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COMMUNE DE MBENGWI



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
PEACE- WORK-FAHERLAND

**MINISTRY OF TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION
AND DECENTRALISATION**

NORTH WEST REGION

MOMO DIVISION

MBENGWI COUNCIL

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MBENGWI COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN



**Elaborated with the Technical and Financial Support of the National Community
Driven Development Program (PNDP)**



March 2012

MBENGWI COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation / Acronym	Meaning
ACT	Additional Council Tax
AIP	Annual Investment Plan
AIDS	Acquired Immune deficiency Syndrome
CDP	Council Development Plan
CEFAM	French acronym for Local Government Training Centre
CID	Council Institutional Diagnoses
CIG	Common Initiative Group
COMES	Council Session Extended to Sectorals
CPDM	Cameroon Peoples' Democratic Movement
CRTV	Cameroon Radio and television
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DDEFOP	Divisional Delegation for Employment and Vocational Training
DO	Divisional Office
FEICOM	Fonds d'Equipement Inter Communal
FSLC	First School Leaving Certificate
FUDEC	Functional Development Centre
GCE	General Certificate of Education
GHAPE	Grounded Holistic Approach for People's Empowerment
GP-DERUDEP	Grass field Participatory Decentralised Rural Development Project
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IHC	Integrated Health Centre
LDFMMC	Local Development Fund
LED	Local Economic Development
LSO	Local Support Organisation
MECUDA	Meta Cultural and Development Association
MINEPIA	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture
MINADT	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation
MINAS	Ministry of Social Affairs
MINEBAS	Ministry of Basic Education
MINESEC	Ministry of Secondary Education
MINESUP	Ministry of Secondary Education
MINFI	Ministry of Finance
MINSANTE	Ministry of Public Health
MTN	Mobile Telephone Network
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
MTN	Mobile Telephone Network
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NWR	North West Region
NSIF	National Social Insurance Fund
PNDP	National Community Driven Development Programme
SDF	Social Democratic Front
SDO	Senior Divisional Officer
SIBADEF	Sustainable Integrated Balanced Development Foundation
VDA	Village Development Association
SDDARD	Sub Divisional Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development
SDLFAI	Sub Delegation of Livestock Fisheries and Animal Industry
SDSA	Sub Delegation of Social Affairs

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For the elaboration of the Mbengwi Council Development Plan development, the Local Support Organization (LSO) Sustainable Integrated Balanced Development Foundation (SIBADEF) was recruited to accompany the Mbengwi Council in the elaboration of this very important development tool. The main objective of the exercise was to come up with an elaborate Council Development Plan for the Mbengwi Municipality. The time frame allocated for the development of this important document was four months with an additional two months for follow up making a total of six months. This exercise commenced in July with the mobilization, sensitization of the different stakeholders and the official launching of the program. The major steps that followed suit were centered on the following axes: Literature review, Council Institutional Diagnosis, Urban Space Mapping, cartographic mapping data, Village Diagnosis, Developing logical frameworks, programming and reporting.

In the course of implementing this program, methodology varied from one main activity to another following the set objective(s) and expected results. The methods adopted for the realization of different activities and strategic axes were as follows: Literature review was through the collection and review of existing documents and complementary data. The sources from which baseline data was collected was established and comprised of the following: all the sectorals (both at the sub divisional level and at the division), the Mbengwi Council, the Meta Development and Cultural Association (MECUDA), all NGOs working in Mbengwi e.g. Plan Cameroon. Data collected was analyzed, presented in a comprehensive mode and restituted for input and validation.

The main approach adopted for the realization of the council institutional diagnosis was through, interviews, meetings and review of documents, policies and other related documents which were deemed important for the process. The Urban Space was mapped out by the Council Executive with the technical assistance of SIBADEF. A total of nine villages constitute the Urban space for Mbengwi. Through a participatory mapping workshop the urban space map was developed and with problems analyzed per sector with all the socio professional groups and activities taken into consideration. Cartographic mapping data was obtained through the use of a GPS. Data collected was analyzed and presented on log tables and maps. This exercise was guided by the baseline data collected from the 29 villages within the municipality with focus on roads, institutions and other major features and potentials existing in each village.

Village diagnosis started with the identification of village facilitators, sensitization and mobilization of villagers for the exercise. All development stake holders within the villages were equally mobilized. Village diagnosis was participatory with the following major exercises carried out at the level of each village: Participatory village map which helped in the identification of major features within the village such as water, roads, farmlands and other potentials within the villages, transect walk which brought out the problems of agriculture and land use patterns, Venn diagram which showed the relations between structures that operated within the community and external structures which have intervened in the development of the village, Semi Structured Interview (SSI) which was realised through a question and answer session was used to come out with the additional problems of the different communities based on the different sectors already identified during the transect, Problem analysis was carried out per sector with all the 28 sectors analysed. Analyses were centered around the core problems identified, the causes of these problems, the effects, potentials and possible local solutions. Problems with possible local solutions per sector were participatorily planned with the villagers for subsequent implementation with the assistance of a five man steering committee put in place in each of the villages.

All the problems identified within the 29 villages were consolidated per sector and presented during a planning workshop. Participants in this workshop were the Sector heads both at Sub Divisional, Divisional and Regional levels based on their representation at each level. Based on the problems identified and inputs from the sectors, log frames were developed per sector. Based on the budget developed per activity, a triennial planning table was developed. The sources of funding and amounts were presented by the mayor with a total sum of one hundred and fourteen million two hundred and thirty two thousand three hundred and thirteen francs (128, 892, 490 FCFA). It was agreed that each beneficiary Village will contribute 10% of the project cost either in Cash or in kind. Based on amounts declared the projects to be implemented in the first year were identified with the following sectors prioritised: Health, Basic education and Water..

The final phase of this exercise was centered on reporting following a reporting guide developed by PNDP. The final report which constitutes the CDP will be validated by the Supervisory authorities and the sector heads during a council development plan validation exercise. It will be the responsibility of SIBADEF to follow up the implementation of the planned projects for realization which is supposed to take place within a period of two months. This marks the end of assigned duties to SIBADEF and per the contract document.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context and Justification

Councils in this era of decentralization are the closest autonomous administrative and financial units that cater for the needs of their local populations. The government of Cameroon is engaged in the process of transferring greater responsibilities and local resources to the different councils. With this, the council becomes the focal point for the orientation and management of local development. Unfortunately, most councils, council authorities and personnel are not equipped with competences and capacities that are required to aid the councils function efficiently.

Mbengwi council like most councils in the Region, does not have a Council Development Plan with the qualitative and quantitative needs of all the villages within its municipality. It is a document like this that will facilitate the proper orientation and management of the development aspirations of the council area. Most councils are unaware of the vast resources within their municipalities and are thus unable to properly exploit, coordinate and use the resources available for the realisation of the local development of their council area.

Mbengwi council has previously been supported by partners to carry out development actions in the municipality. The National Community Driven Program (PNDP) is coming in to support the Mbengwi council as well as 24 other councils in the region to elaborate appropriate Council Development Plans (CDPs) and to equip them with capacities necessary for an eventual management of the CDPs as well as the development process of their council areas. PNDP will also be providing resources required to kick start the activities identified (as priority needs AIP) in the process of elaborating the CDP and councils have the task of mobilizing resources to continue these activities (in the form of micro projects) with funds they raise, and also source for in collaboration with beneficiary communities.

1.2 CDP objective

The objective of the CDP process was to aid the Mbengwi Council come up with a Development Plan. The aim of the document is to assist the council coup with the transfer of competences to it in the domains of planning and programming and enhance its ability to update its Annual Investment Plans subsequently. In a specific way, SIBADEF had to accompany the council to achieve the following tasks:

- The realization of the council monograph
- The Mbengwi Council Institutional Diagnosis (CID)
- The Mbengwi Council Urban Space Diagnosis (CUSD)
- Participatory Village Diagnosis in all the villages of Mbengwi Municipality
- The support for the mobilization of stakeholders (elites)
- Geo-referencing (with a GPS) of the existing infrastructures in the whole council area and the collecting of GPS co-ordinates of the said information.
- The sectoral diagnosis per village
- The identification and/or formation and installation of development management structures of (ADC, VDC, PC etc)
- The realization of statutory building trainings (on participatory monitoring and evaluation, simplified accounting and management, consideration of socio environmental aspects, maintenance of infrastructure)
- Integration of the following transversal aspects:
 - The local economic development (LED)
 - The management of the socio environmental aspects as well as marginal population's problem
 - Improvement of governance at local level
 - Gender and vulnerable populations problem
 - The HIV/AIDS and its implication

- The financing plan (Business plan)
- Support of the approval of the CDP by the COMES.
- The support to the approval for the appropriation of the development process of the CDP and its actualization
- Identification by sector, of the micro projects that the Council wishes to implement in priority through an identification diagnosis.

1.3 Structure of the work

In order to ensure a comprehensive understanding of this piece of work, the report was structured as follows:

- Introduction
- Executive summary of the CDP
- Methodology
- Brief presentation of the council area
- Summary of diagnostic results
- Strategic planning
- Operational planning
- Monitoring and evaluation summary

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Preparatory of the whole process

2.1.1 Getting in contact with the Municipal Executive,

Meetings were held with the executive of the council, the LSO team presented to the council for verification. There was verification of the technical specification of the LSO. The methodology was discussed and agreed upon, and an elaborate work plan of the LSO was handed to the council after which some modifications were made. It is worthy to note that even as the work progressed, modifications were made on the work plan but only after agreement from the council.

An LSO office was sourced for though with some difficulties, one was got at GRA near SHALOM hotel

2.1.2 Informing and sensitization of local administrative authorities

The LSO was presented to the administrative authorities who were informed of the mandate of SIBADEF with a plea for their support and collaboration during the period of the process. They encouraged the LSO to come back to them in case of any difficulty and a promise of assistance in whatever dimension was made. A date for the launching of the CDP process was also agreed upon and how it will be organised.

2.1.3 Informing and sensitization of other parties involved,

Since the objective of the process is to have every one participate, it was necessary to get all the stakeholders of the process involved at this initial stage. This was done through a sensitization of these parties. Those involved at this state included the following:

- The elites
- Stakeholders
- Sectorials
- Civil society
- The private sector
- Municipal councillors
- Associations and religious bodies
- Traditional authorities and

- The population.

Circulars were developed about the process and posted on major road junctions in Mbengwi municipality on the whole process and what it entails. The different stakeholders were also informed about the process through correspondences addressed to them. Churches were given copies to read during their announcement sluts to get the population informed. Associations and Njangi houses were also called upon to make announcements in their different meeting groups. The aim of using these diversified medium of communication was to ensure that all the stakeholders in the process get informed.

2.1.4 Launching work shop,

The launching workshop for Mbengwi Council took place on the 28th of July 2011. This was an occasion to sensitize the population about the project and all its different components, and at which level each stakeholder will be required to assist. Before the launching proper, invitations were prepared by the LSO and endorsed by the SDO for Momo Division. The S.D.O for Momo presided over the launching occasion.

The turnout was very impressive with a turnout of 101 person in attendance. This gave room for the population to be informed on the project objectives and the methodology that will be used. Whatever questions the population had about the project were cleared. The SDO allowed time for each participant who had a worry to express this so that no one left the hall with unanswered questions.

2.2 Collecting and analysis of information

2.2.1 At the level of the Council Institutional Diagnosis

2.2.1.1 Preparation at the level of the council

Preparation at the level of the CID was to agree with the executive of the council on a date for the exercise to take off, those involved and the necessary information required. Contact persons were indicated and a list of required documents from the council was also made. These documents were collected and perused through before the date of the Council Institutional Diagnosis.

A one day working session was held with the staff, executive and some councillors. All the members of the steering committee were present too. During this session, an SSI (Semi Structural Interview) was administered on all the topics to be treated for the CID. At the end of the session, analysis of the responses was made. Working sessions continued in the different council departments during which their activities were looked at and an evaluation of each department was done. The results of all the working sessions were then restituted to the council executive, steering committee and staff. Corrections were made and the adopted copy is the Mbengwi CID.

2.2.1.2 Data collection

The Council Institutional Diagnosis was carried out for two weeks and restituted to the steering committee of the Mbengwi Council. The council executive was contacted and a plan of work established and agreed upon. Collection of information was done through primary and secondary data and all secondary data solicited was made available to the team and adequately utilised.

Pre-designed forms distributed to the different person's concerned (councillors, staff and executive). The tools were designed to elicit data from the council staff, executive and councillors. Another tool was designed to get information on the council's assets and their state of functioning. Before this, the team had produced tools to be used for the collection of data. The staff were interviewed in plenary and also in all the Council's department. Some of the things the staff could not say in plenary were then collected in the departmental meetings.

2.2.1.3 Analysis of data collected

Data analysis was done after collection of forms that the councillors and staff had filled. The information collected was corrected during the restitution. Those who gave incomplete information were designated and asked to complete it.

2.2.1.4. Restitution and validation of collected data

Restitution of the CID was done on the 23rd of August 2011. All the data collected was analysed. After the analysis of the data collected, it was taken back to the council. This was then presented back to the Steering Committee, Council staff and Executive. After restitution, some of the information that was lacking was updated and corrections made. Inaccurate information given by staff out of plenary was corrected during the restitution.

2.2.2 At the level of the Council Urban Space Diagnosis (CUSD)

2.2.2.1 Preparation at the level of the CUSD

The preparations at the urban space started with the demarcation of the Mbengwi Council urban space. This was done by a committee which included the council executive and the Divisional delegate of Urban Development and Housing for Momo Division. This demarcation put the urban space to be constituted by nine villages which include Mbengwi, Funam, Njindom, Nyen, Bessi Fomukong, Ku, Ngyen Mbo, Kobenyang and Njemetu.

After the demarcation, a catalogue of all the activities within the urban space was made after which the trade unions, NGOs, Civil society organisations, all Sectorals ministries, schools, and hospitals were identified and visited. The purpose of this was to come up with the different activities they were involved in, and the problems they faced in the execution of their activities. This was done in a SSI form.

A one day workshop was then organised where these groups were then invited to. During the workshop, the problems identified were then analysed with a close look at their causes and effects. The possible solutions were also proposed.

The vulnerable population within the urban space was also looked at and the management of land. The workshop ended with the micro-projects that could be implemented within the urban space

2.2.2.2. Identification of problems, constraints and potentials by sector

To consolidate the findings of problems at the urban space, a one day workshop was organised. The workshop involved stakeholders from all the different sectors. During the workshop, the problems, causes, effects and the potentials per sector were identified. After the identification, the local solutions were also proposed for these problems.

2.2.2.3. Problem Analysis

The analysis of problems per sector

The work of the day was done in a participatory manner. Participants were broken into groups following the different sectors they belonged to. They brainstormed in these groups and presented their findings in plenary. In the groups, they looked at the problems, the causes, effects and potentials available in each sector.

At the end of the exercise, restitution was carried out to the steering committee of the council.

2.2.3 At the Level of the Village Diagnosis

2.2.3.1. Preparation in the communities

At the level of the village diagnosis, preparations started with information to the communities involved about the holding of the village diagnosis in each village. Information was sent to the traditional authority, the development association chairperson, Head teachers/Principals of

educational institutions found in the village; the different sectorals represented there, representatives of minority groups, and the leaders of the different denominations in the community. They were all enjoined to make announcements at their own different levels of influence calling on the population/ colleagues to come out and participate in the program. The local facilitators were already identified using a form designed by the LSO. Their role was to help in further sensitising the population and also help the LSO staff collect data before each of the village meetings. The data picked was then restituted to the villagers during the village assembly

2.2.3.2. Identification of problems and potentials per Sector (precise tools used)

The identification of problems at the village level was done using the varied tools as presented below.

Participatory village map

The village map helped to locate social amenities and resources in the village. It also gave the potentials of the villages and the different opportunities found within the village. It identified items like water bodies, houses, roads, water points, social and economic infrastructure.

Transect

The transect walk was used to bring out the problems of infrastructure, agriculture and land use.

Venn diagram

The Venn diagram showed the relations between structures that operated within the community. The diagram below shows an example of such a diagram.

Semi Structured Interview (SSI)

The SSI was used to come out with the additional problems of the different communities and in the different sectors some already identified during the transect walk and participatory map

2.2.3.3. Analysis of problems per sector and the search for solutions.

The analysis of the problems was done in plenary with contributions from the different participants looking at the causes and effects of all the problems they had generated.

2.2.3.4. Planning of local solutions

After the analysis of problems identified in the various villages, those that could have local solutions were identified and planned for. The solutions and domains proposed varied from village to village.

2.3 Consolidation of data mapping and diagnosis

The products of all the diagnoses were consolidated and validated in a workshop involving all the sectorals. In this workshop, SIBADEF presented the field findings according to the diagnoses and the sectoral representatives worked in thematic groups to make inputs, using their available technical knowledge in the sector. The sector heads made inputs and the final product was validated in that same workshop

2.4 Planning workshop , resource mobilization and programming

The Planning Workshop is one of the last stages in the elaboration of the CDP process.

2. 4. 1 Preparation of the planning workshop

The preparation for the planning workshop started with the elaboration of the terms of reference. The preparation of logistics by the LSO was also done. Agreement with the council executive on the date for the workshop was arrived at and the date fixed was the 5th to the 7st of December 2011. Invitations were dispatched to the different parties involved. Those to be invited included the following: sectoral delegates/ Sub delegates, Council Executive, the Council's Steering committee members and the council's tender's board.

The village diagnosis reports made for all the twenty eight sectors were consolidated to be presented during the workshop.

The log frames for the different sectors were also produced and distributed to the sector heads to facilitate the programming and costing of the different activities to be carried out.

2.4.2. Restitution of diagnosis consolidation data

The problems identified in the different villages and consolidated were presented in plenary. Inputs and updates were then made on what was presented as findings in the field. Since the delegates have the different sectoral policies, they were called upon to look at the findings in the field in relation to that and also make their inputs.

2.4.3. Working groups (thematic groups)

The planning process was realized in a workshop and in thematic groups. Activities involved in projects identified were spelt out clearly. A general plan was developed with cost estimates attached.

2.4.4. Mobilisation of resources

Mobilization of resources was done by the Mayor who had been informed since the first meeting between the LSO and the Municipal executive. He presented all the funding sources the council has for investment in the year 2011 these included FIECOM, PNDP, Plan Cameroon, and some council revenues earmarked for investment.

2.4.5. Programming

Programming was done by looking at the priority projects identified in all the villages, CID and within the Urban space. Some identified projects were earmarked for the first year, and depending on the gravity of the problem that needed to be addressed, while the rest were selected for the second and third year. The programmed projects were in the eight sectors selected by PNDP as priority sectors. Those involved at this level were the Council Executive, Steering Committee and the Tenders Board.

2.5 Implementation of participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanism

To ensure that the whole program is implemented well, there was need to put in place a monitoring and evaluation mechanism, and at the different levels of implementation. At the level of the council, a Steering committee of six persons was put in place and installed on the day of launching to follow-up the activities relating to the development of the Council Development Plan for the Mbengwi Council. This team followed all the village meetings programmed. At the level of the villages, Steering Committees were also set up to follow up the planned projects within the villages and Local Solutions.

3. BRIEF PRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL AREA

3.1 Description of the Mbengwi Municipality

Mbengwi municipality is the Divisional capital of Momo Division in the North West Region of Cameroon. The Municipality derives its name from its chief town Mbengwi. The Mbengwi Council was created by decree N° 77/203 of 29/06/77. This Council area is situated some 20 km to the west of Bamenda town and at an altitude ranging from 900m to 2000m above sea level. It is located on the western slopes of the Adamaoua between longitude 10° 00' and 10° 02' East, and between latitude 6° 00' and 6° 05' North, in the Republic of Cameroon. It is bordered to the North by Lower Bafut and the Menchum valley, the East by Mankon and Bafut, South by Bali and Batibo, and West by Ngie and Njikwa. Mbengwi council area is made up of 29 villages with most of them located along the mile 20 Mbengwi Oshum road, going through Tudig, Njah Etu,

Kai and Gwofan. This Municipality lies in the transitional zone between the forest and grass land regions of western Cameroon. Mbengwi council has a surface area of 147,000 square kilometers and 22 municipal councilors.

The main language spoken within the Mbengwi Council area is Meta. This is due to the fact that all the villages of the municipality have one common ancestry.

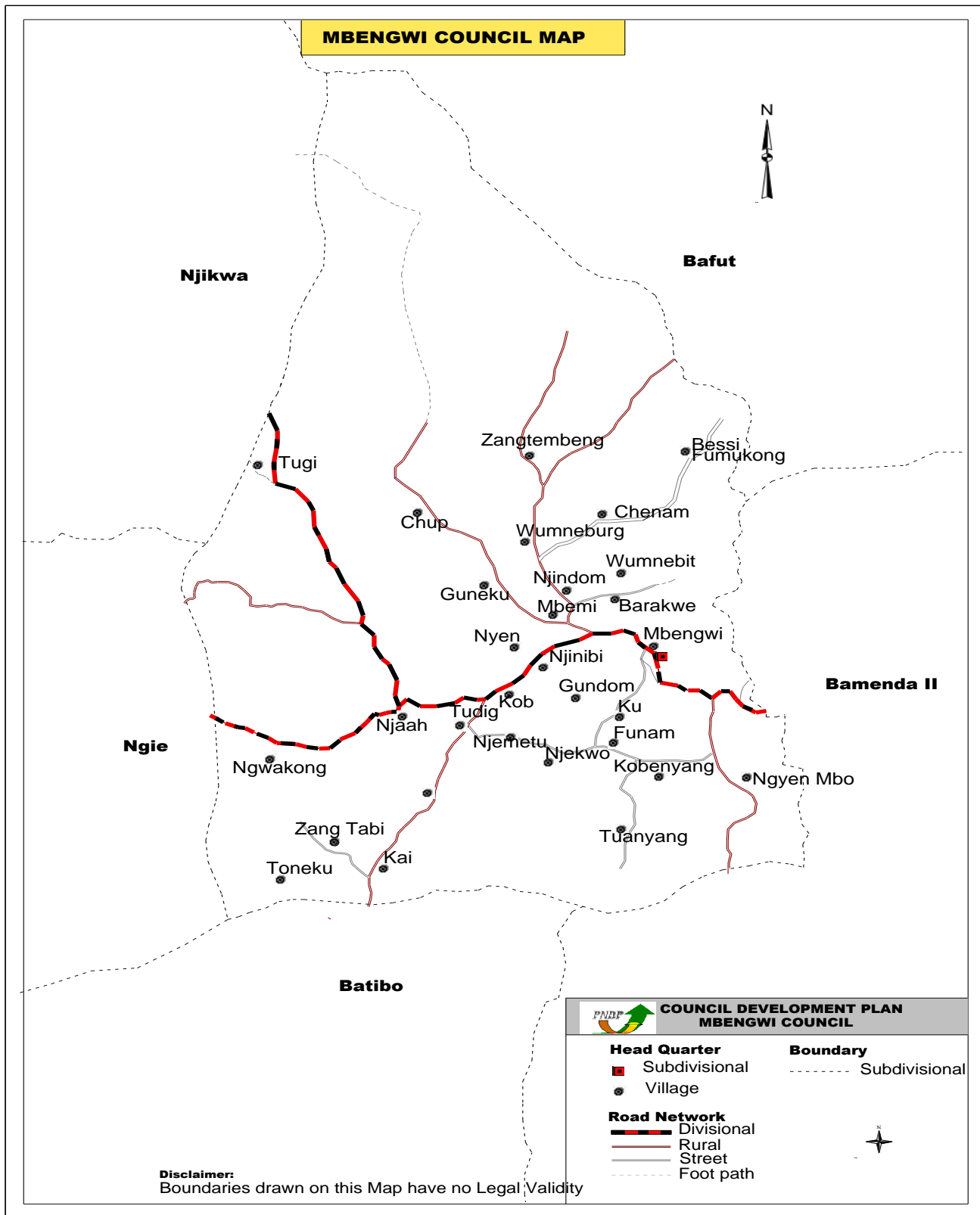


Figure 4: Location Map of Mbengwi.

3.2 Historical profile

Mbengwi Area was first of all placed under the South Western federation of Local councils which extended up to including Ndop. During the colonial periods, this South Western federation of Local councils was broken down in to Widikum area council with head quarter in Mbengwi. The Mbengwi council hall now serving as the Mbengwi Municipal Library was inaugurated in 1941. During this period, Momo Division was made up of only Mbengwi and Batibo Sub Divisions. Later on, the enlarged Mbengwi Sub Division was gradually sub-divided in to Mbengwi central, Njikwa and Andek sub divisions. On the 29th of June 1977, the Mbengwi Rural Council was created with head quarters in Mbengwi.

3.3 Main potentials and resources of the Council

Table 1: Main Potentials and resources of the council

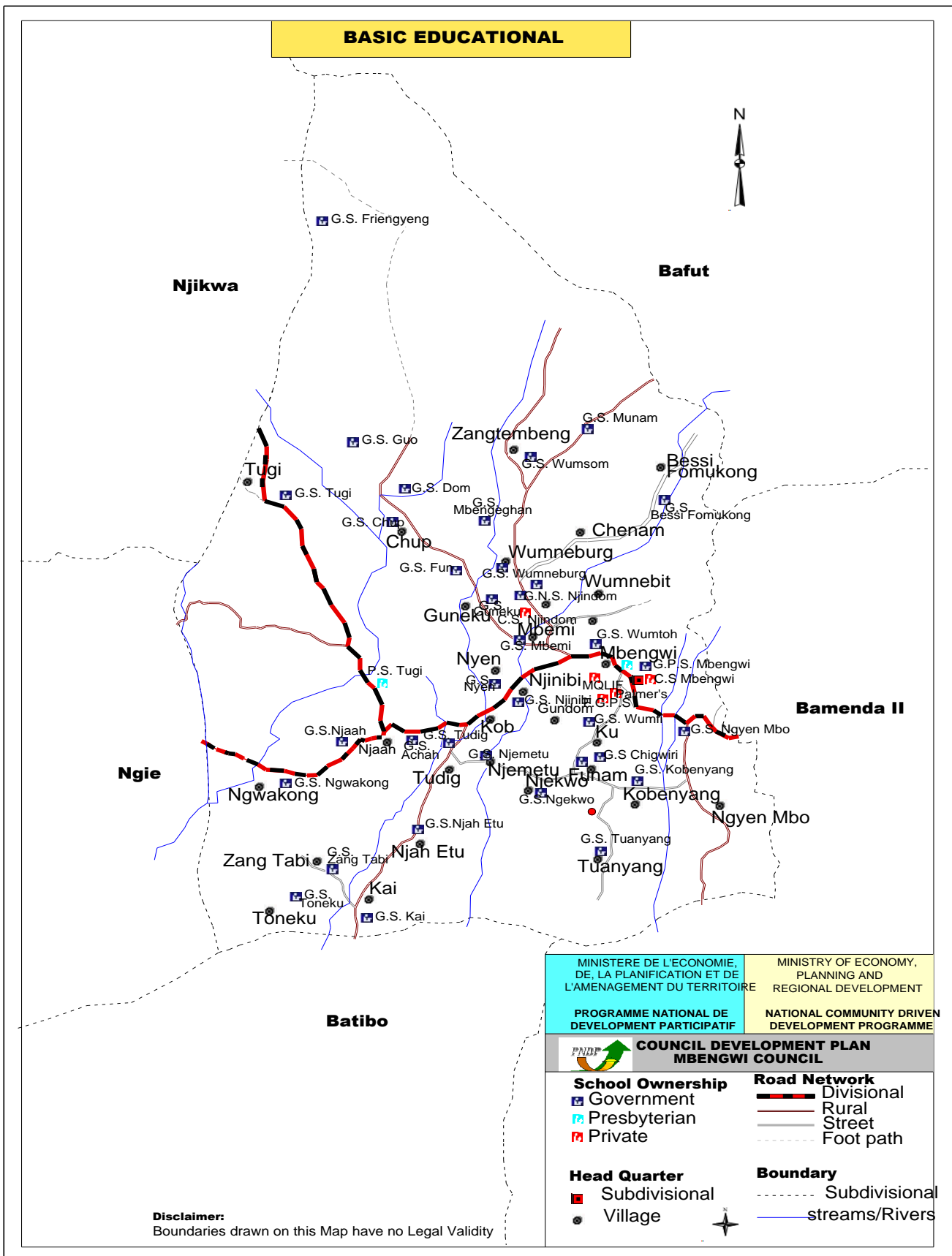
DOMAIN	POTENTIALS	CONSTRAINTS
Climate (rainfall, temperature)	<p><u>Rain Fall</u> The long rainy periods in Mbengwi from March to September with an annual average rain fall of 2022.3mm favours agriculture and animal rearing. Its favours the cultivation of both on and off season crops like Beans, maize, sweat potato. Off season crops are timely planted to take advantage of the rains in September and the transitional period of October. The off season is used by farmers to prepare for the un-coming farming season</p>	Due to climate change also experienced in Mbengwi, sometimes the rains starts either earlier or later as expected making agricultural timing difficult. At the peak of the rainy season with heavy pours, some agricultural pests also attack crops. The long rainy periods make mobility in Mbengwi difficult as the roads became muddy and slippery and thus impracticable. .
	<p><u>Temperature</u> The Meta zone (Mbengwi council) has an average maximum yearly temperature of 30⁰ C, which favours the growth of crops like cassava, maize, cocoyams, yams, plantains. Temperature variation, dropping from the valley of settlement up the surrounded mountains gives the opportunity for the cultivation of a variety of crops. The cold temperatures at the top of the mountain fairly permit the cultivation of crops like cabbages and green spices.</p>	During the dry season temperatures are extreme. Places are usually very cold in the early mornings and with high temperatures during the day. High temperatures make streams to dry off leading to a drop in water table.
Soils	The predominantly deep black soils in the valley and the alluvial soils (rich humus soils) by the river banks favours the cultivation of crops like maize, cassava, beans, plantains and some vegetables. The soils on the hills or mountains are not quite deep but favours the growth of gramineae used for grazing.	Over grazing on hill tops allow the soil surface bare and hence top soil is washed away by runoff. Poor farming methods in the valley also greatly encourages erosion and hence the drop of natural soil fertility.
Relief	Mbengwi Council is characterised with a long valley stretch surrounded by mountains with most of them counting at least 1500m in height. The valley stretch provides an environment which is conducive for human settlement. This is where more than 95% of the Meta population has settled. Many springs flow down the highlands and form water catchments. The valleys render the environment good for the cultivation of seed crops while the hilly areas permit the growth of grass for cattle rearing.	The hilly nature of Mbengwi Council area (its enclave nature) has made mobility in the area very difficult, and also accelerated the rate of erosion. The inhabitants are forced to now construct and farm on difficult terrains (on the hills and mountains) since the population now out wares the surface area of the valley stretch.

