Infants < 5years	Total
1.	Mbechoh	1081	1219	510	438	2300
2.	Tabot	470	530	215	200	1000
3.	Babong	637	963	423	368	1600
4.	Bechati	972	1098	421	414	2071
5.	Folepi	678	772	390	175	1450
6.	Tchugui	330	373	211	141	703

7.	Egumbo	538	493	134	175	1031
8.	Besali	1310	1579	616	523	2889
9.	Bangang	1429	1611	620	608	3040
10.	Nkongle(Ntemndzem)	750	450	313	547	1200
11.	Fomenji	715	866	345	279	1581
12.	Awoh	588	812	360	140	1400
13.	Magha	696	830	338	350	1526
14.	Aghong	473	327	150	200	800
15.	Marita	410	390	112	264	800
16.	Belou	882	1068	370	462	1950
17.	Fotang	225	275	86	75	500
18.	Fonange	987	1113	302	350	2100
19.	Agong	1300	1600	600	475	2900
20.	Banti	756	834	360	270	1590
21.	Atsuala	1100	1400	340	500	2500
22.	Alungkong	671	729	315	280	1400
23.	Banteng	1286	1514	511	432	2800
24.	Dih-Banteng	1340	1510	530	400	2850
25.	Akoh	752	848	400	320	1600
26.	Nchingang	494	706	410	325	1200
27.	Anyoh-Ndeoh	589	811	355	205	1400
28.	Atih-Ayemangume	352	248	190	706	600
29.	Bahne-Banteng	1416	1384	590	560	2800
30.	Cham-Gomeveh	1346	1654	715	685	3000
31.	Ntemndzem	468	732	186	372	1200
32.	Kongho	235	415	105	130	650
33.	Funi	152	308	110	70	460
34.	Talung	337	463	170	150	800
35.	Abasap Besali	508	640	225	200	1148
36.	Ambo Besali	461	469	105	295	930
37.	Upper Bechati	479	540	250	200	1019
38.	Malengha	755	852	395	320	1607
39.	Upper Bangang	248	279	245	210	527
40.	Kenkah Folepi	587	833	380	179	1420
TOTAL		28803	33 538	13 403	12 993	62342

Source: Village study (CEPLODEV 2011)

3.1.3.3. Ethnic Groups and inter-ethnic relations

Wabane constitutes one main clan which is the Mundani clan - the population which can either be referred to as Lower Mundani (those living at the lowlands of Bangang, Besali, Bechati, Folepi, Egumbo etc) and Upper Mundani (those living in the mid and highlands). These people are said to have originated from Widikum from the North West Region. Others, the M'mouck tribe from the upper belt of Wabane sub Division are also said to have migrated from Dschang in the West Region as a consequence of the *Makiza* wars and others especially from the lowland from Upper Bayang in Manyu Division. The difference can be seen from their dressings, dance and their dialect. The main dialect is known as the Mundani. All live in harmony as one person.

Other tribes found within the municipality are the Bangwas, the Bamilekis, the Bayangs, the Meta and the Bassossi – most of who are civil servants.

3.1.3.4. Religion

Wabane municipality is receptive to all religious groups accepted in Cameroon. Christianity is the religion most practiced in the Municipality. The prominent denominations in the area are Presbyterian, Catholic, Full gospel, Baptist, Apostolic, and others with nomadic Muslims spotted around the Western part of the Upper belt. The religious groups serve the area with moral ethics and some social welfare services like health units and schools.

3.1.3.5. Population mobility

As with other rural areas of the country, movement of persons out of these areas is common. In the Wabane council area, emigration is very noticeable in the middle belt (urban space) as compared to the lower and the upper regions. This is due to the difficult topography, difficult access and the very poor nature of the soils that make farming unrewarding.

The huge production of palm oil and cocoa in the lower region and the Irish potato, cabbages, carrots in the upper region which is more accessible from nearby Dschang attract a considerable proportion of immigrant farmers from other areas of the Division and makes the population more stable.

3.1.3.6. Social organization

The population of Wabane municipality are divided into the Lower Mundani clan and the Upper Mundani clan. The Lower Mundani is made up of 7 villages (Egumbo, Banti, Bechati,

Folebi, Besali, Bangang and Nkong). They are governed by second Class Chiefs (popularly referred to as Fons) while the Upper Mundani is made up of 9 villages – each traditionally administered by a third class chief. These third class chief are all answerable to the paramount ruler – a first class chief known as His Royal majesty the Fon of Bamumbu. Chieftaincy is hereditary in the Mundani Clan. In the Clan, the Traditional rulers are generally called Fons though they fall in three different categories as Structured by the Ministry of territorial administration and decentralization. The Fons is directly assisted by the village council which is constituted of Sub chiefs or quarter heads. The quarter heads are directly assisted by the ‘*Nkems*’ who act as the link between the family heads and the council.

Figure 1. Social structuring of the villages in the municipality

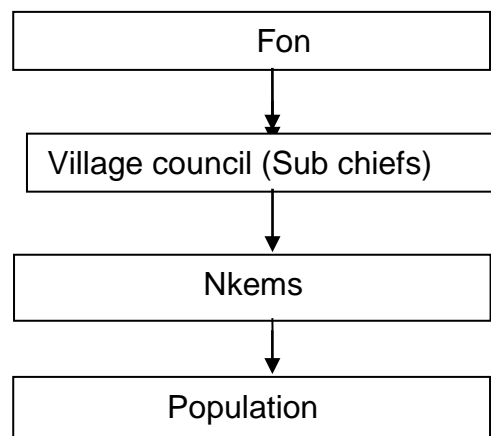


Figure 3: Social structuring of the villages in the municipality

3.1.3.7. Land tenure system

Land ownership in the Wabane municipality is hereditary. The housing system in the Wabane council area is made up of non permanent structures which make about 97%. The nature of building material is about 90% mud houses with thatch roofs or corrugated iron sheets. At most 3% housing is constructed of cement bricks with iron rods and majority of wooden houses are found in Lower Mundani which is hotter.

About 90% of the population of Wabane live around water sources like springs. This reflects

the tendency of human settlement around natural water supply points. A majority of settlement patterns is dispersed except of linear settlement in the lower belt, with an example of Bechati and Besali in particular. This should have a direct link with their lowlands nature. Looking at the Zonal spacing of Wabane council, the population of is settled on two main geographical landforms with about 40% living around the lowlands of the lower belt. While 60% occupy the rocky, hilly, undulating middle zone and the slopes and plateau of the far upper zone.

3.1.3.8. Basic social infrastructure

Table 5: principal infrastructure by sector

Sector	Main Infrastructure	Location
Agriculture (MINADER)	2 Agric Posts	Babong and Bechati
	Community Education & action Centre (CEAC)	Mbechoh
Basic Education (MINEDUB)	Sub divisional delegation (Inspectorate)	Babong station
	Nursery & primary schools, some requiring toilets, tap water, benches, and permanent structures	09 government nursery, 05 confessional, 01 lay private schools. 30 public primary schools
Secondary Education (MINESEC)	Government secondary & High schools	02 Government High schools at Besali and Wabane, 04 Secondary schools at Banteng, Bechati, Magha, Ntemnzem, 03 Government Technical colleges at Bechati, Talung, Ntemnzem
Livestock (MINEPIA)	Sub delegation	Talung
MINCOM	Markets	Bechati, Ntemnzem
MINIMIDT; MINEE	Cam Water & AES Sonel	Ntemnzem offices
Public Health (MINSANTE)	District Health Office Integrated health centers	Talung Bechati, Mbechoh, Banteng, Ntemnzem, Bangang

3.1.3.9. Assets, potentials and constraints of the biophysical milieu

The difference in topography, climate, vegetation and soil type provides the area with multiple assets, potentials as well as constraints.

Table 7: Assets, potentials and constraints of the biophysical milieu

Sector	Assets	Potential resources	Major Constraints
	b) A variety of food crops grown in the area due to favourable climate maize, cassava, groundnut, oil palm, cocoyams, pepper, beans and okra in the lower and middle half to the Irish potatoe, cabbages, carrots, leeks, wheat, ginger of the upper regions of M'mouck Leteh and Magha.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committed labour force Seedlings from Elites Available land Support to Ago-CIGs from MINA DER 	<p>The rugged topography that poses the problem of frequent soil creep and landslides</p> <p>Enclavement of the council area as a result of the poor transport network Inaccessibility of most productive farmlands</p> <p>Vast distances separating localities making development to go to small units and at a slow pace</p>
Flora and Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A variety of timber and non NTFPs A diversity of fauna species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from MINFOF Funds from NGO 	
Basic education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent PTA support Continuous government assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School buildings and PTA Teachers Available land for construction 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent PTA support • Continuous government assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate holders from higher institutes of learning available to be employed as teachers • Land available for construction
Public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained nurses available for employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medication at subsidised rate available in pharmacies of hospital and health centres
Higher education	High school and university graduates	Environment and nature at the mercy of sustainable skilful management
Water (Water catchment sources) and Energy	Availability of many natural water sources (Springs, Mountain water and many rivers and streams)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local materials (Stones, sand) and unskilled labour for realization of catchments
Public works	Local population and development associations available to participate in management committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local materials (Stones, sand) and unskilled labour for construction
Environment and Nature Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great unprotected biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds from conservation NGO • Support from MINEP
Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Markets at neighbourhoods markets Agro-potentials promoting periodic markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally grown agricultural products such as cocoa, palm oil, cassava, cocoyams, Irish potatoes, Leeks Carrots, etc. Livestock (Cattle small ruminants, poultry, pigs, fish) NTFP (bitter cola, njansang, bush mango, eru, bush onion) etc

Women Empowerment and the Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A huge population of women in the municipality • Many dynamic women and girls available to patronise services 	Womens' associations, and CIGs for socio-economic development
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The great eco-tourist scenery of the upper plateau and the hilly mountainous middle and upper zones • The cultural diversity of the people in the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great tourist sites (Anyoh-Ndeoh waterfalls, caves and the Tropical evergreen forest of the lower zone.
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sculptures (Example Bamumbu Royal palace) • The great cultural diversity and attachment of the people • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural artefacts and ancient settlement sites
Scientific research	Medicinal plants Fauna and Flora diversity	Research support organizations

Picture 3: A variety of cash and food crops grown in Wabane.



Variety of foodstuff



Foodstuff on display

Pictures from the 2011 mini agro-pastoral show organised by the Mayor of Wabane Council

ASSETS	POTENTIAL	CONSTRAINTS
Fauna	Existence of a great variety of birds species good for bird watching (tourism) & research. Mammals, reptiles (found in the forest and grassland) Also endangered species such as Chimpanzees and the Western lowland gorilla, to wild cats like African Civet, Genets, Foxes, Stone hayracks, Antelopes. Deers, Caneras, Grass cutters and variety of Avifauna like Banaman turakles, Parrots,	Bush & hunting fires Destroy natural foods and habitat. Rapid population growth and human activity
Flora	Great species of plants (research & tourism) e.g. <i>Prunus Africana</i> , <i>Milicia Excelsa</i> , <i>Baillonella toxisperma</i> , <i>Entandrophragma cylindricus</i>	Bush & hunting fires. Population expansion.
Mountains	Scenic views (tourism); cable cars; Stones and quarries (constructions)	Farming encroachment
Savanna	Grass for grazing & home for fauna	Bush & hunting fires
Water catchment sources	Irrigation for extensive agriculture Sustainable drinking water	Human activity Bush & hunting fire Existence of pine trees that absorb soil water

CHAPTER FOUR

SUMMAR PRESENTATION OF THE PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS

4.1 Summary of Wabane Council Institutional Diagnosis

The Wabane Council was created in April 1995. It has 31 councillors 5 of whom are female and the rest 26 are male. The council has a work force of 25 Staff (2 female and 23 male) Out of the 25 man power, 18 are permanent workers while 7 temporary staff.

The main source of revenue for the Wabane Council comes from transfers from FEICOM.

Internal income recovery rate stands at 60 to 65%. Annual investment rates for 2009 and 2010 went from 58% to 60% respectively.

4.1.1. Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the Wabane council

Table 8 : Summary of Strengths/ Weaknesses of the Council

Domain	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Human Resources	Regular payment of salaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor collaboration between some junior staff(example of toll collectors) and S.G • No clear cut organisational and function chart (exclusive leadership) • Inadequate and no training for staff with respect to their functions • Insufficient staff • Poor filing system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of in-country local government training Institution for workers • High commitment of the Mayor for development partners 	Difficult topography and frequent landslides
Council Revenue	Regular flow of development funds from FEICOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor revenue collection strategy • Over dependence on FEICOM as main source of revenue • Limited in the exploration of other sources of income generation 	Funding sources available	Tax evasion
Assets Management		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor keeping of asset records • Underutilisation of computerised system • Insufficient office space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers, sand, stones, quarry sites and unexploited land • Space for envisaged new 	Poor road network

			council chamber	
Governance	Council sessions hold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor working conditions • Organisational chart exists but not respected. • Over time and excellence not compensated. • Lateness in the implementation of council plans • Mutual suspicion among executive and councillors • Slow down of activities in the absence of the Mayor(Inassiduity of workers) 	Training Institutions, Technical services and Stakeholder available in the Region to assist the council improve on governance	
Relations with other stakeholders	Provides support to Local Development Initiatives and other service activities	Limited knowledge of council activities by principal stakeholders	Existence of Mundani News Letter for communication	
Inter –council and decentralised cooperation		Little collaboration with Insufficient links to other councils (little networking)	Possibility of partnering with other councils both local and abroad for development	

4.2. Common Problems and Needs Identified by Sectors

Table 9 : Common problems per sector

SECTOR	Problem	Causes	Effects	Envisaged Solutions
Water	Limited access to portable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient number of taps. • Poor maintenance of existing water point • Inconsistence flow of water. • Drying off of water points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consumption of water from untreated sources • prevalence of water borne disease • longer distances to fetch potable water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance of existing water points • Extension of pipe borne water into the various quarter • Protection of catchment areas • Formation of water management committees
Energy	Insufficient supply of electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low voltage • Absence of transformers • Inactive management committee • Limited extension to households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited energy demanding activities • limited commercial activities • Frequent black outs • Destruction of electrical appliances • Insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up extension of AES-SONEL and Micro-electrification installations • Restructure management committee • Extension of electricity coverage • Increase performance(installation of transformers) to reduce destruction of electrical appliances
Public Works	Poor road network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult terrain • Complete absence of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce community action in road maintenance

		bridges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No road maintenance committee • Poor drainage systems • Land slides • Inadequate maintenance of existing roads • low community participation in road maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incident of accidents • Long distances covered on foot • Low income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of culverts and bridges where appropriate • Plant soil stabilisation crops and grass
Basic Education	Limited access to quality basic education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate number of infrastructure and equipment • limited number of teachers • Insufficient didactic materials • Non-payment of newly recruited teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor end of year results • Irregular absence of newly recruited teachers • High rate of juvenile delinquencies • Low rate of economic growth • High rate of illiteracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of some basic didactic materials and other necessary school equipments • Hasten the payment of newly transferred teachers • Construction and equipment of more classrooms
Secondary Education	Falling standards and high level of school drop out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of parental income • Early marriages • Ignorance of the importance of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of moral decadence • Increased incidence of STDs • Early pregnancies • Low level of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization on moral rectitude • Discourage early marriages • Motivation of meritorious students and scholarship to the poor and underprivileged

Health	Limited access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of medication • Poor hygiene and sanitation practices • Insufficient qualified health personnel • Insufficient health facilities • No electricity supply • Irregular absence of staffs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase prevalence of diseases • High rate of infant mortality • Decrease in labour force • Slow rate of economic growth • Low standard of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase education on hygiene and sanitation • Increase supply of essential drugs and adequate equipment • Motivate medical staff to stay on station • Create waste disposal systems
Agriculture	Low out put and income generation from farming activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate arable land • Poor / absence of farm to market road • Limited capital • No ready markets for farm produce • Inadequate number of extension staff • Flood, mud flows and landslides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce input supply • Low out puts • Low farm income • Low standard of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create new and maintain existing farm-to-market roads • Practice intensive farming • Improve on the quantity and qualified of agric field extension workers and phytosanitary products • Improve on quality and quantity of seedlings at subsidised rate to farmers • Improve on training and subventions to farmers and groups
Environment and nature	Increasing loss of forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent landslides • Poor hygiene and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of biodiversity and farmlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify education on hygiene and sanitation.

protection	cover/farmland. Prevalence of water and air born diseases. Poor land scaping	sanitation practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced income for farmers • Prevalence of diseases (Poor health) • Decrease in labour force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce teaching and practice of environmental education. • Improvement on waste disposal system
Commerce	Low level of commercial activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor market structures • Poor road net work • Low population involved local economic initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced income level of population • Increase prices of household goods • Limited variety of goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular maintenance of inter-urban road (Guzang – Ashong – Babong) • Construction of market structures
Culture	Loss of cultural identity Limited cultural artifacts' and festivities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of cultural centres and museums • Limited quantity of artifacts • Inadequate promotion of cultural manifestation • Reduced interest in culture practices by youths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of cultural identity /values • Loss of Artifacts • Cultural values not well enhanced • Reduced knowledge on culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop museums in palaces • Organization of cultural manifestation and exhibition • Award of prizes to meritorious youths during cultural weeks
State property and land tenure	High insecurity of state & community property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of deed for state, community & private property. • Poor community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal possession and chaotic occupation of land. • Conflicts amongst communities, individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize population on land issues. • Facilitate access to title deeds. Adequate delimitation & planning of

		sensitization on the importance of land titles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intense population growth & expansion Haphazard land use.	Limited revenue & royalties generated from natural resources, property ownership and transfer taxes	land.
Tourism	insufficient exploitation of touristic potentials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of holistic approach to Tourism. Lack of promotion of potentials. Unharnessed structures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No support from central government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chaotic exploitation. Limited revenue from tourism activities. Jobless mountaineers and cultural guides.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop aggressive policies. Identify touristic sites. Reorganize facilities & actors. Secure partnership to rehabilitate touristic sites Organize annual cultural & tourism festival.
Forestry and Wildlife	High rate of deforestation & extinction of species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal exploitation of resources Insufficient administrative control measures and means. Poor knowledge of forestry laws. Illegal hunting of animal species. Traditional farming methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of biodiversity. Climate change. Disappearance of rare species. Drying up of water sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase number of technical staff in forest posts. Sensitize on forestry laws. Partner with National & International organizations. Provide alternative income sources to communities.
Higher Education	Poor access to quality Higher Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of professional educational facilities & programs. Insufficient financial means of parents. Lack of orientation from qualified and educated elite.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult access to socio professional training. High educational fees. Increasing University drop outs of talents for scamming, prostitution and quick alternative money activities. Juvenile delinquency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify & Offer scholarships to youths with high abilities and/or needy background. Provide materials and support to special skills clubs and associations. Partner with foreign cities & universities for skills exchanges & technology transfer.

