

THE BWASSA-LIKOMBE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



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COMMISSIONED BY RUMPI AREA PARTICIPATORY
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (RAPDA)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BRC	Buea Rural Council
Cobs	Community Based Organizations
CCSP	Cocoa and Coffee Seedling Project
CIGs	Common Initiative Groups
FMC	Forest Management Committee
IRAD	Institute for Agricultural Research for Development
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIFED	Micro Finance Et Développement
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINATD	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Products
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity Threat
TC	Traditional Council
VDP	Village Development Plan
VPT	Village Planning Team
WMC	Wildlife Management Committee

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We equally appreciate the VPT and Focus groups for taking their time off their busy schedule to work with the facilitators through out the process. Special thanks go to Mr. Efeme Manfred who provided accommodation for the facilitators for 10 good days.

We shall not leave out the RAPD Project and the Director of MUDEC group Mr. Mbonteh Charles for technical and moral support. Above all, we thank the entire village of Bwassa-Likombe for their collaboration through out the VDP process and most importantly our Lord almighty.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Village Development Plan is a document that enhances developmental process. Prepared by a village, it can be used to mobilize potentials, capacities and allocate resources. Appropriately, a village development planning process is aimed at moving a village from its present situation to a more comfortable one within a given time. It creates a village environment suitable for investors, and resource users.

To successfully come out with the VDP of Bwassa-Likombe, a manual prepared by the Capacity Building Components of Rumpi was used. However the following PRA tools were used:

- Primary and Secondary Data collection
- Mapping, Transect Walk, Historical Profile, Trend Analysis, TimeLine Analysis, and Seasonal Calendar.
- Box/Pie Diagrams, Access and Control Profile
- Household Survey, Matrix Ranking Focus, Group Discussion, Triangulation.
- Preference Scoring and Ranking
- Gallery Walks, PAPP (Planning based on Analysis of Problems and Potentials)

The planning of process of Bwassa-Likombe community took ten days which began on the 8th of October to the 17th of October 2008. This planning process was facilitated by a team of MUDEC-GROUP staffs. It started with a familiarization meeting on the 5th of October 2008. The pre-planning meeting was aimed at sensitizing the ruling class of the community on the need and importance of planning their development. From the public dialogue stage to the strategic planning workshop took place from the 9th of October to the 17th of October 2008.

Bwassa-Likombe is a homogenous community which is made up of the Bakweri people. This community falls under the Buea municipality. They face a lot of developmental problems. Such problems include: lack of a secondary school, lack of adequate health facilities (due to the fact that there is no permanent nurse in the health post), poor road network and insufficient water supply. The people have an increasing

desire to improve on their agricultural productivity unfortunately they lack the skills and materials. Therefore, it is suggested that a capacity building program should be put in place to train the villagers on modern farming techniques.

The Bwassa-Likombe VDP comprises of seven chapters. One introduces the community, chapters two, three and four gives information of the background, livelihood activities and participatory land use map and land tenure systems respectively. Chapters five and six gives the needs for assessment, community vision and also outline priority projects, while chapter seven gives the general conclusion and recommendations of the VDP

CHAPTER ONE:INTRODUCTION TO THE BWASSA-LIKOMBE COMMUNITY

The Bwassa-Likombe community constitutes two villages namely: Bwassa and Likombe. Both villages fall under the same planification unit of the Village Development Plan (VDP).This community is located in Fako Division precisely in Buea sub-division at the foot of Mount Cameroon. It is bordered to the north by Bokwango, to the east by Sasse and Saxenhof, to the south by Mapanja and Buana and to the west by Mount Cameroon. The Bwassa–Likombe community is bounded by longitude 9.20 degree and latitude 4.30 degree. In the section below, we shall present a brief history of both villages.

1.1 The History of Bwassa

The name Bwassa comes from a herb which is growing in the region. The village was founded by a hunter called Kuve Mokake Majanga who left his village (Bomboko in meme division) for a hunting expedition. He wondered and reached the foot of Mount Cameroon and while there, he lived in a cave. He fed mostly on cocoyams and scattered the bad ones all over. After some time he decided to go back to Bomboko.

Some years later, he came back with one of his brothers, Molenga Netongo. On their arrival, he was surprised that the cocoyams he threw had grown so well. It was from this that he realized that the soil was very fertile but he had trouble getting water. While hunting, Netongo found wetness on some rocks covered by leaves. He opened it and to his dismay he found water. He came back and informed his brother. On their arrival they were both surprised and clapped their hands (meaning Mara in Bakweri language) which the source was named. They decided to settle in the area.