Hydrology	Mbengwi is a water shade for river Abi and river Mezam flowing through Mbengwi. It is also a water shade for most of the streams and springs flowing through the Municipality and those that have originated on the high lands. These water bodies have encouraged the cultivation of both seed crops and vegetables (especially off season cultivation). Most of these water bodies have given rise to sand pits in almost all of the villages in Mbengwi Municipality. River Abi has also given rise to the Abi Fall which is a potential electricity generation site.	Most of the streams in the villages are greatly reducing in size due the rampant destruction of vegetation. The water bodies are used poorly by the inhabitants. For example, cloths are washed in the streams, and around the springs. With this, soapy water drains directly in to the streams and pieces of cloths are found in the water bodies. Closely all the villages have streams of which bridges are not constructed over these streams to ease mobility especially for school children.
Flora/Vegetation	Mbengwi Council area lies within the transitional zone between the Western Grass fields and forest region. It is highly dominated by the savannah vegetation (especially on the hills) which favours animal rearing. The valley is highly made up of trees like palm trees, raffia palms and many fruit trees. This area favours settlement and agriculture. Forest characteristics are highly observed at the western part of Mbengwi shaded by Ngie and Njikwa which favours the cultivation of cash crops like cocoa.	The vegetation in the settlement area (valley stretch) is being highly destroyed by the population either for construction or farm land. The patches of forest are already giving way to grass as on the hills. Over grazing on hill side also greatly damages the grass vegetation. Poor methods of farming (e.g. the frequent practicing of Ankara) are a threat to the natural vegetation of this council area.
Fauna	The only wild animals that Mbengwi can boast of include squirrels, cane rats, rat moles, snakes and to a little extern monkeys. The location of Mbengwi Council gives the opportunity for domestic animal farming. The animals presently reared in Mbengwi include; cattle, horses, pigs, goats, sheep, chickens, dogs and rabbits. These animals are mostly reared for economic purpose and are usually sold during hardship and end of year festivals.	The wild animals are illegally hunted. For the domestic animals, animal theft is the cry of the day. Some of these animals are allowed to stray which goes a long way to cause conflicts between people. At times, these animals are sold very cheap which discourages some of the farmers in keeping animals.
Mineral Resources	The mineral resources found in Mbengwi include; stones, sand, chalk and clay. Clay is highly found in the Bome Zone while sand and stones can be extracted in almost all the villages within the municipality. Most of the people in the villages are concerned with the extraction of sand and stones for sale. This greatly helps them for sponsoring of their children.	A cross section of the population in some of the villages (especially around the Zang zone) depends on the extraction and selling of sand as a source of income. But these natural resources are exploited by the inhabitants illegally. From the Divisional Delegation of Industries, Mines and Technological development, only one person has a registered quarry. Another draw back is that most land lords refuse to give a place in their land for which sand can be placed after extraction before transporting for sale.

Source: Monographic survey for Mbengwi CDP 2011

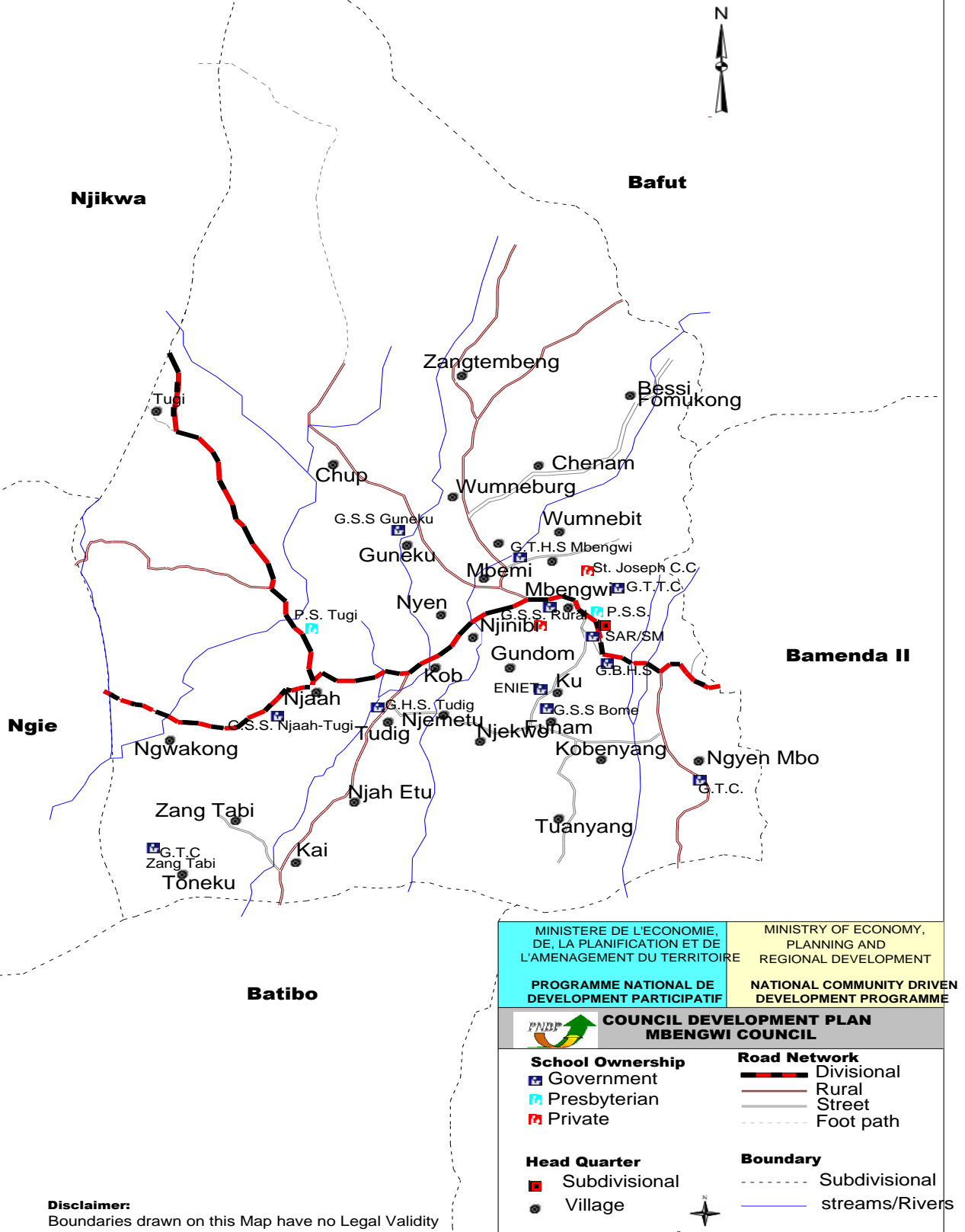
3.4 Thematic maps (Education (Basic, secondary, higher), Health, Water and Energy, Roads, Land use)

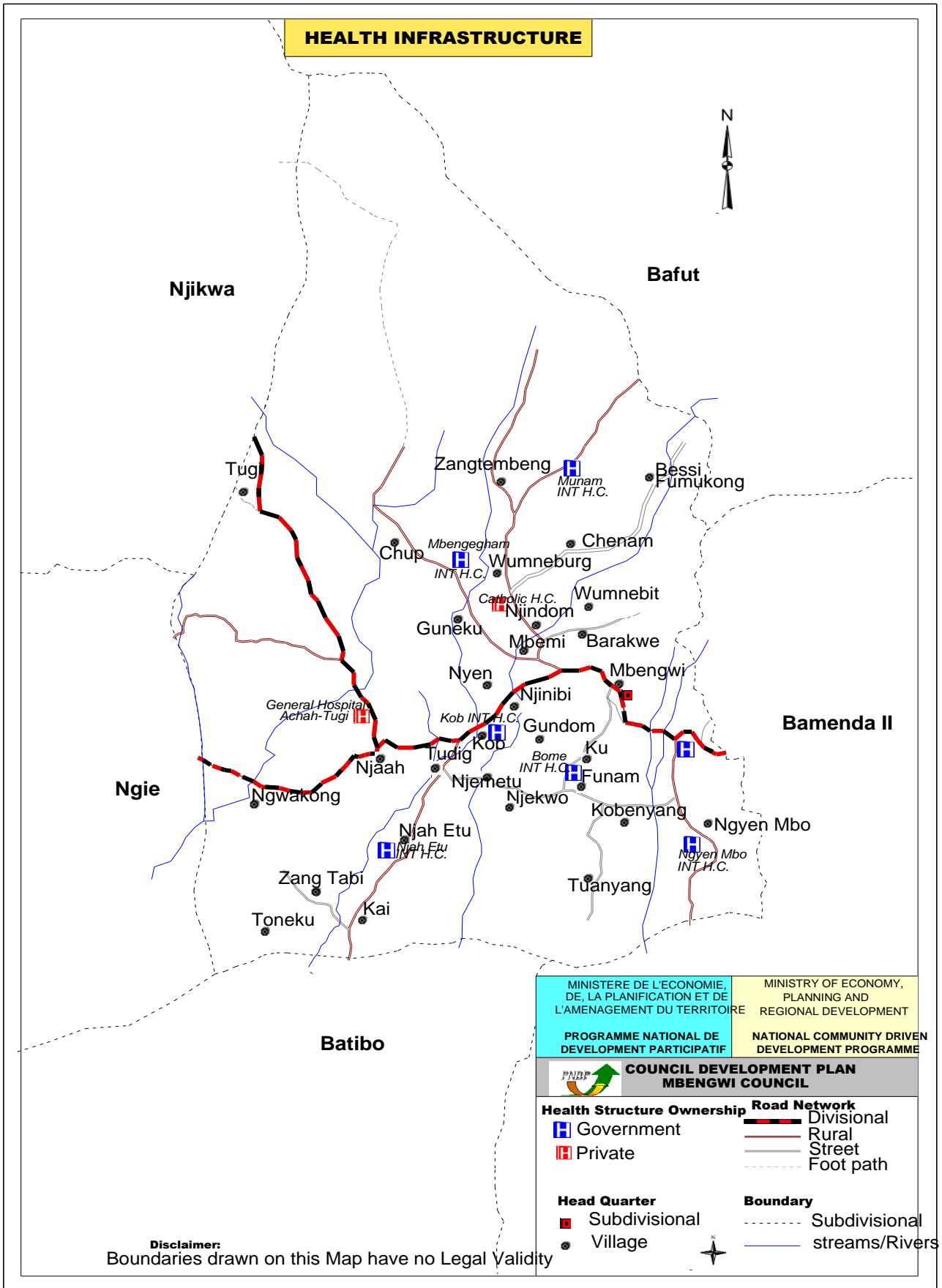
Figure 5: Basic Education



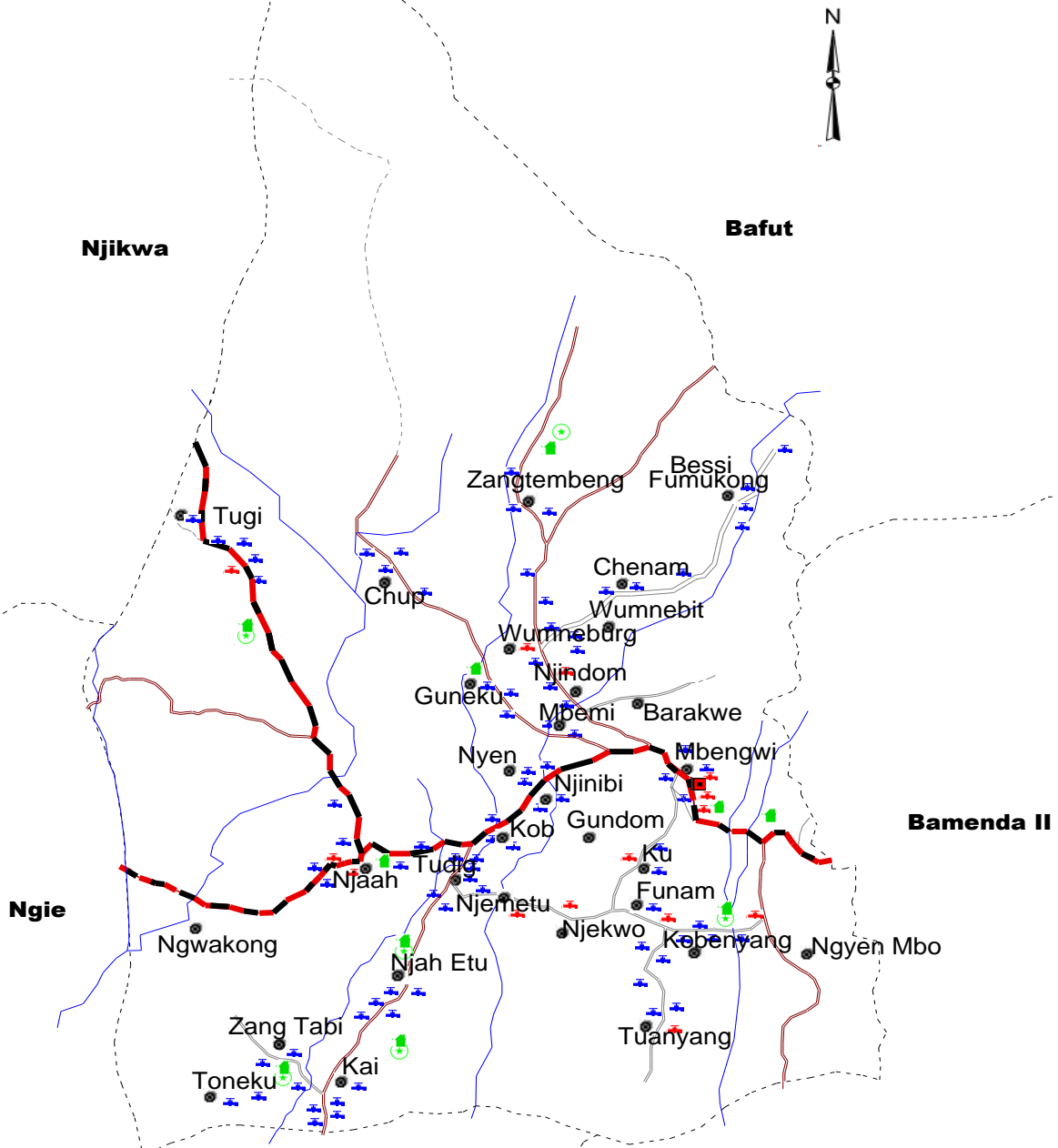
Secondary Education

SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL





WATER SUPPLY



Disclaimer:
Boundaries drawn on this Map have no Legal Validity

MINISTERE DE L'ECONOMIE, DE, LA PLANIFICATION ET DE L'AMENAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE PROGRAMME NATIONAL DE DEVELOPMENT PARTICIPATIF	MINISTRY OF ECONOMY, PLANNING AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT NATIONAL COMMUNITY DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN MBENGWI COUNCIL	
Water Supply (Green circle with star) Catchment (Green house icon) Storage Tank (Blue house icon) Good tap (Red house icon) Bad tap Head Quarter (Red square) Subdivisional (Black circle) Village	Road Network (Thick black line) Divisional (Thin black line) Rural (Grey line) Street (Dashed line) Foot path Boundary (Dotted line) Subdivisional (Blue line) streams/Rivers

4.1 Consolidation of Diagnosis information and Needs Identified per sector

4.1.1 Basic Education

The table below shows the existing infrastructure for Basic Education and the different needs required to enable the sector function well.

Table: 2 Government Nursery Schools within Mbengwi Municipality

Village	Name of School	Girls	Boys	Total	Teachers	Pupil/teacher ratio	Teachers needed	Classroom available	Needed	Classrooms that need rehabilitation	Available kids chairs	Needed Benches
Funam	GNS Funam	19	20	39	2	19.5	1	1	4	2	4	16
	GNS Chigwiri	15	20	35	1	35.0	0	1	7	1	7	11
Kobenyang	GNS Kobenyang	16	20	36	1	36	1	1	1	0	7	11
Mbemi	GNS Mbemi	23	29	52	2	26.0	2	1	13	2	13	13
Mbengwi	GBNS Mbengwi	25	50	115	3	2.0	2	2	15	2	15	43
	GNS Wumtow	16	14	30	2	15.0	0	1	4	2	4	11
	GNS Down Town	12	13	25	1	25.0	1	2	5	2	5	8
Ngyen-Mbo	G.N.S. Ngyen Mbo	24	25	49	1	49.0	0	2	8	1	8	17
Njindom	GNS Njindom	40	45	85	2	42.5	3	1	26		26	17
Nyen	GNS Nyen	20	16	36	2	18.0	0	1	14	1	14	4
	GNS Tudig	8	9	17	1	17.0	1	1	7	2	6	10
Tugi	GNS Acha Tugi	15	19	34	2	17.0	0	0	7	2	7	0
	GNS Njaah	10	12	22	1	22.0	1	1	6	2	6	5
Zang Tabi	G.N.S Zang Tabi	17	20	37	2	18.5	2	2	2	0	10	17

Table: 3 Government Primary Schools within Mbengwi Municipality

Village	Name of School	Girls	Boys	Total	Teachers	Pupil/ teacher ratio	Teachers needed	Classroom available	Needed	Classrooms that need rehabilitation	Available Benches	Needed Benches
Bessi Fomukong	G.S Bessi Fomukong	110	93	203	6	33.8		2	60	2	60	42
Chup	GS Chup	29	41	70	4	17.5		1	25	2	25	10
	G S Dom	35	44	79	3	26.3		4	30	2	30	10
	GS Guo	34	40	74	1	74	0	2	12		12	25
	GS Chigwiri	97	96	193	9	21.4	0	4	70	1	70	27
	G.S Funam	87	114	201	8	25.1	0	7	113	2	113	0
Guneku	G.S. Guneku	50	70	120	5	24	1	4	54	2	54	6
	GS Frienyeng	133	100	233	4	58.3	1	3	45	2	45	72
	G S Fun	27	30	57	5	11.4	1	2	30	2	30	0
	GS Mbengeghan	95	110	205	5	41	1	1	37	2	37	66
	G.S Munam	60	68	128	2	64	2	0	30	1	30	34
Kai	GS Kai	83	73	156	3	52	3	6	113	2	113	0
	G.S Mbemi	38	30	68	4	17	2	4	20	2	20	14
	G.S. Njininong	32	38	70	6	11.7	0	5	20	2	20	15
	GPS Grp 1	117	125	242	7	34.6	0	3	60	2	60	58
	GPS Grp 2	105	111	216	6	36	0	3	45	2	45	55
	G.S Wumtow	98	88	186	7	26.6	0	3	54	2	54	39
	G PS Mbengwi	105	111	216	8	27	0	2	43	2	43	65
	G.B.S Francophone	38	31	69	6	11.5	0	4	45	2	45	0
	GS Ngyen-Mbo	123	125	248	7	35.4	0	19	58	2	58	23
Ngwokwong	G.S.Ngwokwong	41	37	78	4	19.5	2	2	41	2	41	0
Njah Etu	G.S Njah Etu	151	112	263	5	52.6	1	6	50	2	50	82
Njekwo	G.S. Njekwo	80	66	146	7	20.9	0	3	34	2	34	39
Njemetu	G.S Njemetu	27	23	50	3	16.7	2	6	15	2	15	10
Njinibi	G.S Njinibi	60	56	116	6	19.3	0	3	45	2	45	13

nyen	G.S Nyen	39	56	95	4	23.8	2	3	58	2	58	0
Toneku	G.S Toneku	46	44	90	3	30	2	4	120	2	120	0
Tuanyang	GS Tuanyang	42	28	70	4	17.5	2	6	20	2	20	15
Tudig	G.S Tudig	28	42	70	3	23.3	2	2	31	2	31	4
	G.S Acha Tugi	145	127	272	4	68	1	8	78	2	78	58
	GS Tugi	91	90	181	3	60.3	2	3	45	2	45	46
	GS Njaah	128	135	263	6	43.8	0	3	51	2	51	81
Wumneburg	G.S Wumneburg	150	127	277	6	46.2	0	5	96	2	96	43
Zang Tabi	G.S Zang Tabi	97	115	212	4	53	0	5	51	2	51	55

Table: 4 Confessional Primary and Nursery Schools within Mbengwi Municipality

Village	Name of School	Girls	Boys	Total	Teachers	Pupil/teacher ratio	Teachers needed	Classroom available	Needed	Classrooms that need rehabilitation	Available Benches	Needed Benches
	PNS Mbengwi	46	29	75	2	37.5	0	2	21	2	21	17
	PS Mbengwi	72	92	164	7	23.4	0	7	70	4	70	12
	C.S Mbengwi	70	90	160	8	20.0	0	6	43	2	43	37
	MQLIF Nursery school	16	7	23	1	23.0	0	1	10	0	10	2
	MQLIF Primary school	4	4	8	1	8.0	0	2	10	0	10	0
	Palmers NPS	24	26	50	5	10.0	0	2	24	0	24	0
	Full Gospel N/P S	40	45	85	7	12.1	0	6	25	0	25	0

4.1.2 Secondary Education

The table below shows the existing infrastructure for Secondary Education and the different needs expressed to enable the sector function well.

Table: 5 Secondary Schools within Mbengwi Municipality

Village	Name of School	Girls	Boys	Total	Teachers	Pupil/teacher ratio	Teachers needed	Classroom available	Needed	Classrooms that need rehabilitation	Available Benches	Needed benches
Funam	GSS	75	65	140	12	11.7	4	4	40	3	30	20
Guneku	G.S.S Guneku	150	128	278	14	19.9	4	5	139	2	20	23
Mbengwi	GSS Mbengwi Rural	60	58	118	6	19.7	5	0	58	0	1	40
	GTTC Mbengwi	147	46	193	43	4.5	0	7	215	1	215	0
	SAR/SM	95	35	130	34	3.8	0	6	35	2	13	40
	PSS Mbengwi	110	104	214	27	7.9	0	10	2	0	214	0
	St. Joseph	272	264	536	35	15.4	0	13	0	0	536	0
	Full Gospel TTC	59	19	78	18	4.3	0	7	46	0	46	0
	P.T.T.C Mbengwi	73	25	98	17	5.8	0	7	49	0	49	0
Njindom	GTHS Njindom	332	537	869	45	19.3	15	12	5	5	140	60
Tudig	G.H.S Tudig	137	205	342	24	14.3	0	1	6	2	120	30
Zang Tabi	G.T.C Zang Tabi	50	80	130	11	11.8	5	7	20	2	45	20

4.1.3. The health infrastructure and personnel needed in the health establishments to enable the sector function well can be summarised below:

Table 6 Health institutions within the Mbengwi Municipality and needs expressed

Village	Population	Health area	Status of the unit	Medical Doctor	Need Expressed	other Staff in place	Number needed	No. of buildings	Buildings needed	Bed
Funam	7000	Mbengwi	INT	0	1	2	3	1	0	2
Guneku (Mbengegham)	5753			0	1	2	3	1	0	2
Guneku (Munam)	2489	Munam	INT	0	1	2	4	1	0	2
Kop	885	Kob Health Area	INT	0	1	1	2	2	0	4
Ku	6691	Mbengwi	INT	0	1	3	2	1	0	10
Mbengwi	14262	Mbengwi	Hos	3	2	18	20	7	4	31
Ngyen-Mbo		Mbengwi	INT	0	1	2	3		1	4
Njah Etu	2456	Njah Etu	INT	0	1	2	3	1	1	4
Njindom	3200	Njindom	PRI	0	1	4	3	4	0	15
Tugi (Acha)	1,300	Tugi	PRI	1	1	20	0	5	0	50

The health institutions in Mbengwi need to be appropriately equipped to render them serviceable to the population. The health institutions are understaffed. For all the hospitals in Mbengwi, there are only four doctors and 56 staff.

4.1.4 Existing water situation in the Mbengwi Municipality

Table 7 Water supply situation in Mbengwi

Joint water schemes	Villages	Name of scheme	Population	No of stand taps	No of good stand taps	No of none functional stand taps
BADA	-Ku Bome	Bome area water scheme	6691	7	5	2
	-Funam Bome		2650	9	8	1
	-Tuanyang		1320			
	-Njekwo		481	4	3	1
	-Njemetu		1500	4	4	0
			5	5	0	
	Bessi Fomukong	Bessi Fomukong water scheme	800	4	4	
	Chup	Chup water scheme	911	7	7	0
	Guneku	Guneku water scheme	4,752	8	5	3
	Kai	Kai water scheme	1,500	10	8	2
	Kobenyang	Kobenyang water scheme	1,500	5	5	
	Kop	Kob/ Tudig water scheme	1,185	3	3	
	Tudig		1,234	6	6	
	Mbemi	Mbemi water scheme	1,500	7	7	
	Mbengwi	CDE	14,262	7	4	3
	Ngyen-Mbo	Ngyen Mbo water scheme	3719	The scheme is not functioning again and thus needs rehabilitation		
	Ngwokwong	SCAN water	3,719	2	2	
	Njah Etu	Njah Etu water scheme	1,500	6	5	1
	Njinibi	Njinibi water scheme	3,200	7	7	
Njindom Wumnebug Zang Tembeng	Njindom		3200	7	4	3
	Wumnebug		1800	7	6	1
	Zang Tembeng		1772	5	4	1
	Nyen	Nyen water scheme	1,745	12	12	
	Tugi	Tugi water scheme Acha Tugi water scheme Njaah water scheme	2,501	16	5	
	Wumnebit		500	3	3	

4.1.5 Situation of Culture in Mbengwi Municipality

All communities in Mbengwi have some form of community halls which serve as meeting grounds for occasions in the village. Unfortunately, these halls were not well thought out and planned before construction, and are mostly incomplete. There is therefore need to complete them, furnish them so that they can be used as training grounds for youths in the village.

Table 8: Infrastructure on culture

Village	Population	Community Hall	Capacity	Sewing Machines	Beds	Computers	Photocopies	Personnel for training
Barakwe	950	1	500	5	0	10	2	2
Bessi Fomukong	800	1	500	5	0	10	2	2
Chenam	200	1	1000	5	0	10	2	2

Chup	911	1	1000	5	0	10	2	2
Funam	2650	1	1500	10	0	15	2	3
Gundom	75	1	500	5	0	5	2	2
Guneku	4752	1	800	16	0	20	2	6
Kai	1500	1	1500	7	0	15	2	3
Kai	1500		30	7	10	10	2	2
Kobenyang	1500	1	400	7	0	15	2	3
Kop	1185	1	1200	5	0	10	2	2
Ku	6691	1	1500	5	0	15	2	4
Mbemi	1,500		1000	10	0	15	2	4
Mbengwi CH	14262	1	800	5	0	10	2	4
Mbengwi WEC	14262	1	150	20	0	15	2	4
Mbengwi SC	14262	1		20	0	15	2	3
Ngyen-Mbo	3719	1	3000	7	0	10	2	3
Ngwokwong	1185	1	700	6	0	10	2	3
Njah Etu	2456	1	1000	6	0	10	2	3
Njekwo	481	1	2000	5	0	10	2	3
Njemetu	1500	1	1200	5	0	10	2	3
Njindom	3200	1	2000	7	0	10	2	3
Njinibi	1745	1	300	7	0	10	2	4
Nyen	3200	1	1500	8	0	10	2	4
Toneku	900	1	800	5	0	10	2	3
Tuanyang	1320	1	1000	5	0	10	2	3
Tudig	1234	1	1500	5	0	10	2	3
Tugi	2501	1	2500	15	0	10	2	6
Wumnebit	500	1	1500	5	0	10	2	3
Wumneburg	1800	1	1500	7	0	10	2	3
Zang Tabi	1772	1	1000	7	0	10	2	4
Zang Tembeng	1200	1	800	6	0	10	2	4
Total		28		243	10	360	64	

4.1.6 Situation of Trade in Mbengwi Municipality

Mbengwi Municipality has three main markets and a host of small markets that feed villages around it. These markets do not have basic infrastructure like sheds, toilets, water and energy which greatly impede activities around the markets.