			Under development.	
Social Affairs	Increasing number of underprivileged and vulnerable persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low rate of per capital income of population • Death of family members • Low level of income opportunities • Limited consideration/acts of clemency to the underprivileged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased exploitation of the vulnerable • Increased promiscuity • Teenage pregnancies • Increase incidence of diseases especially STDs • Low standard of living. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase government support • Form an association for this group of persons • Increase income opportunities for this group example of craft works
Transport	Poor transport system and low level of traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road net work • Frequent landslides • Erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of transportation • Rampant accidents • Difficulties in movement within the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent maintenance of road network • Reinforce the road maintenance committee
Employment & Vocational Training	High rate of youth unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most youths are unskilled • Limited professional or vocational institutions • Lost of craft men ship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Low standards of living • Increase emigration of youths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create vocationnel training centres
Sports and Physical Education	Insufficient sports activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient public sporting & leisure facilities. • Insufficient facilities in schools. • Insufficient sport trainers & coaches in schools. <p>Insufficient means.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low rate of physical exercise. • High rate of diseases & deaths due to absence of sports. • Youthful energy spent through indiscipline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct sport & leisure complex. • Institute proper management of available sports facilities. • Employ sport teachers in schools. • Organize local sporting

			activities. • Absence of sport organizations. Insufficient sport competitions.	activities. Revive traditional sporting activities and competitions.
Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry	Limited livestock production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of animal diseases and pest • Inaccessibility for veterinary extension workers for capacity building • Limited knowledge on improve breeding techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High death rate of breeds • Low income from livestock farming • Limited supply of animal protein by live stock farmers • High cost of rearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve farmers capacity on method and techniques of livestock farming • Improve access to veterinary services • Strive for access to improved breeds
Post and Telecommunications	Poor post and Telecommunication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaccessibility to Radio and TV signals • No telephone net work coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of communication • Lack of adequate information • Loss of opportunities • High incidence of information gap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby for the installation of CRTV antenna and Telephone network pylon in Banteng and Babong.
Youth Affairs	High rate of youth emigration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited social amenities and job opportunities • The practice of witchcraft • No higher institution of learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low labour force, mostly the young and the aged are left behind • Limited out put • Slow rate of economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of social centres • Create job opportunities • Forster education against witchcraft

Small and Medium Size Enterprises and Handicraft	Poor development of economic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of structures and facilities. • Limited access to services. • Weak sector promotion. <p>Limited opportunities for coaching & mentoring of aspiring entrepreneurs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clandestine businesses. • Existing enterprises bear the tax burden. • Weak economic power of population. <p>Insufficient revenue collection & limited council realisation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation & institutionalization of functional facilities. • Reinforcement of trade unions & cooperatives. <p>Creation of business intelligence units to aid SMEs</p>
Scientific Research and Innovation	Underdevelopment of local scientific knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No assistance to traditional doctors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under-exploitation of biological richness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to traditional practitioners
Industry Mines and Technological Development	Poor development of industrial sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of data base on possible sector potentials. • Absence of trainings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over exploitation of resources. • Absence of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Programs. • Weak economic power of council & population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide data base of existing minerals within municipality. • Organize development conference.
Territorial Administration	Limited collaboration between the administration and traditional rulers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non or delayed classification of chiefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced respect for administrative officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate the chiefs on procedure for reclassification.
Labour and Social Security	Workers not insured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers not skilled • Irresponsible attitude of employers or contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arbitrary dismissal • Loss of income (low pay package) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local administration and contracts award bodies to ensure employees are insured

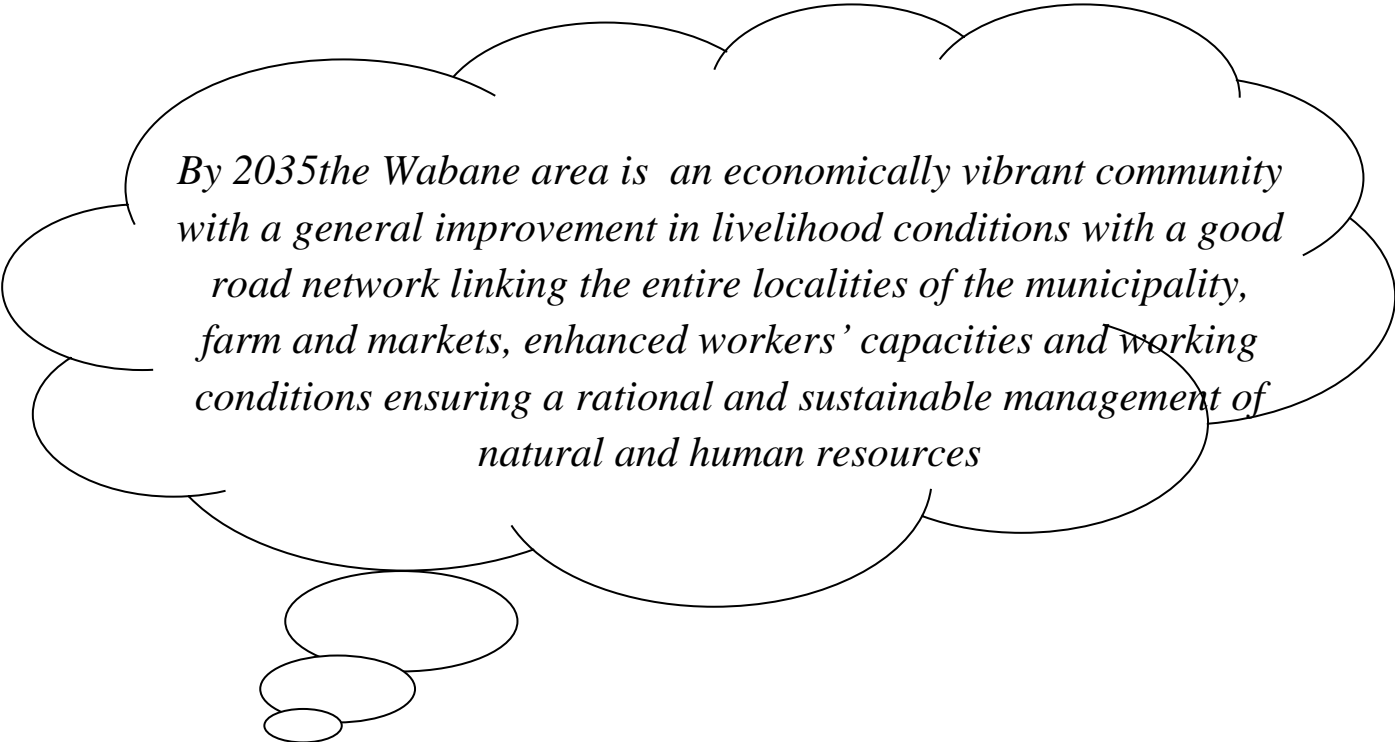
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited job security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage youths to go for professional education
Women Empowerment and the Family	Marginalization of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional practices Low economic power Self-marginalisation by the women themselves Limited income opportunities for children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-involvement of women in decision making Abject poverty Early marriages Low exploitation of women's potential Low household income Reduced level of child education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporation of women in decision making Increase women's access and control over resources (property). Build capacity of women for economic empowerment
Communication	Insufficient information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of government support & partnership with private operators. Poor organization of the sector. High communication charges. Poor sensitization. <p>Inadequate structures & facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor participation & dissemination of development activities. High rate of rumor mongering <p>Loss of values, civic responsibility, active citizenship and engagement in nationhood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support to initiatives within communities. Reorganize media landscape. <p>Activate partnerships</p>
Urban Development and Housing	Poor town planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non respect of existing town planning policies. Inadequate means to re plan & implement policies. Absence of highly skilled town planning services in council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental pollution & poor waste disposal High rate of water borne diseases. Frequent fire disasters. <p>Ill adapted houses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with NGOs to sensitize communities on proper waste disposal. Redesign town to suit growth trends Update & strengthen town planning services.

CHAPTER FIVE

STRATEGIC PLAN

5.1. Vision and Objectives of the Wabane Communal Development Plan

Vision:



By 2035 the Wabane area is an economically vibrant community with a general improvement in livelihood conditions with a good road network linking the entire localities of the municipality, farm and markets, enhanced workers' capacities and working conditions ensuring a rational and sustainable management of natural and human resources

GOAL:

To sustainably improve on the livelihood conditions of the population of the Wabane municipality by providing quality basic services in the domain of health, education, environment and socio-economic infrastructure

1.2 Logical framework by Sector

Table 10: Logical framework by Sector

Sector: Public Works

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Increase access to all localities of the municipality	By 2025 an accessible ring road linking all localities and farm to market roads	Reports of field observation from DD Public Works Reports from councils	PIB funding Support from donors and partners available
Specific Objective	Improve the road network in the municipality with an improved road network	By 2020 all localities of Wabane locality are linked up by all season motorable roads	Field observation report from Divisional Delegation of Public Works Reports from councils	Government funding and Donors Grants readily available with contracts fully implemented
Results	Inter-village road network increased	At the horizon of 2025, main inter-village roads are all season motor able roads	Field observation reports from DD Public Works Council reports	Availability of government funds Contracts are fully implemented Councils and village communities are supportive
	Farm-to-market roads improved	By 2025 farm-to-market roads are dug and rehabilitated	•Field observation reports from DD Public Works •Council reports	Availability of government funds Contracts are fully implemented Councils and village communities are supportive
ACTIVITIES	Inter-village road network increased	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	1.1.1 construction and rehabilitation of Ashong-Wabane-Bechati stretch of ring road	01	Ashong-Wabane-Bechati	500,000,000
	1.1.2 Construction of	01	39 Bechati Egumbo	250,000,000

	bridges and rehabilitation of Bechati-Egumbo stretch of ring road			
	1.1.3 Construction of Nkongle-Marita-Magha-Banteng ring road	01	Nkongle-Marita-Magha-Banteng	120,000,000
	1.1.4 Construction and rehabilitation of Bechati-Nkong stretch of ring road	01	Bechati- Nkong	40,000,000
	1.2.1 Construction and rehabilitation			
	1.2.3 Construction of Besali-Lewoh road	01	Besali-Lewoh	100,000,000
	1.2.4 Construction of Nkongle-Fonange road	01	Nkongle-Fonange	50,000,000
	1.2.5 Construction and rehabilitation of Ebiagwa-Bechati road	01	Ebiagwa-Bechati	70,000,000
	1.2.6 Construction of Nkongle-Agong road	01	Nkongle-Agong	70,000,000
	1.2.7. Construction/bridge Bangang-Upper Bangang road	01	Bangang-Upper Bangang	100,000,000
Total				1,300,000,000

Sector: Public Health

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Improve the health Status of the population	By 2025, poor hygiene and sanitation has reduced by 60%	Health District Hospital and Health Centre reports from record book	Staff posted to area are effectively present and working, Services been put in place
Specific Objective	Increase access to quality medical services Council should motivate health workers within its municipality.	Above 40 % of the population has access to basic health services in their communities by	Reports of the Health District Hospital and Health Centre Records	Staff posted to area are effectively present and working, pharmacies equipped with essential drugs
Results	Existing and newly created Health Institutions services are adequately equipped with infrastructures, equipment and personnel.	By 2025 80% of all public health institutions can provide basic health services and trained personnel present	Site visits Health facilities records and reports	Government funds are available Authorities are ready to enforce public service regulations
	Incidence of Tropical disease control; case of malaria and Typhoid reduced	Reduced number of Malaria and Typhoid cases	Reports of the Health District Hospital and Health Centre Records	Government programmes on the common diseases are effectively implemented Health area health committees are functioning regularly

	Reduction of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmissible diseases	80 % of population screened for HIV/AIDS and have taken their results.	Treatment centre records	Government subsidies for treatment is available and regular
	Increased demand for local health services	All Health Area Management Committees are trained and functional	Hospital and Health Centre Records	Health facilities are properly equipped and staffed Hospital authorities are ready to upgrade and use Information and Communication Technologies for specialist consultations Costing of consultations and treatment will be affordable
ACTIVITIES	Existing and newly created Health Institutions services are adequately equipped with infrastructures, equipment and personnel	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	2.1.1 Rehabilitation and extension of District Hospital to a General Hospital	01	Talung	15,000,000
	2.1.2. Rehabilitation and extension of Mbecho,	05	Mbecho, Bechati, Banteng, Mmock-Leteh, Bangang	90,000,000

	Bechati, Banteng, Mmock-Leteh, Bangang Integrated Health Centres to District Hospitals			
	2.1.3. Creation of Besali, Fomenji, Agong equipped integrated Health Centres and Dispensaries at Egumbo, Nkong, Upper-Bangang, Malengha, Banteng-Dih, Marita, Atsuala, Tabot, Nchingang and Ayumangume i.e 3 IHC and 10 Dispensaries	13	Egumbo, Nkong, Upper-Bangang, Malengha, Banteng-Dih, Marita, Atsuala, Tabot, Nchingang and Ayumangume Besali, Fomenji, Agong	250,000,000
	2.1.4 Construction of pit latrines in CMA Wabane & Bamubu Health Centre	2	Mbecho, Talung	10,000,000
	2.1.5 Recruitment of personnel for existing District Hospital and 5 Integrated Health Centres.	05	Talung, Mbechoh, Banteng Bechati, Mmouck Leteh	Salaries
	2.1.6 Construction of residential area for Talung District Hospital and 5 IHC	05	Talung, Mbechoh, Banteng Bechati, Mmouck Leteh	60,000,000
	Incidence of Tropical disease control; case of malaria and Typhoid,			

	dysentery reduced			
	2.2.1 Supply of impregnated mosquito nets for pregnant women and babies		All villages	250,000
	2.2.2. Creation of sensitization campaign units in health institutions on malaria and other tropical diseases prevention		All villages	20,000,000
	2.2.3 Construct VIP pit latrines in private homes	12	6 villages	6,000,000
	Reduction of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmissible diseases			
	2.3.1 Provision of subsidized anti retroviral treatment Against HIV and opportunistic diseases		All villages	1,500,000
	2.3.2. Provision of basic necessities for People Living with HIV/AIDS		All villages	5,000,000
	Increased demand for local health services			
	2.7.1.Sensitisation of population to join mutual health association	40	All villages	2,000,000
	2.7.2. Sensitisation and	40	All villages	2,000,000

	screening of adult men for prostate cancer.			
	2.7.3 Supply of clothing, food and medication to the old	40	All villages	2,000,000
	2.7.3.Carry out Hygiene and sanitation campaign	40	All villages	500,000
Total				464,250,000

Sector: Agriculture and Rural Development

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Food security ensured	Women ,men (both young and old) and children can afford basic food commodities by 2025	Statistical report from MINADER	Government support to farmers continue
Specific Objective	To Improve agricultural productivity and increase farmers' income earning	By 2018, Farmers experience an increase in crop yield with their living standards improved by at least 30%	Statistical report from MINADER Field visits	Government subvention and grants to farmers flows continuously; to Improve seeds, fertilizers and pesticides which are available and affordable at all farming seasons
	Increased access to improved seeds and other agricultural inputs (fertilizer, pesticides etc)	By 2018, 70% of farmers in the municipality have access to improved planting materials, fertilizer and pesticides	Reports from council and MINADER	Farmers willing to accept innovative practices

	Increased access to agric loans at reduced interest rate	By 2018, at least 01 bank in each village and fully operational with at least 40% of women having access to such agricultural loans	Report from taxation department, MFIs	Interest on loan lower than other commercial banks; Loans are reimbursed on time
	Increased number and capacity of agricultural technicians(Extension workers)	By 2020, 05 more agric post are created and equipped with trained qualified technicians supplied with task fascinating equipment	Reports from MINADER services	
	market structures and Increased access to markets Improved	By 2020, at least 5 village markets across the municipality are constructed/rehabilitated to enhanced the sale of farm produce	Reports of Wabane Council	Loans are provided
	storage and processing of farm produce Increased	Operational facilities for the regularisation of cash crops and food crops by 2020	Report from MINADER Reports and field visits	Farmers agree to collaborate Volume of production triggers request for
ACTIVITIES	Increased access to improved seeds and other agricultural inputs (fertilizer, pesticides etc)	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	3.1.2 Training of farming groups on soil fertility, the importance of chemical fertilizer	40	All villages	4,000,000

	and mode of application			
	3.1.3 Training of farming groups on the production of organic manure	40	All villages	4,000,000
	3.2.1 Conducting regular Farmers' needs survey	3/yr	All villages	500,000
	3.2.2 Supplying of improved materials at subsidized prices		All villages	15,000,000
	3.2.3 Provision of improved seed for multiplication		All villages	15,000,000
	3.2.4 Setting up of multiplication plots(nurseries/seed banks) for bulky materials	2	Priority areas	6,000,000
	Increased access to agric loans at reduced interest rate			
	2.31.Carrying out sensitisation campaigns on village banks	40	All villages	4,000,000
	3.3.2 Construction of 4 village banks	4	Priority villages	8,000.000
	3.3.3.Encouraging registration and savings			
	2.3.4. Reduction of interest rate on FIMAC loans			
	Increased number and capacity of agricultural technicians(Extension workers)			
	3.4.1 Creation of 05 more agricultural posts	05		75,000,000
	3.4.2.Recruitment of staff for all the posts	05		Salaries(based on category)
	3.4.3 Training of staff on knowledge gaps			2,000,000
	3.5.1. Equipping of the Divisional and village Phytosanitary brigades with spraying equipment and pesticides			7,000,000
	3.5.2. Training of farmer groups on integrated pest management	40	All villages	4,000,000