Table 9 Existing market infrastructure and needs in the Municipality

Village	Name of market	state	Needs
Ku-Bome	Mbon Market	Constructed	Electricity Toilets Water Renovation
Tugi	Tugi weekly market	Not constructed	Needs to be constructed Electricity Toilets Water

Nyen	Tad Market	Partially constructed	Construction of additional sheds and stalls Electricity Toilets Water
Funam	Funam market square	Not constructed	Electricity Toilets Water
Kai	Kai market squares	Not constructed	Electricity Toilets Water
Guneku	Guneku market	Not constructed	Electricity Toilets Water

4.2 Main problems identified per sector

Table 10: Main problems per sector

	Problem(s)	Cause(s)	Effect(s)	Potential(s)	Possible Solution(s)
Agriculture	Poor yield of cash and food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor technical supervision • High cost of farm inputs • Lack of improved variety of seeds • Lack of farm inputs such as manure, chemicals (herbicides, insecticides etc) • Lack of processing equipment • Lack of cribs/ storage facilities • Use of rudimentary tools • Poor farming techniques • Burning of Ankara • None use of inorganic manure • Poor soils • Fluctuation in climate • Crop pest and disease prevalence • Low mechanization of agriculture (tractors, power tillers) • Non availability of extension worker • Lack of farm to market roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Low standards of living • Use of low yielding seeds • Malnutrition • Low farmer income • Under scholarisation • Inability to provide family with basic necessities • Slow land preparation • Small surface area cultivated • Degraded land • High post harvest loss • High cost of transport 	<p>-Availability of land - Climate is favourable for the cultivation of different varieties of crops such as maize, rice, cassava, groundnuts, beans, cocoyams, plantains, palms, etc</p> <p>-Active farming population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reinforce prefectoral order banning the burning of “ankara” -Sensitize community on the effects of burning the soils -Cultivate across the slopes and not along the slopes farming -Recruit and post agric staff and ensure that they remain at their job sites
	Low prices of farm produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers not organised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploitation from middlemen 		Farmers should be organised in economic polls

	Problem(s)	Cause(s)	Effect(s)	Potential(s)	Possible Solution(s)
Basic education	Poor Results especially in public exams	-Inactive PTA -PTA's lack of management skills -Poor maintenance of school infrastructure -Insufficient infrastructure -Insufficient benches -Inadequate teachers -Constant change of text books -Lack/ insufficient furniture (chairs, tables, cupboard) -Insufficient toilets -No housing facilities for teachers -Bad roads leading to schools -Lack of water in schools -No electricity -Lack of fences in schools	-Drop in school enrolment -Recruitment of unqualified teachers by PTA -Overcrowding in school -Absence of basic necessities -Children's lives at risk -Frequent absences from teachers -Increase in number of school drop outs -Poor quality of education	Active school going age pupils	Mobilize PTA to maintain school structures PTA to take initiative and recruit PTA teachers
	Irregularity of teachers	- Bad roads - No health unit to take care of their illnesses	- No effective learning - Poor results - Low enrolment	Parent Teachers' Association	Employed teachers should be effectively followed up to maintain them in school
	Lack of Nursery school	Lack of funds Laxity on the side of the Government	Poor results in schools as a result of pupils used as baby sitters Illiteracy	Availability of land for the construction of a nursery school	Quarter heads should allocate land for the construction of a nursery school
	Frequent change of textbooks	- Change of pedagogic objectives - Corruption	-Confuse knowledge -Impoverish parents		Alternative textbooks be proposed to schools from which to choose
	School structures and equipment not adapted to needs of children with disabilities (special needs)	-Limited numbers of schools for children with special needs (one) -No provision made in others for children with SN	-Limited opportunities for children with special needs	-Assist schools for children with special needs -Great opportunities in other school	Provision should be made for the education of children with disabilities taking into consideration the different types of disability. -Parents, teachers and communities by sensitised on their educational support

Sector	Problem(s)	Cause(s)	Effect(s)	Potential(s)	Possible Solution(s)
Culture	Depreciating culture	Culture not documented Cultural heritage not protected Unmaintained cultural antiquities -Influence from foreign cultures Poor transfer of culture to youths	-Ignorance on cultural aspects -Conflict in the interpretation of culture	Availability of a rich culture	All the different cultures within the municipality should be documented -The council should also create a council museum -Creation of a cultural post in the council. -Sensitise against the practice of negative cultural practices
	Lack of community hall	Lack of funds	Poor socialization Lack of accommodation for public ceremonies	Availability of land Availability of local building materials such as stones and sand	Villages without halls should constructed them
	Uncompleted community hall	-Lack of finances	-Lack of venue for meetings	-Timber,	The uncompleted halls should be completed
	Influence of external values	Uncensored programmes on TV Peer group pressure	Children influenced by foreign programmes Ignorance on cultural aspects		
	Absence of cultural promotion activities	Lack of funds Lack of programmes	-Conflict in the interpretation of culture		Council should initiate activities and competitions in the domain of arts and culture e.g. dance, art and craft, carving, the writing and speaking of the mother tongue.
	Culture not well-documented	Ignorance Lack of technical know-how			

Sector	Problem	Cause(s)	Effects	Potential	Possible Solution(s)
Trade	Poor infrastructure	Insufficient sheds Lack of urinaries Lack of toilets Unfenced markets	Poor marketing Of farm products Tax evasion insecurity	Availability of local building materials such as sand, stones and wood	Construct a urinary in the market
	Undeveloped commercial sector	-Poor sales conditions - Most commercial items are imported from elsewhere - Poor storage facilities for goods -High cost of transportation -Exploitation by middle men	Slowdown in commercial activities	Availability of population that need goods	- Form strong Trade Unions - Introduce / reinforce storage facilities - Regular road maintenance -Discourage bribery on the high way
	Lack / insufficient market sheds	Lack of support from the council Lack of funds in the villages Lack of initiative by Village Development Association	Markets not organized No benefits from most of these markets		More sheds be constructed for business persons
	Lack a market	-Dependence on Tad -Lack of initiative by villages	-Farm produce has to be transported to different villages for sale -Inability to get basic goods in the villages -Slow development pase		
	Lack a toilet in the markets	-Negligence of the council	-Pollution of the environment -Poor sanitary conditions in the markets -Spread of diseases		Toilets/ urineries be constructed in the different markets
	Lack of urinary's				
	Market is unfenced giving room for tax evasion	-Negligence	-Tax evasion -Reduction council revenue	-Availability of land -Availability of local material like sand, stones and timber	Construction of a fence especially at the Tad market
	Poor storage facilities	-Ignorance -Lack of funds	-Spoilage of produce	Availability of land	Construction of a warehouse in the main markets of Tad and Mbon
	High cost of transportation	-Bad roads -High cost of fuel	-Inability to transport goods and produce	Availability of raw material like sand,	

			-High proportion of farmers income spent on transportation of produce	stones and gravel	
	Exploitation by middle men	-greed	Villagers are left even poorer		
Sector	Problem(s)	Cause(s)	Effect(s)	Potential(s)	Possible Solution(s)
Communication	Poor communication	Poor TV and Radio signals Lack of TV and Radio signals Poor reception of radio and partial coverage No mobile phone network	Slows down development Population is not well informed Villages are cut off from the world Meetings failing due to poor communication	Availability of population with mobile phones, radios and television sets	-Council should lobby for the creation of a community radio -Encourage the creation of private TV stations
Sector	Problem(s)	Cause(s)	Effect(s)	Potential(s)	Possible Solution(s)
Employment and Vocational Training	Poor development of technical skills	-Lack of vocational training centres -Unproductive youths -Insufficient job opportunities to accommodate youths -High taxes that discourages individual initiative	-Poverty -Idleness -Stealing -Rascality	Active youths ready to learn a trade	-rents to encourage children to get in to technical schools. -Land for the future creation of a vocational training centre
	Insufficient Training Centres within the municipality	- Lack of funds - Lack electricity supply - Lack of roads	- Rural exodus - Unemployment	- Land -Building material available	
Sector	Problem(s)	Cause(s)	Effect(s)	Potential(s)	Possible Solution(s)
Environment and nature protection	Global warming	-Rampant cutting down of trees -Poor habits of villagers towards tree planting -Rampant use of bush fire -Poor agricultural practices (Ankara)	Insufficient or excess precipitations Ill health	Availability of land Good climate favourable for the planting of trees High water table favourable for the	Create a community nursery Create community flower gardens Quarter heads to allocate land for creation of tree nursery Identify and develop available natural resources

		-Demographic explosion		creation of a water nursery	-Sensitise and train population on natural resource management
	Inadequate environment and nature protection practices	- Little or no education - Limited sensitization - Limited land use planning -Careless disposal of waste especially transport -Rampant bush fires	- Loss of income from unexploited natural resources - Poor state of natural resource management -Pollution	Availability of natural resources	Reinforce management of natural resources in the council area
	Lack of standard toilets	-Poor supervision by Health committee and council -Stubbornness of inhabitants -Negligence	- Defecation on the roads and bushes - Disease spread	Land, timber to lay on toilet holes	-Health committee to punish defaulter by allocating a fine
	Unprotected water catchment areas	-Ignorance -Lack of technical knowhow	Reduction of water table	Availability of water catchments within the municipality	Communities should plant water yielding trees in the catchment areas
Sector	Problem(s)	Cause(s)	Effect(s)	Potential(s)	Possible Solution(s)
Public health	Poor medical services rendered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient staff • Insufficient structures • Lack of medical equipment • High cost of services • Inadequate drugs supplied by the government • Government's inability to staff the health centre • Illegal or un authorized health units • Lack of specialist in certain medical domains • Lack of electrical energy in some of the health units • Lack/ insufficient pipe-borne water in some of the health units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor medical services • Poor follow up of patients • Travelling long distances to access health services • Increase death rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of the district hospital -Presence of health centres within the municipality -Availability of local building materials such as sand stones and wood -Active population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilise stones and sand for the extension of hospital structure -All hospitals/ health centres be equipped -Drugs should be provided to hospitals -More nurses, laboratory technicians and doctors should be recruited -Appropriate equipment should be provided in health institutions -Specialists services - All hospitals/ health centres should be supplied with electricity -All hospitals/ health centres should be have enough water supply
	Malaria prevalence	-Insufficient access to mosquito insecticide treated nets and	-High death rates -Low income	-Local herbal treatment	

		malaria prevention treatments	-Reduction in work force	-Health committee	
	High Prevalence of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmissible infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIDS fatigue • Poor toilets • Lack of specialist staff in most health centres to handle HIV patients • Stigma still attached to STIs and AIDS • Lack of storage facilities of ARVS in some health centres • Poor use of condoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor rendering of services to patients • Transmission of illnesses • Complication of existing diseases • Auto medication • Reliance on traditional medicine 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -HIV/ AIDS campaigns should be intensified -Sufficient doctors and nurses be recruited in the domain of HIV -Partner with government on issues of HIV/AIDS
	Poor control of hygiene and sanitation within the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little or no hygiene control within the municipality • Poor refuse disposal • Lack of toilets in all the markets of the municipality • Lack of refuse disposal facilities • Lack of incinerators • Stubbornness of inhabitants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncleanliness within the municipality • Spread of diseases • Pollution 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase number of workers on Hygiene and sanitation and train them -Provide bikes to ease transportation of staff in the department -General sensitisation on participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation -General sensitisation on the need to confine all animals -Provision of trash cans
Sector	Problem(s)	Cause(s)	Effect(s)	Potential(s)	Possible Solution(s)
Forestry and Wild life	High rate of deforestation /Extinction of wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Rampant cutting down of trees -Use of bush fire -Illegal hunting of animals -Illegal exploitation of timber -Poor technical supervision from the forestry agents -Lack of community forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global warming Fluctuation in climate Ill health High death rate Poverty 	Availability of forests and patches of forest within the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create community forest and protect existing patches of forests in all the villages of the municipality -Create forestry posts to help in the follow up of forestry activities
	Deforestation to create more farmland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Erosion -Loss of soil fertility -Destruction of animal habitat - Reduction in water supply -Reduction in farm yields. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization, monitoring and data collection, more education from MINADER, MINEP, MINFOF, Ministry of Water and Energy and all other stakeholders
Sector	Problem(s)	Cause(s)	Effect(s)	Potential(s)	Possible Solution(s)

Higher education	Lack of higher institutions of learning	Lack of funds High cost of running higher institutions of learning	Students travelling out of village for education Rural exodus Prostitution Vulnerability and prone to STDs	Availability of land Active elites who can engage in the creation of higher institutions of learning	
	High rate of unemployment after graduation	Low professionalization of university education	-Burden to parents after graduation -Poverty -Parents become discouraged to send other children to school	Dynamic youths for higher education institutions -Parents to send their children to school	Activities and programs should be created to absorb unemployed but qualified youths at the level of the council.
Sector	Problem(s)	Cause(s)	Effect(s)	Potential(s)	Possible Solution(s)
Labour and social security	Poor social security services	Lack of labour and social security unit within the village	Poor follow up of retired workers		General sensitisation on the need to use the services of labour and social security -Creation of labour post at the council
	Abuse of labour rights	-Follow-up structures not very effective -High rate of unemployment -Low income activities -None affiliation of workers to social insurance funds	-Ignorance on labour issues -None benefit from social security	Availability of working population	Population especially employers should be sensitized on their obligations to their employees and vice versa
Sector	Problem(s)	Cause(s)	Effect(s)	Potential(s)	Possible Solution(s)
Lands Tenure	Land conflicts	People do not have land titles Poor demarcation of boundaries Increase in population	Increase in enmity High death rate resulting from conflicts Land insecurity	Availability of land tenure services	Sensitise the community on the procedure to establish land titles for individually and privately owned land and the need to avoid middle men
	Limited land for development	-System of land ownership -Topography	-Investments that require large pieces of land cannot be carried out -Slow pace of development -Erosion -Land slides		-Document and disseminate the information on obtaining land title
	Inability to get land titles	-Too much bureaucracy -Ignorance on the procedure even to get land titles	-Conflicts -Enmity -No titles for landed property		
	Poor	Inability to get land titles			

	demarcation of boundaries				
	Scarcity of land	Increase in population Topography	Overcrowding Pollution		
Sector	Problem(s)	Cause(s)	Effect(s)	Potential(s)	Possible Solution(s)
Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries	Low income from livestock activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of feed • Poor technical supervision • Unavailability of vaccines for animals • Lack a veterinary centres within villages • Lack of veterinary services • Insufficiency of technical knowhow on appropriate feeding • Inability to construct good pens • Lack of technical knowhow on pasture improvement • Farmer grazer problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Lack of potential sources of proteins • Malnutrition 	Availability of land and local building materials Availability of natural feed for the composition of local feed	Use local materials for the composition of animal feed -Livestock breeders be trained on profitable grazing methods -Introduction/ capacity building on the domestication of non-conventional livestock
	Pest and disease prevalence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of veterinary services • Lack of a veterinary centre within the village • Poor accessibility of some villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low farmer income • Animal death • Food insecurity 	-Availability of local remedy	Employment of more veterinary staff
	Lack of ready market opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disorganization of farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low prices 		Organize group sales
	Stray animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wickedness • Laxity and nonchalant attitude • Village lack a regulatory system/policy that control animal movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of crops • Farmer grazier conflicts • Spread of animal diseases 		Confine stray animals Catch and take stray animals to council
	Lack of animal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient grazing land • Lack of technical knowhow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmer grazer conflicts • Production is at 		Train grazers in the production of finished products from milk

	industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient capital 	rudimentary levels		
	Inadequate promotion of fisheries production and products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of fingerlings • None exploitation of the fish training centre at Ku • Lack of feed for fishes • Lack of market • Flooding of the market with imported cheaper fish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing is done in limited quantities 	Availability of fish farmers interested in the activity	Fishery production should be encouraged
Sector	Problem(s)	Cause(s)	Effect(s)	Potential(s)	Possible Solution(s)
Mines and industrial development	Inaccessibility of quarries, sand pits, and clay depots	Lack of heavy machines to dig the roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Low income generation within the community • Uncontrolled exploitation of quarries • Accidents and deaths 	Availability of market for sand and stones	Council should improve on roads leading to quarries
	Low exploitation of quarry products				Define age limit to quarry operators All quarry operators should acquire authorisation from MINIMIDT
	Poor industrial base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited source of energy • Limited capital • Lack of industries • Lack of heavy investors • Lack of technical know-how 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -No benefits from sector • -Rural exodus 	Availability of raw material that can feed a variety of industries	Increase and extend energy supply Council should build a cassava processing plant
Sector	Problem(s)	Cause(s)	Effect(s)	Potential(s)	Possible Solution(s)
Post and telecommunications	Insufficient postal services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government has not created several postal centres • Difficult to reach communities • Lack of immediate and effective consumer of postal services • -High cost of communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor communication • Community is not well informed • Slows down the rate of information circulation • Spread of false information • Retards development 	Availability of a lone post office at Mbengwi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Put a good marketing strategy in place and sensitise the population on it -Increase competitiveness in the sector
	Poor access to post and telecommuni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constant power failure • Slow and unsteady internet 	Inability to communicate	Availability of population willing to access available	Existing means of communication should be improved upon and made affordable

	<p>ation services</p>	<p>connection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High and unaffordable prices of phone calls • -Poor access to electricity • -High prices of telephone cost 		<p>means of communication</p>	
<p>Public work</p>	<p>Inaccessibility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor state of roads • Lack of paved roads leading to some of the quarters and villages • Lack of maintenance of existing roads • Poor settlement pattern • Unconstructed bridges and culverts • Farming on road space • Lack/ inactive road maintenance committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of transportation • Under development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of local materials for road construction like stones, sand, laterite, timber etc. • Availability of local unskilled labour • Availability of local tools for road maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council should source for funds for earmarked farm to market roads • Mobilise community to start providing stones and sand for the construction of bridges • Train all RMC in all the villages • Create road maintenance committees in all villages
<p>Scientific research and innovations</p>	<p>Not benefitting from research results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of research services within the villages • Lack of research specific to Mbengwi municipality • Poor extension services • Poor transmission of research results to farmers • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor farm yields • None practice of modern agricultural practices • Poor quality seeds produced 	<p>Availability of land and suitable climate for research practices</p>	<p>Research results should be made available to farmers</p>
<p>Secondary Education</p>	<p>Lack of a secondary school</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children trek long distances to go to school • Migration • Rural Exodus • Exposure of children to sexual molestation and prostitution 		

	Poor quality of secondary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient teachers • Poor structures • Lack/ insufficient teaching aids • Lack/ ill equipped laboratories • Lack/ insufficient furniture • Lack/ insufficient benches • Inadequate support for children with disabilities • Lack/ insufficient workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor results • Limited opportunities for children with disabilities • Distraction of students 	<p>Availability of school going population</p> <p>Availability of trained but not employed teachers</p> <p>Availability of local material for construction</p> <p>Availability of local labour</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Employ trained teachers -Adequate structures should be provided -Laboratories should be adequately equipped -Furniture/benches should be provided
	Insufficient infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of money • Lack of maintenance of existing buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcrowding in classrooms • No effective learning • Poor results • Increase in illiteracy rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Labour • Building material (sand, stones, timber) 	
Small and medium size enterprises, social economy and craft	Lack of small and medium size enterprises in villages outside the municipal head quarters	<p>Lack of skills</p> <p>Poor industrialization</p> <p>Lack of unorganized groups to attract funding to start initiatives</p>	<p>Lack of vocational skills</p> <p>High rate of dependency</p> <p>High rate of prostitution</p>	<p>Availability of land</p> <p>Availability of raw materials</p>	<p>Train youths on basic artisanal skills</p> <p>-Form groups and seek/apply for funding</p>
	Existence of few SMSEs, social economy and handicraft structures in the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor access to capital and credit • Lack of good business ideas • High taxes • High cost of equipment • Changing tastes and habits • Lack of specialist personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of jobs • Reluctance of credit institutions to grant loan 	<p>Availability of raw materials</p>	<p>Medium size enterprises should be encouraged and facilities for their</p>
	Lack of support to underprivileg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of proper coordination • Insufficient support from CSO and Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • High death rate • Poor coordination of 	<p>Availability of vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Mobilise the old, OVC etc to form social groups</p> <p>Register the needy/handicaps with social</p>

	ed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor organization of marginalized groups • Laxity on the side of government services providing social intervention services 	activities		intervention centres
Social Affairs	Lack of support to underprivileged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of proper coordination • Insufficient support from CSO and Government • Poor organization of marginalized groups • Laxity on the side of government services providing social intervention services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • High death rate • Poor coordination of activities 	Availability of vulnerable groups	<p>Mobilise the old, OVC etc to form social groups</p> <p>Register the needy/handicaps with social intervention centres</p>
	Poor socio-economic condition of vulnerable populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation of paternal orphans and their widowed mothers from the right to their deceased father's / husband's property • Inability of some persons with disability to own disability card • Psycho-social stress suffered by physically challenged person • Psycho-social stress suffered by physically challenged person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paternal orphans and widows are abandoned to themselves without resources to sustain life • Lack of justification to ask for support from any government structure • Difficulties in integrating into the family and society at large 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization on the legal and welfare implication of such cultural practices and need for revision • Create awareness on the need for persons with special needs to have disability cards • Sensitization of family members and general society on the need to give psycho-social support to those in need
	Marginalized groups like the Mbororos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negligence and poor self-esteem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little or no improvement in status and perpetually 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous sensitization and education using successful persons from these categories as role models

	and physically challenged do not have access to decision-making		relegated		
	Lack of government support services for aged and dependent person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of government structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negligence of the aged and accompanying psycho-social stress 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness creation on the need to support the aged Creation of old homes or support groups for the aged where they can relax and share problems
	Lack of respect for the aged people by family members and general society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependency of aged persons 			
	Non-consideration of the physically challenged in the construction of public roads and public buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ignorance on the legal provisions for the measures to take to facilitate accessibility to structures of persons with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inaccessibility of public roads and buildings to persons with disabilities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extract Law protecting persons with disabilities with respect to construction of public structures, compile into a brochure and serve to contractors. Follow-up implementation
Sport and Physical Education	Lack of access to quality sports infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laxity Nonchalant attitude of villagers towards self 	Obesity Ill health Heart diseases	Availability of land Active sporting age groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard sports infrastructure should be made available in multi-disciplines

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> initiated projects Poor staff strength Lack of sports equipment and materials. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitises the population on the importance of sports
	Undeveloped skills in sports and physical education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of sport infrastructures Lack organization Lack of training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idleness Involvement in crime wave Deprivation from sports Sports is practiced only as a discipline 	Availability of a small handball and football fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competitions should be organised regularly to select and promote budding skills

Sector	Problem(s)	Cause(s)	Effect(s)	Potential(s)	Possible Solution(s)
Territorial Administration, Decentralisation and order maintenance	Poor performance of the Council and Decentralised MINATD Services	Council Management			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council management is concentrated rather too much on the Mayor Decision making is slow Lack of motivation to council staff and councillors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council law concentrates power in the hands of the Mayor Role and responsibilities of all council stakeholders not expressed Councillors reluctant to work Staff demotivated Unnecessary delays in certain administrative procedures 	Availability of staff and councillors willing to work for the development of the council.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for more possibilities of delegation of power Revise Council legislation Encourage delegation of powers to deputies/Councillors Promote communication/dialogue, especially amongst the executive
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor storage of documents and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor filing systems Absence of computers in most services 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filing cabinets should be provided for the storage of documents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of communication between the Council and the population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population is ignorant about the role of the Council Population unaware about events in the municipality 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population should be informed always on the activities and aspirations of the council 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak relationship between the Council and population 		
		Forces of law and order			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vast nature of Mbengwi municipality • Far from most of the villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts and lots of unsettled disputes • Lot of banditry • Decision making is slow 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub- post of police and gerndamerie should be created to cater for the needs of populations far from Mbengwi
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duties of Police / Gendermarie officers conflict with the rights of citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arbitrary arrests and detention • Harassment of population • Extortion of population/bribery and corruption • Overbearing nature of some officers of law and order • Ignorance about rights and duties 	Misunderstandings		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to wear identification name tags by forces of law and order • Educate the population on their rights • Educate the population on the role of the forces of law and order • Identify culprits and punish
	Bribery and corruption in Gendarmerie and police offices	Ignorance of the provisions of the law on certain issues Prevalence of injustice			
	Insufficient personnel and means of operation	Services not well rendered	Disgruntled population		Ensure that personnel and equipment/means of functioning are sufficient
	Communication barriers between forces of law and order and the people	-Some of the officers speak only French and some of the people understand only English and or Pidgin and Meta	Wrongful arrests Frustrations		Post forces that are bilingual to the Municipality
		Senior Divisional Officer and Divisional Office			
	Persistence of farmer/grazer conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None demarcation of boundaries between farming and grazing land • Perpetual headiness from both farmers and grazers in the respect of orders from authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crops destroyed • Cattle attacked • Mistrust between communities • Violence between farmers and grazers • Insufficient land for 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcate farming land from grazing land and ensure respect of demarcation • Train on how to confine/feed cattle to avoid straying • Follow-up punishment of defaulters

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited land for both activities 	farming		
	Disrespect of the Village and Quarter Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members were appointed Gender bias No accountability by these councils Corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disorder Insecurity Enmity - Slow development 	Have capable representatives and the seats of the traditional councils	Reorganize the village council
Tourism	Inability to exploit touristic sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Touristic sites not developed Limited investors in the sector Poor lodging facilities Poor handling of strangers 	Low level of tourism	Availability of touristic sites	Tourism should be developed and promoted within the municipality
	Lack of roads leading to touristic sites	Lack of funds Laxity on the side of the population to start creating roads manually	Poverty Decrease in number of touristic Slows down the rate of development Poor development of touristic sites	Availability of varieties of fauna and flora	Roads leading to touristic sites should be developed.
	Ignorance of the tourism sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of education - Lack of funds - Taboo - Poor development of touristic sites that can attract tourists 	Loss of income from tourism	- Availability of artefacts	- Sensitise the community on tourism
Transport	High cost of transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bad state of roads Lack of farm to market roads Insufficient transporters Too many check points mounted by gendarmes Insufficient supply of fuel Use of clandestine transport vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post harvest losses High cost of food stuff Poverty Increase in rate of accidents 	Availability of sufficient food stuff for transportation	Government should subsidise the cost of fuel
	Lack of roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of transportation 	Availability of	Mobilise stones and sand for the

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of support from the government • Unconstructed bridges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post farm losses • Inaccessibility from neighbouring villages • Increase in rate of accidents • Constant breakdown of cars and bikes 	sand, wood and stones	construction of bridges
Urban development and housing	Poor housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Houses constructed are not planned • Villagers willing to acquire land titles but a lot of bottle necks in the acquisition of land titles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts • Slow rate of urbanisation • Compromised sanitary conditions • Conflicts 	Availability of local material like sand, stones and timber	
	Little or no town planning	Absence of master plan Lack of concern by officials	Disorder of houses Town not looking beautiful Lack proper streets Buildings of houses in inappropriate sites		Set building standards and follow up that they are respected
	Poor housing plan and unbefitting structures being constructed	Lack of funds Insufficient jobs	Slow rate of urbanization Lack of tourist attraction	Availability of land	Encourage elites to build and develop back home by constructing good houses
Water and energy	Limited access to portable water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited/ lack of water supply • Poor quality of water • Frequent water scarcity • Poor management of water supply schemes • Untrained water management committees • Public taps are spaced out • Dry season • Inadequate protection of water catchments • Non institution/ Non-payment of water rates/ levies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slight difficulties in getting water • Long distances to fetch water • Serious difficulties in getting water • Consumption of water from bad/unreliable sources 	Availability of springs and alternative good sources of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put in place, train and equip water management committees • Institute water levies / Follow-up up collection of water levies
		Lack of funds Poor accessibility of some villages	Poor industrialization Slow rate of business Insecurity	power supply	

Women empowerment and family	Lack of women's empowerment centres in most villages	Insufficient funds Poor support from the Government	Poverty Divorce High rate of dependency Lack of home management skills	Availability of land Active women who are interested in developing their skills	Allocate land for the construction of a women's empowerment Centre
	Lack of access to information on family planning	-Lack of a health centre -Health committee lack know-how on family planning	-uncontrolled births -High prevalence of HIV and STDs. -Compromised maternal health		-Health committee request for training from the health unit in charge
	Gender inequality	- Dominance by men - Traditional norms - Incapability of the women in performing certain functions - Women hide their money	- Lack of love - Divorce - Quarrelling - High crime wave - Gossiping - Fighting		
	Women overlaboured	-Refusal of some men to help their wives -Care of the children left in their hands -Death of husbands	-Tired and worn out all the time -Emotional stress -Family not well catered for	Availability of hard working women	Women be trained on appropriate time management
	Poor access to credit	-Most women not organised in groups -Lack of credit facilities -No programs with this assistance for women	Have to resort to money lenders for high interest rates -Thrift and loan schemes that can only give little assistance		Programs aimed at financial empowerment should be started at the level of each village
	Inability of women to own land	Tradition	-Widows being deprived by in laws -Inability to carry out large investments/ development		
	Lack processing machines for farm produced e.g. garri, water fufu	Lack of funds	-Manual labour has to be used -High cost of production		Women should work in groups to facilitate the acquisition of machinery
	Youth	Joblessness	Nonchalant attitude	-Increase theft in the	Availability of

Affairs		Laziness and idleness Inability of youths to take action Poor techniques of technology transfer -Underscholarisation	community -Poverty -High rate of prostitution and crime	active youths Availability of farm land	farming -Youth apply for the recent recruitment at MINFOPRA
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4.3 Table of priority projects per village (in the main key sectors: Education, Health, Water and energy, Public works, Transport, Trade, Culture, Environment)

Table 11: Priority projects per village

VILLAGE	SECTOR	PROJECT	AMOUNT
Barakwe	Water and Energy	Community water project	20,000,000
		Electrification of the village	30,000,000
	Public Works	Rehabilitation of roads and construction bridges and culverts	230,000,000
	Basic Education	Creation of a nursery school	15,000,000
		Creation of a primary school	60,000,000
Culture	Protection of water catchments/ planting of trees in public places	5,000,000	
Bessi Fomukong	Public Health	Construction of a health post	30,000,000
	Energy	Installation of electricity in the village	10,000,000
	Basic Education	Construction of 2 class rooms and an administrative block	40,000,000
	Public Works	Construction of road leading to Bessi	100,000,000
	Culture	Construction of community hall	20,000,000
Chenam	Water and Energy	Rehabilitation of the Chenam water scheme	25,000,000
		Rural electrification of the village	40,000,000
	Public Works	Construction of the Chenam St Joseph road	50,000,000
		Wumnebit –Bessi Fomukong road	40,000,000
	Culture	Construction of a community hall	20,000,000
	Environment	Planting of trees	1,000,000
Chup	Water and Energy	Extension of water to Guo and quarters without water	15,000,000
		Electrification of Chup village	100,000,000
	Basic Education	Construction of 3 blocks of 6 classrooms at G.S. Guo, G.S Dom and G.S Chup with administrative blocks	100,000,000
	Public Works	Opening of the road from Chup palace to Guo	100,000,000
	Culture	Completion of the MECUDA hall	15,000,000
		Rehabilitation of the palace	8,000,000
	Environment	Construction of VIP toilets at GS Guo	600,000
		Provision of 6 trash cans to G.S Guo, GS Chup and G.S Dom	400,000
		Planting of trees in all public place	
Funam	Water and Energy	Extension of water supply to two quarters	10,000,000
		Extension of electricity to Kwen and Njimeteng	10,000,000
	Public health	Fencing of the health centre	5,000,000
		Construction of toilets at the health centre	5,000,000
	Basic education	Construction of structure for the nursery school	20,000,000
		Rehabilitation of G.S Bome	10,000,000
	Secondary Education	1 block of 2 classrooms	16,000,000
		Administrative block for G.S.S	30,000,000
	Public works	Construction of the bridge linking Njimeteng-Kwen	10,000,000
		Construction of the bridge linking Barako-Njimeteng	50,000,000
		Nyen bridge linking Ngakwo and Nyen	10,000,000
		Bad- Nyen bridge	10,000,000
		Samtang –Nipug bridge	15,000,000
	Culture	Completion of the community hall	10,000,000
	Environment and nature protection	Construction of VIP latrine in G .S .S Bome	600,000
		Provision of 6 trash cans to G.S.S. Bome, G.S Funam and G.N.S Funam	300,000
		Planting of trees in all public places	1.5 million