	3.6.1. Training of farmers' groups on sustainable agricultural practices	40	All villages	4,000,000
	market structures and Increased access to markets Improved			
	3.7.1. Carrying out of feasibility studies and market price estimates	01	Selected areas	2,000,000
	3.7.2 Stabilisation of prices			
	3.8.1. Carrying out of feasibility studies and make estimates of markets construction and renovation	01	Selected areas	2,000,000
	3.8.2 Construction and renovation of markets	2	Priority areas	45,000,000
	storage and processing of farm produce Increased			
	3.9.1. Restructuring of cooperatives and CIGs	40	All villages	200,000
	3.9.2 Provision of processing machines and warehouses for storage	4	Priority areas	8,000,000
Total				205,700,000

Sector: Basic Education

Sector Vision: Improvement in the quality of basic education verifiable by high percentage score in final exams

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Quality basic primary education is provided	All young, girls and boys have a FSLC by 2020 in the Wabane municipality	School records at Inspectorate of Primary and Nursery Education End of course examination records	Infrastructure, equipment and Staffing in schools available and adequate; Primary education is effectively free
Specific	Improve access to primary	More than 80% of all	School records;	Adequate school

Objective	education services and facilities	primary school pupils are benefiting equally to services and facilities	Common Entrance & FSLC results records	infrastructure and equipment are available; Primary education is effectively free
Results	Number of qualified primary school teachers increased	from 2015, number of primary schools with qualified teachers increased by 10%	School inspection reports; PTA pay vouchers; Interviews of PTA teachers	Official rules and regulations are respected by both pupil and staff
	Adequate didactic and learning materials are available	70% of primary schools have essential didactic materials	School inspection reports	Government funding for minimum packet to schools is effectively disbursed and available; Parents have the means to buy textbooks
	School infrastructure/equipment increased	50% of primary schools have required infrastructure and equipments by 2016	School visits; Site visits	Government, council funding and community support are effectively available
ACTIVITIES	Number of qualified primary school teachers increased	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	4.1.1 Lobby for the transfer of teachers	04	Contact Regional Delegate of Basic Education, Buea – 4 Trips	200,000
	4.1.2. Recruit and post 77 trained teachers to primary school	77	Schools in need	9,240,000
	Adequate didactic and learning materials are available			
	4.2.1. Provide didactic materials to all public primary schools.	33 slots	All schools	33,000,000
	School infrastructure/equipment increased			

	4.3.1 Construct 2 classrooms each in 41 schools	82	All schools	80,000,000
	4.3.2. Provide 3219 desks in 41 schools	3219	All schools	804,750,000
	4.3.3. Provide 4 teachers' table and 4 chairs to 40 schools	160	Schools that do not have	40,000,000
	4.3.4. Construct and equip Head Teachers office in 40 schools	40	All schools	160,000,000
	4.3.5. Construct and equip computer laboratories in 30 Government Primary Schools	30	All schools	600,000,000
	4.3.6. Provision of 40 potable water points to 40 Schools of the Municipality	40	All schools	160,000,000
	4.3.7. Construct 40 Latrines in 40 schools	40	schools without latrines	80,000,000
	4.3.8. Construct 30 play grounds in 30 Schools	30	All schools	300,000,000
	4.3.9 Construction of Teachers quarter in 40 schools of the municipality.	40	All schools	2,800,000,000
Total				5,067,190,000

Sector: Secondary Education

Vision: Improved quality of general and technical secondary school

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Quality secondary education ensured	Number of technical and general education	School and administration reports	Government funding and PTA support

		certificates holders increases by 2020		for schools is assured
Specific Objective	To Increase access to quality general and technical education.	Number of enrolment in secondary school increase by 2017	Records of examination results School records Campus visit	Schools are constructed, equipped and staffed; Teachers and pupils have adequate didactic and learning materials
Results	Number of trained teachers per school increased	All secondary schools have at least 2 teachers per subject by 2015	School supervision reports School and inspectorate records	School authorities ensure effective presence of staff at their stations School Management Boards and Parent Teacher Associations are functional
	School infrastructure/ equipment improved	Equipped science laboratories constructed in 5 general education	School visits School records	Government allocates funds development

				associations and other benefactors donate equipment, books and other materials
	under-privileged and intelligent children are offered scholarships	community scholarship board established by 2015	Statutes of scholarship board Records	Councils and other donors make donations to the scholarship board management of scholarships will be transparent
	School governance is improved	management boards are effective and efficient in secondary schools	Reports of meetings; opinion surveys	Government regulations on SMBs and administration re-in forced
ACTIVITIES	Number of trained teachers per school	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)

	increased			
	5.1.1 Recruitment of 64 trained teachers for colleges	64	All schools	13,440,000
	5.1.2. Provision of didactic materials to 8 schools	8 slot	GSS(Banteng,Bechati,Magha,Ntenmzem) GHS(Besali,Wabane),GTC(Wabane,Bechati,Mmouck Leteh)	8,000,000
	School infrastructure/ equipment improved			
	5.2.1 Construction of 32 classrooms for 8 colleges Purchase of 105 benches	32 classrooms and 105 Benches	GSS(Banteng,Bechati,Magha,Ntenmzem) GHS(Besali,Wabane),GTC(Wabane,Bechati,Mmouck Leteh)	440,250,000
	5.2.2 Equipment of 2 science laboratories in 2 colleges	02	GHS Besali and GHS Wabane	50,000,000
	5.2.3 Equipment of 3 technical workshops in 04 colleges	03	Bechati,Talung,Mmouck Leteh,,	300,000,000
	5.2.4 Equipment of 5 computer laboratories in 5 colleges	05	GHS(Wabane,Besali) GTC(Wabane,Mmouck Leteh GSS(Banteng	50,000,000
	8.2.5 Construction and equipment of 8 school libraries	08	GSS(Banteng,Bechati,Magha,Ntenmzem) GHS(Besali,Wabane),GTC(Wabane,Bechati,Mmouck Leteh)	100,000,000
	5.2.6 Provision of potable water points to GTC Wabane,GHS Besali,GTC Besali,GSS Bechati,	10	GTC Wabane,GHS Besali,GTC Besali,GSS Bechati, GTC Bechati,GSS Banteng,GSS Magha and rehabilitation of GHS Wabane and GSS Mmock-Leteh	20,000,000

	GTC Bechati,GSS Banteng,GSS Magha and rehabilitation of GHS Wabane and GSS Mmock-Leteh water points			
	School governance is improved			
	5.3.1 Organisation of 5 workshops to train school management boards, PTA executives and school bursars	10	Wabane	1,000,000
Total				982,690,000

Sector: Energy and Water

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Increase access to potable water and electricity energy	Potable water is available to 80% of the population and electricity is extended to 60% of the villages by 2025	Reports from village water management committee (VWMC), Delegation of MINEE and MINSANTE	Funds from Stake holders and Elites, PIB and Council are available on time. Community willingness and availability to participate
Specific Objective	provide quality portable water , electricity services and facilities	By 2020,the number 70% of households have	Reports from Delegation of MINEE and	Protection of catchment areas Formation of water

		access to quality portable water electricity services		management committees
Results	Increase access to potable water	45% villages have functional water supply system by 2025	Field visit to water schemes. Reports of VWMC and MINEE ct documents	Funds from PIB and Council are available on time. Community willing to participate
	Water borne diseases reduced	Incidence of waterborne diseases reduce by 80% by the year 2020	Field visit to water schemes. Reports of VWMC and MINEE ct document	Funds are available on time. Water catchments are protected VWMCs are effectively functioning
	Increase access to electricity	60% of the population have access to AES/SONEL or micro-electrification power system by 2020	Field visits Reports from the Delegation of MINEE and Council	Funds from PIB and Council are available on time.
	Thermal and Solar energy generated from the Anyoh-Ndeoh water fall	Thermal and Solar energy generated from the Anyoh-Ndeoh waterfall serving 70% of the municipality	Number of Km covered by the electric cables Number of households electrified by 2025	

ACTIVITIES		QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	6.1.1. Carrying out of feasibility studies for the electrification of Wabane Town and villages by AES-SONEL Replacement of about 70% of existing poles at Wabane town and Nchingang	01	Wabane municipality	4,000,000
	6.1.2.Rehabilitation of Alongkong, Banteng,Babong,Talung, Nchingang, Ntemndzem existing water schemes and new constructions	06	Alongkong, Banteng,Babong,Talung, Nchingang, Ntemndzem	24,000,000
	6.1.3 Creation of new/ reinforcing capacity of VWMCs	06	Alongkong, Banteng,Babong,Talung, Nchingang, Ntemndzem	600,000
	7.1.2. Rehabilitation of... non functioning transformers at Ntemndzem	01	Ntemndzem	15,000,000
	7.1.3.Rehabilitation of Micro-electricity plant at river Funi	01	Funi	15,000,000
	7.1.4. Feasibility studies for the generation of electrical energy at the Anyoh-Ndeoh waterfall	01	Anyoh-Ndeoh	2,000,000

	7.1.5 Works for the generation of electricity at the waterfall	01	Anyoh-Ndeoh	30,000,000
	6.3.2 Repair sand filter at Nchingang, Alongkong and maintenance of Ntemndzem water tank	03	Nchingang, Alongkong, Ntemndzem	12,000,000
Total				102,600,000

Sector: Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Enhance food security	Available Livestock and Fishery products for consumption and	Statistical report from MINEPIA and MINCOMMERCE.	Government and other donors continuous support for increase Livestock and Fishery production
Specific Objective	Increased access to improved livestock breed	By 2020 60% of farmers in the livestock and Fishery sector have access to improved quality and quantity of breeds	Reports from MINEPIA Field visit and pastoral centres	Many farmers get involved in production of improved Fingerlings, Chickens and piglets
	Increased technical support for livestock production	By 2017, more livestock centres are created with	Reports from MINEPIA services	Extension services restructured.

		qualify technicians		Government recruits and transfers qualified staff.
	Increased access to loans and subsidies	By 2017, 25% of livestock farmers have access to loans and subsidies from village banks and PIB	Report from micro-finances institutions, MINADER and MINEPIA	Government continue to support professional farmers organization
	Reduced pests and disease attack	Pest and other effections reduced significantly by 70% in 2020	Reports from MINEPIA services	Vaccines are available and affordable for timely interventions
	Amelioration in Infrastructural development that supports livestock/fishery production increased	By 2020, at least 15 Farming groups have modern infrastructural and equipment that support livestock/Fishery production	Reports from MINEPIA services	Government projects continue and increase support to livestock farmers
ACTIVITIES	Increased technical support for livestock production	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	8.1.1 Training of livestock farmers on low cost feed formulation and production	40	All villages	4,000,000
	8.1.2. Installation of feed processing unit	03	Bechati, Banteng, Ntenmzem	15,000,000
	8.1.3. Training of Farmers on	40	All villages	4,000,000

	planting of grasses and herbs that are supportive to animal food and health (guatamela, Moringa, etc)			
	8.1.4. Sourcing and stocking of appropriate vaccines	40	All villages	5,000,000
	Increased access to loans and subsidies			
	8.3.1 Targeting of small and medium-scale livestock producer organisations	Selected groups	All Villages	4,000,000
	8.3.2. Provision of loans at reduced interest rate and government subsidies	selected groups	Selected groups	40,000,000
	Reduced pests and disease attack			
	8.3.1 Identification of medium-scale livestock/Fishery producers		All villages	200,000
	8.3.2. Supply of improved breeds		All villages	10,000,000
	8.3.3. Forming of partnerships between poultry producers and suppliers of chicks		All villages	500,000
	8.3.4 Provision of basic logistical support to livestock technicians		Livestock offices	3,000,000
	Amelioration in Infrastructural development that supports livestock/fishery production increased			
	8.4.1. Organisation of workshops on proper farm management and disease	05	Wabane	1,000,000
	8.4.2. Carrying out of annual	01	All villages	1,000,000

	vaccination campaigns against animal diseases			
	8.4.3 Identification of small and medium-scale livestock producer organisations		All villages	200,000
	8.4.4. Facilitation of the acquisition of investment loans for fixed and running capital		Selected groups	200,000
Total				88,100,000

Sector: Forestry and Wildlife

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Improve living standards through sustainable forest resource exploitation	70% of the population endorse the concept of sustainable forest management by 2020	Field visits to protected areas and Forest Management Units(FMU) Records from MINFOF	Good collaboration amongst stakeholders Council and communities fully take over communal and community forest management
Specific Objective	Promote sustainable forest resource management	By 2020 40% of population adopt forest and wildlife resource sustainable management	Field visits to protected areas	Publication/sensitization of public on management decisions from meetings amongst stakeholders(MINFOF,Council, Community and other partners)
Results	Communities are sensitised and	20% of the population in	Sensitisation	Stakeholders meetings on

	educated on Natural Resource Management	the targeted communities respect the legal provision on forestry and wildlife commencing from 2015	reports	management highly welcomed
	Community forests (CF) are developed	at least 08 community forest management committees are formed and functional by of 2015	Copies of gazettes	Notion of Communal and community forest boundaries well defined to minimize conflict
	Capacities of the locals reinforced to support sustainable forest management wildlife conservation	At least 02 training workshops are organised for MINFOF, council staff and the local community for supporting rational forest exploitation and conservation of wildlife by 2017	Workshop reports Reports from MINFOF	Increase in running and investment credit for Delegation of MINFOF More forest technicians are transferred to the Division
	Re-a forestation carried out in ecologically fragile areas	At least 20000 stems of timber and NTFP tree species are distributed and planted on individual farms	Application file from farmers Report from MINFOF Field visits	Beneficiaries plant and maintain habit of tree planting
ACTIVITIES	Communities are sensitised and educated on Natural Resource	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)

	Management			
	9. 2.1 Organisation of sessions and workshops on community forest management	40	All villages	4,000,000
	9.2.2 Forming a legal entity to follow process of obtaining community forests	02	Identified areas	2,000,000
	9.2.3 Applying for and demarcating community forests		Identified areas	4,000,000
	Community forests (CF) are developed			
	9.3.1 Organisation of 02 training workshops for MINFOF staff and villages on management and conservation of endangered species	02	Bechati and Nkong	4,000,000
	9.3.2 Intensification of forest patrols and protecting sacred forests		All villages	1,000,000
	9.3.3 Creation and regulation of bush meat markets		All villages	500,000
	9.3.4 creation of alternative income generating activities		All villages	15,000,000
	Capacities of the locals reinforced to support sustainable forest management wildlife conservation			
	9.4.1. Identification of farmers domesticating wildlife		All village	100,000
	9.4.2 Reinforcement of their capacity on wildlife domestication	40	All villages	4,000,000
	9.4.2. Provision of breeding stock		All villages	10,000,000

	Re-a forestation carried out in ecologically fragile areas			
	9.5.1 Creation of nurseries for timber and NTFP species	5	Priority villages	15,000,000
	9.5.2 Distribution of seedlings		All villages	2,000,000
Total				61,600,000

Sector: Environment and Nature Protection

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Promote the sustainable use of the environment and its natural resources	By 2020 60% of the population are aware of environmental friendly management practices	Reports from local MINEP Delegation	State policies continue to support environmental protection and user rights Forest officers work to serve the local population for a change of mentality
Specific Objective	To ensure Land Degradation practices reduced	40% of land is safe from degrading activities of the local population by 2017	Reports from local MINEP Delegation	State policies continue to support environmental protection and user rights
Results	Formal and informal Environmental Education (EE) reinforced	70% Increase in awareness on sustainable use of natural resources 2015	MINEP reports School reports	Availability of adequate funds to support EE activities Head of institutions ' support the delivery of EE and adequate time is allocated for EE
	Stabilisation of Ecosystem	Chemical (including	Reports from	

	dynamic equilibrium function	pesticide) contamination of food chains is minimised to 20%	village councils, MINEP, State Council, MINADER	
ACTIVITIES	Formal and informal Environmental Education (EE) reinforced	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	10.1.1. Sensitisation and education of the population on sustainable resource use and the environmental law	40	All villages	4,000,000
	10.1.2. Carrying out of survey of knowledge gaps in EE	01	All villages	2,000,000
	10.1.3. Development of appropriate EE packages	40	All schools	20,000,000
	10.1.4. Organisation of training on EE	40	All villages	4,000,000
	10.1.5. Creation and support of EE or nature clubs	41	All schools	500,000
	10.1.6. Sensitisation of women's organizations on use of improved cooking stoves	40	All villages	1,000,000
	Stabilisation of Ecosystem dynamic equilibrium function			
	10.2.1. Create 10 tree nurseries of endemic tree species	10	Priority villages	30,000,000
	10.2.2. Distribution and planting of trees in ecologically sensitive areas (water catchments, landslide prone areas etc)		Priority Villages	10,000,000
	10.2.3. Organisation of training on	40	All villages	4,000,000

	pesticide use and soil conservation practices			
	10.2.4. Creation of village water management committees	40	All villages	4,000,000
	10.2.5. Organisation of training workshops on environmental impact assessment	40	All villages	4,000,000
Total				83,500,000

SECTOR: TOURISM

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Increase local economy growth and employment	Local economy experiences a 15% increase through tourism by 2020	Council accounts	Touristic sites are functional
Specific Objective	increased touristic facilities and activities within the municipality	Number of tourists to the municipality increases annually by 5% beginning from 2015	Council, guest houses and inns records	Regional Delegation of MINTOUR develops interest in sites Collaboration between stakeholders is assured
Results	Natural and culture tourism facilities are identified, developed and advertised	Eco-tourism sites are identified, developed and advertised 03 developed tourist sites	Council records Copies of gazettes	Regional Delegation of MINTOUR develops interest in sites Collaboration between traditional authorities and stakeholders is assured
	Capacity of major stakeholders reinforced	A tourist information office is opened and equipped in the council building by 2015	Training report	Adequate funds are available and on time

	Tourism potentials developed	Number of tourists to the municipality increases annually by 10% beginning from 2017	Records of council guest houses and inns	Regional Delegation of MINTOUR and other Stakeholders developed economic interest
ACTIVITIES	Natural and culture tourism facilities are identified, developed and advertised	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	11.1.1 Survey and map out all tourist sites		All villages	2,000,000
	11.1.2. Identify and demarcate all tourists attractions		All touristic sites	2,000,000,each
	12.1.3 Document and publish/advertise the tourists attractions	100		5,000,000
	11.1.4 Create nature trails			
	11.1.5 Organise joint Fondom festival every 2 years	1		5,000,000
	11.1.6 Develop the attractive scenery of the Ndeoh-Anyoh waterfall and surroundings by linking the area with a road network		Ndeoh-Anyoh	20,000,000
	11.1.7. Create a Wabane Council website			50,000
	Capacity of major stakeholders reinforced			
	11.2.1 Organise training workshop for guest house (inn) operators/staff on basic norms for	02	Wabane	2,000,000

	caring and catering of tourists			
	11.2.2 Train uniform officers/drivers and administrative staff on basic norms for receiving and entertaining tourists	02	Wabane	4,000,000
	11.2.3 Create and equip a tourist information office in the council building	01	Wabane	10,000,000
	11.2.4 Follow up the appointment of tourism officials to the Division	02	Follow up in Younde	200,000
Total				50,250,000

Sector: State Property and Land Tenure

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Ensure proper land use and management of State property	Land disputes are reduced by over 80% by 2020	Reports from Divisional Delegation of MINDAF Field observation	Security of land tenure system A change in mentality on use of state property
Specific Objective	To Improve access to land use for development and sustainability	By 2015, rate of land development increased by 20%	Reports from Divisional Delegation of MINDAF Field observation	Security of land tenure A change in mentality on use of state property
Results	Land tenure laws better implemented	At least 20% of lands acquired with less flaws by 2020	Traditional councils and traditional authorities Reports from MINDAF and MINDUH	Land Tenure respected
	Title deeds for state and private land increased	By 2015, 20% of state property and land have land titles.	Testimonies -Visits	Cooperation of local population

	Cultural limitations reduced	Cultural limitations reduced by at least 10% by 2015	Testimonies Reports	Cooperative population
ACTIVITIES	Land tenure laws better implemented	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	12.1.1 Sensitise (hold meetings) with population on land law, acquisition and management	10	All villages	1,000,000
	12.1.2. Demarcate and advertise government new layouts for private development (construction)		All villages	4,000,000
	12.1.3 Allocate land (with documentation) to interested persons		All villages	1,000,000
	Title deeds for state and private land increased			
	Sensitize the population on the importance of obtaining land tithes	40	All villages	4,000,000
	12.2.1 Sensitise and educate population on procedure to obtain land titles	40	All villages	4,000,000
	Cultural limitations reduced			
	12.2.3 Organize meetings to discuss cultural limitations and how they can be overcome	10	Wabane	1,000,000
Total				15,000,000

Sector: Urban Development and Housing

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	To ensure urban infrastructure and sanitation	A well developed infrastructure and sanitation system ensured by 2025	Reports from Council and MINDUH	Population willing and able to respect building norms Availability of funds to maintain urban roads
Specific Objective	To improve on the town planning of the municipality	By 2017, At least 50 % of building and construction sites are within town planning standards	Reports from Council and MINDUH	Population willing and able to respect building norms Availability of funds to maintain urban roads
Results	Master plan Town developed and implemented	Master plan should be developed and implemented by 2018	At least 50% of housing respect developmental norms	Funds disbursed and made available on time
	Technical compliance of private and public structures improved	70% of construction within Wabane urban space respects official norms and standard by 2017	Control reports from MINDH	Population respects master plan
	A sanitation management plan is implemented	80% of households using quality sanitation facilities and covered by an effective solid waste disposal system by 2020	Control reports from MINDUH, the Council and MINEP	A change of mentality i.e. population adhere to waste disposal scheme
ACTIVITIES	Master plan Town developed and implemented	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)

	13.1.1 Mobilise funds			
	13.1.2. Draw Wabane Town master plan	1	Wabane	4,000,000
	Technical compliance of private and public structures improved			
	13.2.1 Sensitise population on building permits and land certificates including disaster prevention	10 meetings	Wabane	1,000,000
	13.2.2 Facilitate issuing of building permit and land certificates		All villages	200,000
	13.2.3 Survey and draw cost estimates for roads to be maintained or rehabilitated	1	Wabane Municipality	2,000,000
	13.2.4 Construct the Miyeh, Funi and Mantop bridges in the Urban Space	3	Miyeh, Funi and Mantop	200,000,000
	13.2.5 Maintain streets and culverts	33	Priority areas	33,000,000
	A sanitation management plan is implemented			
	13.3.1 Draw up waste management plan for the town	1	Wabane Municipality	4,000,000
	13.3.2. Purchase and plant garbage cans every 100m	100	Wabane Municipality	250,000,000
	13.3.3. Sensitise and educate population on waste disposal	40	All villages	4,000,000
	13.3.4 Dispose of the waste			
Total				498,200,000

Sector: Transport

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Develop the transport system and build institutional capacity	By 2027 passenger and goods traffic increases by 50%	Reports from transport and taxation offices	Road network is passable all year round
Specific Objective	Increase access of Movement of people and goods	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	Transport and cargo vehicles	By the end of 20120,there is a 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
	Capacity of motorcycle riders build and/or reinforced on highway code	There is a 20% drop in the number of commercial motor bike accidents	Report on training at transport department and council	Motorcycle riders put knowledge acquired into practice Road safety is enforced
	Improved road network capacity and state	At least 20%, increase in road density and volume(road connectivity and size)	Field visits Records at the Delegation of Transport, MINEPAT and MINDUH	Road way free of erosion Road congestion is avoided
ACTIVITIES	Transport and cargo vehicles	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	14.1.2 Formation of road management committees known to the council	40	All villages	4,000,000
	14.1.3. Facilitate acquisition of			100,000

	driving licenses			
	Capacity of motorcycle riders build and/or reinforced on highway code			
	14.2.2 Install road signs along the road	40	All villages	2,000,000
	14..2.3 Re-organise the motor-transport sector (riders and drivers union)	40	Banteng,Babong, Ntemnzem	200,000
	14.2.4. Inter urban bike riders should have helmets, uniforms, etc to prevent accidents	40	Banteng,Babong, Ntemnzem	200,000
	Improved road network capacity and state			
	14.3.2 Envisage and implement a good canalisation system			c.f. public works
	14.3.3 Envisage and put in place perfect pedestrian track			c.f. public works
Total				6,500,000

Sector: Employment and Vocational Training

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	To ensure Local economy growth	vocational training centres created and functional by 2020	Site visit; Reports of employment Delegation and visit of employees	Funding for vocational training centre available from donors, council and government

Specific Objective	Increase employment opportunities in the municipality	increase of over 50 permanent new jobs created in the municipality by 2020	Employment site visits; Records of employment Delegation	Funds for projects available from PIASSI & other financial institutions
Results	Economic activities are diversified	Occupations emanating from skill-labour account for a minimum of 15% new jobs in the local economy by 2020	Survey for new jobs	Management trainings and financing are available
	Sustainable income generating projects are carried out	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)
	15.1.1 Creation of vocational training centre	2 trips Buea and Yaoundé	Besali, Ntenzem	300,000
	15.2.1 Provision of loans/subsidies for informal economic operators	20	All villages	10,000,000
	15.2.2 Brainstorm and develop income generating activities from local resources	1	Wabane	2,000,000
Total				12,300,000

Sector: Small & Medium Sized Enterprises Social Economy and Handicrafts

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Economic power of the population increased	By 2020, council and population revenue increases by at least 20%	Council financial records -Testimonies	Financing and training are available for the sector
Specific Objective	Increased number of viable small businesses in the municipality	From 2018 there is an annual increase of 10% in the number of new businesses	Small business survey: site visits	Financing and training are available for the sector
Results	Access to investment capital increased	By 2018, businessmen are able to access loans/subsidies above 500,000FCFA to start up or expand their existing businesses	Small business survey: site visits	Financing and training are available for the sector
	Handicrafts sector restructured	Increase in earnings of craftsmen/women in trade by 2018	Survey of craftsmen/women;	Government and council support for the sector is effective
	Social economic activities are sustainable	At least 50% registered cooperatives, CIGs, EIGs and associations are regularly functional by end of 2015	Reports of MINPMESA and DDARD	Capacity of actors are reinforced through training and grants
ACTIVITIES	Access to investment capital increased	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	17.1.1 Organisation of trainings for small	2	Wabane	3,000,000

	scale business entrepreneurs			
	17.1.2. Provision of loans/subsidies for small businesses			
	Handicrafts sector restructured			
	17.2.1 Trainings of craftsmen on business techniques	2	wabane	4,000,000
	17.2.2 Organisation of annual handicraft competition/exhibition	1	wabane	10,000,000
	17.2.3 Creation of handicraft centre	1	wabane	30,000,000
	17.2.4 Creation of association for craftsmen	1	Wabane	500,000
	Social economic activities are sustainable			
	17.3.1 Training of social economic actors on business management	2	wabane	4,000,000
	17.3.2. Provision of grants/ low interest loans for social economic actors	Selected persons	Selected persons	5,000,000
Total				56,500,000

Sector: Women's Empowerment and Promotion of the Family

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Empowering women for full participation in decision-making in the society	50% of women population in Alou involved and fully participate in growth and functioning of society	Council reports MINPROF reports	Women are empowered and can use skills efficiently
Specific Objective	Improve the economic power of rural women	Number of women actively participating in economic activities increased by 40% by end of 2015	Survey reports Field visits	Collaboration of traditional authorities, council and other organisations
Results	Participation of women in decision making increased	By end of 2012 at least 30% of positions in local decision making structures are held by women	Records of decision making structures Survey reports	Political parties are committed to quotas for women Collaboration of traditional authorities and fondom development associations is assured
	Women's economic status improved	By 2014, 45% the number of women who own and managed income generating activities increases	Survey; Home visits, Interviews	Government grants and donor funds are available for women's income generating activities; Loans at reduced interest rate are available; Collaboration of traditional authorities
	Social status of women enhanced	Reduction by 10% annually the number of cases of violence against women	MINPROF, MINAS & Security service reports	Collaboration of traditional authorities and other stakeholders is assured; MINPROF Mass marriage campaigns continue;

				Donors of funds are available
ACTIVITIES	Participation of women in decision making increased	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	17.1.1 Sensitization of population on woman and family rights	40	All villages	4,000,000
	17.1.2. Organisation of trainings for women's groups on rights and political participation	40	All villages	4,000,000
	Women's economic status improved			
	17.2.1 Equipping of Women's Empowerment Centre at CEAC Mbechoh	1	Mbechoh	3,000,000
	17.2.2 Provision of grants/loans for women's income generating activities	6/annually	Selected women groups	2,000,000 each
	17.2.3 Employment of 2 auxiliary staff for women empowerment centre	02	CEAC Mbechoh	
	17.2.4. Provide special fund for the education of outstanding girls in education	50/annually	Wabane Municipality	5,000,000
	17.2.5. Sensitized and educate women to register and open accounts in local financial institutions in the area.	40	All villages	4,000,000
	17.2.6. Provision of special funds	Annually	Selected	4,000,000

	for the support of widows' associations and their activities		associations	
	Social status of women enhanced			
	17.3.1 Sensitisation of population on civil status legislation		All villages	2,000,000
	17.3.2. Provision of support for low income widows		Selected widows' groups	4,000,000
	17.3.3. Organisation of mass marriages		Wabane council	1,000,000
	17.3.4.Sensitisation of the population on gender based violence			2,000,000
	17.3.6.Sensitization on early marriages and teenage pregnancy	anually	All villages	2,000,000
	17.3.7. Education of the population on the importance of marriage and birth certificates.	40	All villages	4,000,000
Total				41,000,000

Sector: Social Affairs

Sector Vision: Living in a society with improved social cohesion for human relief

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	To Empower the vulnerable persons in the society	At least 60% of the needy benefit from social protection by 2020	Surveys, house Visits, MINAS reports, Reports from associations of vulnerable persons	Government and council funding is available; Enforcement of social legislation
Specific	To reduce marginalisation of	Increase support giving	Survey reports	Social services are

Objective	people living with disabilities	to disabled, elderly, orphans and indigent persons by 2015		active and committed
Results	Care for the disabled and vulnerable is improved	A minimum 50 vulnerable persons at least are supported each year from 2015;	MINAS and council reports; Surveys and home visits	Social services are active and committed
ACTIVITIES	Care for the disabled and vulnerable is improved	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	18.1.1 Provision of apparatus to 80 disabled persons	80	All villages	20,000,000
	18.1.2. Provision of relief assistance to the vulnerable		Selected groups	350,000/group
Total				20,350,000

SECTOR: POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	To enhance Develop telecommunication/ICT infrastructures and facilities	90% coverage by telephone, radio and television, Internet and postal services by 2025	Visits to villages Survey reports Reports from mobile telephone companies	Rural/Micro/AES-SONNEL electrification scheme extends to the 03 zones of the municipality(Lower Middle and Upper Belts) Private investors are ready to invest in the sector

			Postal services	Council support for TELECOM services installation
Specific Objective	Improve and facilitate access to telecommunication/ICT services	80% of the local population benefit Internet and ICT services by 2018	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	Increased access to ICTs for men, women and youths	By 2017, Number of persons trained (men and women) in information technology	Visit to schools and communities Reports from service providers	Increase in training budget allocated for ICT
	Postal service is well equipped to accomplish their public service mission	Letters and parcels are transmitted and received within 48 hours by 2025	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)
	19.1. Construct and equip 04 telecentres at Wabane, Banteng, Besali, Magha	04	Wabane, Banteng, Besali, Magha	100,000,000
	19.1.2. Connect schools and communities to Internet	8	Selected schools	40,000,000
	19.1.3 Train students and community		All schools	12,000,000

	members on ICT			
	19.1.4 Follow-up extension of digital telephone network and improve on coverage	2 follow up mission in Buea and Yaounde	Wabane	300,000
	Postal service is well equipped to accomplish their public service mission			
	19.2.1 Construct a Wabane Post office	1	Wabane	50,000,000
	19.2.2 Follow-up transfer of staff to post office	2 follow up mission in Buea and Yaounde	Wabane	300,000
	19.2.3 Purchase a mail van for the post office	1	Wabane	7,000,000
Total				209,600,000

SECTOR: COMMUNICATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Improve Access to Information	By 2025, 80% of the population	Visits to villages Survey reports	CRTV increases network coverage Implant Municipal radio relayed to CRTV
Specific Objective	Increase access to communication facilities	Radio and TV signals covers 80% of the municipality by 2020	Visits to villages Survey reports	CRTV increases network coverage Capacity of Lebialem community Radio

Results	A viable and extensive communication network /information system is established	CRTV and other radio signals are received in 80% of the villages	Survey reports	Private investors ready to invest in the sector
	Creation of a high capacitated Municipal radio	The radio runs effectively all year round from 2020 80% of the public are satisfied with the performance of the radio	Reports of Municipal radio Public interactive programmes over the radio and TV	Capacity of Municipal Radio to run its programmes is assured
ACTIVITIES	A viable and extensive communication network /information system is established	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	20.1.1 Construct a TV and Telephone antenna at Banteng and Babong to capture entire Wabane	1	Wabane	100,000,000
	20.1.2. Follow-up installation of CRTV transmitters in Wabane	2 follow up trip to Buea and Yaounde	Wabane	300,000
	Creation of a high capacitated Municipal radio			
	20.2.1 Provide logistical and financial Support to Mundani Radio	Contact private firms in Douala	Wabane	50,000,000
	20. 2.2 Deploy technical workers temporally to assist mundani radio at list quarterly		Wabane	Salaries
Total				150,300,000

SECTOR: CULTURE

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Ensure that the cultural heritage of the indigenous people is protected	At least 80% of indigenous children speak the Mundani language and 70% of cultural artefacts are protected by 2020	Surveys; Visits to museums	Council and development associations carry out sensitisation campaigns
Specific Objective	Promote cultural heritage	At least 40% of the population practice positive cultural values yearly by 2015	Visits; pictures; copy of dictionary; reports of festivals	Collaboration of traditional authorities and fondom development associations
Results	Positive cultural values revived	Cultural festivals are organised at least once every two years in each fondom;	Pictures; development association reports	Collaboration of traditional authorities and fondom development associations is assured
	Proficiency in Mundani language is preserved	By end of 2015 at least 1000 more people have a mastering of alphabet and grammar	Copies of books Mundani bible	Collaboration of traditional authorities and fondom development associations is assured
	Rehabilitation of Cultural values	Number of new titles conferred per fondom/village reduced by 90% beginning 2014	Interviews of the population	Traditional rulers are willing to restrain themselves
ACTIVITIES	Positive cultural values revived	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	21.1.1 Organisation of cultural festivals	40	All villages	40,000,000

	21.1.2. Construction/ renovation of palaces and existing museums	40	All villages	200,000,000
	Proficiency in Mundani language is preserved			
	21.2.1 Documentation of Mundani Language	Hard and soft		2,000,000
	21. 2.2 Writing and publishing of books in Mundani	Hard and soft		2,000,000
	Rehabilitation of Cultural values			
	Training of traditional authorities on good local governance	2	Wabane	4,000,000
Total				248,000,000

SECTOR: YOUTH AFFAIRS

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Empower youths to participate in socio-economic and political activities	Increased and active participation of youths are active in the youth council	Records of the Youth Council	National Youth Council functioning in the municipality; Government and donors grants readily available; Increase access to credit
Specific Objective	To reduce the rate of migration of youthful population from municipality	Number of youths settling in the municipality and involved in profitable activities increases by 5	Records from Youth Affairs, Council records, Surveys	Government and donors grants available; Increased access to credit

		% annually from 2015		
Results	Opportunities for youth employment are increased	At least 10 new income generating activities are created by youth each year from 2017; No of small businesses employing more than one staff increase by a minimum 50 per year from 2017	Records from Youth Affairs, Council records	Government and donors grants available; increased access to credit
	Level of literacy increased	Rate of functional literacy among adults reaches 80.% by end of 2025	MINJEUN records; visit of adult literacy centres	Support from NGOs and council is assured
	Reactivate youth groups and associations	Number of active youth associations increase by 20% by end of 2017	MINJEUN reports, visit of youth groups	Collaboration of MINJEUN
ACTIVITIES	Opportunities for youth employment are increased	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	22.1.1 Wabane multipurpose Youth centre equipped with light, water, internet, photocopier	1	Wabane	75,000,000
	22.1.2. Organisation of trainings on establishing and managing income generating activities for youths	40	All villages	4,000,000
	22.1.3 Granting of loans/subsidies for youth groups projects		Selected Youths	
	Level of literacy increased			