Gundom	Public works	Grading the 2km road leading to the village	30,000,000
	Public Health	Construction of a health unit	30,000,000
	Water and Energy	Construction of a big storage tank	35,000,000
		Electrification of the village	15,000,000
	Basic Education	Creation of a nursery school in Gundom	20,000,000
Culture	Completion of the MECUDA hall	5,000,000	
Guneku	Water and Energy	Rehabilitation of the existing scheme	10,000,000
		Extension of rural electricity	250,000,000
	Basic Education	Construction of one block of 2 classrooms at G.S Fun	16,000,000
		Provision of benches to G.S Fun	1.800,000
	Secondary Education	Construction of an administrative block at G.S.S. Guneku	30,000,000
		Completion of classrooms at G.S.S Guneku	10,000,000
	Public works	Construction of 6 bridges in the village	150,000,000
		Maintenance of roads in the village	30,000,000
		Grading of the road to Friengen and Mbengegham	180,000,000
	Culture	Rehabilitation of the palace	8,000,000
		Completion of the community hall	10,000,000
	Environment	Protection of the village water catchment	5,000,000
Kai	Water Energy	Rehabilitation/reinforcement of Kai water supply scheme	35.000.000
		Rural electrification of Kai village	100.000.000
	Basic education	Construction and equipment of the government Nursery School Kai	30.000.000
	Public Works	Maintenance of Kai Gunyend road	30.000.000
		Construction of Minyong bridge linking Baku and Bessi	10.000.000
		Construction Mifee-Kai bridge	15.000.000
	Commerce	Construction of Kai Market	30.000.000
	Culture	Rehabilitation of the Kai palace	20.000.000
Environment	Planting of trees in all public places in the village	4.000.000	
Kop	Public Health	Construction of a lab for Kob health unit	10,000,000
	Water and Energy	Construction of catchment at Tonekwo-Gundom	18,000,000
		Extension of electricity to Bawum and Bakob	26,000,000
	Public Works	Grading of the road from Toh to Tudig	15,000,000
Culture	Completion of community hall and purchase of chairs	7,000,000	
Kobenyang	Water and Energy	Rehabilitation of water scheme	20,000,000
		Extension of electricity	30,000,000
	Public Health	Construction of a health post	30,000,000
	Basic Education	Construction of GNS	20,000,000
	Public Works	Construction of bridges	30,000,000
	Culture	Construction of the community hall	30,000,000
Environment	Planting of trees/ reforestation	3,000,000	
Ku	Water and Energy	Extension of water supply from Kyeku-Wumfi-Tobho	30,000,000
		Installation of electricity at Barajei	30,000,000
	Basic Education	Development of a play ground at G.S Wumfi	10,000,000
	Public Works	Grading of the road from Njembeng to Ku	100,000,000
		Construction of Tonifom bridge	40,000,000
	Commerce	Construction of a public toilet at Mbon	10,000,000
Culture	Rehabilitation and extension of community hall	15,000,000	

Mbemi	Public Works	Construction of bridge (Mbemi- Njindom bridge)	9,000,000
	Water and Energy	Construction of a new water tank	10,000,000
		Extension of water scheme	10,000,000
	Basic Education	Construction of 4 classrooms at GS Mbemi	60,000,000
Culture	Completion of the community hall	20,000,000	
Mbengwi	Water and Energy	Extension of water to Wumtoh	20,000,000
		Protection of the water catchment	1,000,000
		Extension of electricity to all quarters	50,000,000
	Basic Education	Construction of 6 classrooms at GBPS groups 1,2,3	48,000,000
	Secondary Education	Construction of 5 classrooms at GSS Mbengwi	90,000,000
	Public Works	Rehabilitation of inter quarter roads	120,000,000
		Construction of culverts	
		Opening of farm to market road from Cha to Bafut	
	Commerce	Construction of a public toilet at Mile 19	10,000,000
	Culture	Rehabilitation of community hall	10,000,000
Environment	Planting of trees in all public places	2,000,000	
Ngyen Mbo	Water and Energy	Rehabilitation of the water scheme	15,000,000
		Construction of water tank	10,000,000
		Extension of electricity to quarters without light	20,000,000
	Basic Education	Construction of nursery school complex	20,000,000
	Secondary Education	Construction of 5 classrooms, administrative block and workshop at GTC	100,000,000
	Environment	Creation of a community nursery	1,000,000
	Public works	Rehabilitation of inter quarte	100,000,000
Ngwokwong	Water and Energy	Development of community water	50,000,000
	Public works	Construction of Monong Megomoh road	150,000,000
	Basic Education	Renovation of GS Ngwokwong	25,000,000
	Culture	Completion of the community hall	20,000,000
	Commerce	Creation of a market	100,000,000
Njah Etu	Water and Energy	Rehabilitation of water scheme	50,000,000
		Installation of electricity	200,000,000
	Public works	Construction of Njah-Etu – Borsa road	150,000,000
	Public Health	Recruitment of personnel for the Health Centre	5,000,000
	Culture	Completion of the community hall	20,000,000
	Basic Education	Equipping the primary school with benches and cupboards	100,000,000
	Commerce	Creation of a market	100,000,000
Njekwo	Water and Energy	Construction of water scheme	30,000,000
		Electrification of the village	35,000,000
	Basic Education	Rehabilitation of G.S Njekwo	30,000,000
	Public Works	Construction of bridges	21,000,000
	Culture	Completion of community hall	30,000,000
	Environment	Planting of trees at all public places/ reforestation	5,000,000
Njimetu	Water and Energy	Rehabilitation of water scheme	10,000,000
		Electrification of the village	20,000,000
	Public Works	Grading of the road Bome-Njimetu	50,000,000

	Basic Education	Construction of 6 classrooms at GS Njemetu	100,000,000
	Environment	Creation of community nursery and planting of trees	5,000,000
Njindom	Water and Energy	Extension of water to 2 quarters without water	15,000,000
		Rehabilitation of the whole scheme	30,000,000
		Extension of electricity	20,000,000
	Basic Education	Construction and fencing of GNS Njindom	30,000,000
	Public Works	Construction of bridge over Ginda linking Funam and Njindom	20,000,000
		Rehabilitation of Turikuru bridge	30,000,000
	Commerce	Construction of 10 sheds at the Guneku market	8,000,000
	Culture	Completion of the MECUDA hall	8,000,000
	Environment and Nature P	Planting of trees in all public places	2,000,000
Njinibi	Basic Education	Construction of GNS Njinibi	18,000,000
	Public Health	Construction of a health unit	30,000,000
	Culture	Completion of the community hall	3,000,000
	Water and Energy	Extension of water to two quarters	400,000
		Extension of electricity to 9 quarters	49,245,304
Public Works	Extension of the road to Zi, Kob and Ngwi	17,000,000	
Nyen	Water and Energy	Rehabilitation of the Nyen water scheme	20,000,000
		Extension of electricity to all quarters of the village	95,000,000
	Basic Education	Construction and equipment of GNS Nyen	20,000,000
		Rehabilitation of GS Nyen	20,000,000
	Public bridges	Rehabilitation of bridges	30,000,000
	Commerce	Construction of sheds at the Tad market	150,000,000
		Construction of public toilets at the Tad market	35,000,000
	Culture	Rehabilitation of the community hall of Nyen village	10,000,000
Environment	Planting of trees in all public places in the village	4,000,000	
Toneku	Water and Energy	Construction of a water scheme for Toneku village	25,000,000
		Electrification of the village	28,000,000
	Public works	Construction of Badam bridge, chawuh bridge and rehabilitation of roads	40,000,000
	Culture	Construction of community hall	20,000,000
	Environment	Planting of trees in all public places	5,000,000
Tuanyang	Public Works	Construction of the road leading to the village	70,000,000
	Basic Education	Completion of uncompleted classroom in GS Tuanyang	2,000,000
	Water and Energy	Installation of electricity in the village	13,000,000
Tudig	Water and Energy	Rehabilitation of the Tudig water supply scheme	35,000,000
		Protection of the water catchment	1,000,000
		Extension of electricity to all the quarters	30,000,000
	Basic Education	Construction of the Nursery school	30,000,000
	Secondary School	Equipment of the science laboratory	70,000,000
		Purchase of benches (72)	2,000,000
	Public Works	Opening of inter quarter roads	150,000,000
		Construction of culverts and bridges	40,000,000
	Culture	Completion of the community hall	10,000,000
Environment	Planting of trees	1,000,000	
Tugi	Water and Energy	Reinforcement of the present water scheme and extension	22,000,000
		Rehabilitation and reinforcement of the Acha Tugi water	30,000,000

		scheme	
		Construction of a new catchment at Njaah	20,000,000
		Rural Electrification of Tugi village	100,000,000
		Extension of electricity at Njaah and Acha	35,000,000
	Basic Education	Rehabilitation of 2 classrooms at G.S Tugi	6,000,000
		Construction of classrooms at GNS Acha Tugi	16,000,000
		Construction of classrooms for G.S Njaah	32,000,000
		Construction and fencing of GNS Njaah	20,000,000
		Acquisition of kids tables and chairs at GNS Njaah	600,000
	Secondary Education	Construction of a workshop at GTC Acha Tugi	35,000,000
		Construction of classrooms/ laboratories at GSS Njaah	100,000,000
	Public works	Rehabilitation of inter quarter	150,000,000
	Commerce	Construction of a junction market at Sanyere and rehabilitation	45,000,000
		Construction and equipment of the Cattle market at Acha Tugi	8,000,000
	Culture	Extension of the community hall at Tugi	10,000,000
		Completion of the community hall at Acha Tugi	8,000,000
		Construction of a grandstand at Acha Tugi	30,000,000
		Renovation of the Tugi palace	18,000,000
	Environment	Creation of a fuel wood plantation/ planting of trees in public places	4,000,000
Wumnebit	Water and Energy	Extension of the water scheme to quarters without water	15,000,000
		Electrification of the village	
	Basic Education	Construction of a nursery school	8,000,000
	Public Works	Rehabilitation of roads in the village	18,000,000
	Culture	Rehabilitation of the community hall	8,000,000
Wumneburg	Water and Energy	Construction of a new water catchment	7,000,000
		Electrification of the village	10,000,000
	Basic Education	Construction of a block of 2 classrooms at GS	16,000,000
	Public Works	Rehabilitation of roads	4,000,000
		Construction of bridge linking GS to the health centre	25,000,000
	Culture	Rehabilitation of the community hall	8,000,000
Zang Tabi	Public Health	Construction of a health unit	30,000,000
	Public Works	Construction of a bridge and grading of the road up to the palace	45,000,000
	Water and Energy	Installation of electricity in Zang Tabi	40,000,000
		Construction of a bigger water catchment	35,000,000
	Secondary Education	Construction of a workshop at GTC Zang Tabi	30,000,000
	Basic Education	Construction of two classrooms and an administrative block at G.S	40,000,000
		Construction of a nursery school	20,000,000
Zang Tembeng	Water and Energy	Construction of a new catchment	10,000,000
		Extension of electricity to all quarters	40,000,000
	Public Health	Construction of a health post	30,000,000
	Public Works	Grading of roads	10,000,000
	Culture	Completion of the community hall	12,000,000

Source: Village Diagnoses of the different villages in 2011

5. STRATEGIC PLANNING

5.1 Vision and objectives of the CDP

The vision of the Mbengwi Council Development Plan is equip the council with a development guide that will guide the Mbengwi Municipality to attain the country's goal of being an emerging and democratic country united in diversity by the year 2035.

5.1.2 Objectives

- Reduction of poverty levels of the population by at least 60% within the Mbengwi Municipality
- Mbengwi becomes a newly industrialized city guaranteeing economic growth and employment opportunities
- Development of economic and social infrastructure within the Mbengwi Municipality

5.2 Logical framework by sector (including marginalized populations)

Table 12: Logical frame work for all the sectors

Sector: Agriculture

Strategy: To educate and train farmers so as to ensure food security in Cameroon.		Indicator by source of strategy and source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Ensure food security and improve on the economy of Mbengwi Council by 60% by the year 2030	Average quantity of food produced by farmers within the municipality is improved upon	Report from CAPs Reports from Delegations of Agriculture	All farmers are willing to accept modern techniques of farming and to participate in rural development activities	Increased number of farmers using modern techniques of farming	Divisional and sub Divisional Delegation of agriculture

Specific Objective	Improve the income levels of farmers from agricultural and rural development activities in Mbengwi	Average number of farmers whose income levels from agriculture and rural development activities have increased	Activity report of the SDDA	All farmers are willing to accept modern techniques of farming and to participate in rural development activities	Increased number of farmers using modern techniques of farming	Divisional and sub Divisional Delegation of agriculture
	To build the capacity of farmers on post harvest and farm management technology	At least 80% of farmers are able to process and preserve their products	Farmers record, Report SDDA	Farmers willing and available to attend seminars on post harvest technology	At least 3 seminars on post harvest technology are organized per year	Activity report of the SDDA
	To construct the services of Agricultures in Mbengwi and improve on farm to market roads	At least 03 agric posts are created and constructed in Mbengwi	Field Visits, Annual Report of SDDA	There is available land for construction	03 sites are acquired	Divisional delegation of agriculture
Results (Strategic Axes) Results Results	1) Agricultural productivity in the municipality is improved	Average yield per unit area of each farmer is increased	Annual Report	Available extension workers ready to train farmers on modern methods of farming	An increase in the number of extension workers available in the field	Divisional and sub Divisional Delegation of agriculture
	2) Marketing facilities for agricultural products improved	% of market channels for agricultural products is improved upon	Report from Divisional Delegation of Commerce, Mbengwi council annual report, Reports from field Visits	Availability of funds	Increased in Council investment Budget	Report from the Council
	3) Post harvest technology	At least 80% of farmers	Farmers record,	Farmers willing and	At least 3 seminars	Activity

	for agric products in the municipality is improved	are able to process and preserve their products	Report SDDA	available to attend seminars on post harvest technology	on post harvest technology are organized per year	report of the SDDA
	4) Improve on farm management and record keeping techniques	At least 70% of the farmers keep good farm records by the year 2014	SDDA Report and Farmers' reports	Farmers willing and available to attend training sessions on farm management and record keeping techniques	At least 06 training sessions are organized within two years	Activity report of the SDDA
	5) The services of agriculture and rural development in the municipality are constructed and equipped and adequately staffed	At least 03 structures (agric posts) are constructed and equipped	Field Visits, Annual Report of SDDA and reports from the Council	There is available land for construction	03 sites are acquired	Divisional Delegation of agriculture
	6) Farm to market roads are improved on and maintained	At least 29 farm to market roads in the 29 villages are maintained	Field Visits, Annual Report of SDDA and reports from the Council	Availability of funds	Increased in both Council MINADER investment budget	Report from Council and DDA
Activities respecting the different expected results					Estimated budget	
1.1. Intensify use of improved planting material through subvention(30,000 palms, 10,000 plantain suckers, 5000 kg of maize and 7000 kg of beans)					25,100,000	
1.2. Intensify use of fertilizers through subvention (purchase 2000 bags)					40,000,000	
1.3. Intensify the judicious use of pesticides through subvention(purchase 3,500 liters yearly)					22,750,000	
1.4 Capacity building of farmers on the judicious use of pesticides (in all 29 villages)					1,450,000	
1.5. Build capacity of farmers on soil degradation factors and good agricultural practices (in all 29 villages)					1,450,000	
1.6. Build capacity of producers on improved farming techniques (in all 29 villages)					1,450,000	
1.7. Improve on extension service delivery in municipality(in all 29 villages)					1,450,000	
2.1. Open up new farm to market roads and maintain existing ones (29 roads)					340,000,000	
2.2. Organise and construct collection points and rural markets (2 markets and collecting points)					1,800,000	
2.3. Set up 2 functional market information systems					8,000,000	
2.4. Feasibility study cost					2,900,000	
2,5. Tendering Cost					13,050,000	
2.6 Supervision cost					7,250,000	

3.1. Build 20 community storage infrastructures	180,000,000
3.2. Build capacity of producers on storage, processing and handling and small scale postharvest systems	2,900,000
3.3. Feasibility study cost	24,300,000
3.4. Tendering Cost	13,050,000
3.5. Supervision cost	26100000
4.1 Organize seminars to train farmers on farm management techniques and record keeping in all 29 villages	2900000
5.1. Construct and equip the SDDARD	50,000,000
5.2. Construct and equip 3 Agric posts	150,000,000
5.3 Lobby for the transfer of enough qualified staff to the Sub-Division	300,000
5.4 Feasibility study cost	20,000,000
5.5. Tendering Cost	1,800,000
5.6. Supervision cost	240,000,000

Sector: Environment and Nature Protection

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	-Ensure and maintain a sustainable clean environment in Mbengwi by the year 2030	At least 1 clean up campaign is instituted in towns and villages in a month within the municipality	D.O's orders for clean up Report from DD of MINEP -Report from Council	Clean up campaigns instituted within the municipality	At least 1 clean up campaign is instituted in the municipality	-Report from the Council and the Delegate of MINEP
Specific objective	Improve environmental and nature protection practices in Mbengwi municipality	Councillors should encourage creation of at least 1 environmental club in each village	Municipal order creating environmental clubs	Each village has an environmental club	29 environmental clubs are created	Reports from the Divisional Delegation of environment
		A "cleanest village" competition is put in place by the council on a yearly basis				
Results (Strategic axes)	1)Environmental sustainability in all communities of the municipality is ensured	Management plans/ committee in place to follow up existing plans in the community	Reports of the follow-up committee	Availability of funds	% increase in the public investment budget of Council and MINEP	Reports from the DD of MINEP and Council
	2) Environmental conservation practices are improved.	Creation of at least 5 community nurseries for environmentally friendly trees in the municipality -Communities are trained on natural resource management (all 29 villages)	-Mayor's report -Reports of the DD of MINEP	Availability of funds Availability of land for the nurseries	- % increase in public investment budget of MINEP -% increase of council budget	Reports of the Delegate and reports of the Mayor

Activities respecting the different expected results	Estimated budget
1.1 Map out protected areas to avoid encroachment	1,988,700
1.2. Identify and plant environmentally friendly trees and create at least one Town green	16,000,000
1.3 Supervision cost.	1000000
1.4 Carry out an inventory of protected areas in the Mbengwi municipality	500,000
1,5 Organize sensitization workshops on environmental education for at least 5 days	1,428,450
1.6 Create at least 10 environmental clubs	20000000
1.7. Tender cost	450,000
2.1. Creation of 5 community nurseries for trees	
2.2 Sensitize and train at least 150 community members on natural resource management, soil conservation and agro-forestry practices	30000000

Sector: Forestry and Wildlife

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Increases tree planting, control the illegal cutting down of trees and protect existing wild life	Fauna and flora in existing forest is well protected and more community nurseries are created	Field reports and Activity report from the Divisional Delegation of forestry and wild life.	Presence of extension experts in the field	Creation of forest control posts in the Municipality	Reports from the Divisional Delegation of Forestry and Wild Life
Specific objective	-Improve forestry and wildlife practices in the municipality	Fauna and flora in existing forest is well protected and more community nurseries are created by 2020	Field reports and Activity report from the Divisional Delegation of forestry and wild life.	Presence of extension experts in the field	Creation of forest control posts in the Municipality	Reports from the Divisional Delegation of Forestry and Wild Life

Results (Strategic axes)	1) Natural forests and all protected areas in municipality are properly managed	Proper management of forest reserves	Field reports from the Council and other extension experts from the Delegation of Forestry	All members of the community respect forestry laws	Community members properly manage forest and protected areas	Fields reports
	2) Community and communal forest reserves are created within the municipality and well maintained	At least 04 community forest are created by 2020	Project documents, field visits and reports from communities	Enough funds and land for the creation of community forests	Increased council budget and increased public funds for the sector of forestry.	Mayor's report and report of the Divisional Delegate of forestry and Wild life.
	3) Wildlife and endangered forest species are protected in the forest communities	All endangered species within protected areas are preserved	Reports from forest control post and Divisional Delegation	All members of the community respect forestry laws	Community members properly manage forest and protected areas	Fields reports
Activities respecting the different expected results					Estimated budget	
1.1. Map out protected areas to avoid encroachment (both natural and artificial)					15000000	
1.2. Carry out an inventory of natural forests and protected areas in the municipality					2000000	
1.3. Supervision					1000000	
2.1 Create 04 community forests					100000000	
2.2. Sensitize and train the 29 communities on natural resource management practices and sustainable livelihood alternatives					14500000	
2.3. Carry out feasibility studies					8000000	
2.4. Tendering cost					1800000	
2.5. Supervision cost					3000000	
3.1 Identify and develop strategies to check against poaching and ensure illegal exploitation of species is controlled					100,000	

Sector: Basic Education

Strategy:		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective, Specific objective	Improve access to quality basic education such that in future, children of school age should have good schools to attend	Increased number of nursery and primary schools equipped and staffed by government	-Report from the inspectorate and the Divisional delegate of Basic Education	Sufficient public funds available	Increase in the investment budget in the ministry of Basic Education	Report from the regional and Divisional delegates of Basic Education
Specific objective	To create, construct and equip nursery and primary schools in Mbengwi Municipality by 2035	At least 18 nursery schools and 1 primary school are created	-Report from the inspectorate and the Divisional Delegate of Basic Education	Sufficient public funds available	Increase in the investment budget in the ministry of Basic Education	Report from the regional and Divisional delegates of Basic Education
	To staff all the schools with qualified teachers by 2020	Government recruits and post 60 teachers to all the primary and nursery schools in Mbengwi	-Decision posting Teachers to schools, - Assumption of duties	Sufficient public funds available	Increase in the investment budget in the ministry of Basic Education	Report from the regional and Divisional delegates of Basic Education
	To equip the school with basic infrastructure and to renovate existing schools 2020	All the schools in Mbengwi council have enough basic infrastructure for quality education	-School records -Report from the inspectorate of Basic Education -Report from the council	Sufficient public funds available	Increase in the investment budget in the ministry of Basic Education	-Report from the regional and Divisional delegates of Basic Education -Report of the Mayor

Results (Strategic axes)	1) More government nursery schools and primary schools are created within the municipality	At least 18 Government Nursery schools and 01 Government primary school are created within the municipality	Decision creating schools School records, Delegation reports, Field inspection	Sites (land) are already allocated for the construction of nursery schools	19 land certificates presented	Registry of the divisional delegation of land tenure
	2) Number of teachers for basic education in Mbengwi municipality increased	Government recruits and post 60 teachers to all the primary and nursery schools in Mbengwi	-Decision posting Teachers to schools, -Assumption of duties	Sufficient public funds available	Increase in the investment budget in the ministry of Basic Education	Report from the regional and Divisional delegates of Basic Education
	3) All schools have enough basic infrastructure (Playing grounds, classrooms, benches, toilets, HM office) and with old structures renovated and constructed to suit the needs of the disable	At least 10 play grounds are created	Receipts, Pro-forma invoices	Sufficient public funds available	Increase in the investment budget in the ministry of Basic Education	-Report from the regional and Divisional delegates of Basic Education -Report of the Mayor
At least 13 classrooms are constructed		Delegation reports, Inspection reports				
At least 07 libraries are constructed		Delivery reports				
At least 07 administrative buildings are constructed						
At least 46 toilets are constructed						
At least 316 desks are provided						
At least 10 schools are and renovated						
At least all nursery schools receive playing toys and tools						
- Drinking pales and cups are provided to all P&N						

		schools				
		-At least 10 computers each are provided to each P\$N Schools				
		-At least 78 office chairs are provided				
		-At least 160 kids chairs are provided				
		-At least 66 kid tables are supplied				
		-At least 39 black board rulers are provided				
		-At least 166 cupboards are supplied				
		At least 39 black boards are provided				
		At least 12 first aid boxes are provided				
Activities respecting the different expected results					Estimated budget	
1.1. Submit proposals for the creation for creation of 18 nursery and 1 primary schools to Government					950,000	
1.2. Carry out feasibility studies for creation of all 19 schools					30,400,000	
2.1. Lobby for employment of more teachers (60 in number)					600000	
3.1. Construction of 39 classrooms in Mbengwi					624000000	
3.2 Renovation of 22 classrooms					33000000	
3.3 Construction of 9 administrative blocks					270000000	
3.4. Construction of 10 sport complexes					10000000	
3.5. Construction of 46 modern toilets					46000000	
3.6. Construction of 7 libraries					35000000	
3.7. Purchase of 39 black boards and black board rulers					1, 072,500	
3.8. Purchase of 12 first aid boxes					1200000	

3.9. Purchase of 3 school band, 20 school balls and 8 pairs of jersey	2,200,000
3.10. Purchase of waste paper basket	20000
3.11. Purchase of drinking pales and cups	40000
3.12. Purchase of computers	3000000
3.13. Purchase of playing toys and tools for kids	60000
3.14. Purchase of desks	7500000
3.15. Purchase of office chairs	1320000
3.16. Purchase of 60 kids table and 160 kids chairs	2,600,000
3.17. Purchase of tables	1650000
3.18 Purchase of cupboards	8300000
3.19. Feasibility study cost	40000000
3.20. Tendering Cost	450 000
3.21. Supervision cost	5800000

Sector: Public health

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of Verification
Vision, goal, global objective	Provide quality health services to everybody in the Mbengwi by the year 2020	Increased number of health services constructed, rehabilitated and equipped	DMOs report -Mayors report	-Availability of funds -Availability of land	-Increased in the public investment budget for the ministry of public health -presentation of land certificates	DMO's report
Specific objective	To construct new health units in Mbengwi	At least 05 health units are created	DMOs report -Mayors report -Pictures -Field reports	-Availability of funds -Availability of land	-Increased in the public investment budget for the ministry of public	DMO's report and report from the Council

					health -presentation of land certificates	
	To Rehabilitate existing health units and extension of health units	At least 02 health units are rehabilitated	Reports from District Health Service -Field reports	Availability of funds	Increased in the public investment budget for the ministry of public health	-DMS's report -Mayors report
	To equip all the hospital, health units and health services of Mbengwi village	All health units are well equipped (equip the hospital and health units to norm)	Reports from District Health Service -Field reports	Availability of funds	Increased in the public investment budget for the ministry of public health	-DMS's report -Mayors report
	To recruit more health staff and ensure quality health in Mbengwi	-More health staff are recruited in Mbengwi	Reports from District Health Service	Availability of funds	Increased in the public investment budget for the ministry of public health	-DMS's report -Mayors report
Results (strategic)	1) Health units are created in Mbengwi Council area and public toilets constructed	-Health unit each is created in Chup, Zang-Tabi, Tugi, Ngwokwong and Bessi Fomukong Construction of 4 public toilets	-Reports from District Health Service -Field reports	-Availability of funds -Availability of land	-Increased in the public investment budget for the ministry of public health -presentation of land certificates	DMO's report
	2) Health units are rehabilitated and extended	Mbengwi district hospital and Mbengwi Urban health centre are rehabilitated and expanded	Reports from District Health Service -Field reports	Availability of funds	Increased in the public investment budget for the ministry of public health	-DMS's report -Mayors report

	3) Existing health units, hospital and health service of Mbengwi are equipped (ensure means of mobility)	<p>-02 4x4 vehicles are provided</p> <p>At least 04 autoclaves are bought</p> <p>-At least 63 beds are provided</p> <p>At least 49 chairs are bought to 06 health units</p> <p>-At least 10 cupboards are bought</p> <p>-At least 32 Tables are provided</p> <p>-At least 25 benches are bought</p> <p>-At least 02 X-rays machines, 05 baby weighing scales, 02 trolleys are bought</p> <p>-At least 3 microscopes, 10 computers,03 wheel chairs are bought</p>	<p>Reports from District Health Service</p> <p>-Field reports</p> <p>-Receipts or sales invoices</p>	Availability of funds	Increased in the public investment budget for the ministry of public health	<p>-DMS's report</p> <p>-Mayors report</p>
	4) More health staff in to the different health services and units are recruited (some are trained on	20 health staff are recruited in to the Mbengwi	<p>Reports from District Health Service</p>	Availability of funds	Increased in the public investment budget for the ministry of public health	<p>-DMS's report</p> <p>-Mayors report</p>

	special domains) and increase the security in health units	09 night watches are employed -All the 09 government health units in Mbengwi municipality are fenced	Report of the DMO	Availability of funds	Increased in the public investment budget for the ministry of public health	-DMS's report -Mayors report
5)	Health campaigns are organised within the municipality, Health partnership is strengthening with the community and a good facilitative supervision of health activities is ensured	4 health campaigns are organised yearly	Report of campaigns committee	Availability of health experts	Number of health expert s ready to give health talks	DMOs' report -Mayors Report
		At least 25 general assembly's are organized	Report from DMO	Community ready to cooperate with health service	Number of people attaining assemblies meetings	General assembly attendance list
		-At least 05 supervisory visits executed per year	-Field report -Activity report of the District Health Service	Availability of funds	Increased in the public investment budget for the ministry of public health	-DMS's report -Mayors report

Activities respecting the different expected results	Estimated budget
1.1. Creation and construction of 5 health units	150000000
1.2. Construction of 1 Labs	10000000
1.3. Construction of 4 public toilets	4000000
1.4. Lobby for funds	500,000
1.5. Feasibility studies	6,000,000
1.6. Tendering	450,000
2.1. Rehabilitation of 2 health unit	3,000,000
3 .1 Allocate two 4x4 vehicle to DHS	50,000,000
3.2. Purchase of 49 chairs	735000
3.3. Purchase of 10 cupboards	500000
3.4. Purchase 32 tables	640000
3.5. Purchase 25 benches	375000
3.6. Purchase of other equipments Purchase of other items (weighing scales-6, Delivery kit-, Babies cots, fridges-4, Trolleys, Microscope-3, computers-10, wheel chairs-3, beds-63, autoclave-4, X-Ray/ sterilizing)	45,000,000
4.1. Fencing of 9 government health units	81000000
4.2. Construction of 02 residential homes	225000000
4.3. Recruitment of at least 20 health staff	2400000
4.4. Training of some staff in specified medical fields	500,000
4.5. Recruitment of 9 night watch men	315000000
4.6. Lobby for funds for construction of fences and residential homes	500,000
4.7. Feasibility studies	5,000,000
4.8. Tendering	450,000
4.9. Supervision	3000000
5.1. Organize 4 health campaigns	48,000,000
5.2. Organize 25 general assemblies	1250000

Sector: Secondary Education

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve access to quality secondary education within Mbengwi (Children of secondary school going age have access to quality secondary education) by 2035	Increased number of school structures constructed and equipped within the Municipality -Increased number of schools approved in the nearest future	Field reports and Activity Report of Divisional Delegation of Secondary Education	Most of the villages have allocated land for the construction of these schools -Availability of funds	Presentation of land certificates - Increased public investment budget	Registry of the Divisional delegation of land tenure -Report from the ministry of Secondary Education
Specific objective	To renovate and rehabilitate existing schools in Mbengwi by 2020	At least 01 school is renovated (GBHS Mbengwi) and 02 others rehabilitated	-Field visits -pictures -reports of the Divisional Delegate of secondary education	-Availability of funds	Increased public investment budget of the ministry of Secondary Education and that of the Council	-Report from the Divisional Delegate of Secondary Education and the Council
	To increase the number of Government Secondary and Technical schools in Mbengwi	At least 02 General Education colleges and 03 Technical colleges are created	-Decision creating schools -School records, -Delegation reports, -Field inspection	Most of the villages have allocated land for the construction of these schools	Presentation of land certificates	Registry of the Divisional Delegation of land tenure
	To staff secondary schools in Mbengwi and also construct staff quarters by 2020	An increase of at least 145teachers is observed in Mbengwi -83 PTA teachers are trained yearly	School records, Delegation Reports -Reports of seminars	Availability of funds	- Increased public investment budget	Report from the ministry of Secondary Education