	22.2.1 Supporting of 3 adult literacy centres at Nchingang, Ati-Ayumangume and Besali	3	Nchingang, Ati-Ayumangume and Besali	9,000,000
	Reactivate youth groups and associations		All villages	200,000
	22.2.2 Sensitisation of population on youth participation	40	All villages	2,000,000
	22.2.3 Training of youths on civic education and engagement	40	All villages	2,000,000
Total				92,200,000

SECTOR: SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Increase the population's participation in sports and physical education	By 2020, 50% of the population involves in sports and physical activities	Reports of MINSEP; Observation	Sports facilities are constructed and instructors are available
Specific Objective	Performance in sports and physical education is improved	As from 2017, 10% increase in the number of persons regularly participating in sports and physical education	Reports of MINSEP; Observation	Sports facilities are constructed and instructors are available
Results	Sports infrastructure is available	Most schools have	Visit of	Suitable land is made available

	and functional as well as sports instructors available.	access to playgrounds which are regularly maintained by	infrastructure by MINSEP	by traditional and administrative authorities
	Number of sporting competitions in the municipality increased	By 2015, an increase in the number of annual competitions in individual and team sports are organised	Observation; reports of MINSEP	Sponsorship for competitions are available from council, Elite, Development associations and others
ACTIVITIES	Sports infrastructure is available and functional as well as sports instructors available.	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	23.1.1 Construction of a multipurpose sports complex in Wabane	1	Wabane	70,000,000
	23.1.2. Reconstruction of Wabane playground and by extension of the grand stand, extension and planting of grass in the field	1	Wabane	50,000,000
	Number of sporting competitions in the municipality increased			
	23.1.1 Construction//rehabilitation of Youth Day centre playgrounds	10	wabane	20,000,000
	23.2.2 Organisation of annual sports competitions	1	wabane	50,000,000
Total				190,000,000

SECTOR: TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION, DECENTRALISATION AND THE MAINTENANCE OF LAW & ORDER

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Promote local governance oriented development	By 2020 Community participation in development activities increases by 20%	Council and administration reports	Local administration, chiefs and council authorities are favourably rule of Law is respected by all
Specific Objective	Citizen-friendly local administration is in place	By 2015, at least 60% of the public is satisfied with the performance of the local administration and traditional authorities	Survey reports Council reports	Collaboration of traditional authorities and fondom development associations
Results	Community participation in development initiatives increased	Participation in the realisation of projects improves by 20% from 2014	Site visits; Reports of local development committees and associations	Positive involvement of all stakeholders and proper management of local contributions
	Participation in political processes enhanced	30% increase in number of registered voters in elections increases from 2012 upwards	Election registers	Free and fair registration and election processes
	Crime rate is reduced	Number of crimes per annum drops by 50% from 2013	Police and gendarme reports; Surveys	Local employment rate improves; more security staff available
ACTIVITIES	Community participation in development initiatives	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)

	increased			
	24.1.1 Training of village development associations on participation and ressource mobilisation	2	Wabane	4,000,000
	24.1.2 Organisation of civic education campaigns	38	All schools	10,000,000
	Participation in political processes enhanced			
	24.2.1 Lobby for the Creation of Gendarmarie post at Nkongle and construction of Gendamarie post Bechati	2 follow up missions to Buea and Yaounde	Ntenmzem and Bechati	300,000
	24.2.2. Sensitisation of population on community security	40	All villages	4,000,000
	Crime rate is reduced			
	24.3.1. Lobby for the Construction of police stations	2 follow up mission to Buea and Yaounde	Target areas	300,000
Total				18,600,000

SECTOR: SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Intensify Research processing and valorisation of local raw materials	By 2017 there is at least 5% annual increase in the use of local technologically improved resources	Field visits Data at MINRESI	Exploitation of technological know-how
Specific Objective	Improve local capacity for technological development	local technological innovations improved in the council area	Field visits	Government interest in sector
Results	The production capacity of local inputs and needs has improved	80% by volume of improved planting materials is produced locally	Report from MINADER and Council reports	Support to agricultural input production is guaranteed by the council budget
	Dissemination of scientific research and innovation activities improved	At least 30% of the population are informed on the Research findings and use them yearly	Administrative reports -Testimonies	Favorable policy framework
	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 local inputs and needs has improved	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	26.1.1	1 adaptive research	Priority areas	8,000,000

	Creation of 3 multiplication plots for improved cassava cuttings and 01 for maize	station		
	26.1.2 Distribution of materials to applicants		Selected groups	5,000,000
	26.1.3 Carrying out an inventory of medicinal plants, other unexploited potentials and indigenous knowledge		All villages	1,000,000
	Dissemination of scientific research and innovation activities improved			
	26.2.1 Organized workshop to disseminate research results	2	wabane	4,000,000
	1.2 Distribute technical bulletins			
	26.2.2 Documentation and distribution of results on different methods	200	Technical services and population	1,000,000
	26.2.3 Construction of a metrological station in Wabane	1	Wabane	50,000,000
	Local materials for construction are better known and developed in the municipality			
	26.3.1 Purchase of machines		Selected applicants	2,000,000
	26.3.2 Development of technological packages on compressed brick production	2	Priority areas	2,000,000

	26.3.3 Building of capacity of men and women on brick making	40	All villages	2,000,000
	26.3.4 Purchase of artisanal material for semi-transformation			
Total				75,000,000

SECTOR: COMMERCE

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Stimulate growth in the trade sector	By 2017 there is an increase by 25% in trade activities in the municipality	Reports from the Delegation of Commerce; surveys	Enabling climate for business ensured
Specific Objective	To increase trade in the municipality	An annual increase of 5% in the volume of economic exchange activities in the local economy	Reports from the Delegation of Commerce; surveys	Enabling climate for business ensured
Results	Market facilities are improved and re-strategise marketing policies of seller/farmers	A well equipped commercial center is constructed by 2017	Site visits; council reports	Council obtains funding for the projects
	Improvement in local economic investment	By 2015, at least 02 micro-financial houses must have been established in Alou	Reports from the Delegation of Commerce; Field surveys Site visits Council reports	An enabling climate for business implantation
	Capacity of traders is improved	An increase in business expansion by 5% associations of market women and traders are functional	Site visits; council reports	Enabling climate for business ensured

ACTIVITIES	Market facilities are improved and re-strategise marketing policies of seller/farmers	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	27.1.1 Construction of Wabane main market(design and construct stalls)	1	Wabane	75,000,000
	27.1.2. Construction of sheds in 6 village markets Mbecho, Babong, Bechati, Banteng, Magha, Nkongle	6	Mbecho, Babong, Bechati, Banteng, Magha, Nkongle	6,000,000
	Improvement in local economic investment			
	27.2.1 Feasibility studies for investment	1	Wabane	1,000,000
	27.2.2 Implantation of micro-businesses and financial houses		Wabane	5,000,000
	Capacity of traders is improved			
	27.3.1 Creation and Support of Traders and market women (Buyam-Sellam) associations		Selected groups	200,000
	27.3.2 Lobbying for branch of commercial bank in Wabane	Meetings with economic operators	Wabane	500,000
Total				87,700,000

SECTOR: MINES AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Contribution of the sector on the economic Growth of the municipality increased	By 2015, the sector contributes at least 2% to the economic growth of the municipality	Financial Records	Favourable policy framework
Specific Objective	Improve local capacity for technological development	3 local technological innovations improved in the council area	Field visits Data at MINIMIDT	Government interest in sector
Results	Data base on possible sector potentials made available	By 2013, data base is available in soft and hard copies	-Data base -Administrative support	Enabling economic conditions
	Technical skills are developed	Training of personnels	Council budget and report	Council generate adequate funds
ACTIVITIES	Data base on possible sector potentials made available	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	28.1.1 establish and Equip database	1	Wabane	1,000,000
	Technical skills are developed			
	28.2.1 Provision of scholarships to students	50/annually	Wabane	2,500,000
	28.2.2 Construction of a technology training and exhibition centre	1	Wabane	50,000,000
Total				53,500,000

SECTOR: HIGHER EDUCATION

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Promote human capital development, research, knowledge and innovation.	Number of residents enrolled in higher professional institutions in the municipality	Surveys	Professionalization of higher education by the Government is intensified Funds and scholarship available
Specific Objective	Increase access of graduates into higher professional institutions	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	Residents are informed about higher institutions	Increases in the number of registered student into higher professional programs		
	Enrolment in professional schools and programmes increased	At least 50% high school graduates enrolled into professional schools each year	Surveys	Scholarship and other incentive schemes are created by the council and development associations
ACTIVITIES	Construct of higher education orientation centers	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	Identify and sensitize graduates and certificate holders	50/annually	Wabane	4,000,000

	lobby of scholarships for professional education	Meetings with donors and philanthropist	Wabane	500,000
	Identify and facilitate access to higher professional institutions	Selected secondary school graduates	Higher institutes of learning	
	Provide annual scholarship to students pursuing higher education	50/annually	Universities and higher institutes	4,000,000
Total				8,500,000

SECTOR: LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	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
Specific Objective	To ensure occupational safety and job security for workers	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
Results	Provisions of the Labour Code are respected	50% of hired workers have regular contracts by end of 2020	Surveys; reports of Labour service	Enforcement of labour regulations
	Social security is extended to informal and farm workers	By 2018 social insurance covers 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	Provisions of the Labour Code are respected	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	30.1.1 Sensitisation of employers and rural workers	2	All villages	10,000,000
	Social security is extended to informal and farm workers			
	30.2.1 Provision of grants to promote community social insurance for workers of the informal sector	50/annually	Informal sector workers	50,000,000
Total				60,000,000

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF WABANE COUNCIL

Strategy		Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Level	Formulation			
Overall Objective	Enable Wabane council to sustainably manage resources for local economic development	By 2020 the council realises at least 80% of its annual plans and the public satisfied with services rendered by the council	Council reports; Survey reports	Political and economic stability in the municipality Availability of resources External Support from other stakeholders
Specific Objective	To strengthen the capacity of the council for improved human, economic and natural resource management	Increase in the number resources being managed efficiently by the council by 2018	Council reports; Survey reports	Political and economic stability in the municipality Availability of resources External Support from other

				stakeholders
Results	Increased council resource revenue	Resources mobilised to at least 75% of annual budget by 2015	Council administrative accounts	Increased FEICOM and donor funds
	Improved governance and management of council resources	65% of action plans are achieved and service providers and users are satisfied with council services delivered	Annual reports of council; opinion surveys of staff	Stable socio-economic environment emanating from dynamism of supervisory/ administrative support.
	Councillors participation in the management of council resources is increased	At least 95% of councillors regularly attend council and committee meetings;	Council minutes; public surveys	Stable socio-economic environment emanating from dynamism of supervisory/ administrative support
	Management of council property Improved	All council property and official records are properly and securely and stored	Observation; User surveys	Watchful eye on council property and legislation on public documents and archives reinforced
ACTIVITIES	Increased council resource revenue	QUANTITY	PLACE	COST(FCFA)
	WC 1.1.1 Organisation of workshop on resource mobilisation	02	Wabane	5,000,000
	WC1.1.2. Organisation of workshop on promoting local economic development for council executive and staff	1	Wabane	2,000,000
	WC 1.1.3 Carrying out of staff audit and	1/3years	Wabane	1,000,000

	re-deployment of staff as per organisational chart			
	Improved governance and management of council resources			
	WC 1.2.1 Organisation of workshops on good governance and resource management for the Executive, council staff and committee executives	02	Wabane	2,000,000
	WC 1.2.2 Hold quarterly meeting sessions on coaching support of how to run productive meetings, communication, review of organisational chart and job descriptions, setting up and implementing M&E system	4/ANNUALLY	Wabane	1,000,000
	WC 1.2.4 Creation of Wabane council web site			200,000
	Councillors participation in the management of council resources is increased			
	WC 1.3.1 Training of councillors on effective complimentary leadership skills and participatory management	02	Wabane	1,500,000
	WC 1.3.2.	1	Wabane	3,000,000

	Organisation of workshop for councillors and government service heads on the role of the council in the context of decentralisation			
	Management of council property Improved			
	WC 1.4.1. Valuation of council assets Acquisition of skills and IT equipment to improve recording and property tracking	workers	Wabane	8,000,000
	WC 1.4.2. Acquisition of data base management software	1	Wabane	1,000,000
	WC 1.4.3. Training of staff on use of software and other basic office management tools	workers	Wabane	1,000,000
	WC 1.4.4. Acquisition of safe and convenient storage equipment and train staff on its usage	1	wabane	2,500,000
Total				28,200,000

5.3 Estimated Cost of Plan

The total estimated cost of the plan is

10,277,330,000

5.4 Land Use Plan

5.4.1 General introduction of Wabane landscape

Wabane council area is seen to move from very low altitude of about 200 degrees above sea level (Bechati) to 2500 degrees (Magha) which vast landscape holds a great touristic diversity. Looking at the landforms characterising the council area, we find that the move from level land that is typical with Bechati and Besali in the lowlands to fairly undulating landscapes that is typical with parts of the lower zone and the upper plateau. The middle belt is typical with incisions, valleys and crests as well as hilly slopes to mountain chains spreading to the high savannah plateaus of the upper zone. The undulating topography of the upper plateau renders it an agriculture belt for market gardening products (Irish potatoes, Cabbages, carrots, leeks, garlic, maize and beans are equally cultivated though with a lesser commercial value as other crops).

Land ownership in the Wabane council area is hereditary. Given the rugged terrain at some points and the prevalence of polygamous families as well as large family sizes coupled with the extensive plantation system of agriculture in the lower zone and parts of the middle zone with both extensive and intensive plantation systems in the plateau of the Upper zone, have lead to scarcity in land that gives rise to land tenure cases prominent in the council area. As a consequence of the undulating, hilly and steep mountainous slopes of the middle zone to parts of the Upper plateaus, these areas are characterised by soil creep and landslides. The altitudinal variation in the Wabane council area gives rise to different temperatures, vegetations and soil types.

The lower zone stretching from Tchougui-Nkong through Bangang, Besali, Bechati, Folepi, Banti and Egumbo are all characterised by hot tropical rainforest climate with luxuriant vegetation and often high temperatures. The soil type here is characterised by ferrallitic red forest soils and sandy loam.

In the middle belt stretching from Talung, Tabot, Babong, Funi, Alonkong, Mbecho, Akoh, Nchingang Anyoh and Ati are characterised by tropical rain forest climate but with lower temperatures than the lower zone. The vegetation type here is tropical to more temperate forest vegetation as you move to higher altitudes (Anyoh and Ati-Ayumangume). The soil type is made of sandy loam, laterralitic and silt soils.

The farming type for both zones is mostly plantation agriculture with cash crops like palm nuts, cocoa, NTFPs, and food crops like bananas, plantains, cassavas, cocoyams but plantation agriculture is more significant in the lower zone as opposed to crop cultivation which is more significant in the middle belt stretching to the Upper plateau and include additional food crops like maize, beans etc.

As for the Upper plateau (Banteng, Bahne, Dih, Cham-Gomevu, Awoh, Fomenji) and the other stretch of (Magha, Atsuala, Awung, Marita, Ntemdzem, Kongho, Fotang, Fonange, Belou and Agong).

The entire area has a very cold climate with very low temperatures of temperate savanah vegetation type. The soil types are loamy, silty, laterite and very poor chalk stone.

The crop types in the Upper plateau are mostly gardening products apart from Banteng, Dih and Bahne that carry out plantation agriculture down slopes on their ancestral grounds and as well practise maize, beans, cocoyams cultivation up slopes.

There is high use of chemical fertilizers in market gardening practices in the second stretch of Upper plateau from Magha-Agong which renders the soil fragile.

5.4.2 Objective

The main objective of land use planning is to put in place a land use model that will enhance an environmental friendly landscape for a sustainable management of endowments for the social well being of the municipality.

5.4.3 Land-Use Planning Options

From the different topographical presentations the council area is divided into different landscapes following the different characteristics (soil, vegetation cover, temperature and agriculture)that manifest to giving rise to these varied landforms seen below.