	To ameliorate existing basic infrastructure and equip existing schools with basic infrastructure not yet acquired by 2020	All secondary schools are equipped with necessary basic infrastructure for quality education	Receipts, Pro-forma invoices -Delegation reports, -Delivery reports	Availability of funds	- Increased public investment budget	Report from the ministry of Secondary Education
Results (strategic axes) Results (strategic axes)	1) School structures are renovated and rehabilitated	At least 01 school is renovated (GBHS Mbengwi) and 02 others rehabilitated	Contract award documents, Pictures of completed structures, Supervision reports	Availability of funds	- Increased public investment budget of the Council and that of the ministry of Secondary Education	Report from the Divisional Delegation of Secondary Education and that of the Council
	2) 05 secondary schools are created in Mbengwi	At least 02 General Education colleges and 03 Technical colleges are created	-Decision creating schools -School records, -Delegation reports, -Field inspection	Most of the villages have allocated land for the construction of these schools	Presentation of land certificates	Registry of the Divisional Delegation of land tenure
	3) Both PTA and Government teachers are recruited in Mbengwi Council area and additional administrative staff are appointed in Mbengwi council area	-At least an addition of 145 teachers are recruited and 83 PTA teachers trained yearly	School records, Delegation Reports -Reports of seminars	Availability of funds	- Increased public investment budget	Report from the ministry of Secondary Education
		At least 18 school officials are appointed	School records, Delegation Reports -Assumption of duties	Availability of funds	- Increased public investment budget	Report from the ministry of Secondary Education
	5) Low cost staff quarters are constructed	At least 02 low cost staff quarters are constructed	Field reports, pictures	Availability of funds	- Increased public investment budget of ministry of Secondary Education and the	Report from the ministry of Secondary

					Council	Education and the Council
6) Existing schools are well equipped with basic infrastructure	- At least 205 Table chairs	Receipts, Pro-forma invoices -Delegation reports, -Delivery reports	Availability of funds		- Increased public investment budget for the Council and that of the Ministry of Secondary Education	Report from the Divisional Delegation of Secondary Education and the Council
	- At least 1000 benches					
	At least 11 projectors					
	- At least 88 tables					
	- At least 10 workshops					
	- At least 16 toilets					
	- At least 6 home Economics labs are created					
	- At least 04 administrative					
	At least 34 sewing machines					
	-At least 15 photocopier					
	-At least 16 libraries					
	-At least 08 administrative rooms					
	At least 34 type writers					
	-At least 75 classrooms					
At least 03 oscillators						
-At least 10 computer laboratories with internet						

		-At least 10 playing grounds				
		08 pairs of jersey, 18 football nets, 12 footballs and 22handballs				
		-At least 208 computers				
		At least 09 generators are bought				
		-At least 06 science laboratories				
	7) Water and electricity supplied to the schools in Mbengwi	-At least 07 schools are supplied with electrical energy	Contract award documents	Availability of funds	- Increased public investment budget	Report from the ministry of Secondary Education
		- At least 08 schools receive portable drinking water	Handing over of project reports, Pictures Field visits, Reports			
	8) School structures and equipments are adapted to suit the needs of children with disabilities	At least all the schools are adapted to suit the needs of the children with disabilities (Purchase of 10 wheel chairs)	Pictures of structures	Availability of funds	- Increased public investment budget	Report from the ministry of Secondary Education
Activities respecting the different expected results					Estimated budget	
1.1. Renovate of 01 school and rehabilitation of two others					4800000	
1.2. Follow up of project					6000000	
1.3. Tender for the project					1350000	
1.4. Carry out feasibility studies					9000000	
2.1. Construction of 03 schools awarded but with no structures					288000000	

2.2.Submit proposals for creation and opening 5 schools to Government	500000
2.3. Lobby for creation and opening of schools	1000000
2.4. Feasibility Studies	5000000
3.1. Lobby for employment/recruitment of more teachers and personnel in the municipality (At least 18 personnel)	5,000,000
3.2. 85 PTA teachers are trained yearly	17000000
5.1 Construction of 2 low cost staff quarters	40000000
6.1. Construction of 12 classrooms	192000000
6.2. Construction of 6 home Economics labs	120000000
6.3. Construction of 4 administrative block	200000000
6.4. Construction of 2 Labs	50000000
6.5. Construction of 10 workshops	250000000
6.6. Construction of 16 libraries	480000000
6.7.Construction of 16 improved pit toilets	56000000
6.8. Construction of 10 computer labs	500000000
6.9. Purchase of study materials that could be exploited by disables(Text books for blind, tapes etc)	15,000,000
6.10. Purchase of 1000benches	27490000
6.11 Purchase of 11 projectors	5500000
6.12. Purchase of 10 wheel chairs	2000000
6.13. Purchase of 208 computers	208000000
6.14 Purchase of 15 photocopiers	15000000
6.15 Construction of 10 playing grounds	500000000
6.16 Purchase of 9 generators	9000000
6.17. Purchase of 3 oscillator	3000000
6.18. Purchase of 88 tables	13200000
6.19. Purchase of 205 table chairs	5125000
6.20 Purchase of 39 sewing machines	19500000
6.21. Feasibility study cost	2700000
6.22. Tendering Cost	2700000
6.23 Supervision cost	500,000,000
7.1. Extension of electricity to 7 schools	70000000
7.2. 8 Schools do receive potable water	120000000
7.3. Carry out feasibility studies	6750000
7.4. Negotiate with AES SONEL, Water management Committees and CDE	750000000
7.5. Follow up execution of works	75,000,000

Sector: Public Works

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Road network in the Mbengwi is improved	% improvement in state of roads and % increase in number of roads constructed	Report from the Divisional delegation of Public works -Field reports -pictures	Availability of funds	Increased public investment budget of the ministry of Public works -Increased budget of the council	-Report from the ministry of public works -Financial documents of the Council
Specific objective	Rehabilitation of at least 70% of road network by 2020 (including farm to market roads) in Mbengwi	At least 70% of existing roads in Mbengwi are rehabilitated	Report from the Divisional Delegation of Public works -Field reports -pictures	Availability of funds	Increased public investment budget of the ministry of Public works -Increased budget of the council	-Report from the ministry of public works -Financial documents of the Council
	Creation of New roads	At least 29 new roads are created (Farm to Market roads and roads to some communities that do not have)	Report from the Divisional delegation of Public works -Field reports -pictures	Availability of funds	Increased public investment budget of the ministry of Public works -Increased budget of the council	-Report from the ministry of public works -Financial documents of the Council
	To construct roads, bridges and culverts in Mbengwi	-At least 40 bridges and 161 culverts are constructed in 29 villages -100 Km of roads is tarred	Report from the Divisional delegation of Public works -Field reports -pictures	Availability of funds	Increased public investment budget of the ministry of Public works -Increased budget of the council	-Report from the ministry of public works -Financial documents of the Council

1) All the roads in Mbengwi are repaired	Roads in all the 29 villages of Mbengwi are repaired	Report from the Divisional Delegation of Public works -Field reports -pictures	Availability of funds	Increased public investment budget of the ministry of Public works -Increased budget of the council	-Report from the ministry of public works -Financial documents of the Council
2) All broken bridges are rehabilitated	02 broken bridges in Njindom and Guneku are rehabilitated	Report from the Divisional Delegation of Public works -Field reports -pictures	Availability of funds	Increased public investment budget of the ministry of Public works -Increased budget of the council	-Report from the ministry of public works -Financial documents of the Council
3) New roads are created	At least 5 new roads are created (Farm to Market roads and roads to some communities that do not have)	Report from the Divisional delegation of Public works -Field reports -pictures	Availability of funds	Increased public investment budget of the ministry of Public works -Increased budget of the council	-Report from the ministry of public works -Financial documents of the Council
4) The Number of km tarred major roads in the Mbengwi is increased	100 Km of roads is tarred	Report from the Divisional delegation of Public works -Field reports -pictures	Availability of funds	Increased public investment budget of the ministry of Public works -Increased budget of the council	-Report from the ministry of public works -Financial documents of the Council
5) Bridges and culverts are constructed in Mbengwi	-At least 40 bridges and 161 culverts are constructed in 29 villages	Report from the Divisional delegation of Public works -Field reports -pictures	Availability of funds	Increased public investment budget of the ministry of Public works -Increased budget of the council	-Report from the ministry of public works -Financial documents of the Council
Activities respecting the different expected results				Estimated budget	

1.1. Maintenance of all the roads leading in to the 29 villages	100,000,000
2.1. Construction of 40 bridges	1000000000
3.1. Digging of 5 farm to market roads	50,000,000
3.2. Assess road needs of the 29 communities and carry out studies	29000000
3.3. Mobilise population and resources	1450000
3.4. Tender for the opening and construction of new farm to market roads in communities/ quarters	13050000
3.5. Follow up execution works	29000000
3.6 Identify, train and install road management committees in all 29 villages concerned committees	5800000
4.1. Tarring of 100 km roads	5000000000
4.2. Carry out feasibility studies on identified roads	50000000
4.3. Lobby for funding	10,000,000
4.4. Tendering process	2250000
4.5. Follow up execution of works	5000000
5.1 Maintenance of 2 broken bridges	20000000
5.2. Construction of 161 culverts	402500000
5.3. Carry out feasibility studies on identified bridges	100000000
5.4. Lobby for funding	1,000,000
5.5. Tendering process	18000000
5.6.. Follow up execution of works	40000000

Sector: Culture

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve and preserve existing cultural practices/Heritage in Mbengwi	All cultural norms are respected by the community	Village development Association records	All the members in the community are ready to respect the norms governing cultural activities	Number of cultural activities carried out within a year.	Village Development association reports
Specific	To construct cultural	All villages	Village Development	Availability of funds	Land	Village

objective	services within Mbengwi	within Mbengwi have a Cultural hall	Association records and traditional council	-Available land for construction of halls	certificates are presented	Development association reports
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Community hall for cultural activities are constructed	At least 03 community halls are completed	Pictures Field visits Reports from delegation of culture	The communities already have earmarked land for the construction of their halls	At least 03 land certificates are presented	Inspection reports and photocopies of land certificates
	2) Uncompleted cultural halls are completed	At least 20 community halls are completed	Supervision reports	Communities have on completed community halls -availability of funds	-Increase in the investment funds of the council	Financial report of the council
	3) Construct and equip a Divisional delegation of Culture	A Sub Divisional Delegation of culture is constructed	Ministerial order creating a Sub-Divisional Delegation of Culture	-Available funds -Available land	A land certificate is presented -Increase in public funds for the Ministry of Culture	-Field reports -Picture -Report from the regional delegation of Culture
Activities with respect to the different Results					Estimated Amounts	
!1 Construction of 3 cultural halls					120000000	
!2. Feasibility studies					15000000	
1.3. Tendering cost					1350000	
1.4. Supervision and follow up of contract					1500000	
2.1. Completion of 20 uncompleted cultural hall					160000000	
2.2. Tendering process for all 20 uncompleted cultural halls					9000000	
2.3. Follow up execution works					10000000	
3.1. Construction of a Divisional Delegation					30,000,000	
3.2. Feasibility studies					5000000	
3.3. Tendering					450000	
3.4. Supervision					5,000,000	

Sector: Trade

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve on the system of commercialisation, marketing, and effectively ensure the protection of consumers and producers in Mbengwi	Sales invoices issued for every article that is bought and all the business men registered with the council	Reports from the council and Divisional Delegate of trade	All the traders respect all the commercial laws -Availability of funds	Increase in Council investment budget	Reports from the Council
Specific objective	Improve on the development of the commercial sector within Mbengwi	More markets (5) and one stop shop (or Whole sale shops) are created	Reports from Delegation and Council	Availability of funds	Increase in Council investment budget	Reports from the Council
	To create markets and construct sheds in Markets	At least 75 sheds and 05 markets are constructed	Reports from DD of Trade and from Council	Availability of funds	Increase in investment budget of the Council and that of the sector of trade	Report from Council and that of DD of Trade
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Business registration procedures within Mbengwi are facilitated	Registration procedures facilitated	Field reports and feed back from business people -Report from Council	Availability of experts to direct business men on registration procedures	Increased number of trade experts present in the field	Report from Divisional Delegate of Trade
	2) Effective price control is carried out within the municipality	At least 4 price control checks are carried out yearly.	Reports from the council	-Availability of price control committee -Availability of funds	Increase council budget	Reports from the council
	3)Shads are constructed in	At least 75 shades	Reports from	Availability of	Increase in	Report

	markets, new Markets are created and fences are constructed around markets	are constructed in Mbengwi	DD of Trade and from Council -Pictures and field visits	funds	investment budget of the Council and that of the sector of trade	from Council and that of DD of Trade
		At least 05 new markets are created	Reports from DD of Trade and from Council -Pictures -Field visits	Availability of funds	Increase in investment budget of the Council and that of the sector of trade	Report from Council and that of DD of Trade
		Both Tad market and Acha cattle markets are fenced	Reports from DD of Trade and from Council -Pictures -Field visits	Availability of funds	Increase in investment budget of the Council and that of the sector of trade	Report from Council and that of DD of Trade
Activities with respect to the different Results					Estimated Amounts	
1.1. Set up one stop shop business registration centres in the municipality					200000	
1.2. Build partnerships and collaboration with related services					0	
2.1. Frequent price control checks (about 4 per year					400,000	
3.1. Construction of 75 market sheds					187500000	
3.2. Creation of 5 markets					6500000	
3.3. Construction of 4 toilets					14000000	
3.4. Fencing of 2 markets					30000000	
3.5. Construction of 4 urinary					1800000	
3.6. Create and construct 4 Sample stores for the sale of basic goods at affordable prices					40000000	
3.7. Carry out feasibility studies					490200000	
3.8. Build partnerships and lobby for funding					10000000	
3.9. Lobby for the recruitment of business administrative staff within the municipality					10000000	

Sector: Employment and Vocational Training

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improvement on the quality of Employment by 60% by the year 2020 in Mbengwi	Number of youths decently employed is increased	Report from the delegation of Employment and Vocational training	All youths are trained and qualified for employment	Increased number of youths providing the needed skills	Data base of the Divisional Delegation of Employment
Specific objective	Improvement on the offer of vocational training for employment in Mbengwi	-At least 01 vocational training centre is created within 03 years -Number of youths employed is increased	Report from the delegation of Employment and Vocational training	Created training centres do match up with the Job market	A great number of graduate from centre are employed	Data base of the Divisional Delegation of Employment
Results (Strategic axes)	1) The number of vocational training centres are increased	At least 01 additional vocational training centre is created	Reports from delegation of Employment and vocational training Supervision reports	Land is available for the construction of centre	Land certificate is presented	Registry of the Divisional delegation of land tenure
	2) Technical skills of youths within the municipality are improved upon	Youths acquire professional skills	Quality of services rendered by youths Number of youths effectively engaged in vocational activities			
	3) More job openings are created to	Number of youths recruited	Job adverts	Availability of enterprises	Number of enterprises	Report from the divisional delegation

	accommodate more youths	-At least 500 holiday jobs are created by the council			-Data base on enterprises	of Employment and Vocational training
	4) More micro credit programs are instituted to encourage entrepreneurship among youths	At least an additional credit program is put at the disposal of the youths	Credit program document	Availability of funds	Increase in investment budget of the Council and ministry of Employment and vocational training	Data base on beneficiaries on micro-credit
			Application sheets			
	5) The services of employment and vocational trainings are functional with adequate personnel in Mbengwi	Number of personnel recruited and posted	Reports from training centres	Availability of funds	Increased investment budget	Report from the divisional delegation of Employment and Vocational training
		Quality of employment and vocational institutions revamped	Supervision reports			
Activities with respect to the different Results					Estimated Amounts	
1.1. Construction of one Vocational training centres					10000000	
1.2. Lobby for the creation of professional training centres					600 000	
1.3. Build partnerships with other organisations					500 000	
1.4. Supervision cost					1000000	
2.1. Carry out needs assessment in the municipality					1000000	
2.2. Develop programmes and projects From the natural potentials found in the municipality					2000000	
2.3. Lobby the creation of 2 Arts and crafts centres					200000	

3.1. Lobby for the creation of more jobs to accommodate youths with institutions offering placement (about 500 opportunities)	500000
3.2. Create at least 500 holiday job opportunities for students	25000000
4.1. Lobby with micro financial institutions to put in place a micro credit at the disposal of youths	1400000
4.2. Supervision and reporting	1000000
5.1. Lobby for the institution of a sub delegation and the recruitment of employment and vocational training experts in the municipality.	1000000

Sector: Higher Education

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve access to quality higher education in the Mbengwi Council	% increase in number of students studying in higher educational institutes within the municipality	Field reports	Availability of funds -availability of land	Increased investment budget of Council and that from the ministry	Report from Council and from ministry of higher Education
Specific objective	To create a higher institution in Mbengwi Council	-01 professional higher institution created	-Field reports, -Pictures -Ministerial order creating higher institutions	-Availability of land -Availability of funds	Presentation of land certificates -Increased public investment budget in the ministry of higher education	Report from the ministry of Higher Education
	1) Professional higher education institutions are created, constructed and appropriately staffed	01 professional higher institutions created	Decrees creating higher institutions Reports of supervision and decision posting teachers to institutions	-Availability of land -Availability of funds	Presentation of land certificates -Increased public investment budget in the ministry of higher education	Report from the ministry of Higher Education

Activities with respect to the different Results	Estimated Amounts
1.1. Construction of professional higher institutions	90,000,000
1.2. Carry out feasibility studies	9,000,000
1.3. Propose sites for creation of new schools	100,000
1.4. Submit proposals and lobby for creation and opening to Government	300,000

Sector: Labour and Social Security

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Ensure that the rights of employees and employers are protected according to labour code and social peace prevails	% increase in number of employees and employers whose rights are protected	Reports from Divisional Delegation of Labour for Momo-Mbengwi	Both employers and employees respect the labour code	Favourable conditions of work are experienced by workers	Reports from Delegation of labour and social security for Momo-Mbengwi
Specific objective	Improve the labour and social security conditions of workers in Mbengwi for social peace	% increase in number of employees and employers whose rights are protected	Reports from Divisional Delegation of Labour for Momo-Mbengwi	Both employers and employees respect the labour code	Favourable conditions of work are experienced by workers	Reports from Delegation of labour and social security for Momo-Mbengwi
Results (Strategic axes)	1) The labour rights of workers in the Mbengwi are protected and social peace guaranteed	All the workers rights are protected -Facilities are given to 03 social specialised so as to ease inspection	Reports from Divisional Delegation of Labour for Momo-Mbengwi	Availability of experts on labour codes	Number of experts within the municipality	Reports from Delegation of labour and social security for Momo-Mbengwi

	2) Social security measures ensured within Mbengwi	All social security measures are ensured for social peace	Reports from Divisional Delegation of Labour for Momo-Mbengwi	Availability of experts on labour codes	Number of experts within the municipality	Reports from Delegation of labour and social security for Momo-Mbengwi
	3) Child labour within the municipality is reduced	Written and funded (executed) projects on child labour -Sensitisation is effected in all 29 villages of Mbengwi within a year	Reports from Divisional Delegation of Labour for Momo-Mbengwi	-Availability of experts on labour codes -Availability of funds	-Number of experts within the municipality -Increased budget from the ministry of labour and social security	Reports from Delegation of labour and social security for Momo-Mbengwi
Activities with respect to the different Results					Estimated Amounts	
1.1. Construct follow-up posts					45000000	
1.2. Feasibility studies					9000000	
1.3. Tendering					1350000	
1.4. Supervision					4500000	
2.1. Carry out sensitisation workshop on the Labour code rules and regulations					400000	
2.2. Carry out regular inspection tours					400000	
3.1. Carry out sensitisation workshop on child labour in all 29 villages					400000	
3.2. Carry out control missions to work units					400000	

Sector: Land Tenure

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Land tenure system is improved in Mbengwi municipality thereby ensuring ease in the acquisition of land certificated	% increase in number of land certificates acquired	Reports from the Council and Dos Office -Report from the Divisional Delegation of Land Tenure	Availability of well equipped service	Number of well equipped land tenure services	Reports from the Divisional delegation of land tenure
Specific objective	Ensure that Mbengwi people acquire land certificates and ensure effective land surveys	% increase in number of land certificates acquired	Reports from the Council and DOs Office	Availability of funds	Increased public funds in the ministry of Land Tenure	Reports from the Divisional delegation of land tenure
	1) Lands services are provided, constructed and well staffed in the council	At least a land service is created and staffed	Field reports Reports from land service	Availability of funds	Increased public funds in the ministry of Land Tenure	Reports from the Divisional delegation of land tenure
	2) Land conflicts are reduced by the demarcation of landed properties	Number of people going to court for landed conflicts reduced	Register for court cases	Availability of funds	Increased public funds in the ministry of Land Tenure	Reports from the Divisional delegation of land tenure
Activities with respect to the different Results					Estimated Amounts	
1.1. Construction of one land service					50000000	
1.2. Lobby for the institution of a sub-divisional delegation and the recruitment of land experts in the municipality.					500000	
1.3. Carry out feasibility studies for proposed site					5000000	
1.4. Lobby for funds					100000	

1.5. Tendering process	450 000
1.6. Follow up execution works	7 500 000
2.1. Sensitize the populations about the importance and procedures of having a land certificate	500,000
2.2. Lobby for the reduction of costs and delays in the acquisition of land certificates	50000

Sector: Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Increase and improve on livestock activities so as to increase animal out-put (income level) and ensure sustainability within Mbengwi Council	% increase in number of farmers involved in livestock activities % increase in number of veterinary and zoo-technical centres with all of them well staffed	Activity report of the Sub Delegation of Livestock Fisheries and Animal Industry	Able livestock farmers ready to adapt on modern methods of rearing	Number of farmers using modern methods of animal rearing	Records from the delegation of livestock
Specific objective	Improve on the quality of animal and fishery production within Mbengwi Council	% increase in quality of animal and fishery products in the market and affordable by local population	-Report from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Livestock -Quality control report from the Council and Divisional delegation of Livestock	Able livestock farmers ready to adapt on modern methods of rearing	Number of farmers using modern methods of animal rearing	Records from the delegation of livestock

	To improve on the quantity Fish production in Mbengwi	Increase in number of fish farmers -A projection of at least 109 active fish farmers with at least 10 doing intensive fish culture using modern techniques	Report of sub Delegation of livestock fisheries and animal industry	Fish farmers are trained on fish rearing techniques	Increase number of farmers using modern techniques of fish cultivation	Reports from the divisional delegation of livestock
	To develop animal industries and improve on marketing of livestock products	At least a slaughter house and sales slabs are constructed	Field visits and pictures	-Availability of funds -Availability of land	-Increase in public budget in this ministry -Increase in council budget	Mayor's reports and reports from the delegation of livestock and animal industries
	The services of livestock, fisheries and animal industries sector in Mbengwi are constructed, equipped and adequately staffed	Vertinary posts are constructed in Mbengwi	Field visits -Pictures -Reports from the Divisional delegation of Livestock and Council	-Availability of funds -Availability of land	-Increase in public budget in this ministry -Increase in council budget	Mayor's reports and reports from the delegation of livestock and animal industries
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Municipal dips for animal and also Paddocks are constructed	04 dips are constructed (02 for large animals and 02 for small ruminants) by 2020	Mayors report -field visits	-Availability of funds -Availability of land	-Increase in public budget in this ministry -Increase in council budget	Mayor's reports and reports from the delegation of livestock and animal industries

2) Livestock farmers are trained on modern methods of rearing animals	Increased number of livestock farmers using modern methods of animal rearing	Report from sub divisional delegation	-Availability of funds	-Increase in public budget in this ministry -Increase in council budget	Mayor's reports and reports from the delegation of livestock and animal industries
3) Quantity of fish produced is increased	Increase in number of fish farmers -A projection of at least 109 active fish farmers	Report of sub Delegation of livestock fisheries and animal industry	Fish farmers are trained on fish rearing techniques	Increase number of farmers using modern techniques of fish cultivation	Reports from the divisional delegation of livestock
4) Animal industries in the municipality developed	At least 01 slaughter house ('abattoir') is rehabilitated in Mbengwi	Field visits and pictures	-Availability of funds -Availability of land	-Increase in public budget in this ministry -Increase in council budget	Mayor's reports and reports from the delegation of livestock and animal industries
5) Marketing facilities and infrastructure for livestock products improved	A standard sales slab is constructed in each main locality of Mbengwi	Field visits -Pictures -Reports from the Divisional Delegation of Livestock, Trade and Council	-Availability of funds -Availability of land	-Increase in public budget in this ministry -Increase in council budget	Mayor's reports and reports from the delegation of livestock and animal industries
6) Veterinary posts are constructed in Mbengwi	At least 04 veterinary posts are constructed in Mbengwi	Field visits -Pictures -Reports from the Divisional delegation of Livestock and Council	-Availability of funds -Availability of land	-Increase in public budget in this ministry -Increase in council budget	Mayor's reports and reports from the delegation of livestock and animal industries

Activities with respect to the different Results	Estimated Amounts
1.1. Construction of 15 paddocks	15000000
1.2. Improve on pasture lands	10,000,000
1.3. Construct 2 cattle dip	70000000
1.4. Two Dips for small ruminants are constructed	30000000
2.1. Assess the livestock production needs of the livestock producers in the municipality	5,000,000
2.2. Intensify use of improved and adapted breeds for increased livestock production through subvention	10,000,000
2.3. Intensify the use of balanced feed through subvention	5,000,000
2.4. Lobby for the recruitment of more livestock extension workers	100,000
2.5. Tendering cost	6750000
2.6. Supervision cost	6,000,000
2.7. Build capacity of farmers on fish pond construction and fish farming (a projection of about 109 active fish farmers)	1400000
2.8. Facilitate access to fingerlings	20,000
3.1. Provide adequate technical support	20,000
4.1. Assess development needs of the animal products industries in Mbengwi municipality	1,000,000
4.2. Rehabilitate the existing slaughter slab	15,000,000
4.3. Carry out feasibility studies in the municipality	2,000,000
4.4. Promote economic operators to set up animal industries	1,000,000
5.1. construct existing livestock market (Tugi)	20,000,000
5.2. Carry out feasibility studies	2,000,000
5.3. Tender cost	450,000
5.4. Supervision cost	2,000,000
6.1. Construction and equipment of 4 veterinary posts	80000000
6.2. Lobby for the creation of new veterinary posts	400000
6.3. Lobby for the recruitment of more livestock, fisheries and animal staff in the municipality	500,000
6.4. Carry out feasibility studies	20000000
6.5. Tender cost	1800000
6.6. Supervision cost	12000000

Sector: Industries, Mines and Technological Development

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Mines are developed and made accessible to potential exploiters in Mbengwi	Increase number of quarries being legally exploited	Report from the Divisional delegation of Mines	Availability of funds and experts	Increased investment budget for the Ministry of mines	Report from the Council and Divisional Delegation of mines
Specific objective	Improve the industrial base of Mbengwi municipality	Number of industries created	Report from the Divisional delegation of Mines	Enough experts of Industries and Mines are found in the field	Number of experts found in Mbengwi	Data base of the Divisional Delegation of Mines
	To construct and equip the services of Industries, Mines and Technological Development in Mbengwi	A Divisional Delegation of Industries and Mines is Constructed and a Sub Divisional Delegation Created	Report from the Divisional Delegation of Mines	Availability of funds	Increased in the investment budget of Council and the Ministry of Industries and Mines	Report from the Divisional Delegation of mines and Council
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Heavy industry registration procedures within the municipality are facilitated	Number of heavy industries registered and created	Report from the Divisional delegation of Mines	Availability of experts to facilitate procedure of registration	Number of experts available	Report from the Divisional Delegation of mines
	2) The quarry exploitation and management conditions are improved	Number of quarries ameliorated	Report from the Divisional Delegation of Mines	Availability of experts to facilitate procedure of registration	Number of experts available	Report from the Divisional Delegation of mines
	3) A structure is	-Building for	-Decision creating	Availability of	Increased in the	Report from the

	acquired for the Divisional Delegation and a Sub Divisional Delegation is created	Divisional Delegation of Mines -Creation of a sub Divisional Delegation of Mines	sub Division -Field reports, pictures	funds	investment budget of Council and the Ministry of Industries and Mines	Divisional Delegation of mines and Council
Activities with respect to the different Results					Estimated Amounts	
1.1 Carry out studies					2 000000	
1.2. Carry out sensitization of potential investors					300000	
1.3. Set up one stop shop business registration centres in the municipality					20000000	
1.4. Build partnerships and collaboration with related services					2000000	
2.1. Improve on the access roads to quarries (at least 50km long road by 2035)					1000000000	
2.2. Carry out the inventory of quarries of the municipality					300000	
2.3.Sensitise and train communities on sustainable quarry management practices					2000000	
2.4. Ensure that environmental procedures are followed during exploitation					2000000	
3.1. Lobby for the Creation of the sub divisional delegation of Mines and industries					200,000	

Sector: Scientific Research and Innovation

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Make available results of scientific research and innovation to farmers of Mbengwi	Increased on-farm trials and Research Demonstration units	Activity reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of agriculture	Availability of Useful research results	Number of useful research results published	-Reports from research institutions
Specific objective	The results of scientific research are felt by the population of Mbengwi	Number of people using acceptable research results	Activity reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of agriculture	Farmers ready to use research results	Number of farmers using research results	Reports from the Sub-Divisional Delegation of Agriculture

	To create and construct a scientific research institution in Mbengwi	At least one demonstration farm and institution is set up in Mbengwi	Approval letter, Field visit reports	Availability of Land	Presentation of Land certificate	-Report from the Divisional Delegation of Land Tenure
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Research results are dissipated to the farmers through field demonstrations and provision of technical assistance	At least 03 field demonstrations are carried out and ensure regular provision of Technical assistance	Field visits -Pictures	Availability of researchers and extension experts in the field	Number of researchers and extension experts	Report from the Divisional and Sub Divisional Delegation of agriculture
	2) Scientific research institution and demonstration centres are set in Mbengwi municipality	At least one demonstration farm and institution is set up in Mbengwi	Approval letter, Field visit reports	Availability of Land	Presentation of Land certificate	-Report from the Divisional Delegation of Land Tenure
Activities with respect to the different Results					Estimated Amounts	
1.1. At least 03 Field demonstrations implemented and ensure regular assistance					6000000	
1.2. Lobby for funds					100000	
2.2. Construct a research centre within the municipality					50000000	
2.2. Feasibility studies					8000000	
2.3. Tendering					450000	
2.4. Supervision					5000000	