Grassland on undulating hills



Frequentlandslides

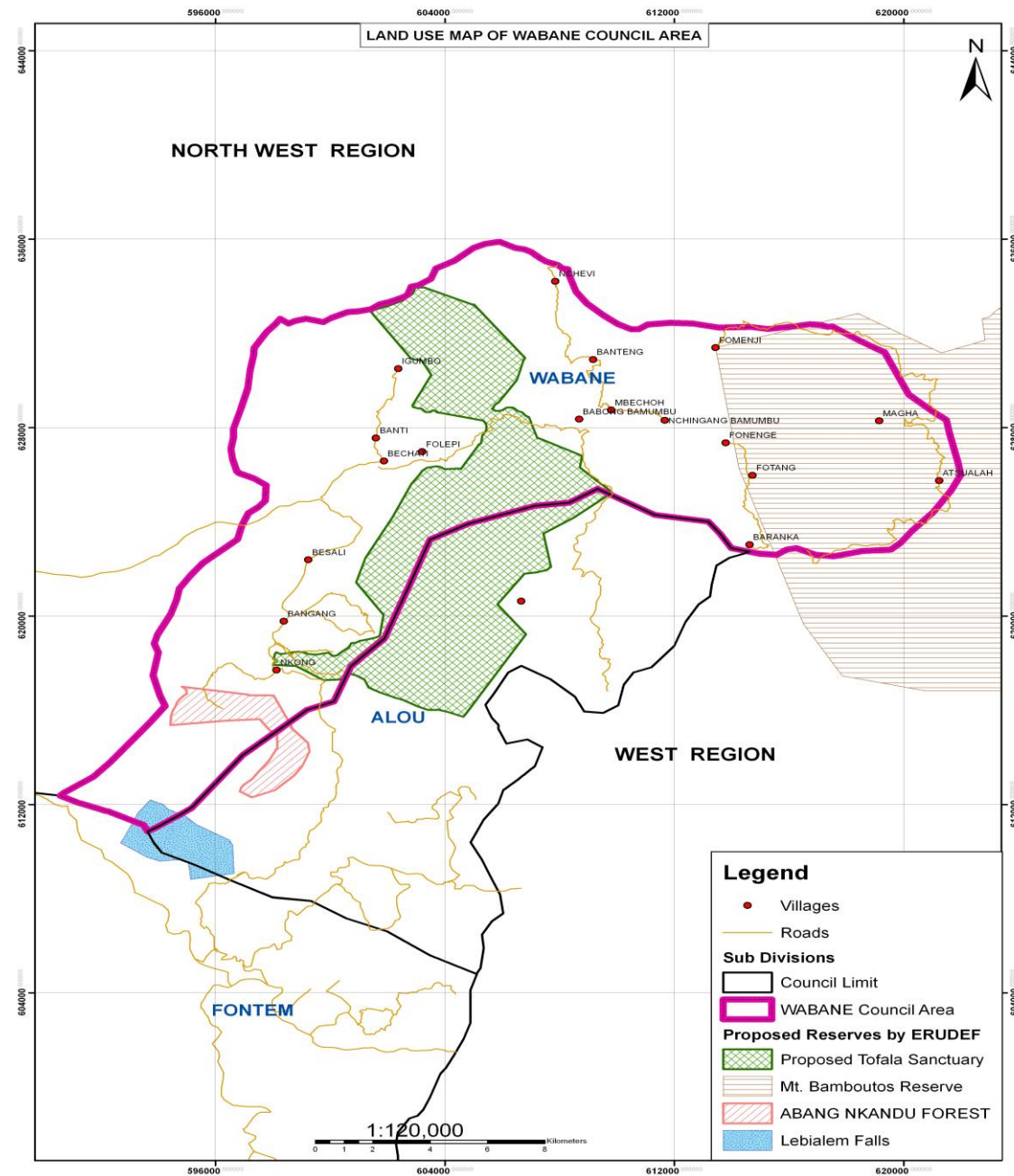
Table 11 : Land-use option for Wabane Municipality

Zone (unit)	Area	Description (topography, soil, vegetation)	Social factors	Present land use	Land-use option
Zone 1	Nkong Bangangang, Besali, Bechati, Folepi, Banti and Egumbo	Lowland and gentle slope (5-10%) Dense tropical rain forest with ferrallitic and sandy-loam soils characterised by low water content but with a moderate nutrient level. These soils are poor for food crops but favourable for cash crops.	Infrastructure and access moderate; demographic pressure for plantation agriculture. Market facilities	Cocoa, oil palm and food crop production	Ameliorate cash crop plantations and food crops cultivation by eliminating slash and burn methods. Inclusion of the proposed TOFALLa wildlife sanctuary from Nkong to Folepi Water catchment management projects should be included in this zone which is very important
Zone 2	Wabane Urban Space and environs	Undulating to steep slopes, hills(slope 10-20%). Tropical secondary forest to temperate forest vegetation with fragile loamy, silty and ferrallitic averagely humid soils characterised by water spring sources	Modest infrastructure and seasonal access. institutional support Distant farms due to rugged terrain	Construction of offices and habitats, farmlands for food crops	Plantation of soil stabilisation trees along the main roads and around buildings as well as steep slopes to prevent soil creep. Planting of improved palm nut seedlings and Indian bamboos(Agroforestry means of sustainable farming and soil conservation) Horizontal cropping to protect soil creep
Zone 3	Nchingang, Anyoh-Ndeoh and Ati-	Steep lands, valleys, incissions, crests and caves(Low to increased demographic pressure for farmland.	Farming for food crops and increasing	Planting of improved palm nut seedlings Protection of the Anyoh-Ndeoh

	Ayumangume	slope > 20%). covered by secondary tropical to temperate forest. Fragile and shallow rocky ferralitic and sity loamy soils with low nutrient but averagely humid content	Inaccessible	occupation of land for palm plantations	waterfall and environs for a touristic site Horizontal cropping to protect soil creep
Zone 4	Banteng, Dih-Banteng, Bahne-Banteng	Fairly undulating and hilly slopes(10-20%) sparse temperate vegetation with humid poor and shallo-medium depth water retaining clay and redish iron soils.	Modest access and infrastructure. periodic market facilities Distant farms due to rugged topography and poor soils Demographic pressure	Cash crops mostly cola-nuts and tapping of dead palms planting of beans and cocoyams Planting of cocoa and palm-nuts down slopes.	Practice of agro-forestry by planting dead palms, cola-nuts, soil stabilisation trees and other arable crops Initiation of a project on the opening of plantations of <i>Prunus africana</i> (a highly medicinal plant used for treatment of postrate cancer which climatically is favourable in the entire Upper plateau).
Zone 5	Cham-Gomevu, Awoh and Fomenji	Steep slopes, hills valleys(> 20%)covered temperate grassland and stony-clay soils	Distant farms due to poor soils and rugged topography thus demographic pressure Inaccessibility	Cultivation of market gardening crops up slopes	Initiation of a project on the opening of plantations of <i>Prunus africana</i> Plantation of soil stabilisation trees and wind breaks around buildings as well as steep slopes. Practice of agro pastoral systems. Spring sources should be developed and protected.
Zone 6	Magha, Atsuala, Awung, marita, Ntemdzem, Kongho	Fairly undulating slopes(10-20%) temperate savannah grassland vegetation with dark loam clay soils poor in water retention capacity but with a high chemical fertilizer nutrient.	Modest access and infrastructure. good market facilities Demographic pressure	planting of market gardening crops	Control the use of chemical fertilizer to enhance soil conservation Initiation of a project on the opening of plantations of <i>Prunus africana</i> Opening of cooperatives

Zone 7	Fonange, Fotang, Belou and Agong	Steep slopes, hills valleys(> 20%)covered temperate grassland vegetation with soil type clayish water logging and poor in nutrients	Distant farms due to poor soils and rugged topography thus demographic pressure Inaccessibility	Cultivation of market gardening crops up slopes with maize beans and cocoyams down slopes	Initiation of a project on the opening of plantations of Prunus africana Plantation of soil stabilisation trees and wind breaks around buildings as well as steep slopes. Practice of agro pastoral systems. Spring sources should be developed and protected.
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Land use map



PROGRAMMING

Resource Mobilisation

Estimated Amount	Source(Donor)	Year of Availability	Conditions	Type of resource
100,000,000	Public Investment Budget	Annually	Compliance with public contract award procedures	Subvention
150,000,000	FEICOM	Annually	Council contribution mobilised	
60,000,000	PNDP	2012	Projects identified in communal development plan and 3% local contribution is mobilised	Grant
31,000,000	PAEPA - MRU	2012	FEICOM and MINEE supervision are effective and local contribution mobilised	Grant/loan
15,000,000	Elites/Development Associations	Annually	Proper use of funds	Aid
10,000,000	Diaspora	Annually	Proper use of funds	Aid
1000,0000	Parliamentarian	Annually	Proper use of funds	Grant

75,000,0000	Taxes (Local revenue)	Annually	Good fiscal citizenship	Income
25,000,000	Twin councils	2015 onwards	Twinning agreements signed and proper use of funds and local contribution available	Grant
15,000,000	Bilateral cooperation/NGOs	Annually	Proper use of funds and local contribution available	Aid

Table 8: Mid -term expenditure plan

Mid Term Expenditure Plan 2012 – 2014

Acti vity No.	Sector	Activities	Outputs	Responsibili ty	Period			Resources		Observations	
					20 12	20 13	20 14	Human	Materials	Financi al	(Source of resources)
	Wabane council	Construction of new Council Chambers	construct ed,and functiona l council chambers	Council, FEICOM, Contractors	√	√	√	Engineer, labour	Sand, stones, soil, cements, poles, cables	250,00 0,000	Wabanecou ncil/ FEICOM

		Office, surveying and town planning equipment	Town well planned	Council, FEICOM, Contractors		√	√	Engineer, labour	Equipment	50,000,000	Wabane council
		Garbage collection equipment	Clean town ,good waste management system	Council, FEICOM, Contractors			√	Contractor	Equipment	5,000,000	Wabane council
		Water and electricity service equipment	extended and are functional	Wabane Council	√	√		Contractor	Equipment	250,000,00	Wabane council
		Computer hardware	Efficient and Effective services, improved data base	Wabane Council	√	√		Technicians and Engineer	CPU, Monitor, mouse,	2,500,000	Wabane council
		Building equipment and furniture	made available	Wabane Council	√	√		Contractor	Sand, wood, cement rods, 1 and,	2,500,000	Wabane council
		Office equipment and furniture	made available	Wabane Council	√	√		Contractor	wood,	3,626,785	Wabane council
	MINEB ASE	Construction of 2 classroom at G.S Bamumbu	Constructed and functional	PIB	√			Contractor	sand, land, cement, gravel, rods,	16,000,000	PIB

		Supply 60 pupils' desks at G.S Bamumbu	made available	PIB	√			Contractor	wood,	250000	PIB
		Provide teacher's desks at GS Bamumbu	recruited and posted	PIB	√			Contractor	wood,	250,000	PIB
	MINADER	Grants to 06 farmers' groups	Disbursed and being made use of	PIB	√			labour, technicians	Seeds, plastic bags, tools, transport	6,000,000	PIB
		Construction of Magha Agric Post	Functional agric posts	PIB	√			Contractor	Building materials	1500000	PIB
	MINAS	Purchase of apparatus for the disabled persons	Bought and installed	Council			√	NGOs, MINAS	Equipment	350,000	Council
		Provide Relief Assistance	made available	Council		√		labour, facilitators	Provisions	350,000	Council
	Women Empowerment & Family Promotion	Equipment of Women Empowerment Centre CEAC Mbechoh	Equipped and functional	PIB	√			Contractor	Equipment/furniture	3,000,000	PIB
	Territorial Administration	Extension of Water and Electricity to D.O's residence	Constructed and functional	Council	√			labour, engineer	sand, cement, gravel, rods,	9,000,000	Council
		Financial tax			√			Council personnel	Cash	180,000	PNDP

	Wabane Council /PNDP	Micro Projects									
Basic Education		Construction of a bloc of two classrooms and a toilet at G.S Malengha Bechati	Function al toilets in schools	PNDP/Local Population	√			labour, technicians	Stones, cement, rods, sand	20,000,000	PNDP/Local Population
		Construction of a bloc of two classrooms and a toilet at G.S Wabane	Function al toilets in schools	PNDP/Local Population	√			labour, technicians	Stones, cement, rods, sand	20,000,000	PNDP/Local Population
	Energy & Water	Rehabilitation of Banteng water supply	Available clean water	PNDP/Local Population	√			Technicians	Construction materials	4,000,000	PNDP/Local Population
		Rehabilitation of Alongkong water supply	Replaced and functiona l	PNDP	√			labour, technicians	pipes,	3,000,000	PNDP
		Extension of electricity to Nkah and Anyoh	Electricit y available	PNDP	√			labour, technicians, community	Cables,poles	4,8000,000	PNDP
	Wabane Council	Rehabilitation of Mbechoh Community hall	Renovate d and is functiona l	PNDP	√			labour technicians community	sand, cement, gravel, stones, rods	4,200,000	PNDP
		Construction of 10 stalls in Nkongle Market	Construct ed and functiona l	Council	√			Contractor	sand, cement, gravel, stone, rods	11,925,000	Council/Mar ket traders

	Public Health	Equipment/furniture for Mbechoh Health Centre	Equipped and functional	Council/PIB		√		Contractor	Equipment / furniture	1,088,100	Council/PIB
		Equipment/furniture for Banteng Health Centre	Equipped and functional	PIB/Council		√		Contractor	Equipment / furniture	1,008,100	PIB/Council
		Equipment/furniture for Talung Health Centre Equipment/furniture for Mbechoh Health Centre	Equipped and functional	PIB/Council		√	√	Contractor	Equipment /furniture	3,506,100	PIB/Council
	Basic Education	Provision of potable water and didactic materials to school	Made available and functional	PNDP/Local Population	√			Contractor	pipes,	2,250,000	PNDP/Local Population
	Public Health	Provide free simple malaria treatment for children and elderly	Treatment free	Government/ Council		√	√	Nurses Pharmacy attendants	Drugs Storage facilities	2,000,000	State (MOH) Council
		Provide treated mosquito nets for pregnant women and babies	Made available and free	Government/ Council	√	√		RDPH Buea distributors	Nets Transportation Storage	250,000	State (MOH) Council
		Carry out mass sensitisation campaigns on malaria	Sensitisation carried	Council	√	√		Personnel	Flyers Banners T-shirts Radio	750,000	Council

			out								
		Carry out hygiene and sanitation campaign	carried out	MOH, Council		√	√	Personnel	Flyers Banners T-shirts Radio	500,000	MOH Council
		Provide subsidised ARVs treatment/opportunistic diseases and CD4 count	Treatment provided	Government		√	√	Personnel	Drugs,	1,500,000	State (MOH)
		Create and support Association of PLHIV/AIDS to run income generating activities	Association created	Government, NGO, Council		√	√	Training sessions Personnel	Cash	20,000,000	State NGO Council
		Provide support for basic necessities for people living with HIV/AIDS	Support provided	Council		√	√	Training sessions Personnel	Provisions	5,000,000	Council
		Recruit staff to Mbechoh and Talung health centers i.e. technical staff (SRNs)	Recruited and posted	Government		√		Trained personnel, Nurses	Salaries		StaMOHte (MOH)

		Extension of District Hospital Bechati	Extended and functional	MOH, Council		√	√	Contractor	Construction materials	2,500,000	State (MOH) Council
		Construction of additional wards in Bechati Health Centre	Constructed and functional	MOH/Council		√	√	Contractor	Construction materials	20,000,000	State (MOH) Council
		Acquire medical equipment for Mbechoh and Talung health centres	Acquired, installed and functional	Government, Council		√	√	Contractor	Equipment/furniture	10,000,000	State (MOH) Council
		Recruit two auxiliary staff each for Banteng, Talung & Mbechoh health centres	Recruited and posted	Council		√		Health personnel	Salaries	1,800,000	Council
		Construct Doctor's residence for District Hospital in Bechati and Talung	Constructed and made available	Government, NGO, Council				Engineer, labour	sand, cement, stones, gravel, rods	22,000,000	Council State (MOH)
		Create and train health area management and health committees on communicable & non communicable diseases	Created, installed and are functional	Council		√	√	Resource persons	Training materials, cash	350,000	Council

		Equip pharmacies at Talung, Mbechoh and Bechati health centres	Drugs made available	Government		√	√	SWSFH Community	Pharmacy Iron doors & windows Drugs	300,000	State (MOH)
										200,000	Council
		De worm all primary school pupils	De worming exercise carried out			√	√		Drugs Logistics	250,000	Council
										2,000,000	State (MOH)
		Sensitize & screen women for breast and cervical cancer	Sensitisation carried out and the screening done	Government		√	√	RDPH Buea	Radio Banners Flyers	2,500,000	State (MOH)
										500,000	Council
		Screen adult men for prostate cancer	Screening carried out	Government		√	√	District Hosp.	Radio Banners Flyers	500,000	State (MOH)
										250,000	Council

Total										93,150,000	
Social Affairs											
	Wabane Council	Provide relief assistance to fifty vulnerable persons	Assistance provided	MINAS/Council		√	√	MINAS Personnel	Radio, Banners, flyers	1,500,000	MINAS / Councils
		Provide apparatus to persons with disabilities	Apparatus provided	MINAS/Council		√	√	social workers	Wheel chair	1,000,000	MINAS/Council
		Support income generating activities for associations of persons with disabilities. These include; purchase of 70 iron chairs to hire to the general public	Money disbursed and put to use	PAJER-U		√	√	Social workers	Cash, chairs	500,000	
		Purchase of 2 fifty seat canopies	Canopies purchased	Contractor		√	√	social workers	Canopies	1,000,000	
		Purchase of (5) two hundred litres gallons for the association of persons with disabilities	Purchased and distributed	Council		√	√	social workers	Gallons, oil	100,000	

		Purchase of 1000 litres of kerosene in bulk to be retailed by persons with disabilities	Purchased and distributed	MINAS		√	√	social workers	Kerosene, containers	400,000	
		Sensitisation campaigns against exclusion of persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS and elderly persons	Sensitisation carried out	Council		√	√	social workers, health personnel	Radio, banners, fliers	1,000,000	Council
Total										5,500,000	
Sports and Physical Education											
	Wabane Council	Construction of a multipurpose sports complex Wabane	Constructed and functional	PIB			√	Contractor	Sand, cement, iron rods, timber, caterpillars, chairs, zinc, etc.	650,000	PIB Wabane Council
		Organisation of annual sports competition	Organised and prizes awarded	Wabane Council			√	Labour	Iron rods, sand, cement, zinc	500,000	Wabane Council

		Reconstruction of Wabane play ground and extension of the grand stand and youth day centre play ground	Construct ed and functiona l	Wabane Council/Elit e, PIB		√	√	Sensitization Refresher course	Material for throws, jumps: balls, trophies, white wash, sand	400,000	Wabane Council Sponsors / Donors
Total										1,550,000	
MINPROFF - Wabane											
		Sensitise the population on women's and family rights	Sensitisation done	Wabane Council, MINPROFF		√		Three (3) facilitators	Handouts, pens, markers, cardboards, files, facilitators, transportation, posters, bloc notes, stickers, feeding	1,000,000	MINPROFF Wabane Council
		Organise trainings for women's groups on rights and political participation in the three Fondoms	Training carried out	MINPROFF, Wabane Council		√		Three (3) facilitators	Handouts, pens, markers, cardboards, files, facilitators, transportation, posters, bloc notes, stickers, feeding	4,000,000	MINPROFF Wabane Council

		Equip women's empowerment centre-CEAC Mbechoh	Equipped and functional	MINPROFF Wabane Council		√	√	Contractor	Cooking pots, refrigerator, utensils, computers, sewing machine, needing machine, chairs, conference tables, gas cooker, etc.	30,000,000	MINPROFF Wabane Council
		Provide grants/loans for women's income generating activities	Grants provided and made use of	MINPROFF Wabane Council			√		Cash	500,000	MINPROFF Wabane Council
		Employ 2 auxiliary staffs for women's empowerment centre	Staff employed	MINPROFF Wabane Council			√	2 cleaner and watch night	Salaries	660,000	MINPROFF Wabane Council
		Sensitisation of population on civil status legislation	Increase awareness	MINPROFF, Wabane Council			√	Facilitators	Handouts, transport, postal, stickers, markers, radio communiqué,	500,000	MINPROFF Wabane Council
		Provide support for low widows	Assistance delivered and put	MINPROFF, Wabane Council			√	MINPROFF personnel/N GO staff	Cash/materials	500,000	MINPROFF Wabane Council

			to use								
		Organise mass marriages	Marriage s effected	MINPROFF/ Council		√		MINPROFF Personnel	Materials, radio, cash for logistics/organ isation, publication of banns, stationeries in the council	600,00 0	MINPROFF Wabane Council
Total										33,760,0 00	
Youth Affairs											
	Wabane Council	Construct 1 youth multipurpose centre in Wabane	Youth Centre construct ed and functiona l	PIB/Council		√		Contractor	Construction materials	900,00 0	
		Extend youth multipurpose centre with , electricity & water	Centre functiona l	Wabane Council			√	Contractor	computer, chairs, tables, cables	3,000,00 0	Wabane council