Sector: Social Affairs

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	To Ensure the Protection and promotion on the rights of children(especially children's rights and rights of the disabled) as the law demands	% decrease in people whose rights are being violated	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Social Affairs	Availability of social experts	Number of experts in the field	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Social Affairs
Specific objective	Improve on the services of social affairs and social work in Mbengwi	% decrease in people whose rights are being violated	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Social Affairs	Availability of social experts -Availability of funds	- Number of experts in the field -Increased public budget in the ministry of social affairs	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Social Affairs
	To construct and equip social services and structures within the Mbengwi	-A site is acquired for construction -A structure is put in place -Additional rooms constructed in prison	-field reports -pictures -Report from DDSA	Availability of funds	Increased investment budget of the council and that of the Ministry of Social Affairs	Financial report of the council and Report from the ministry of Social Affairs
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Social affairs services are well coordinated in the Mbengwi	Study application of needy persons	Application register	Availability of social experts -Availability of funds	- Number of experts in the field -Increased public budget in the ministry of social affairs	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Social Affairs

2) Social groups and networks are adequately assisted	At least a social group in each village is given financial and technical assistance	Field reports and support forms	Availability of funds	-Increased public budget in the ministry of social affairs	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Social Affairs
3) Projects to enforce social work in the Mbengwi are designed and implemented	-Applications for assistance to needy persons -Funds are given to help children under placement order	Project proposals and filed reports	Availability of funds	-Increased public budget in the ministry of social affairs	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Social Affairs
4) Minors are detained separately from other criminals	03 additional rooms are constructed in Mbengwi central prison for Minors	Report from the Council and SDO of Mbengwi	Availability of funds	Increased investment budget of the council	Financial report of the council
5) The created Divisional Delegation of Social Affairs is Constructed	-A site is acquired for construction -A structure is put in place	-field reports -pictures -Report from DDSA	Availability of funds	Increased investment budget of the council and that of the Ministry of Social Affairs	Financial report of the council and Report from the ministry of Social Affairs
6) Rooms are constructed and equipped for Vocational training of handicapped and Vulnerable Children	At least 04 rooms are constructed in the social centre	-field reports -pictures -Report from DDSA	Availability of funds	Increased investment budget of the council and that of the Ministry of Social Affairs	Financial report of the council and Report from the ministry of Social Affairs

	7) Vehicles are provided for Social services in Mbengwi	At least 03 vehicles are provided for both the social centre and the Divisional Delegation of Social Affairs	-pictures -Report from DDSA	Availability of funds	Increased investment budget of the council and that of the Ministry of Social Affairs	Financial report of the council and Report from the ministry of Social Affairs
Activities with respect to the different Results					Estimated Amounts	
1.1. Carry out an inventory of social affairs institutions , needs and structures in municipality					10,000,000	
1.2. Organize coordination mechanisms and build partnerships					800,000	
1.3. Lobby for funding assistance					5,000,000	
2.1. Purchase of material for vulnerable groups (Prostheses, Calipers, White cane, crushes, Wheel Chairs etc)					5,000,000	
2.2. identify active disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and assess needs especially orphans and vulnerable children (OVC)					3,000,000	
2.3. Tendering Cost					450,000	
2.4. Supervision cost					289,000	
3.1. Design projects and programs to intensify sensitization and education campaigns to promote and empower the vulnerable and disabled groups and the fight against child trafficking					2000000	
3.2. Follow up execution					500,000	
4.1. Construction of at least 3 additional rooms in Mbengwi prison					15000000	
4.2. Feasibility studies					43000000	
4.3. Tendering					43000000	
4.4. Supervision					86000000	
5.1. Construction of Divisional Delegation					20000000	
5.2 Lobbying for funds					2000000	
5.3. Feasibility studies					5000000	
5.4. Tendering					900000	
5.5. Supervision					15000000	
6.1. Construction of at least 4 rooms for the training of handicaps					28000000	
7.1. Provision of 3 Vehicles					75000000	

Sector: Sports and Physical Education

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve and promote sporting activities within Mbengwi Council	-Number of sports infrastructure constructed and renovated -Increase sporting activities	Reports from the Divisional delegation of sports	Availability of funds	-Increased public budget in the ministry of sports -Increase budget of the council	- Reports from the Divisional Delegation of Sports -Reports of the Mayor
Specific objective	Improve access to sports and physical education infrastructure in Mbengwi Council	-Number of sports infrastructure constructed and renovated -Increase sporting activities	Reports from the Divisional Delegation of sports	-Availability of funds -availability of land	-Increased public budget in the ministry of sports -Increase budget of the council -Presentation of land certificates	- Reports from the Divisional Delegation of Sports -Reports of the Mayor
	To improve and encourage sporting activities in Mbengwi	All the 29 villages are involved in sporting activities	Field Reports -Report from Council and Divisional Delegation of sports	-Availability of funds -Availability of Land	-Increased public budget in the ministry of sports -Increase budget of the council	- Reports from the Divisional Delegation of Sports -Reports of the Mayor
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Renovation of existing structures	The Mbengwi Centre stadium is renovated	Field Reports -Report from Council and Divisional Delegation of sports	-Availability of funds	-Increased public budget in the ministry of sports -Increase budget of the council	- Reports from the Divisional Delegation of Sports -Reports of the Mayor
	2) The sports and physical education infrastructural	At least 03 sport complexes are constructed and	Field reports and Assessment reports from the	-Availability of funds -availability of	-Increased public budget in the ministry of sports -Increase budget of the	- Reports from the Divisional Delegation of

	needs of the various communities in Mbengwi municipality are assessed	equipped within Mbengwi municipality	Delegation of sports	land	council -Presentation of land certificates	Sports -Reports of the Mayor
	3) The services of the sports and physical education sector in the municipality are constructed, equipped and adequately staffed	At least 02 services of sports and physical education are constructed	Approval letter, Report from the Regional delegate	-Availability of funds -availability of land	-Increased public budget in the ministry of sports -Increase budget of the council	- Reports from the Divisional Delegation of Sports -Reports of the Mayor
	4) Youth inter village sports competitions are organised	All villages take part in sporting activities	Field Reports -Report from Council and Divisional Delegation of sports	-Availability of funds -Availability of Land	-Increased public budget in the ministry of sports -Increase budget of the council	- Reports from the Divisional Delegation of Sports -Reports of the Mayor
	5) Sport staff are recruited in Mbengwi	At least 30 sport staff are recruited	-Report from Council and Divisional Delegation of sports	Availability of Trained sport personnel -Availability of funds	-Increased public budget in the ministry of sports -Increase budget of the council	- Reports from the Divisional Delegation of Sports -Reports of the Mayor
Activities with respect to the different Results					Estimated Amounts	
1.1. Renovation of the Mbengwi stadium					20000000	
2.1. Construction of at least 3 sport complexes					150000000	
2.2. Assess the sports and infrastructural needs of 29 villages in Mbengwi Council and schools					1450000	
2.3. Lobby for funding assistance					600000	
2.4. Feasibility studies					15000000	
2.5. Tendering process					1350000	

2.6. Follow up execution works	19500000
3.1. construction and equipment of 02 sport and physical education Training centre	120000000
3.2. Carry out feasibility studies on the construction and equipment of the 2 sport and physical education Training centre	12000000
3.3. Lobby for the creation of a sports and physical education Training centre in the sub division	800000
3.4. Lobby for partnerships and funding	1000000
3.5. Tender the process	900000
3.6. Follow up execution works	1000000
4.1. Purchase of Trophies	5800000
4.2. Hold meetings and Organise inter village competitions	870000
5.1. Lobby for the training and recruitment of at least 30 sports and physical education staff in the municipality	700000

Sector: Territorial administration, decentralisation and order maintenance

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Ensure participatory governance, security, accountability and good governance	- Number of police patrols -The number of meetings held with the different administrators in the Mbengwi	Reports from the council, SDO and DO	The by-laws that ensure good governance are well respected		
Specific objective	Improve on the administrative services and security of populations	- Number of police patrols -The number of meetings held with the different administrators in the Mbengwi	Reports from the council, SDO and DO	The by-laws that ensure good governance are well respected -Availability of funds	Increased public budget	Reports from the council, SDO and DO
	To ensure regular training of council staff and also to equip the council	All the Mayors and staff are trained on good governance	Reports from the council	Availability of council funds	Increased budget of the council	Report from the council

Results (Strategic axes)	1) The council management is decentralised	At least 28 sectors are being managed by the council	Reports from the council	-Availability of funds	-Increase budget of the council	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Sports -Reports of the Mayor
	2) The forces of law services are constructed, equipped and adequately staffed	At least a gendarmerie post and 2 police posts are constructed and equipped	Field reports -Ministerial order creating Police and gendarmerie	-Availability of funds	-Increased public budget in the ministry -Increase budget of the council	- Reports from the ministry -Reports of the Mayor
	3) Adequate means of intervention are provided to forces of law and order	At least a vehicle are is put at the disposal of each force unit	-Report from the units, SDO and DO	Availability of funds	Increased public budget in the ministry	- Reports from the ministry
	4) Capacity of all staff and Mayors are build on good governance	At least 02 training sessions are organised for council staff	Reports from the council	Availability of council funds	Increased budget of the council	Report from the council
Activities with respect to the different Results					Estimated Amounts	
1.1. Train council executive and personnel on new responsibilities and sharing of responsibility					300000	
1.2. Train councillors on budget elaboration procedures for their effective participation to budget sessions					500000	
2.1. Construct and equip 3 services of forces and law					240000000	
2.2. Lobby for the transfer of personnel					350 000	
2.3. Feasibility study cost					48000000	
2.4. Tendering Cost					1350000	
2.5. Supervision cost					24000000	
3.1. Acquisition of 3 vehicles					75000000	
3.2. Tendering Cost					1350000	
3.3. Supervision cost					300000	

Sector: Transport

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve on the organisation of the transport sector and provide a safe, secured and comfortable means of transportation to the Meta people of Mbengwi Council	-Increased number of road safety trips per year -All drivers are well trained and given drivers licence	Report from the Divisional delegation of Transport and that from the SDO	-Availability of funds	-Increased public budget in the ministry of Transport -Increase budget of the council	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Transport -Reports of the Mayor
Specific objective	Transport infrastructure, facilities and services in Mbengwi are improved	-Increased number of road safety trips per year -All drivers are well trained and given drivers licence -Renovation of the council motor park	Report from the Divisional delegation of Transport and that from the SDO -Reports from the council	-Availability of funds -availability of land	-Increased public budget in the ministry of Transport -Increase budget of the council	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Sports -Reports of the Mayor
	To ensure the security of passengers and transporters	At least 05 road safety trips are carried out a year	Reports from the SDO and Divisional Delegation of transport	The ministry of transport has given the right for more that 05 road safety campaigns a year	Ministerial order lunching road safety campaigns	Report of the Divisional Delegation of Transport and that of the SDO
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Construct existing motor parks and create new ones	The Mbon Motor park is well constructed and equipped	Report from the Divisional delegation of Transport and Commerce -Reports from the council	-Availability of funds -availability of land	-Increased public budget in the ministry of Transport -Increase budget of the council	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Transport -Reports of the Mayor

	2) Fuel filling stations are increased	At least 02 new fuel filling stations in Mbengwi municipality are increased	Report from the Divisional delegation of Commerce -Reports from the council	-Availability of funds -availability of land	-Increased public budget in the ministry of Commerce -Increase budget of the council	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Commerce and Transport -Reports of the Mayor
	3) Road safety trips are often carried out	At least 05 road safety trips are carried out a year	Reports from the SDO and Divisional Delegation of transport	The ministry of transport has given the right for more that 05 road safety campaigns a year	Ministerial order lunching road safety campaigns	Report of the Divisional Delegation of Transport and that of the SDO
Activities with respect to the different Results					Estimated Amounts	
1.1. Construction of motto park (in Mbon)					50000000	
1.2. Lobby for the creation of new motor parks					500,000	
1.3. Design and organise parks					500000	
1.4. Carry out feasibility studies					2500000	
1.5. Provide basic public facilities in parks					20000000	
1.6. Lobby for funding and partnerships					500000	
2.1. Facilitate access to the acquisition of permit from economic operators					1000000	
3.1. Encourage the organisation of the transporters' association					200000	
3.2. Organise sensitisation campaigns on the subject matter and sanction defaulters					3600000	
3.3. At least 5 road safety trips are organized (especially surprising ones) yearly					2500000	

Sector: Urban Development and Housing

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification		
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	A well organised, well planned urban space, quality houses and good urban road network	Available plan for the urban space -Approved plans for all constructed houses -Road network in urban spaced is improved on	Reports from the council and Divisional Delegation of MINDUH	-Availability of planning experts and architects -Availability of funds -Everybody constructing is ready to stick on construction norms	Increase budget of the council -Number of people going for house plans	Reports from the council and Divisional Delegation of MINDUH Mbengwi
Specific objective	Improve on housing conditions and planning in Mbengwi urban zone	Available plan for the urban space -Approved plans for all constructed houses	Reports from the council and Divisional Delegation of MINDUH	-Availability of planning experts and architects -Availability of funds -Everybody constructing is ready to stick on construction norms	Increase budget of the council -Number of people going for house plans	Reports from the council and Divisional delegation
	Facilitate collection of refuse disposal and treatment	-increased number of clean up campaigns in Mbengwi -A site is well developed for refuse disposal and treatment -A vehicle is provided for refuse disposal	Reports from the council and Divisional Delegation of MINDUH	Availability of funds	Increase investment budget of MINDUH and Mbengwi Council	Reports from the council and Divisional Delegation of MINDUH

	To Improve on roads (road net work) within the Urban space)	At least 18Km of earth road is maintained and projected up to 30Km and at least an additional 11Km is tarred	Reports from the council and Divisional Delegation of MINDUH	Availability of investment funds for MINDUH and Mbengwi council	Increase investment of budget of MINDUH and Mbengwi Council	Reports from the council and Divisional Delegation of MINDUH
Results (Strategic axes)	1) The master plan of Mbengwi town is elaborated	At least Mbengwi has an urban development plan	Reports from the council and Divisional Delegation of MINDUH	-Availability of planning experts and architects -Availability of funds	Increase budget of the council	Reports from the council and Divisional delegation
	2) Houses with approved plans are constructed within the municipality	Increase Number of quality houses constructed in Mbengwi (especially in the Urban space)	Reports from the council and Divisional Delegation of MINDUH	-Availability of planning experts and architect -Everybody constructing is ready to stick on construction norms	-Number of people going for house plans	Reports from the council and Divisional Delegation of MINDUH
	3) No refuse is disposed carelessly in Town	Cleaned and attractive town	Reports from the council and Divisional Delegation of MINDUH	Availability of funds	Increase investment of budget of MINDUH and Mbengwi Council	Reports from the council and Divisional Delegation of MINDUH
	4) Roads of the urban spaced are maintained and some constructed	-Additional 11 km of road is tarred within the Urban spaced -The existing 18km earth road within the Urban spaced is maintained and	Reports from the council and Divisional Delegation of MINDUH	Availability of investment funds for MINDUH and Mbengwi council	Increase investment of budget of MINDUH and Mbengwi Council	Reports from the council and Divisional Delegation of MINDUH

		projected to at least 30km				
Activities with respect to the different Results					Estimated Amounts	
1.1. Elaboration of the master plan for Mbengwi					20,000,000	
1.2. Lobby for the creation of a town green					500000	
1.3. Carry out feasibility studies					2,000,000	
1.4. Tendering cost					450 000	
1.5. Supervision cost					2 000,000	
2.1. Set and respect standards for houses to be built near the road					-	
2.2. Carry out at least 4 sensitisation campaigns on the application of master plan					400 000	
2.3. Recruit personnel to reinforce the town planning service of the council					10 500 000	
3.1. Tarring of at least 11km roads within the Urban space of Mbengwi					385000000	
3.2. Projection of at least 12 km earth roads within the urban space of Mbengwi					120000000	
3.3. Feasibility studies					14000000	
3.4. Tendering cost					900000	
3.5. Supervision					20000000	

Sector: Water and Energy

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve access to electricity and quality portable water in communities of Mbengwi municipality	Increased number of villages having electricity and quality water	Reports from the Divisional Delegation of water and Energy -Field reports -Reports from MECUDA	-Availability of funds	-Increased public budget in the ministry of Water and Energy -Increase budget of the council	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Water and Energy -Reports of the Mayor
Specific objective	Rehabilitation of existing water schemes and creation	Increased number of villages having and quality water	Reports from the Divisional Delegation of	-Availability of funds	-Increased public budget in the ministry of Water	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Water

	of new ones		Water and Energy -Field reports Reports from MECUDA		and energy -Increase budget of the council	and Energy -Reports of the Mayor
	To create new water schemes in villages that do not have	Increase water schemes created	Reports from the Divisional Delegation of Water and Energy -Field reports Reports from MECUDA	-Availability of funds	-Increased public budget in the ministry of Water and Energy -Increase budget of the council	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Water and Energy -Reports of the Mayor
	To treat all existing water schemes	All 16 water points existing are treated to have the quality of drinkable water	Reports from the Council	-Availability of funds	-Increase budget of the council	Reports of the Mayor
	Provide electricity to all the villages in Mbengwi Council which are not yet electrified	10 villages out of 29 whom have not been electrified are electrified	Reports from the Divisional Delegation of Water and Energy -Field reports Reports from MECUDA	-Availability of funds	-Increased public budget in the ministry of Water and Energy -Increase budget of the council	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Water and Energy -Reports of the Mayor
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Existing water schemes are Rehabilitated	16 water schemes are rehabilitated	Reports from the Divisional Delegation of Water and Energy -Field reports Reports from MECUDA	-Availability of funds	-Increased public budget in the ministry of Water and Energy -Increase budget of the council	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Water and energy -Reports of the Mayor

	2) New water schemes are constructed	13 new water schemes developed	Reports from the Divisional Delegation of Water and Energy -Field reports Reports from MECUDA	-Availability of funds	-Increased public budget in the ministry of Water and Energy -Increase budget of the council	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Water and Energy -Reports of the Mayor
	3) All existing water schemes are treated	16 water schemes are treated	Reports from the Council	-Availability of funds	-Increase budget of the council	Reports of the Mayor
	4) Electricity is installed in all villages in Mbengwi	10 villages out of 29 whom have not been electrified are electrified -40 solar systems are created	Reports from the Divisional Delegation of Water and Energy -Field reports Reports from MECUDA	-Availability of funds	-Increased public budget in the ministry of Water and Energy -Increase budget of the council	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Water and Energy -Reports of the Mayor
	5) Electricity is extended to all quarters in villages partially electrified	Electricity is extended to all the 19 villages (quarters) partially electrified electricity	Reports from the Divisional Delegation of Water and Energy -Field reports Reports from MECUDA	-Availability of funds	-Increased public budget in the ministry of Water and Energy -Increase budget of the council	- Reports from the Sub Divisional Delegation of Water and Energy -Reports of the Mayor
Activities with respect to the different Results					Estimated Amounts	
1.1 Rehabilitation of 16 water scheme					64000000	
1.2. Treatment of water					8000000	
1.3. Extension of 10 water schemes					300000000	
1.4. Installation of 56 stand taps					8400000	
1.5. Lobby for funds					500000	
1.6. Feasibility studies					8000000	

1.7. Tendering	7200000
1.8. Supervision	24000000
2.1. Construction of 13 new water catchments	78000000
2.2. Protection of 6 water catchments	6000000
2.3. Carry out feasibility studies in the 13 communities	19500000
2.4. Lobby for funding	500000
2.5. Tender cost	5850000
2.6. Supervision cost	13000000
2.7. Train water committee	4350000
3.1. Treatment of all 16 existing water shames throughout the year	2,000,000
4.1. Installation of electricity in 10 communities	500000000
4.2. Purchase of 7 transformers	210000000
4.3. Installation of 40 solar systems	400000000
5.1. Electricity is extended to 19 quarters	95000000
5.2. Lobbying	500000
5.3. Tendering	450000
5.4 Supervision	9500000

Sector: Youth Affairs

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Empowerment of youths within Mbengwi Council and perfect organisation of public manifestation	% increase in number of youths whose welfare has been improved upon and perfect organisation of the public manifestation	Report from Delegation of Youth Affairs	Availability of a functional training centre	Number of training programs executed by the centre within a year	Report from Delegation of Youth Affairs
Specific objective	Recruitment and training of youths in to PAJER-U	Increased percentage of youths employed	Report from Delegation of Youth Affairs	Availability of a functional training centre	Number of training programs executed by the centre within a year	Report from Delegation of Youth Affairs

	To construct youth services in Mbengwi	At least 01 multipurpose youth empowerment centre is constructed and goes operational within the Mbengwi	Report from Delegation of Youth Affairs	Availability of land Availability of funds	-Land certificates - -Increased public budget in the ministry of Youth Affairs -Increase budget of the council	Report from Delegation of Youth Affairs -Reports from the council
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Youths in Mbengwi community are empowered through training and assistance	At least 20 youths in the community are empowered - At least 5 support programs for youths are implemented (PAJER-U, PIF-MAS,) -Public manifestations are encouraged and financed in all 29 villages	Report from Delegation of Youth Affairs	Availability of a functional training centre	Number of training programs executed by the centre within a year	Report from Delegation of Youth Affairs
	2) A Multipurpose youth centre is constructed(already approved), equipped and staffed	At least 01 Multipurpose youth centre is constructed and goes operational within the municipality	Report from Delegation of Youth Affairs	Availability of land Availability of funds	-Land certificates - -Increased public budget in the ministry of Youth Affairs -Increase budget of the council	Report from Delegation of Youth Affairs -Reports from the council
Activities with respect to the different Results					Estimated Amounts	
1.1. Carry out feasibility studies and assess youth needs of the various communities					5800000	
1.2. Design appropriate programmes and projects for the rural and urban youth					2 500 000	
1.3. Lobby for funding and partnerships					400000	
1.4. Carry out training and provide necessary assistance					2500000	
2.1. Construction of a Multipurpose youth centre					115000000	
2.2. Survey youth population in villages, assess youth infrastructural needs					2900000	
2.3. Carry out feasibility studies					11500000	
2.4. Mobilise youth population and resources for the establishment of functional youth centre					2900000	

2.5. Tender for the process	450000
2.6. Follow up execution works	3000000

Sector: Women Empowerment and the Family

Strategy: to empower women; both economically, socially, politically and culturally		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Increase the contribution of women in the economic, political, cultural and Social Development of the Municipality by 50% by the year 2030	Increase number of women attaining training sessions (on hand craft, production of basic needs and also socially) in the Women Empowerment Centre	Attendance register from the Women empowerment centre -Supervision reports	Availability of trainers and well equipped centre	Number of trainers and equipments available in the training centre	Records from the Regional and Divisional Delegation of Women Empowerment
Specific objective	Equip and staff the already existing women empowerment Center	A director, 20 teachers and equipments	Report from the Regional and Divisional delegation -Mayors report	Enough Public fund in the Ministry of Women Empowerment and the Family -Increase funds of the council	Increase budget of the ministry of Women Empowerment and the Family	Report from the Divisional Delegate of Women Empowerment and the Family
	Promote the rights of women (both socially and Economically) and the family	Capacity workshops are organised per village in Mbengwi	Report from the Regional and Divisional delegation -Mayors report	Enough Public fund in the Ministry of Women Empowerment and the Family -Increase funds of the council	Increase budget of the ministry of Women Empowerment and the Family	Report from the Divisional Delegate of Women Empowerment and the Family
Results (Strategic	1) Staff are employed and send	20 staff and 01 Director Employed	Report from the Regional and	Enough Public fund in the Ministry of Women	Increase budget of the ministry	Report from the Divisional

axes)	to teach in the centre/Equipments for the functioning of the Centre are installed		Divisional delegation -Mayors report	Empowerment and the Family -Increase funds of the council	of Women Empowerment and the Family	Delegate of Women Empowerment and the Family
		-80 chairs, 2 Tables, 15 computers, 05 cupboards, 50 benches, 2 black boards, electricity and kitchen equipments	Report from the Regional and Divisional delegation -Mayors report	Enough Public fund in the Ministry of Women Empowerment and the Family -Increase funds of the council	Increase budget of the ministry of Women Empowerment and the Family	Report from the Divisional Delegate of Women Empowerment and the Family
	2) Women groups and networks are adequately promoted and assisted	At least 01 main network and 29 sub networks are created	Field reports from the council and Divisional legation of women's empowerment and the family	Enough Women groups are already existing in the Municipality or villages	Number of registered certificates for women groups available	Registry from the Divisional and regional delegation of Women Empowerment and the Family
3) Projects to empower the woman and the girl child in the municipality are designed and implemented	At least 04 capacity building workshops for 29 villages are organised, Sensitisation and education of women in all the 29 villages in Mbengwi	Field reports from the council and Regional delegation of women's empowerment and the family	Enough funds to fund projects	Increase budget from the ministry of Women Empowerment -Increase project funds of the Council	Report of the Divisional Delegate -Report of the Mayor	
Activities with respect to the different Results					Estimated Amounts	
1.1. Lobby for the employment of 20 staff and Director of the empowerment centre (06 staff and a Director)					1000000	
1.2. Purchase of 80 table chairs					650000	
1.3. Purchase of 2 photocopiers					2000000	
1.4. Purchase of 2 tables					300000	
1.5. Purchase of 12 computers					6000000	

1.6. Purchase of 5 cupboards	5000000
1.7. Purchase of 50 benches	1374500
1.8. Installation of 2 black boards	40000
1.9. Purchase of 2 gas cookers	1000000
1.10. Purchase of other Kitchen equipments	1,500,000
1.11. Installation of electricity	500,000
1.12. Lobby for Funds	1000000
1.13. Supervision cost	500,000
2.1. Identify and follow up at least 100 active women groups and assess needs	4500000
2.2. Build partnerships with other organisations	200,000
2.3. Deliver empowerment packages (examples are cassava processing mills)	10000000
3.1. Design projects and programmes to intensify sensitisation and education campaigns to promote and empower the woman	26485000
3.2. Follow up execution	23041950

Sector: Post and Telecommunication

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification		Assumptions	Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification		Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve on quality access to communication network and postal services in all the different forms existing within Mbengwi	The whole municipality has access to communication networks (especially mobile phones, TV and Radio signals)	Reports from filed visits, Activity reports from the Regional Delegation of Communication.	Enough and available public funds	Increase public budget in the ministry of Post and Telecommunication -Increase Council investment budget	-Report from the ministry of Post and Telecom -Mayors' report

Specific objective	To ensure stable network for all mobile phones, TV and Radio signals are found in all the villages within Mbengwi by 2020	% coverage in communication networks in the municipality	Reports from filed visits, Activity reports from the Regional Delegation of Communication.	Enough and available public funds	Increase public budget in the ministry of Post and Telecommunication -Increase Council investment budget	-Report from the ministry of Post and Telecom -Mayors' report
	Improve on the postal services of the municipality	One post office is created - At least 3 seminars are organized a year	-Field reports -Pictures -Reports from delegate of communication	Available land	Land certificate presented	Report from Land Tenure
Results (Strategic axes)	1) TV and Radio signals are improved (increased) in the municipality	At least 06 antenna are installed at strategic points before 2020	-Field reports -Pictures -Reports from delegate of communication	Enough and available public funds	Increase public budget in the ministry of Post and Telecommunication -Increase Council investment budget	-Report from the ministry of Post and Telecom -Mayors' report
	2) Telephone net work is increased or improved within the municipality	At least 5 mobile telephone antenna are installed	-Field reports -Pictures -Reports from delegate of communication -Reports from net work operators	Enough and available public funds -Net work operators are ready to install antennas	Increase public budget in the ministry of Post and Telecommunication -Increase Council investment budget	-Report from the ministry of Post and Telecom -Mayors' report
	3) A new post office is created	One post office is created	-Field reports -Pictures -Reports from delegate of communication	Available land	Land certificate presented	Report from Land Tenure

4) Seminars are organised to educate people on the importance of the services of the post office	At least 3 seminars are organized a year	Report from the post master -Number of seminars organized	People of the community are ready to attain seminars -availability of funds	Number of people attaining seminars	
Activities with respect to the different Results				Estimated Amounts	
1.1. Lobby for the installation of at least 6 radio and TV signal antennas				1200000	
2.1. Lobby with network operators for the installation of at least 5 telephone net work antennas				1000000	
3.1. Site for creation of post office is identified				0	
3.2. Construction of post office				20000000	
3.3. Lobby for funds				500000	
3.4. Feasibility study cost				2000000	
3.5. Tendering Cost				450,000	
3.6. Supervision cost				1,000,000	
4.1. Organise at least 3 educational seminars with the community every year				600000	

Sector: Tourism

Strategy		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve on the economy of Mbengwi by developing existing touristic sites and creating new ones	All the touristic sites of Mbengwi are developed by 2030	-Mayors report -Regional Delegation of tourism	-Enough funds available	Increase investment budget of the ministry of Tourism	Report from the Regional Delegation of tourism

Specific objective	To develop existing touristic sites	All the touristic sites of Mbengwi are developed by 2030	-Mayors report -Regional Delegation of tourism	-Enough funds available	Increase investment budget of the ministry of Tourism	Report from the Regional Delegation of tourism
	To create, construct and equip touristic services in Mbengwi	Touristic services (Divisional Delegation of Tourism, Hotels) are created within Mbengwi	-Mayors report -Regional Delegation of tourism	-Enough funds available	Increase investment budget of the ministry of Tourism	Report from the Regional Delegation of tourism
Results (strategic axes)	1) Touristic sites are developed	At least 06 touristic sites are developed by the year 2030	Field visits, Field reports	-Enough funds available	Increase investment budget of the ministry of Tourism	Report from the Regional Delegation of tourism
	2) Access to touristic sites are facilitated	Roads are dug leading to all touristic sites	Field visits, Field reports	Land is available	Increase investment budget of the ministry of Tourism	Report from the Regional Delegation of tourism
	3) High standard touristic establishments (hotels, restaurant) are developed/Touristic services are provided, constructed and well staffed in the council	At least 01 quality hotel is constructed in Mbengwi	Field visits, Field reports	-Enough funds available -Land is available	Increase investment budget of the ministry of Tourism -01 land certificate is presented	Report from the Regional Delegation of tourism -Registry of Divisional Delegation of land tenure
		At least the council owns and runs a rest house	Mayors report	-Land is available -Enough funds of the Council	-Land certificate presented -increase in the budget of Council	-Registry from land tenure -Financial budget registry of the Council