		Construct 1 youth animation centre at Wabane	Construct ed and functiona l	PIB, Wabane council			√	Contractor	Construction materials	4,500,000	PIB Wabane council
		Support 3 adult literacy centers at Nchingang, Besali & Ati-Ayemegume	Centres functiona l	PNA, Wabane Council		√		Contractor	06 chairs 06 tables 36 handbook 02 chalk 03 blackboard, allowance		Donors PNA Wabane council
		Grant loans / subsidies for youth groups projects	Grants disbursed and being made used of	PAJER-U, Wabane Council		√	√	PAJER-U, Wabane Council	Cash	10,000,000	PAJER-U Wabane council
		Sensitization and training of youth participation and engagement in decision making	Awarene s of youths	PAJER-U, Wabane Council		√		PAJER-U, Wabane Council	fascilitators	4,000,000	PAJER-U, Wabane Council
Total										10,000,000	
Environment & Protection of Nature											
	Wabane Council	Environmental education in schools	Instituted and fuctiona l	BIP		√	√	Resource persons	Education materials Transport	500,000	BIP
		Nature clubs in secondary schools	Instituted and fuctiona l	BIP		√	√	Teachers	Posters, banners Education materials	4,000,000	BIP

		Training of village monitoring committees	Instituted and functional	Council		√	√	Trainers	Training modules Training Materials	4,200,000	Council
		Competitions, quizzes, etc	Effectuated	ERUDEF		√	√	Resource persons	Prizes Awards	500,000	ERUDEF
		Capacity building for teachers	Carried out and functional	BIP		√	√	Resource persons	Training materials Transport Per diem	4,000,000	BIP
		Tree (08) nurseries	Established and functional	PSFE			√	Technicians	Seeds, plastic bags, tools, transport	8,000,000	PSFE
		Training of farmers	Instituted and realised	PIB		√	√	Technicians	Training modules Training Materials	3,800,000	BIP
		Sensitise women groups	Realised	PSFE		√	√	Technicians	Improved stores Transport	8,000,000	PSFE
		Bio stabilisation of slopes	Instituted and functional	PSFE		√	√	Technicians	Special trees, transport, equipment	25,000,000	EruDeF, WC SPSFE & other partners
		Construction of DDEP - Wabane	Carried out and functional	PSFE				Contractor	Construction materials, equipment, transport	55,000,000	PSFE
Total										113,000,000	

Energy and Water											
	Wabane Council	Harness springs and drinking points in villages	Functional	PIB, Wabane Council		√		Contractor	Pénétrimeter	7,000,000	Wabane Council PIB
		Construct pipe borne water schemes in 6 villages	Constructed and functional	Wabane Council		√		Contractor	Gravels, sand, cement, stone, taps	18,000,000	Wabane council
		Create and train water management committee in 10 villages	Created and is functional	PIB, Wabane council			√	Facilitators	Training materials	10,500,000	Wabane Council PIB
		Reinforce Wabane water supply	Reinforced and is functional	Wabane Council		√		Technician/unskilled labour	Sand, cement, grounds	10,000,000	Wabane Council
		Protect 4 water springs	Functional	Wabane Council		√		Contractor	Sand, cement, grounds	12,000,000	Wabane Council
		Rehabilitate water catchment at Nchingang, Alongkong and Ntemnzem	Rehabilitated and functional	Wabane Council	√			Contractor	Sand, cement, grounds	3,000,000	Wabane Council
		Extend electricity to 12 villages and rehabilitation of transformers	Functional	PIB, Wabane council			√	Contractor	cables, pillars	220,000,000	PIB Wabane Council

		Rehabilitate hydroplants at Melop and Funi	Functional	Wabane Council	√	√		Contractor	equipment	10,000,000	Wabane Council
		Construct VIP latrines in 2 health centres and 3 schools	Functional	PAEPA – MRU, Waban Council	√			Contractor	equipment	25,000,000	Wabane Council
		Construct 12 VIP latrines in private homes	Functional	PAEPA – MRU, Waban Council	√			Contractor	equipment	6,000,000	Wabane Council
Total											
LIVESTOCK											
	Wabane Council	Rehabilitate slaughter house at Marita and Ntemndem	Rehabilitated and functional	Wabane Council		√		Skilled & unskilled labour	Building materials	200,000	Wabane council
		Install animal feed proc. Unit	Installed and functional	PIB			√	Skilled labour	Processing machines	500,000	PIB
		Grant loans to 100 farmers	Disbursed and being made use of	PIB		√	√		Cash	200,000	PIB
		Rehabilitate 30 fish ponds	Functional	PIB		√	√	Skilled & unskilled labour	Pipes, rods, cement	6,000,000	PIB

		Create a livestock centre	Created and is functional	PIB			√	Skilled labour	Buildings, parent stock, grazing	20,000,000	PIB
Total											
Forestry and Wildlife											
	Wabane Council	Tree planting	Planted and are growing	ERUDEF, Wabane Council		√		Technical personnel Labour	Wheel barrow, spades, dig axes, watering cans, cutlasses, secateur	500,000	DD budget Council budget and others (ERUDEF)
		Create 3CFMC and train	Created and trained	Council/ERUDEF		√	√	Technical personnel Local population	Law, GPS, compass, camera, bike	300,000	DD Council ERUDEF
		Protect 5 forests blocks	Protected and are functional	ERUDEF		√	√	Technical personnel Local population	Law, GPS, rain boots, tents, sleeping bags, vehicle	25,000,000	DD Council ERUDEF
		Protect sacred forests around palaces	Protected and are functional	Wabane Council/Elite		√	√	Technical personnel 21 traditional rulers	Law, GPS, rain boots, tents, sleeping bags, vehicle, bike	20,000,000	Council DD
Total										45,800,	

										000	
Public Works											
	Wabane Council	Rehabilitation of culverts & maintenance of Mbechoh roads	Road accessible	PIB	√	√		Contractor	Equipment/construction materials	17,000,000	Public
		Rehabilitation of culverts & maintenance of Nkombu - Magha road	Rehabilitated and road accessible	PIB		√	√	Contractor	Equipment/construction materials	12,500,000	Investment
		Rehabilitation of culverts & maintenance of Bechati -Egumbo	Rehabilitated and road accessible	PIB		√		Contractor	Equipment/construction materials	17,000,000	Budget
		Construction of Egumbo Ewa road	Road accessible	PIB		√	√	Contractor	Equipment/construction materials		Council,PIB
		Construction of bridges over Bechati Egumbo road	Road accessible	PIB		√	√	Contractor	Equipment/construction materials		Council,PIB
		Besali Lewoh road	Road accessible	PIB	√	√		Contractor	Equipment/construction materials		Council,PIB
Total											
Employment and Vocational Training											
	Wabane Council	Creation of a vocational training centre	Renovated and is	MINEFOP		√		Contractor	Equipment/construction	4,000,0	MINEFOP Council

			functiona l						materials	00	
		Provide loan / subsidies for informal / economic operators	Disburse d and being made use of	PIASSI			√	PIASSI Personnel	Cash	6,000,0 00	PIAASI
Total										10,000, 000	
Secondary Education											
	Wabane Council	Recruit 64 trained teachers for colleges	Recruited and posted	Gov't, , PTA		√		Gov't	Teachers		Gov't, , PTA
		Provide didactic materials to 8 schools	Provided and being made use of	Gov't, , PTA	√	√		Council / Delegation staff	Cupboards Transportation	4,000,0 00	Gov't, PNDP, SMB, PTA
		Extend and rehabilitate potable water to GSS Mmock Leteh,G.S.S Magha,G.S.S.Bechati,G.H.S.Wa bane GTC Bechati,GHS Besali GTC Besali,G.T.C.Wabane,GSS Banteng	Rehabilit ated and is functiona l	Gov't, PNDP, PTA		√		Contractor	Sand, stone	19,000	Gov't, PNDP
		Equip 2 science laboratories in 2 colleges i.e. GHS Besali & GHS Wabane	Equipped and functiona l	Gov't,		√		contractor	Equipment/co nstruction materials	12,000, 000	Gov't, PNDP, twinne d partners

		Equip 03 technical workshops in 03 colleges: GTC Wabane, GTC Bechati, GTC Besali	Equipped and functional	Gov't and Council, PTA		√		Contractor	Equipment/construction materials	4,500,000	Gov't, PNDP, twinned partners
		Construct and equip 6 school libraries	Constructed and functional	Gov't, PNDP, PTA		√		Contractor	Sand, stone, wood, books	54,000,000	Gov't, PNDP
		Construct 32 classrooms for 8 colleges	Constructed and functional	Gov't, PTA		√		Contractor	Sand, wood, stone	398,000,000	Gov't, PNDP
		Purchase of 150 benches	Constructed and functional	Gov't, PTA		√		Labour	Sand, wood, stone	360,000,000	Gov't, PNDP
		Equip 5 computer laboratories in 5 colleges	Operational	Gov't, , PTA		√		Contractor	Tables, computers	50,000,000	Gov't, PNDP, PTA
		Organise 5 workshops to train school management boards and PTA executives and school bursars	Organised and trained	PNDP, Council, PTA		√		Facilitators	Logistics, cash	1,000,000	PNDP, Council, PTA, SMB
Total										884,519,000	

		Post and Telecommunications									
		Construct Wabane post office	Purchased, installed and are functional	MINPOSTAL		√	√	Contractor	Computers, accessories	5,000,000	PNDP
		Follow up transfer of staffs to Wabane post office	Personnel available	Wabane council			√	Contractor	Generator	500,000	PNDP
		Rehabilitate radio and TV antenna	Rehabilitated and are functional	CRTV/MINCOM			√	Contractor	Equipment/construction materials	3,500,000	CRTV
		Purchase mail van for Wabane post office	Constructed and functional	MINPOSTAL			√	Contractor	Equipment/construction materials	5,000,000	MINPOSTAL
Total										14,000,000	
Territorial Administration											
	Wabane Council	Train village development association on participation and resource mobilisation	Trained	Wabane Council		√	√	Facilitator	training materials	200,000	Wabane council

		Organise training on civic education	Organised and trained	Wabane Council		√	√	Facilitator	manuals	200,000	Wabane council
		Construct gendarmerie post at Bechati and creation at Nkongle	Constructed and functional	PIB			√	Contractor	Construction materials	10,000,000	Public Investment
		Sensitize population on community security and peace keeping forces	Carried out and functional	Wabane Council		√	√	Facilitator	training materials	200,000	Wabane council
		Equip and secure gov't building or service head. Employ guards	Equipped and functional	PIB		√	√	Contractor	Furniture, equipment	8,520,000	Public Investment
Total										19,120,000	
Commerce											
	Wabane Council	Construction of Wabane market(design and construct stalls)	Rehabilitated and functional	FEICOM		√	√	Contractor	Sand, stone, cement, zinc	cost estimated with Wabane council technical service	BOT (Build Own Transfer) FEICOM

		Create and support traders associations and welfare unions in Wabane council area	Created and are operational	PIB, Council		√	√	Facilitator	Working materials	400,000	Council budget, PNDP
		Lobby for the creation of a commercial bank on micro-finance institution in Wabane	Created and functional				√	Facilitator	Transport, airtime		Wabane Council
		Construction of sheds in 6 village markets (Mbechoh, Babong, Bechati, Banteng, Magha, Nkongle)	Bought and installed	PIB/Council				Contractor	Machine	2,500,000	PNDP
Total											
Higher Education											
	Wabane Council	Provide 100 scholarships for professional education	Provided and being made use of	Wabane Council		√	√	Council Personnel	Cash	10,000,000	Wabane council
		Provide 100 scholarships for higher education graduates to professional training	Provided and being made use of	Wabane Council		√	√	Council Personnel	Cash	10,000,000	Wabane council
Total										20,000,000	

Basic Education											
	Wabane Council	Recruit and post trained teachers to primary schools	Recruited and posted	Government		√	√	Delegation personnel	Salaries	6,480,000	Government
		Provide didactic materials to all public primary schools	Provided and being made use of	Government		√		Council staff	Books and teaching aids	1,400,000	Government
		Construct 2 classrooms each in 20 schools	Constructed and functional	Government		√	√	Contractor	Construction materials	80,000,000	Government
		Provide 3219 pupils' desks in 41 schools	Provided and being made use of	Government		√	√	Contractor	Wood	18,000,000	Government
		Provide 4 teachers' tables and chairs in 20 schools	Provided and being made use of	Government		√	√	Contractor	Wood	5,000,000	Government
		Construct and equip Head teachers' offices in 20 schools	Constructed and functional	Government		√	√	Contractor	Wood	43,500,000	Government

		Construct and equip computer laboratories in 30 Government schools	Construct ed and functiona l	Government		√	√	Contractor	Equipment/fur niture	87,500,0 00	Government
		Provide 20 water points in 20 schools	Water points functiona l in the schools	Government		√	√	Contractor	Pipes, gravel cement	25,500,0 00	Government
		Construct 20 latrines in 20 schools	Construct ed and are functiona l	Government		√	√	Contractor	Rods, gravel, cement	12,000,0 00	Government
Total										279,380, 000	Government
Urban Development and Housing											
	Wabane Council	Draw Wabane town master plan	Drawn and published	Wabane Council		√		Consultant	Cash, equipment, materials	5,000,00 0	Council

		Draw up waste management plan for the town	Drawn and put up	Wabane Council				Contractor	Cash, equipment, materials	3,000,000	Council
		Construct Miyeh Funi and Mantop bridges	Road accessible	Wabane Council			√	Contractor	Equipment, construction materials	120,000,000	Council
		Plant ornamental trees in town	Planted and are growing	Wabane Council		√		Council staff	Trees, shovels, diggers	700,000	Council
		Maintain streets and culverts	Maintained and road accessible	Wabane Council		√	√	Contractor	Equipment, construction materials	20,000,000	Council
		Extend electricity and water	Extended and are functional	Wabane Council			√	Contractor	Equipment, construction materials	2,000,000	Council
		Rehabilitation and Construction of Community Halls		PIB	√	√	√	Contractor	Equipment, construction materials	20,000,000	Council
		Tar Wabane urban road	Road tarred and accessible	Wabane Council			√	Contractor	Equipment, construction materials	4,500,000	Council
Total										4,657,700,000	

6.2 Summary Environmental Impact Management for The Mid-Term Investment Plan (2012 – 2014)

6.2.1 Introduction

This initial assessment has the objective of helping Wabane Council staff and planners to assess the projects they will execute within the next 3 years in relation to environmental impacts. The assessment provides a survey of environmental impacts likely to ensue if the project is implemented. This initial assessment has been based on easily accessible information, knowledge of the area, the local population's views, etc. Only potential environmental impacts, direct and indirect, are identified.

This section also describes some protective measures that can be adopted to moderate, compensate for or even totally avoid adverse environmental impacts when planning, building and using educational, training and health care facilities. The environmental impacts described below are based on the information concerning the characteristics of the projects compared with the descriptions of the environment the projects affect. The investments projects for which this initial EIA has been done are broken down into 03 categories:

- Investment type 1: Building construction
- Investment type 2 : Potable water supply
- Investment type 3: Road construction and rehabilitation

Before outlining the possible positive, negative impacts and mitigating measure, a brief description is given of project cluster and the ecological and socio-economic environment in which the investment will be implanted.

6.2.2 Summary Environmental Management by Type of Investment

6.2.2.1 Type of investment: Building / Construction

The projects here are aimed at providing "physical infrastructure" - construction of houses, offices, workshops, laboratories schools, hospitals etc classrooms, education and sport centres and market stalls. Projects aimed at providing or rehabilitating housing have an impact on the environment through the building activities to which they give rise. This section will focus on the environmental impacts of building projects and physical planning, as well as touching on issues of localisation taking the environment into consideration.

Project types	Positive impact (environmental and social)	Negative impact (environmental and social)	Mitigating measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of classrooms • Construction of 20 latrines in 20 schools • Construction of Police Station • Construction of gendarmerie post • Construction of hospital staff residence (Bechati) • Construction of 1 multipurpose youth animation centre at Wabane • Construction of a sports complex • Construction of and equipping school libraries • Construction of technical workshops • Construction of a Tele-centre • Construction of Head teachers' offices in 10 schools • Construction of and equipping computer laboratories • Construction and rehabilitation of stalls in Nkongle Market • Construction of additional wards in Bechati and Mbecho Health Centres • Construction of new Council 	<u>Environmental</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New structures will give some beauty to the beneficiary communities 	<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. • A change of landscape 	<u>Environmental</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of suitable locations. Land suitable for agriculture, areas of intact forest and woodland should be avoided • Provision of drainage facilities to all structures for very erosion prone areas
	<u>Socio-economic</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of employment • Boosting of the local economic activities • Creation of a conducive working and learning environment • Reduction of overcrowding in schools • Improvement of living conditions • Rehabilitation reduces government spending on constructing new ones • Improvement of hygiene and 	<u>Socio-economic</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of family land especially for vulnerable families • Possible conflicts on choice of sites • Incorrectly mounted or misuse of laboratory materials and equipment may produce physical and chemical changes in the air, groundwater and soil whose severity and extent is difficult to control 	<u>Socio-economic</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family who lose customary land for development purpose should be compensated or relocated • Training of hospital staff on appropriate medical waste disposal and incineration

<p>Building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Community halls • Rehabilitation of TV and Radio antenna • Rehabilitation of slaughter house and fish ponds • Provision of garbage collection equipment 	<p>prophylactic health care, health education and advice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in sporting activities 		
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Project type	Positive impact (environmental and social)	Negative impact (environmental and social)	Mitigating measures for negative impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair sand filter at Nchingang • Rehabilitation of the Alongkong, Banteng and Besali water supply • Rehabilitation of water at Talung and extension to the D.O's residence • Micro hydro plant at Melop 	<u>Environmental</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of forest areas along water courses and catchments 	<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 may increase due to reduced downstream dilution, from birds and dust particles. 	<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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of the dam that supplies Wabane hydro plant • Provision of portable to Primary and secondary schools 	<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. • 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. 	<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 • Risk of accidents during construction and operations phases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The problem of pricing of water would be addressed through various price mechanisms and differentiation of prices • Safety measures and training will be carried out during the construction phase to avoid accidents.