	4) Creation of a Divisional Delegation of Tourism	One Divisional Delegation of Tourism is created	-Mayors report -Regional delegation of tourism	-Enough funds available	Increase investment budget of the ministry of Tourism	Report from the Regional Delegation of tourism
Activities with respect to the different Results					Estimated Amounts	
1.1. Development of at least 6 touristic sites					6000000	
1.2. Make an inventory of touristic sites in Mbengwi					500000	
1.3. Carry out feasibility studies					270000	
1.4. Lobby for funds					50000	
1.5. Tendering process					450000	
1.6. Follow up execution of works					100000	
2.1. Make an inventory of available touristic establishments					1000000	
2.2. Sensitize potential investors					2900000	
2.3. Construction of roads to touristic sites					150000000	
2.4. Carry out feasibility studies for access roads					60000000	
2.5. Lobby for funds					500 000	
2.6. Tendering process					450000	
2.7. Follow up execution of works					900 000	
3.1. Construction of touristic services (Council Rest House)					100000000	
3.2. Carry out feasibility studies for proposed site					5000000	
3.3. Lobby for funds					450000	
3.4. Tendering process					450000	
3.5. Follow up execution works					5,000,000	

Sector: Small and medium size enterprises, social economy and Handicraft

Strategy :Promotion of employment through the creation of small and medium sized enterprises, development of the economy, and promotion of craft work		Indicator by level of strategy & source of verification			Indicators of Assumptions and source of verification	
Level	Formulation	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions	Indicators	Source of verification
Vision, Goal, Global Objective	Improve and promote the creation and development of small and medium sized enterprises, social economy and handicraft in Mbengwi	-More small and medium sized enterprises and hand crafts are created -More people at individual level are involved in S.M.E and hand craft	-Report from the Divisional Delegation of small and medium sized -Report from the council and Divisional delegation of Commerce	Funds are available and experts	Increase in public investment budget of MINPEMEESA and that of the Council	Report from MINPEMEESA and the Council
Specific objective	Ensure a conducive environment for the creation and development of small and medium sized enterprises and hand craft in Mbengwi	-More small and medium sized enterprises and hand crafts are created -More people at individual level are involved in hand craft and SMS -At least 02 more markets for produce are created	-Report from the Divisional Delegation of small and medium sized -Report from the council and Divisional Delegation of Commerce	Funds are available and experts	Increase in public investment budget of MINPMEESA and that of the Council	Report from MINPMEESA and the Council
Results (Strategic axes)	1) Small and medium sized enterprise	Increased number of Hand craft people registered with the council for	Report from the council, Registration forms	Availability of experts from the Delegation	Number of experts from the delegation and number of	Report from the Delegation and the Council

	registration procedures within the municipality are facilitated by the council	exhibition -	and documents from DDMINPMEESA	cooperating with the Council	meetings with council personnel	
	2) Small and medium size enterprises promoters are trained and have easy access to credit facilities	Number of promoters trained and cut to fit credits for start up/development for SMSE -Taxation policies revised in favour of SME	Report from the council, Registration forms and documents from DDMINPMEESA	Availability of experts to train promoters	Number of promoters trained	Report from the Delegation and the Council
	3) A hand craft centre is constructed	One building with a hall, a show room, two offices and a training workshop is constructed	-Field reports -pictures -Report from the council and DDMINPMEESA	Funds are available	Increase in public investment budget of MINPMEESA and that of the Council	Report from MINPMEESA and the Council
Activities with respect to the different Results					Estimated Amounts	
1.1. Carry out sensitization of potential investors					1925000	
1.2. Sensitisation on creation of one stop shop of small and medium size enterprise					1925000	
2.1. Carry out training on business skills and provide necessary assistance					1970000	
2.2. Lobby for financial institutions that can support the establishment of small and medium enterprises					1000000	
3.1 Construction of a hand craft centre					35000000	
3.2. Feasibility studies					5000000	
3.3. Tendering cost					450000	
3.4. Supervision and follow up of contract					500000	

5.3 Spatial planning of priority infrastructures (spatial planning maps of planned infrastructures in the municipality)

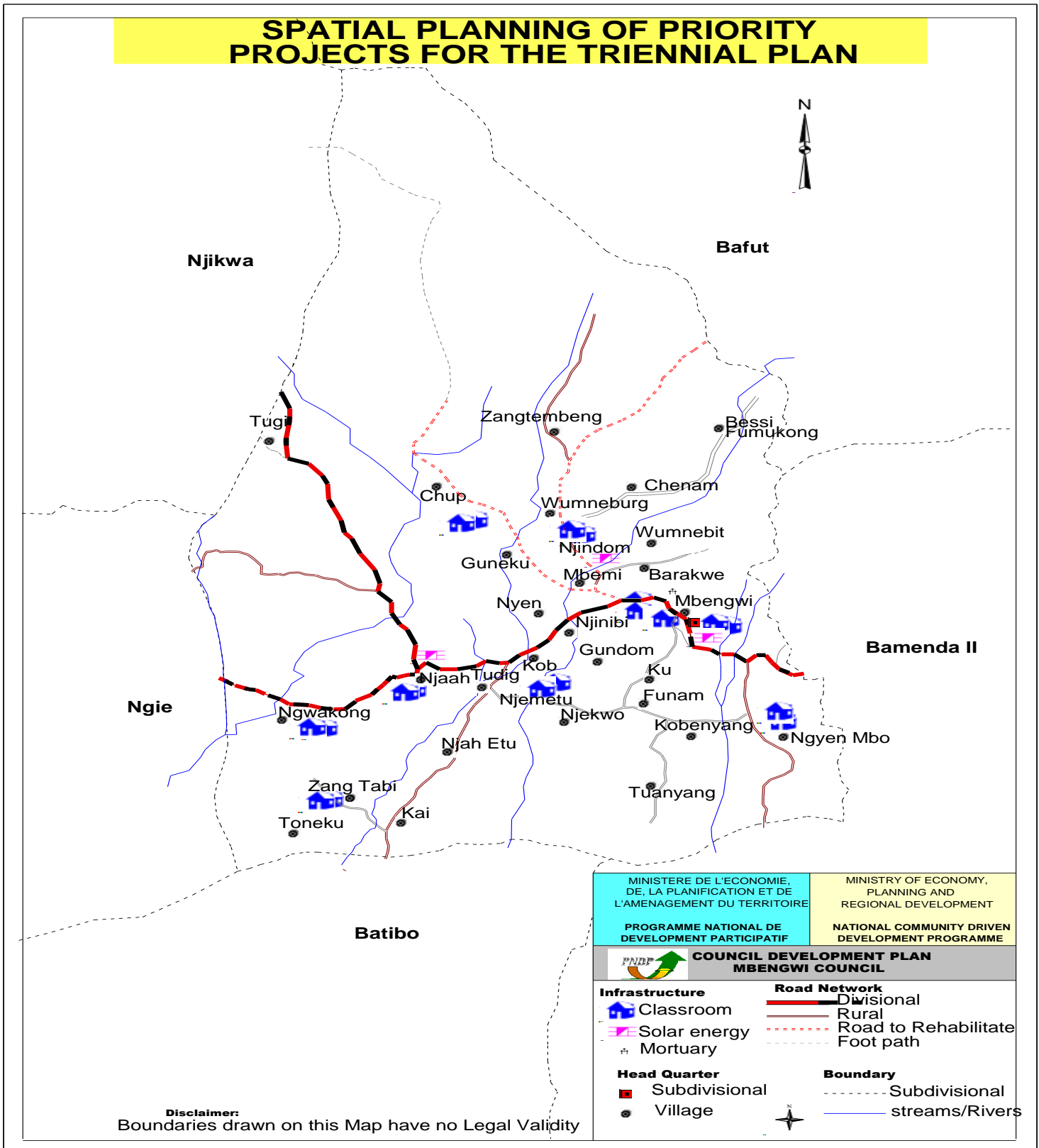


Figure 9: Spatial planning map for priority infrastructures for Tri-annual plan

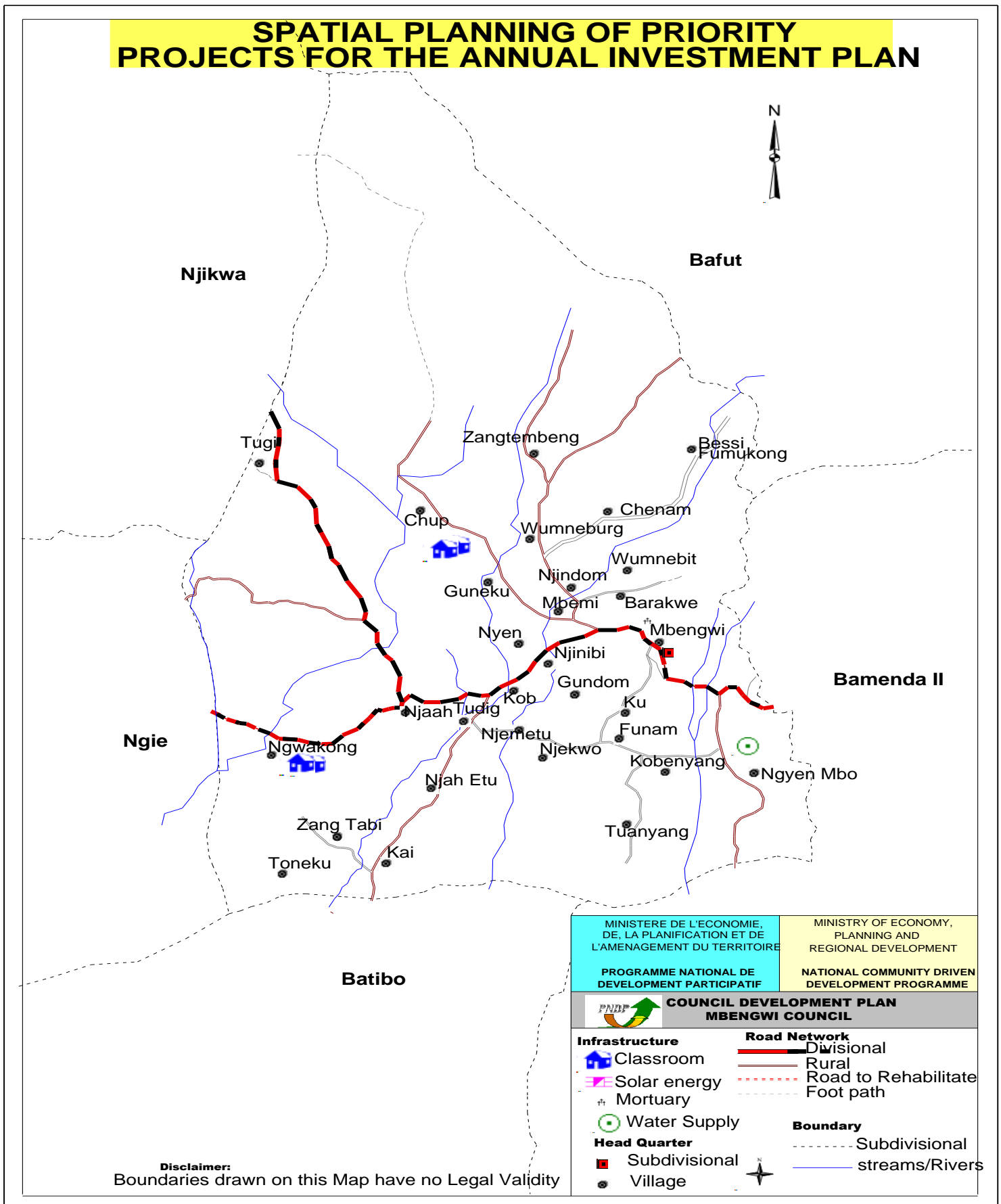


Figure 10: Spatial planning map for priority infrastructures for Annual Investment Plan

5.4 Land use plan and management of the council space

The Mbengwi Municipality does not have a land use plan. It is very necessary that one be developed as it will form the basis for the formulation of a sustainable utilisation of land/ natural resources within the municipality. The use of land is determined mostly by owners. The council comes in most often only to regulate and ensure effective utilisation of the land. Land use in Mbengwi Municipality is influenced greatly by topography and vegetation. Most of the land is used for subsistence farming and grazing. It is estimated that more than half of the land in Mbengwi Municipality is used for farming and grazing. Due to increase in population, the hilly areas are increasingly used for farming especially for crops like cassava thus giving rise to conflicts between farmers and grazers. These conflicts are rampant due to the lack of paddocks.

Land within the Municipality is also used mainly for construction. The constructions are made up of homes, school establishments, administrative structures like the S.D.O's office and other Divisional and Sub Delegations, business sites and places of worship. These constructions are not planned i.e. not carried out with consideration of the available land. To effectively use this land and also guard against haphazard development, there is need for authorities to carry out planning activities in a way that will ensure maximum use of available land. The council carries out field visits to ensure the construction of houses is planned. The table below presents the various lands use land cover classes within the council space.

Table 13 : Land Use pattern

S/N	Level-I Class	Level-II Classes
1	Build up land	Urban settlement
		Semi- urban settlement
		Village settlement
2	Agriculture land	Garden crops Land under staple crops Land under cash crops Land under fruit trees and crop trees Fallow land
3	Forest land	Open forest Shrubs Eucalyptus forests Catchment areas Forest plantations Reserved forest
4	Grassland	Savanna Open grassland
5	Others	Open land Barren rocky Degraded rocks Swampy/ bush land Marshy
6	Water body	Rivers/ Streams
7	Grazing land	Improved pasture land Degraded pasture land Communal pasture land

Land Use Map

VEGETATION and LANDUSE

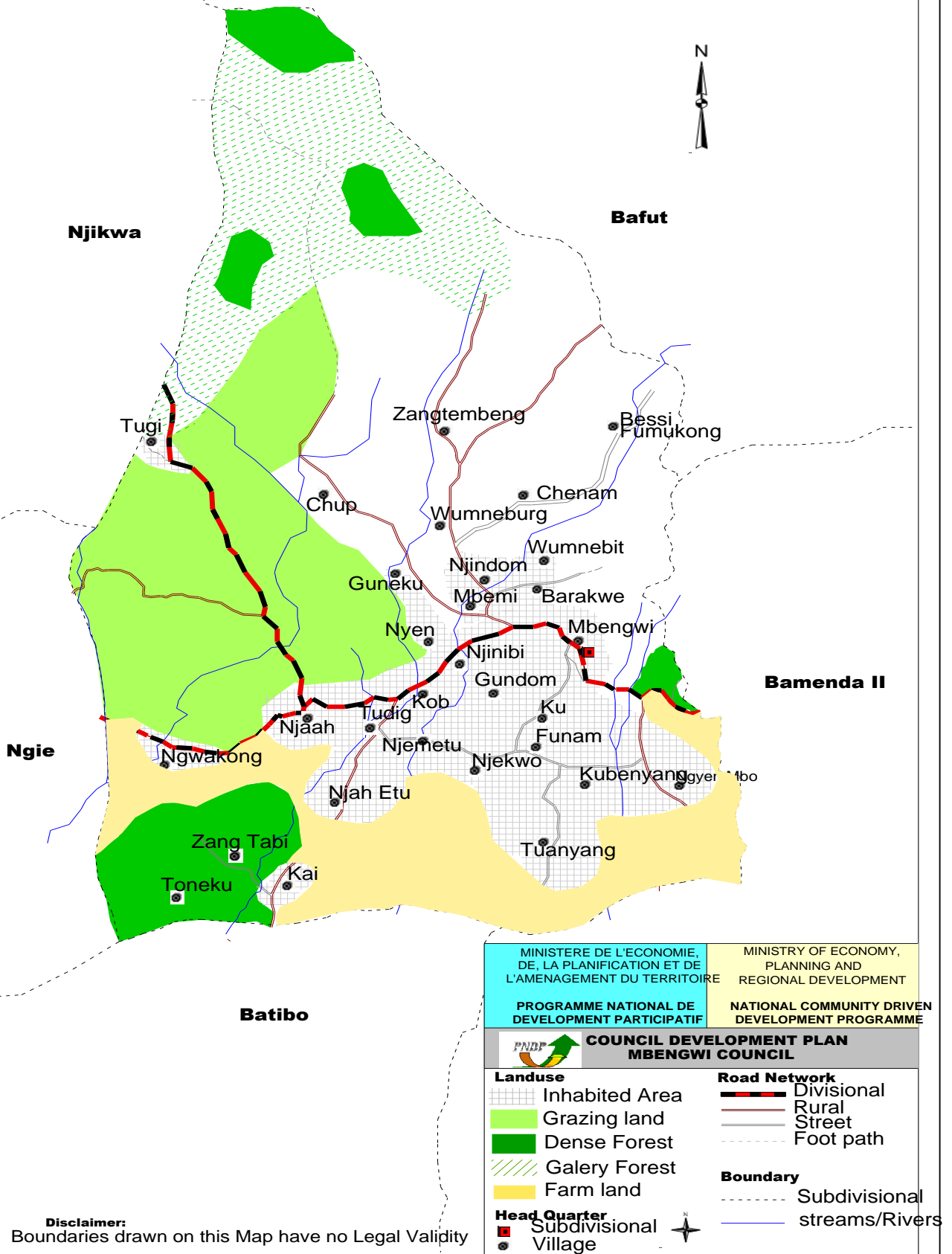


Figure 11: Land use map for Mbengwi

The table that follows brings out clearly the Problems, Constraints, Strengths, Potentials, and accessibility mode of land use in Mbengwi Municipality

Table 14: Problems, Constraints, Strengths, Potentials of land use

Zones	Characteristics	Actual use	Potentials	Constraints/problems	Accessibility and control
Zone for mixed cropping	Oxisols, loam soils and sandy soils	Mais,beans, tubers(cassava, yams) vegetable, fruits	Soils are averagely fertile, Availability of water bodies for irrigation ▪Open field	Reduced fertility, Soil erosion ; Presence of crop pests (ants) ; ▪Presence of caterpillars and other leaves eaters; ▪Existence of farmer/ grazer conflicts ; ▪Flooding in certain zones	▪Inheritance ; and buying
Zone for settlement	Houses, markets and offices	Construction of houses and roads	Availability of land	▪Enclave nature of the land	▪Administrative
Pasture zone	▪Vegetation (trees, Shrubs and grass)	▪Livestock (cattle, small ruminants), horses)	▪Have good climate and nice soils for the growth of pasture	▪Reduction of grazing land; ▪Intrusion into cattle paths; ▪Bush fires	Access is through traditional leaders of Meta
Forest areas	▪Savanna shrubs and trees	▪Zones for fuel wood exploitation, harvesting of medicinal plants (barks, roots ; Small scale hunting	▪Forest reserves; ▪Harvesting of medicinal plants and food items, small hunting (rat moles and cane rates etc.)	▪Uncontrolled bush fires; ▪Illegal hunting ▪Illegal harvesting of fuel wood (deforestation) ;	▪Free and uncontrolled access
Hydraulogy	Rivers	▪Cattle drinking points ▪Used for off season cultivation ▪Construction of houses; ▪Domestic use	Water is available throughout the year for agriculture -Availability of sand	▪Merging of rivers; ▪Divers types of pollution ▪Destruction of river banks	▪Free access
Mineral resources	▪Sand, stones	▪Use for construction ▪Source of income	▪Available in almost all the villages	▪Illegal exploitation of this resources (Quarries are not registered with the Ministry of Mines	Free access

6. OPERATIONAL PLANNING

6.1 CDP Budget

The budget of the CDP for Mbengwi can be summarised as shown in the table below:

Table 15 CDP budget

S/N	SECTOR	AMOUNT
1	Agriculture	1,178,000,000
2	Environment and Nature Protection	71,367,150
3	Forestry and Wildlife	145,400,000
4	Basic Education	1,123,640,000
5	Public Health	953,300,000
6	Secondary Education	4,618,815,000
7	Public Works	6,877,050,000
8	Culture	357,300,000
9	Trade	790,600,000
10	Employment and Vocational Training	33,100,000
11	Higher Education	99,400,000
12	Labour and Social Security	61,450,000
13	Land Tenure and State Property	56,150,000
14	Livestock Fisheries and Animal Industries	317,440,000
15	Industries and Mines and Technological Development	1,026,800,000
16	Scientific Research and Innovation	69,550,000
17	Social Affairs	359,939,000
18	Sports and Physical Education	350,970,000
19	Territorial Administration	150,000,000
20	Transport	81,300,000
21	Urban Development and Housing	542,400,000
22	Water and Energy	1,764,750,000
23	Youth Affairs	144,450,000
24	Women Empowerment and the Family	85,091,450
25	Post and Telecommunication	26,750,000
26	Tourism	332,620,000
27	Small and Medium Size Enterprises	47,770,000
	Total	21,665,402,600

6.2 Tri Annual Planning of Priority Projects

Table 16: Tri-Annual Planning of Priority Projects

SECTOR: Basic Education												
Activity	Products/Indicators/Results	Person in Charge	Estimated Budget	Years			Human	Material	Resources			Source of Finance
				Y1	Y2	Y3			Financial			
									Y1	Y2	Y3	
Construction of two classrooms in GBPS GP3	Two classrooms are constructed in GBPS GP3 Mbengwi Centre	Divisional Delegate of Basic Education (DDBE), Council and land tenure	16,000,000		X					16,000,000		
Construction of two classrooms in G.S Fun	02 classrooms are constructed	Divisional Delegate of Basic Education (DDBE), Council and land tenure	16,000,000	X					16,000,000			
Construction of two classrooms in G.S Ngwokwong	Ngwokwong Two classrooms are constructed	DDBE and Council	16,000,000	X					16,000,000			
Construction of two classrooms G.B.P.S Mbengwi GP1	Two classrooms are constructed	DDBE and Council	16,000,000		X					16,000,000		
Construction of two classrooms in G.B.P.S Mbengwi GP 2	02 class rooms are constructed	DDBE (Government) and Council	16,000,000			X						16,000,000
Construction of two classrooms in G.S Njimetu	02 class rooms are constructed	DDBE (Government) and Council	16,000,000		X					16,000,000		
GRAND TOTAL			96,000,000						32,000,000	48,000,000	16,000,000	

SECTOR: Public Health											
Rehabilitation and Equipment of the District Hospital Mortuary	A structure is rehabilitated and equipped with equipments of a mortuary	Mbengwi council and DMO	33,108,750	X						33,108,750	
GRAND TOTAL			33,108,750							33,108,750	
SECTOR: Secondary Education											
Construction of two classrooms in G.S.S Mbengwi Rural	Two classrooms are constructed	Council, DDSE and VDA	18,000,000		X					18,000,000	
Construction of two classrooms in G.S.S Njindom	Two classrooms are constructed	Council, DDSE and VDA	18,000,000		X					18,000,000	
Construction of two classrooms in G.T.C Zang Tabi	Two classrooms are constructed	Council, DDSE and VDA	18,000,000			X					18,000,000
Construction of two classrooms in G.S.S Njaah	Two classrooms are constructed	Council, DDSE and VDA	18,000,000			X					18,000,000
Construction of two classrooms in G.T.C Ngyen Mbo	Two classrooms are constructed	Council, DDSE and VDA	18,000,000			X					18,000,000
GRAND TOTAL			90,000,000							36,000,000	54,000,000

SECTOR: Public Works												
Rehabilitation of the Mbengwi - Kobayang Road	Mbengwi Kobayang road is rehabilitate	Mbengwi Council and the Divisional Delegate of Public works	20,000,000			X					20,000,000	
Rehabilitation of Mbemi-Guneku-Chup Road	Mbemi-Guneku-Chup Road is rehabilitated	Mbengwi Council and the Divisional Delegate of Public works	100,000,000		X							
Rehabilitation of the Mbengwi - Chaa Road	Road is rehabilitated	Mbengwi Council and the Divisional Delegate of Public works	40,000,000			X					40,000,000	
Follow up execution of works	40 bridges are constructed(Wu mnebug - Njindom Bridge in year 03)	Mbengwi Council and the Divisional Delegate of Public works	40000000			X					25,000,000	
GRAND TOTAL			200,000,000								85,000,000	
SECTOR: Water and Energy												
	Kai and Nyen Water schemes are rehabilitation	Council and Divisional Delegation of Water and Energy	58,174,991	X						58,174,991		
Development solar enegy sytem for public lighting	Solar Energy is Developed for Njindom, Mbengwi and Acha-Tugi	Council and Divisional Delegation of Water and Energy	30,000,000		X						30,000,000	
GRAND TOTAL			118,174,991							58,174,991	60,000,000	

6.3 Annual Investment plan (AIP)

6.3.1 Available resources and deadlines

Mobilized resources dated

A presentation was made by the Mayor comprising the different sources of income and amounts available for investment in 2012. The resources presented included funds from the following donors/ partners:

Table 17 : Resource mobilization including funds and Donors and dates

S/N	DONOR	DATE	AMOUNT
1	PNDP	Ongoing	84,274,999
2	CAC from FEICOM	Ongoing	21,000,000
3	PLAN Cameroon	From January 2011	20,000,000
4	Market tolls	From June	1,750,000
5	Rents	From June	700,000
6	Mbengwi Council	Ongoing	2,450,000
7	Vehicle registration	On going	7,000,000
8	10% of beneficiary population contributions		11, 717,499
9	PNDP	Ongoing	84,274,999
10	PLAN Cameroon	From January 2011	20,000,000
11	FEICOM, Council and rural water supply initiative	On going	344,409,075
12	PIB	On going	52,000,000
13	Market tolls	From June	1,750,000
	Total		128, 892,490

Source: Mbengwi Mayors report 2011

6.3.2 Annual program of priority projects

Programming of the first year projects was done after a look at the priority projects from the 29 villages. The members of the Tender's Bod, Council Executive and Steering committee chose three sectors within which to implement projects for the first year. The sectors chosen were Basic Education, Water and Energy, and Health

Table 18: **Identified Projects for Implementation in 2012**

Project (or Micro Project)	Expected Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Actors Involved	Schedule in quarters of a year				Resources				Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		1	2	3	4	Human	Material	Financial		
												PNDP/others	Beneficiary	
Basic Education														
Construction and equipment of 04 classrooms in Mbengwi Council area	Two classrooms are constructed and equipped in G.S Fun	Preparation of tender documents	Call to tender documents available	Publication of tender	Tender Board Council financial committee	X								
		Award of contract for construction of building	Contractor selected	Signed contract	Council financial committee DD MINEPAT		X							
		Execution of the Contract	2 Classrooms in G.S. Fun are constructed -A toilet is constructed -60 benches and 02 teachers tables are provided	Rate of realisation	Council financial committee Contractor		X	X				18,000,000	2,000,000	PNDP and Community
		Reception of classrooms building	Available new classrooms	Keys of the building	Council financial committee MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP			X						
	Two classrooms are constructed	Preparation of tender documents	Call to tender documents available	Publication of tender	Tender Board Council financial committee	X								

	d in G.S Ngwokwo ng	Award of contract for construction of building	Contractor selected	Signed contract	Council financial committee DD MINEPAT		X											
		Execution of the Contract	2 Classrooms in G.S. Ngwokwong are constructed -A toilet is constructed -60 benches and 02 teachers tables are provided	Rate of realisation	Council financial committee Contractor		X	X					18,000,000	2,000,000			Communi ty and PNDP	
		Reception of classrooms building	Available new classrooms	Keys of the building	Council financial committee (CFC) MINDUB MINEPAT SDO PNDP			X										
Construct ion of toilet in G.S Njinibi	Constructi on of toilet in G.S Njinibi	Preparation of tender documents	Call to tender documents available	Publication of tender	Tender Board Council financial committee	X												
		Award of contract for construction of Toilet	Contractor selected	Signed contract	Council financial committee DD MINEPAT		X											
		Execution of the Contract	-A toilet is constructed	Rate of realisation	Council financial committee Contractor		X	X							3,500,000		PIB	
		Reception of Toilet building	Available new toilet	Keys of the toilet	Council financial committee (CFC) MINDUB MINEPAT SDO			X										

Water													
Rehabilitation of two water supply schemes in Mbengwi Council area	Water supply scheme of Nyen is rehabilitated	Preparation of tender documents	Call to tender documents are available	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board	X							
		Award of contract for rehabilitating of Nyen water scheme	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEE		X						
		Execution of the Contract	Catchment is rehabilitated	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		X	X			20,857,492	2,317,499	PNDP and Community
		Reception of water Project	Water is flowing in stand taps	Water is available all round the year	MINEE MINEPAT PNDP				X				
	Water supply scheme of Kai is rehabilitated	Preparation of tender documents	Call to tender documents are available	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board	X							
		Award of contract for rehabilitating of Kai water scheme	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEE		X						
		Execution of the Contract	Catchment is rehabilitated	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		X	X			27,417,507	7,582,493	PNDP and Community
		Reception of water Project	Water is flowing in stand taps	Water is available all round the year	MINEE MINEPAT PNDP				X				

	Water supply scheme of Mbengehang and that of Zang Tembeng are rehabilitated	Preparation of tender documents	Call to tender documents are available	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board	X										
		Award of contract for rehabilitating of Mbengeghang and Zang Tembeng water schemes are rehabilitated	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEE		X								99,810,000	FEICOM, Council and rural water supply initiative
		Execution of the Contract	Catchment is rehabilitated	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		X	X								
		Reception of water Project	Water is flowing in stand taps	Water is available all round the year	MINEE MINEPAT PNDP				X							
	Water supply scheme of Ngyen Mbo is rehabilitated	Preparation of tender documents	Call to tender documents are available	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board	X										
		Award of contract for rehabilitating of Ngyen Mbo water scheme	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEE		X									
		Execution of the Contract	Catchment is rehabilitated	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		X	X							5,500,000	Plan Cameroon
		Reception of water Project	Water is flowing in stand taps	Water is available all round the year	MINEE MINEPAT Plan				X							

Construction of 03 water schemes in Mbengwi-Municipality	Water supply scheme of Zang Tabi is Constructed	Preparation of tender documents	Call to tender documents are available	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board	X												
		Award of contract for construction of Zang-Tabi water scheme	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEE		X								40,426,665	FEICOM , Council and rural water supply initiative		
		Execution of the Contract	Catchment is constructed	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		X	X										
		Reception of water Project	Water is flowing in stand taps	Water is available all round the year	MINEE MINEPAT PNDP				X									
	Water supply scheme of Ach-Tugi is Constructed	Preparation of tender documents	Call to tender documents are available	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board	X												
		Award of contract for construction of Acha-Tugi water scheme	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEE		X								40,426,665	FEICOM , Council and rural water supply initiative		
		Execution of the Contract	Catchment is constructed	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		X	X										
		Reception of water Project	Water is flowing in stand taps	Water is available all round the year	MINEE MINEPAT FEICOM				X									
	Water supply scheme of Tubai-Babeng Constructed	Preparation of tender documents	Call to tender documents are available	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board	X												
		Award of contract for construction of Tubai-Babeng water scheme	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEE		X								40,426,665	FEICOM , Council and rural water supply initiative		

		Execution of the Contract	Catchment is constructed	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		X	X						
		Reception of water Project	Water is flowing in stand taps	Water is available all round the year	MINEE MINEPAT FEICOM				X					
Construction of a Bore hole	A bore hole is constructed at the Acha-Tugi cattle market	Preparation of tender documents	Call to tender documents are available	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board		X							
		Award of contract for construction of a bore hole at the Acha-Tugi cattle market	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DD MINEE			X						
		Execution of the Contract	Bore hole is established	Rate of establishment	CFC Contractor			X	X				10,000,000	Public investment budget
		Reception of bore hole Project	Water is flowing throughout the year	Water is available all round the year	MINEE MINEPAT Council				X					
Health														
Construction and Equipment of Mbengwi district Mortuary	Mbengwi district mortuary is constructed and equipped	Preparation of tender documents	Call to tender documents are available	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board		X							
		Award of contract for the construction of Mbengwi district mortuary	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC DMO of Mbengwi		X							
		Execution of the Contract	Mbengwi district mortuary is constructed	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor			X	X				33,108,750	Council and Community
		Reception of Mbengwi district mortuary	Available building and equipments for mortuary to operate	Keys of the building	DMO MINEPAT Council				X					

Construct ion of toilets in Mbengwi Municipa lity	Constructi on of toilet in Kob health centre	Preparation of tender documents	Call to tender documents available	Publication of tender	Tender Board Council financial committee	X										
		Award of contract for construction of Toilet	Contractor selected	Signed contract	Council financial committee DMO Mbengwi		X									
		Execution of the Contract	-A toilet is constructed	Rate of realisation	Council financial committee Contractor		X	X						3,500,000		PIB
		Reception of Toilet building	Available new toilet	Keys of the toilet	Council financial committee (CFC) DMO Mbengwi MINEPAT SDO			X								
	Constructi on of toilets in Bome health centre	Preparation of tender documents	Call to tender documents available	Publication of tender	Tender Board Council financial committee	X										
		Award of contract for construction of Toilet	Contractor selected	Signed contract	Council financial committee DMO Mbengwi		X									
		Execution of the Contract	-A toilet is constructed	Rate of realisation	Council financial committee Contractor		X	X						3,500,000		PIB
		Reception of Toilet building	Available new toilet	Keys of the toilet	Council financial committee (CFC) DMO Mbengwi SDO			X								

	Constructi on of 09 individual toilets	Preparation of tender documents	Call to tender documents available	Publication of tender	Tender Board Council financial committee	X												
		Award of contract for construction of 09 individual Toilets	Contractor selected	Signed contract	Council financial committee DMO Mbengwi		X											
		Execution of the Contract	-A toilet is constructed	Rate of realisation	Council financial committee Contractor		X	X									31,500,000	PIB
		Reception of Toilets	Available new individual toilets	Keys of the toilets	Council financial committee (CFC) DMO Mbengwi SDO			X										
Trade																		
Constructi on of toilets and market sheds for Tad and Mbon market	Constructi on of 72 market sheds in Mbon market and 03 toilets	Preparation of tender documents	Call to tender documents are available	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board	X												
		Award of contract for the construction of shades in Mbon market -03 toilets are constructed	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC Divisional delegate for trade	X												
		Execution of the Contract	72 shades in Mbon market are constructed	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		X	X	X								60,000,000	FEICOM and Council
		Reception of shades	Available of shades for use	Keys for shades	DD for Trade and MINEPAT PNDP				X									

	Constructi on of 64 market sheds in Tad market and 03 toilets	Preparation of tender documents	Call to tender documents are available	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board	X														
		Award of contract for the construction of shades in Tad market -03 toilets are constructed	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC Divisional delegate for trade	X														
		Execution of the Contract	64 shades in Tad market constructed	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor		X	X	X								61,771,500	FEICOM and Council		
		Reception of shades	Available of shades for use	Keys for shades	DD for Trade and MINEPAT PNDP				X											
		Supervision of these 02 projects				X	X	X	X								10,553,625	FEICOM and Council		
Territorial Administration and Decentralization																				
Buying of office equipments for the Council	Award of contract for the buying of Council equipments	Preparation of tender documents	Call to tender documents are available	Publication of tender	CFC Tender Board	X														
		Execution of the Contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC , Mayor		X										18,000,000	Council and FEICOM		
		Reception of office materials	Office materials delivered to the council	All offices have basic office materials	CFC , Mayor and councilors		X													
Grand Total																		84,274,999	475,923,862	

Source: Planning workshop with council staff and councillors 2011

6.3.3 Operational plan for vulnerable populations

6.3.3.1 Case of indigenous peoples (if applicable)

The main categories of indigenous people identified in Mbengwi Municipality are the Mbororos. This population is involved in cattle grazing as their main activity. Based on the problems analysed, the following priority problems were identified and planned for

Table19: Projects for indigenous people

Project (or Micro Project)	Expected Results	Activities	Products and indicators		Actors Involved	Schedule in quarters of a year				Resources				Sources of Finance
			Product	Indicator		1	2	3	4	Human	Material	Financial		
						PNDP	Beneficiary							
Livestock														
Improve on livestock production for indigenous people	15 paddocks are constructed within Mbengwi Municipality	Preparation of tender documents	Tender documents are available	Publication of tender	CFC and Tenders board	X								
		Award of contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC Contractor, DD of Livestock for Mbengwi		X							
		Execution of the Contract	15 paddocks are constructed	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor, DD of Livestock for Mbengwi		X	X	X				15,000,000	Council, community
		Reception of paddocks	Availability of new paddocks	-	CFC Contractor, DD of Livestock for Mbengwi				X					
	Construction of 2 cattle dips	Preparation of tender documents	Tender documents are available	Publication of tender	CFC and Tenders board	X								
		Award of contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC Contractor, DD of Livestock for Mbengwi		X							

		Execution of the Contract	2 dips are constructed	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor, DD of Livestock for Mbengwi		X	X	X				70,000,000	PIB
		Reception of dips	Availability of new dips	Dips are functional	CFC Contractor, DD of Livestock for Mbengwi				X					
	Improve on pasture lands	Preparation of tender documents	Tender documents are available	Publication of tender	CFC and Tenders board	X								
		Award of contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	CFC Contractor, DD of Livestock for Mbengwi	X								
		Execution of the Contract	Pasture lands are improved on	Rate of realisation	CFC Contractor, DD of Livestock for Mbengwi		X	X					10,000,000	Council and community
		Reception of improved pasture land	Improved pasture land available	Pasture is effectively growing	CFC Contractor, DD of Livestock for Mbengwi				X					
Social Affairs														
Provision of Basic needs to disables within Mbengwi Municipality	Needs of vulnerable population are identification and assessed	Preparation of tender documents	Tender documents are available	Publication of tender	CFC and Tenders board	X								
		Award of contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	DDSA/Mbengwi Council	X								
		Execution of the Contract	All 29 villages having disables are visited	Rate of realisation	DDSA/Mbengwi Council		X						5,000,000	PIB
		Validation of results for the assessment	All needs for vulnerable population are known	A document having all the needs of Vulnerable population	DDSA/Mbengwi Council			X						

tricycle, Prothese, Calipers and White canes are bought for disables in need of them	Preparation of tender documents	Tender documents are available	Publication of tender	CFC and Tenders board	X									
	Award of contract	Contractor selected	Signed contract	DDSA/Mbengwi Council	X									
	Execution of the Contract	All the basic needs are bought, registered and distributed to disables	Rate of realisation	DDSA/Mbengwi Council		X						10,000,000		PIB
	Reception/Distribution of Basic Materials to disables	All the materials are already bought, counted and registered	Disables in the municipality are seen with the basic materials	DDSA/Mbengwi Council			X							
Grand Total												110,000,000		

6.4 Simplified Environmental management framework of the Triennial plan

The Mbengwi Council's planned activities in the Annual Investment Plan are likely to generate adverse environmental and social impacts. The planned construction of infrastructure (water points, classrooms, market stalls, rural roads and mortuary) will likely result in loss of vegetation, soil erosion, air and noise pollution, flooding due to poor drainage at facilities, groundwater pollution due to construction waste and improper location of latrines, increased malaria due to standing water around water points, and generation of medical waste at the mortuary site. It is thus important that mitigation measures should be put in place in order to ensure the sustainability of planned activities.

6.4.1 Simplified environmental management framework of the triennial investment plan of the Mbengwi council

Simplified environmental management framework of the Triennial investment Plan for the Mbengwi Council comprises the following:

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

6.4.1.1 Main potential impacts and envisageable measures

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

6.4.1.2 Potential Socio- environmental impacts

Table 20: Potential Socio-environmental impacts

Micro project types contained in the Triennial Plan including site (localization) of the project	Potential socio-environmental impacts	Social-environmental mitigation measures
<p>Micro projects dealing with the construction and Rehabilitation of basic community infrastructures :</p> <p>-Construction of classrooms in G.S.S Njindom, G.S.S Njaah, G.T.C Ngyen Mbo, G.S.S Zang Tabi, G.S.S Mbengwi Rural, G.S Ngwokwong, G.S Fun, G.B.S Group 1,2 and 3, G.S Wumneburg, G.S. Tudig, G.S. Guo, -G.S Chup-01, G.S Wumtoh, G.S. Kobenyang, G.N.S Njindom, G.N.S Ngyen Mbo , G.S Guneku, G.B.S Mbengwi Group 1,2 and 3, G.S. Mbemi, G.S Njaah, G.S Funam, G.S Gune, Bessi Fomukong, G.S Tuanyang, G.S Zang Tabi, G.S Zang Tembeng, GS Njininong, GS Tun-bat, G.S Guo, G.S Mbenghang , G.S Tugi-01, GS Funam-01, GS Tugi-1, G.S Njah-Etu,GS Njimetu,</p> <p>Construction of a latrine each in G.S Ngwokwong, G.S Njimetu, G.S Fun, G.B.S Group 1,2 and 3, G.S Tugi, G.S Wumneburg, G.S. Tudig, G.S. Guo, G.S Chup, G.S Wumtoh, G.S. Kobenyang, G.N.S Njindom, G.N.S Ngyen Mbo , G.S Guneku, G.B.S Mbengwi Group 1,2 and 3, G.S. Mbemi, G.S Njaah, G.S Funam, G.S Gune, Bessi Fomukong, G.S Tuanyang, G.S Zang Tabi, G.S Zang Tembeng, GS Njah-Etu, GS Njininong, GS Tun-bat, G.S Guo, G.S Mbenghang, G.S.S Njindom, G.S.S Njaah, G.T.C Ngyen Mbo, G.S.S Zang Tabi, G.S.S</p>	Risks related to the acquisition of lands for the localization of the micro project	Sensitize and inform the affected persons on the necessity of the site and the choice criteria. Obtain Land donation attestation signed by the village chief and the proprietor of the site
	Conflicts related to the choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for site use	Census (Count the persons) / affected homes and evaluate their property. Compensate affected persons in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms or clauses.
	- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work.	- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish use rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
	- Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	- Systematically avoid setting up works in sensitive zones such as ; swampy areas, sacred zones, rivers, parks and protected areas, used zones, mountain sides etc ;
	- Erosion due to the use of borrowed pit or zones/ gravel quarry or sand and /or the excavation of the Project site.	- Restore the borrowed zones while respecting the natural sloping nature of the land. - Re-afforestation in the affected zones ; - Planting of grass (vegetative cover) in the affected zones ;
	- Impacts related to pollution due to waste oil from vehicles	- Use adapted engines and change filters regularly ; - Put in place engine oil reception tanks and get them returned to specialized enterprises.
	- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and circulation of machines	Respect the project site security rules and regulations (wearing of masks, boots,) Watering the works with water from a permanent water source.
	- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.	- Re-afforestation around the works.
	- The increase in the prevalence rate of STD/HIV/AIDS, and eventually on poaching	- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs and HIV/AIDS, and on poaching through bill boards and meetings
	- Accident risks related to diverse	- Respect the distance between the road and the site.

<p>Mbengwi Rural, G.S Njinibi</p> <p>-Renovation and completion of community halls in Funam, Njindom, Wumneburg, Nyen, Chup, Ngwokwong, Wumnebit, Njemetu, Mbemi, Guneku, Njah Etu, Zang Tembeng, Tuanyang, Gundom, Kob, Kobenyang, Toneku, Njekwo.</p> <p>-Construction of health structure</p> <p>One mortuary in Mbengwi Urban area</p> <p>-construction of a toilet at the health centre</p> <p>Kob and Bome, 9 individual toilets</p> <p>-Construction of market sheds in the villages of Guneku, Kai, Tugi, Njimetu, Zang Tabi, Ngyenmbo</p> <p>-Construction of toilets in the following markets Tad, Mbon, Cattle market, Sanyere, Guneku, Kai, Tugi, Ngyenmbo</p> <p>Construction of market stalls at Tad and Mbon</p>	<p>movements and works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put project site sign boards; - Observe basic security rules (putting on the appropriate uniforms, speed limitation, etc.) <p>Ensure site security</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase of revenue within the micro project zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competition and transparency; - Favour the recruitment of the local population for mobilized labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques (HIMO). ;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollutions related to waste generated during the works. 	<p>Avoid depositing waste matter within the river channel (at least keep 100m distance from the river)</p> <p>Deposit within the old borrowed zones</p>
	<p>Impacts related to solid waste generated as a result of work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview garbage cans for the evacuation of solid wastes which will be taken to be emptied ;
	<p>Impacts related to domestic wastes. (Used water, excreta, etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview a good drainage system especially for used water
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement in the access to basic services. 	<p>Train the management committee on key issues including, maintenance and the management of works</p> <p>Preview a water point to improve on the utilization of the work.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floods and water stagnation risks around the work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview a simplified network for the purification of rain water, including its evacuation.
<p><u>Hydraulic projects/ Water Supply Projects</u></p> <p>Construction of water catchments in the villages of Ngwokwong, Gundom, Toneku, Zang Tabi</p> <p>Rehabilitation of water schemes in Kai, Nyen, Funam, Ngyen Mbo, Njah Etu, Mbemi, Guneku, Tugi, Njemetu, Tuanyang, Ku, Wumnebit, Kob, Njinibi</p> <p>Extension of water supply schemes in the villages Kai, Nyen, Funam, Ngyen Mbo,</p>	<p>Potential Socio-environmental impacts</p>	<p>Socio-environmental mitigation measures</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria. - Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of site. 	<p>Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensate those affected in conformity with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms 	
<p>Conflicts related to the use, and the non durability or fragility of the work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish use rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms. 	

<p>Njah Etu, Mbemi, Guneku, Tugi, Njemetu, Tuanyang, Ku, Wumnebit, Kob, Njinibi</p> <p>Construction of stand taps in the villages of Kai(5), Nyen(4), Wumneburg(5), Guneku(2), Chup(4) , Tugi(6) , Ngyen Mbo(7) , Njimetu(4), Njah-Etu(4)</p> <p>Construction of a borehole at Acha Tugi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollution of water points either by phytosanitary products or latrines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forbid farming with phytosanitary products around the immediate borders of the site (maintain a distance of at least 300 metres) - Maintain latrines at least 50 m from the water point
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use adapted machines/ change filters - Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots) Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-forestation beyond the works or come to a consensus as to a site to carry out the reforestation exercise.
	<p>The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS and eventually on poaching.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident risk emanating from the works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put sign boards at the site; - Observe basic security rules (wearing the appropriate uniforms, speed limitation, etc.) - Ensure security at the site
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increase of revenue within the micro-project zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favour the recruitment of local labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques(HIMO) - Recruitment to be done on the basis of competency and transparency
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channels (at least 100m distance from the river) - Deposit in old borrowed zones.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floods and standing water risks around the works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preview a simplified rain water purification network including a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Render secure water points by building a fence around; - Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perturbation of water quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular physico-chemical water treatment. 	
<p>Potential socio-environmental impacts</p>	<p>Socio-environmental Mitigation Measures</p>	

<p>Interconnecting project Grading of rural roads in the villages of Kai, Bessi Fomukong, Njekwo, Gundom, Zang Tembeng, Wumnebit, Chenam, Tugi, Njah Etu, Zang Tabi, Toneku, Ngwokwong, Njaah, Tuanyang.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Construction of Njindom, Njah Etu, Zang Tabi, Zang Tembeng, Toneku, Wumnebug, Funam, Kobenyang, Ngyen Mbo, Chup, Tugi, Gundom, Wumnebit, Chenam, Mbengeghan,</p> <p>-</p> <p>Construction of 161 culverts in Mbengwi municipality as follows Guneku-Chup-03, Funam-3, Kai-4, Guneku-6, Njindom-5, Ku-3, Tugi-6, Njah-Etu-10, Njimetu-5, Ngwokwong-8, Bessi Fomukong-08, Tuanyang-6, Njinibi-5, Gundom-11, Kob-8, Zang Tabi-8 and Zang Tembeng-06, Mbemi-5, Wumnebug-5, Wumnebit-10, Toneku-3, Njekwo-5, Tudig-5, Kobenyang-4, Mbengeghan-5, Ngyen Mbo-7, Mbengwi-5</p> <p>Construction of 40 Bridges as follows: Funam-4, Guneku-6, Wumneburg-4, Nyen-5, Zang-Tabi-02, Njimetu-06, Njaah-02, Bessi-Formukong-01, Njinibi-02, Zang-Tembeng-01, Ngwokwong-2, Mbemi-2, Wumnebit-3</p> <p>Inatallation of electricla supply Chup, Kai, Zang Tabi, Toneku, Njah Etu, Wumnebit, Njimetu, Ngwokwong, Chenam, Bessi Fomukong, Kobenyang, Tuanyang, Njekwo,</p>	- Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization	Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria. Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site.
	- Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of the site.	Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property. Compensate those affected in conformity with the involuntary displaced and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms
	Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work	Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish usage rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
	Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	Systematically avoid to localize works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, water courses, protected parks, used zones, & mountains sides, etc.
	Impacts related to the pollution due to waste oil from vehicles or machine	Use adapted machines Put in place recuperation tanks of machine oils and get them returned to specialized enterprises
	- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines	- Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots)
	- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.	- Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.
	- The increase in the prevalence rate of STDs/HIV/AIDS	- Re-afforestation around the works
	- Accident risks related to works.	- Sensitize the direct beneficiary population and personnel on STDs, HIV, poaching through billboards and meetings. - Put bill boards for prevention.
	- The increase of revenues within the micro-project zone.	- Put site sign boards; - Observe basic security rules (the wearing of the appropriate uniforms, speed limits, etc.)
	- Impacts related to waste matter generated during the works	- The recruitment of personnel on the basis of competence and transparency ; - Favour the recruitment of local labour as well as the use of labour intensive techniques (HIMO);
	- Floods and standing water risks around	- Avoid the deposit of waste matter in river channel (at least 100m distance from the river) - Deposit the biodegradable part within old borrowed zones. - Preview a simplified rain water purification network including

Tugi and Gundom - Other projects etc	the works.	a means of an eventual evacuation into lost and well secured wells
	- Risks of contamination and the infiltration of dirty and muddy water around the work.	- Render secure water points by building a fence around; Render impermeable the sides with tiles or marble stones
	- Risks of persons, and birds being electrocuted or fire hazards.	- Organize sensitization sessions for the direct beneficiary population. - Put in place protection boards right through the site line. Install fire proofs around the works;
	- Noise or sound pollution by thenoise generated by a functioning generator.	- Buying of generators endowed with anti-noise mechanisms ; - Secure the generator within a site equipped to that effect; - Avoid installing a generator in the midst of or near habitation or public services
Potential socio-environmental impacts		Socio-environmental Mitigation measures
- <u>Natural Resource Management Projects</u> Exploitation of quarry sites in all the 29 villages in Mbengwi Municipality Control of erosion in all the villages of Mbengwi Municipality Control of soil fertility in the whole Municipality Reforestation in all the Villages within the Municipality Protection and conservation of water catchment site at Funam, Kai, Chup, Njimetu, Mbemi, Ngyen Mbo	- Risks related to land acquisition for micro project localization	- Sensitize and inform affected persons on the necessity of a site and choice criteria. - Obtain a land donation attestation, signed by the village chief and proprietor of the site.
	- Conflicts related to choice of site/ involuntary displacement of persons for the use of the site.	- Count the persons / homes affected and evaluate their property. - Compensate those affected in conformity with the involuntary displaced and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) terms
	- Conflicts related to the use, and non durability or fragility of the work	- Putting in place a Micro Project (MP) management committee including women and establish usage rules as well as a functioning and maintenance mechanisms
	Diverse impacts related to the choice of site.	- Systematically avoid to localize works within sensitive zones such as marshy zones, sacred zones, water courses, protected parks, used zones, & mountains sides, etc.
	- Air pollution by dust due to the transportation of materials and the circulation of machines	Respect of security rules and regulations at the site (the wearing of masks, boots) Watering the works with water from permanent water courses.
	- The loss of woody species related to the clearing of the site.	- Re-afforestation around the works

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

6.4.2 Simplified Socio-environmental Management Plan

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

Table 21: Simplified Socio-environmental Management Plan

Environmental measures	Tasks	Actors to be put in place	Period	Follow up Actors	Cost	Observations
Recruitment of a Council Development officer/ Task or duty as a member of the steering Committee of the CDP		Council (Council Tender board)	2011 (March-May)	Municipal councillors ; PNDP	PM (Contract Award, Tender)	

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

6.5 Procurement Plan or contract award plan

Table 22: Procurement Plan or contract award plan for Mbengwi Council AIP

PAYS: Republic of Cameroon						MBENGWI COUNCIL CONTRTACT AWARD SCHEDULE						
PROJECT: National Community Driven Development Programme												
Project	Elaboration of Request for Financing	Elaboration of the Project Convention		Person responsible	Partners	Selection Method	Amount	Preparation of Tender Documents		Call for Proposals		
		Start	End					Start	End	Start	End	Start
Construction of two classrooms in G.S Fun	15/02/12	17/04/12	19/04 / 12	25/04/12	MINEDUB, MINEPAT, Council Financial committee	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call to Tender	16,000,000	20/04/2012	30/4/2012	1/5/2012	18/5/12
Construction of two classrooms in G.S Ngwokwong	15/02/2012	17/04/ 12	19/04 / 12	25/04/12	MINEDUB, MINEPAT, Council Financial committee	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call to Tender	16,000,000	20/04/2012	30/4/2012	1/5/2012	18/5/2012
Rehabilitation of water supply scheme at Nyen	1/2/2012	2/4/ 12	4/4/ 12	10/4/ 12	MINEE, MINEPAT,Council Financial committee	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call to Tender	23,174,991	11/4/2012	16/04/2012	17/04/2012	4/5/2012
Rehabilitation of water supply scheme at Kai	1/2/2012	2/4/ 12	4/4/2012	10/4/12	MINEE, MINEPAT,Council Financial committee	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call to Tender	35,000,000	11/4/2012	16/04/2012	17/04/2012	4/5/2012
Construction and equipment of the mortuary for Mbengwi municipality	24/05/2012	24/07/2012	26/07/2012	3/8/12	MINSANTE, MINEPAT, Council Financial Committee	LSO, Consultant, Mayor, PNDP	Call to Tender	33,108,750	6/8/2012	13/8/2012	14/8/2012	7/9/2012

	Technical and Financial Evaluation		Non objection of the CNC		Negotiation of the Contract		Award of the Contract		Period of Execution		Technical Reception	Provisional Reception	Final Reception
	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Date	Date	
Construction of two classrooms in G.S Fun	21/05/12	21/05/2012	23/05/12	23/05/12	24/5/12	28/05/12	29/05/12	31/05/12	1/6/12	31/07/12	1/8/2012	8-Aug-12	16/08/2012
Construction of two classrooms in G.S Ngwokwong	21/05/12	21/05/2012	23/05/12	23/05/12	24/5/12	28/05/12	29/05/12	31/05/12	1/6/ 12	31/07/12	1/8/2012	8-Aug-12	16/08/2012
Rehabilitation of water supply scheme at Nyen	7/5/12	7/5/2012	9/5/12	9/5/12	10/5/12	16/05/12	17/05/12	21/05/12	23/05/12	15/06/12	18/06/2012	26/06/2012	9-Jul-12
Rehabilitation of water supply scheme at Kai	7/5/12	7/5/2012	9/5/12	9/5/12	10/5/12	16/05/12	17/05/12	21/05/12	23/05/12	15/06/12	18/06/2012	26/06/2012	9-Jul-12
Construction and equipment of the mortuary for Mbengwi municipality	10/9/12	10/9/2012	12/9/12	12/9/12	14/9/12	20/9/12	21/9/12	25/9/12	27/9/12	15/12/12	18/12/2012	23/12/2012	29/12/2012

7. Monitoring and Evaluation Summary

7.1 Composition, allocation of Steering Committee of the CDP

The Mbengwi steering committee had the responsibility of following up the activities of SIBADEF in the implementation process of the Council Development Plan. This committee was made up of six members who are:

Table 23: The Steering committee for Mbengwi CDP

S/N	Name	Position	Gender
1.	Fominyen Odilia	Chairperson	Female
2.	Glory Ngum Tekum	Secretary	Female
3.	Nyamsi Peter	Member	Male
4.	Rose Fombi	Member	Female
5.	Mokoro Joshua Ndingwan	Member	Male
6.	Tayong Jacob Akum	Member	Male
7	Eni Edna Mbah	Member	Female

7.2 Indicators for monitoring and evaluation (compared to AIP and Sectorial policies)

The identified projects for implementation in the AIP are the responsibility of the Steering Committee to follow up with the Mayor as its chair.

Table 24: Projects and Indicators for Annual Investment Plan

SN	PROJECT	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PROJECTS
1	Rehabilitation of the Nyen water scheme	At least a water scheme is rehabilitated at Nyen with additional stand taps constructed
2	Rehabilitation of the Kai water scheme	A water scheme at Kai is rehabilitated
3	Studies and supervision	At least 02 Studies for the renovation of water supply schemes
5	Tendering	At least 02 projects are tendered and awarded for implementation
6	2 Block of classrooms in GS Fun	At least 02 blocks of classrooms are constructed in GS Fun
7	2 Block of classrooms in GS Ngwokwong	At least 02 blocks of classrooms are constructed in GS Ngwokwong
8	Supervision of construction	Construction of 02 blocks of classrooms are effectively supervised on a weekly basis
9	Construction of a mortuary in Mbengwi	At least 01 mortuary is constructed
10	Feasibility studies for the mortuary	At least 01 feasibility study is carried out for a mortuary
11	Tendering	At least 01 project is tendered and awarded for implementation

Source: Planning workshop for Mbengwi CDP 2011

7.3 Follow up plan, tools and monitoring frequency

Table 25: Follow up plan, tools and monitoring frequency for priority projects

SN	PROJECT	FOLLOW UP INTERVAL	MONITORING FREQUENCY	VERIFICATION TOOLS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE
1	Rehabilitation of the Nyen water scheme	Weekly basis starting from the 1 st of February	Twice a week	Contract award document, Pictures, invoice and receipts	Follow up committee
2	Rehabilitation of the Kai water scheme	Weekly basis starting from the 1 st of February	Twice a week	Contract award document, Pictures, invoice and receipts	Follow up committee
3	2 Block of classrooms in GS Fun	Weekly basis starting from the 15 th of February	Twice a week	Contract award document, Pictures, invoice and receipts	Follow up committee
6	2 Block of classrooms in GS Ngwokwong	Weekly basis starting from the 15 th of February	Twice a week	Contract award document, Pictures, invoice and receipts	Follow up committee
7	Supervision of construction	Weekly basis starting from the 1 st of February	Twice a week	Contract award document, Pictures, invoice and receipts	Follow up committee
8	Construction of a mortuary in Mbengwi	Weekly basis starting from the 30 th of May	Twice a week	Contract award document, Pictures, invoice and receipts	Follow up committee
	Feasibility studies for the mortuary	Weekly basis starting from the 1 st of February	Twice a week	Contract award document, Pictures, invoice and receipts	Follow up committee

7.4 Review mechanism of the CDP and preparation of the AIP

The CDP has to be reviewed at the end of every year. At the end of each year, a SWOT will be used to review the plan. The result of this review will be used to overcome the challenges noticed. The planned but unrealised projects will be included for the new years plans. A meeting will be convened with the sector heads represented during which the annual operational plan will be reviewed taking into consideration market trends as per the period of review. This will be approved by the Supervisory authorities following the available resources available for effective implementation of the planned projects. In case of shortage of funds, strategies on how to better mobilize funds through the council will be put in place and ensure effective implementation.

7.5 Information plan and communication on the implementation of the CDP

Table 26: Information plan and communication on the implementation of the CDP

PROJECT	Means of Communication	Starting Period	Frequency of Communication	Responsible Persons
Rehabilitation of the Nyen water scheme	Trough letters, phone calls, Reports. Letters to and from Ministry of Water and Energy/Mbengwi	first week of February	-Weekly through reports -Daily through phone calls	Mbengwi Council and Ministry of Water and

PROJECT	Means of Communication	Starting Period	Frequency of Communication	Responsible Persons
	Council, Quarter heads and village development Association chair person			Energy
Rehabilitation of the Kai water scheme	Trough letters, phone calls, Reports. Letters to and from Ministry of Water and Energy/Mbengwi Council, Quarter heads and village development Association chair person	First week of February 2012	-Weekly through reports -Daily through phone calls	Mbengwi Council and Ministry of Water and Energy
2 Block of classrooms in GS Fun	Trough letters, phone calls, Reports, Field Visits. Letters to Contracting authority, Quarter heads and Village Development Association chair persons Written reports from, Contractor to Mbengwi Council, Reports from Mbengwi Council to PNDP	Second week of February 2012	-Weekly through reports -Daily through phone calls -Monthly through monthly reports	DDBE, Mbengwi Council and contracting firm
2 Block of classrooms in GS Ngwokwong	Trough letters, phone calls, Reports, Field Visits. Letters to Contracting authority, Quarter heads and Village Development Association chair persons Written reports from, Contractor to Mbengwi Council, Reports from Mbengwi Council to PNDP	Second week of February 2012	-Weekly through reports -Daily through phone calls -Monthly through monthly reports	DDBE, Mbengwi Council and contracting firm
Construction of a mortuary in Mbengwi	Through letters, phone calls, Reports, Field Visits. Letters to and from DMO/Mbengwi Council, Quarter heads and village development Association chair person Written reports from, DMO, community and VDA to Mbengwi Council Reports from Mbengwi Council to PNDP	Last week of May 2012	-Weekly through reports -Daily through phone calls -Monthly through monthly reports	Mbengwi Council and District Medical Service/Contractor