Project type	Positive impact (Environmental and social)	Negative impact (Environmental and social)	Mitigating measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grading of the Road Banteng-Mbechoh Bulldozing of the road G.S Bahne Banteng to G.S.S Banteng Rehabilitation of the Beranka – Agong roads Bulldozing of the road from Nkongle-Atsuala Rehabilitation of the Ebiagwa-Bechati road network Nkong-Tchogui,Bechati-Egumbo,Bangang-Abasap,Nkombu-Magha Road network Construction of 2 bridge over river Ntsh Leh Abasap Besali. 	<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"> 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 short points between 2 communities should be considered while avoiding rich biodiversity area
	<u>Socio-economic</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better prices for food and cash crops Ease of movement and reduction in transport fares from one community to the other Where roads pass through villages, the community can arrange for extension into some quarters or prepare 	<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 risk of accidents Similarly, site waste, residual quantities of unused soil and building materials may accumulate if not well 	<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 prepared for by instruction on road safety and monitoring and inspection of vehicles for safety. For detrimental impact on road maintenance, a suitable

	<p>individual sites for construction..</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the course of constructionwork, preparations can be made to secure sufficient material for maintaining the road. 	<p>disposed of.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detrimental impact of lack of maintenance. A road that is not maintained will not last. 	<p>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</p>
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6.3 Annual Investment Plan for 2012

Source of Income	Amount (FCFA)	Type	Conditions
PIB	74,050,000	Grant	Compliance with public contract award procedures
PNDP	60,000,000	Grant	Micro projects identified in the communal development plan & local contribution mobilised
FEICOM		loan	Council contribution mobilised
Council Revenue	200,000,000	Income	Motivated and morally upright staff
PAEPA-MRU	31,500,000	Loan/Grant	FEICOM & MINEE supervision
Diaspora/Elites	15,000,000	AID	Proper and accountable use of

			donations
Parliamentarian	1000,000	AID	Proper and accountable use of donations
Bilateral Corporations/NGOs	20,000,000	AID	Council & local contributions mobilised

6.3.3 Operational plan for vulnerable population

Category of vulnerable persons	Envisaged Support	2012	2013	2014	Responsibility
Needy persons	Relief assistance to 50 persons	√	√	√	Council/MINAS/NGOs/Development Associations
Physically disable	Mobility support to 20 persons	√	√	√	Council/MINAS/NGOs/Development Associations
Associations of persons living with disabilities	Support for income generation for 2 associations		√	√	Council/MINAS/NGOs/Development Associations
Individuals with different disabilities	Support for income generating activities for 30 persons		√	√	Council/MINAS/NGOs/Development Associations
Associations of persons living with disabilities	Sensitisation campaigns against exclusion		√	√	MINAS staff/Lebialem Community Radio/Associations of disable/NGOs

6.4 Contract award Plan

Contracts for Works					Technical Specifications		Tender Bid File	
Description	Number of lots	N° Call for Tenders	Estimated Amount	Award Method	Service responsible	Date of deposit	Date of Assessment by tenders Board	Date of publication
Constructions								
Construction of Magha Agric post	1	N/A	15,000,000	Tender board	Wabane Council	14/5/12	15/5/12	15/5/12
Construction of two classroom at GTC Bechati	1	N/A	18,000000	Tender board	Wabane Council	14/5/12	15/5/12	15/5/12
Construction of two classroom at GTC Ntemnzem	1	N/A	18,000000	Tender board	Wabane Council	14/5/12	15/5/12	15/5/12
Construction of 2 classroom at GS Bamumbu	1	N/A	16,000000	Tender board	Wabane Council	14/5/12	15/5/12	15/5/12
Construction of a block of two classrooms and a toilet at G.S Malengha	1	N/A	20,000,000	Tender board	Wabane Council	14/5/12	15/5/12	15/5/12

Construction of a block of two classrooms and a toilet at G.S Wabane	1	N/A	20,000,000	Tender board	Wabane Council	14/5/12	15/5/12	15/5/12
Construction of community hall Fonenge	1	N/A	25,000,000	Tender board	Wabane Council	14/5/12	15/5/12	15/5/12
Construction of Community hall Bechati	1	N/A	12,000,000	Tender board	Wabane Council	14/5/12	15/5/12	15/5/12
Construction of Community hall Bangang	1	N/A	8,000,000	Tender board	Wabane Council	14/5/12	15/5/12	15/5/12
Construction of Pit toilets in schools, health centres and private homes	17	NA	31,500,000	Mayor	PAEPA -MRU	30/5/12	30/5/12	30/5/12
Services								
Rehabilitation of Banteng Water supply	1	N/A	4,000 000	Tender board	Wabane Council	14/5/12	15/5/12	15/5/12
Extension of Magha water supply	1	N/A	4,000,000	Tender board	Wabane Council	14/5/12	15/5/12	15/5/12

Rehabilitation of Alongkong water supply	1	N/A	3 000 000	Tender board	Wabane Council	14/5/12	15/5/12	15/5/12
Extension of electricity to Nkah and Anyoh	1	N/A	4,8000,000	Tender board	Wabane Council	14/5/12	15/5/12	15/5/12
Rehabilitation of Mbechoh community hall	1	N/A	4,2000,000	Tender board	Wabane Council	14/5/12	15/5/12	15/5/12
Completion of community hall Besali	1	N/A	4,000,000	Tender board	Wabane Council	14/5/12	15/5/12	15/5/12
Equipment of Community hall Besali	1	N/A	3,000,000	Tender board	Wabane Council	14/5/12	15/5/12	15/5/12
Provision of palm oil processing unit	1	N/A	2,000,000	Tender board	Wabane Council	14/5/12	15/5/12	15/5/12
Supplies								

Supply 60 pupils' desks at GS Bamumbu	1	N/A	18000,000	Tender board	Wabane Council	30/6/12	1/7/12	1/7/12
Equipment of Women Empowerment Centre CEAC Mbechoh	1	N/A	3,000,000	Tender board	Wabane Council	30/6/12	1/7/12	1/7/12
Total Cost (F CFA)			91,500,000					

CHAPTER SEVEN

Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

7.1 *Composition and functioning of committee in charge of monitoring and evaluation of the CDP*

A monitoring and evaluation plan has been envisaged for the follow up of the Wabane Communal development plan. A follow up committee was set up with the following functions:

- follow up the implementation of projects identified and selected in the 2012 investment plan of the Communal development plan;
- ensure the respect of quality, cost and time standards for the effective delivery of the projects;
- ensure necessary adjustments are made to project implementation;
- participate in updating the annual investment plan for the subsequent year.

The committee shall work with the sector heads and the civil society. The committee is composed as follows:

Chairman:

Vice Chairman:

Secretary:

Members:

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

The monitoring and evaluation system is based on a plan to be implemented by the council development agent and finance staff who shall be principally in charge of monitoring and reporting to the council executive, the ,monitoring and evaluation committee, PNDP and other stakeholders and partners.

Various tools, including forms, project progress sheets and reports, observation checklists, key informant interviews shall be used. Feedback and review meetings shall be held with the beneficiary communities, project contractors monitoring committee, council executive and the PNDP and other stakeholders.

All project records shall be properly stored while a public notice board should be provided for posting pictures and other plan realization news.

End of project evaluation will be carried out to determine the extent to which the various project impacts were realized. It is recommended that this should be done in the short term -about 6 months to 1 year after the project completion. Beneficiary community participation in the process and the result sharing is highly encouraged.

The table below provides a guide for the monitoring of the projects earmarked in the annual investment plan for 2012

Table 12: Format for plan monitoring

Activity	Output Indicators	Envisaged end date	Achieved	% Variance	Reasons for variance
Construction of a bloc of two classrooms at G.S Malengha	Functional and operational	31 Dec 2012			
Construction of a bloc of two classrooms at G.S Wabane	Functional and operational	31 Dec 2012			
Rehabilitation of Banteng water supply	pipe line, stand tap	31 Dec 2012			
Extension of Magha water supply	Interruption chamber, Pipe line, stand taps	31 Dec 2012			
Rehabilitation of Alongkong water supply	Pipelines, stand taps	31 Dec 2012			
Extension of electricity to Nkah and Anyoh	Available electricity and poles	31 Dec 2012			
rehabilitation of Mbechoh community hall	Completed and functional	31 Dec 2012			
Construction of two classroom at GS Bamumbu	Functional and operational	31 Dec 2012			
Supply teacher's desk at GS Bamumbu	Available and usable	31 Dec 2012			

Equipment of women's centre at CEAC Mbechoh	Operational and functional	31 Dec 2012			
Construction of two classrooms at GTC Bechati	2 Available and functional classrooms	31 Dec 2012			
Completion of community hall Besali	functional hall	31 Dec 2012			
Equipment of community hall besali		31 Dec 2012			
Completion of community hall Besali		31 Dec 2012			
Completion of community hall Fonenge	Community hall available	31 Dec 2012			
Completion of community hall Bechati	Community hall available	31 Dec 2012			
Completion of community hall Bangang	Community hall available	31 Dec 2012			
Construction of Agric post Magha	Agric post available	31 Dec 2012			
Palm Oil processing	Functional Mill	31 Dec 2012			

Tools and frequency of reporting

The table below suggests some tools to be used in the monitoring of the annual investment plan

Table13: Tools for monitoring and evaluation

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

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

At the end of each year, preferably before the next council annual budget is drawn up and adopted, all council executive should organize a review and planning workshop to present the results of the CDP implementation for that year. The participants at this workshop should include councilors, government technical services (Sector heads), the monitoring and evaluation committee, representatives of stakeholders and the PNDP.

During the workshop progress and delays in the implementation of the AIP will be reviewed and recommendations made for updating the next year's AIP. The AIP should 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. It is recommended that an external facilitator be engaged to moderate the review and planning workshop.

CHAPTER EIGHT

COMMUNICATION PLAN OF THE CDP

Wabane Council will engage in a vigorous communication campaign in order to ensure sustained local ownership for the communal development plan. It will also need to do this so as to sell the plan to potential investors and funding partners. For this purpose the following strategies are envisaged:

ACTION	TIMEFRAME	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE
Produce leaflets with major objectives, activities and circulate in all villages in the Municipality	August 2012	Mayor /SG
Organize Restitution Meetings at Council level involving Councilors, Chiefs, Village Development Associations, CIGs, Elite, EIGs Heads of Government Technical Services and Civil Society Organisations, members of the follow-up committee	August 2012	Mayor, Deputies/SG
Organize Restitution Meetings at village level involving all represented ethnies, sensitivities and Village Development Associations including Elites.	Start in September 2012	Mayor, Deputies/SG & Follow-up committee
Carryout Radio Programs and make CDs	Quarterly (4 times a year)	Mayor /SG
Organize contact visits to relevant Organizations and Ministries and also distribute CDs: E.g. PNDP, SOWEDA, FEICOM, MINSEC, MINSANTE, MINEE, MINTRANSPORT, MINTP, Elites and Embassies etc...	December 2012	Mayor, Deputies and Committee Chairpersons

CHAPTER NINE

CONCLUSION

The communal development plan for Wabane Council area provides an excellent tool for orientating development action in the municipality. It offers an opportunity for dialogue and joint planning between the council, government technical services, development associations and NGOs working in the area. This should therefore help to maximize the use of resources by avoiding overlap and duplication in the area of micro projects in the Wabane municipality. Ideally all projects earmarked for implementation by whichever actor in the municipality should be drawn from the current communal development plan.

The plan should also help promote citizen engagement in local governance as the various villages participate in the whole process and try to mobilize resources while seeking the support of the council and the government technical services.

The plan is however a plan and therefore needs to be regularly adjusted and updated based on changing realities. Finally, the Wabane Council will need to build its capacity on better management, and should be able to mobilize resources either through lobbying for funds internally or externally in order to be able to achieve the objectives of this ambitious plan.

ANNEXES

PROJECT PRESENTATION SHEETS

Project Rehabilitation of Banteng water supply	Sectors Public Health, Water & Energy
Brief description of the project <i>This project is aimed at ensuring regular flow of potable water to the Banteng community with a population of 2800 inhabitants. It involves the repair of broken pipes and tap heads</i>	
Expected results Increased access to potable water Reduced risk of water borne diseases	Targeted groups Banteng population and the local community
Possible actors School authorities Water management committees Local population Wabane Council	Possible Partners to the project PNDP Wabane council Local population The elites
Pre-conditions Supply of local materials	Risk factors Poor supervision of works
Estimated expenses	4.0000.000
Environmental Impact	Improvement of hygiene and sanitation
Social Impact	Reduction of Water Borne Diseases
Implementation period Year 2012	Impact period 2013, immediately after completion of the project

Project Extension of Magha water supply	Sectors Public Health, Water & Energy
Brief description of the project <i>This project aimed at ensuring regular flow of potable water to the Magha community with a population of 1526 inhabitants. It entails the repair of broken pipes and tap heads and the extension of the water supply to more neighborhoods in the Magha area. The project will benefit the whole community.</i>	
Expected results Reduced risk of water borne diseases Increased access to potable water	Targeted groups Extension of Water supply in Magha
Possible actors Magha water management committee Local population Wabane Council	Possible Partners to the project Magha water management committee PNDP Wabane council Local population The elites
Pre-conditions Interest of the government and the municipality Interest of other stakeholders Supply of local materials	Risk factors Lack of financial resources

Environmental Impact	Improvement of hygiene and sanitation
Social Impact	Reduction of Water Borne Diseases
Estimated expenses	4.000.000
Implementation period Year 2012	Impact period 2013, immediately after completion of the project

Project Rehabilitation of Alongkong water supply	Sectors Public Health, Water & Energy
Brief description of the project <i>This project is aimed at ensuring regular flow of potable water to the Alongkong community with a population of 1400 inhabitants. The project entails renovating existing water infrastructure that is broken pipes and tap heads.</i>	
Expected results Increased access to potable water Reduced risk of water borne diseases	Targeted groups Alongkong and the local community
Possible actors Alongkong water management committee Wabane Council Contractor	Possible contributors to the project Alongkong water management committee PNDP Wabane council Local population The elites
Pre-conditions Supply of local materials	Risk factors Poor supervision of works
Estimated expense	3.000.000
Environmental Impact	Improvement of hygiene and sanitation
Social Impact	Reduction of Water Borne Diseases
Implementation period Year 2012	Impact period 2013, immediately after completion of the project

Project Extension of electricity to Nkah and Anyoh	Sectors Water & Energy
Brief description of the project <i>The extension of electricity will help in the promotion of local economic development of the Nkah and Anyoh area with a population of 1400 inhabitants and will greatly reduced the effects of “bush lamps” lighting on people’s health thereby raise the well being.</i>	
Expected results Increase access to electricity and energy Reduced risk of bush lamp usage	Targeted groups The Nkah and Anyoh communities local community
Possible actors Traditional authorities	Possible contributors to the project PNDP

Local population Wabane Council Contractor	Wabane council Local population The elites
Pre-conditions Supply of local materials	Risk factors Poor supervision of works
Estimated expenses	4.800.000
Environmental Impact	Use of HEP
Social Impact	Reduced effect of Bush lamp lighting
Implementation period Year 2012	Impact period 2013, immediately after completion of the project

Project Construction of 2 classrooms and a toilet at GS Malengha Bechati	Sectors Basic Education, Public Health
Brief description of the project <i>This School with a population of 233 pupils have limited and dilapidated classrooms. This makes teaching and learning difficult and thus hinders good performance in school. The project entails constructing two classrooms which meet the national standards to improve on this situation and toilet facilities to improve on the sanitary conditions of the pupils</i>	
Expected results Two classrooms constructed and a toilet	Targeted groups Pupils of Government School ...and the local community
Possible actors School authorities PTA Local population Wabane Council Contractor	Possible contributors to the project PNDP Wabane council Local population The elites
Pre-conditions Supply of local materials	Risk factors Poor supervision of works
Estimated expenses	20.000.000
Environmental Impact	Selection of suitable locations. Land suitable for agriculture, areas of intact forest and woodland should be avoided Provision of drainage facilities to all structures for very erosion prone areas
Social Impact	Increase access to quality primary education
Implementation period Year 2012	Impact period 2013, immediately after completion of the project

Project Construction of two classrooms and a toilet at GS Wabane	Sector Basic Education, Public Health
Brief description of the project <i>This School with a population of 478 pupils have limited and dilapidated classrooms. This makes teaching and learning difficult and thus hinders good performance in school. The project entails constructing two classrooms which meet the national standards to improve on this situation and toilet facilities to improve on the sanitary conditions of the pupils</i>	
Expected results Two classrooms constructed and a toilet	Targeted groups Pupils of Government School ...and the local community
Possible actors School authorities PTA Local population Wabane Council Contractor	Possible contributors to the project PNDP Wabane council Local population The elites
Pre-conditions Supply of local materials	Risk factors Poor supervision of works
Estimated expenses	20.000.000
Environmental Impact	Selection of suitable locations. Land suitable for agriculture, areas of intact forest and woodland should be avoided Provision of drainage facilities to all structures for very erosion prone areas
Social Impact	Increase access to Quality primary Education

Project Rehabilitation of Mbechoh community hall	Sectors MINATD,MINDUH
Brief description of the project <i>The project is aimed at providing a conducive environment where meetings and other social gathering could be held and also used as a source of revenue for the municipality. It will serve the local and neighboring communities with a threshold of about 8000 inhabitants.</i>	
Expected results Well rehabilitated and Functional community hall	Targeted groups The population Mbechoh and the neighboring communities
Possible actors Local population	Possible contributors to the project PNDP

Wabane Council Contractor	Wabane council Local population
Pre-conditions Supply of local materials	Risk factors Poor supervision of works
Estimated expenses	4.200.000
Environmental Impact	Selection of suitable locations. Land suitable for agriculture, areas of intact forest and woodland should be avoided Provision of drainage facilities to all structures for very erosion prone areas
Social Impact	Promote Social integration, cultural revival,
Implementation period Year 2012	Impact period 2012, immediately after completion of the project