Netongo in his hunting exercise found out there were lot of animals around the Bwassa Sasse region so he stayed there. When his senior brother came searching for him: he found Netongo already comfortable in a hut. They called this region “Wara Wo Benge” presently called lower Bwassa. They stayed in harmony and paid tribute to their chief. After some time they went and brought their families.

Today, Bwassa consists of 4 main families namely: Wunya Kuh (Mokake Manjanga) Wunya Manga (Manga Makuh), Wunya Molua (Molua Mukuh) and Wunya Molinga (W. Eyoma Lyai Laku)

1.2 The History of Likombe

The Likombe people originated from three families. These families existed during the pre-colonial period in the 1900s. They are the Woteke's, the Wonanjia's and the Wonuba's. They were in a small place called Whezao who are presumed to be people that migrated from Small Soppo.

The Germans searched for fertile soil to cultivate their plantations and this caused the three families to move from Whezao to Wokeli, presently called Saxenhof. The Germans later on occupied Saxenhof and the three families moved closer to a place near the mountain. During their migration, a man called Kombe led the people to the area and so they named it Likombe meaning "the family of Kombe."

However the Germans still followed the Likombe People and threatened to push them again, but a man called Ekeka Singe used his supernatural powers and made thick clouds to cover the area. Sometime later, Likombe was almost invaded by indigenes from Bokwango. Ekeka again used his powers and many people were killed. The Bokwango people retreated and later on found the wife of Ekeka who told the Bokwango people that, Ekeka usually relieved his powers when he went to tap wine. Ekeka was later captured and killed but they never tried invading again.

1.3 The Bwassa-Likombe Community

The physical, climatic, and soil types of both villages is the same. Social conditions also tend to be similar since they belong to one ethnic group; Bakweri.

The terrain is primarily hilly and undulating, that is characterized by hills and valleys. The temperature of the area is quite low varying from about 35 °C in the day to about 30°C in the night. However, sunshine is quite intense in the dry season with little rain meanwhile the rainy season is very wet with much fog. This therefore leaves the area with thick vegetation covered with tall trees a typical characteristic of a tropical rainforest.

The climatic condition has not only affected the vegetation but has also affected even the crop types. Here, there are mainly tree crops such as plantain, banana, palm trees being the most predominant and others such as cocoa, coffee are being cultivated. However, there also exists the presence of some shrubs such as bitter leaf, and tea. In the domain of livestock, mainly goats, sheep and fowls are kept. Other activities practiced by the people include hunting and tapping.

Bwassa-Likombe's location at the foot of Mount Cameroon makes it vulnerable to volcanic activities. In the past, eruptions have had a tremendous effect on the area leaving it with rich volcanic soil good for farming.

The total population of the community is approximately 511 persons with 302 persons in Bwassa and 209 persons for Likombe. There are more males than females approximately in a ratio of 54.6% is to 45.4% respectively.

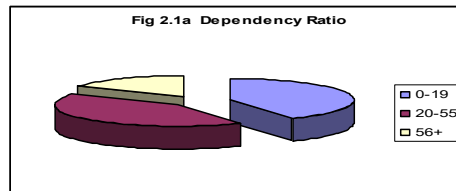
CHAPTER TWO: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

The Bwassa-Likombe community with a population of over 511 inhabitants has a greater number of males compared to females in a proportion of 54.6% to 45.4% respectively. This community has a population break down of age structure where the dependent population (the aged and children) is greater than the independent population. The 511 persons fall under the same ethnic group which is the Bakweri, who constitute not less than 98% of the entire community. This population is seen to be accommodated in over 139 houses with over 98% built out of wood. Below are illustrations of the population distribution.

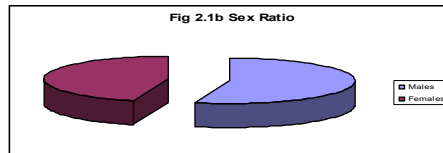
DEPENDENCY RATIO

Age Group (years)	Population Size
0-19	213
20-55	213
56+	85



SEX RATIO

Sex	Population Size
Males	278
Females	233



2.2 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Like any other community of the Southwest Province, the people of Bwassa-Likombe generate a large proportion of their income from agriculture. They farm cash crops such as tea, palms, cocoa, coffee and food crops such as cocoyam, plantain, banana and vegetable of which bitter herbs contributes for the highest income.

Apart from farming, other income generating activities include hunting; tapping and a few people are employed in privately owned estates. There is a great variation in the annual income per individual, ranging from about 150,000FCFA to 1,000,000FCFA. However a table showing the sources of income per annum per household can be found in annex II. The table below is an illustration of the various income sources and proportionate contributions;

Table 2.1 INCOME MATRIX

INCOME SOURCES	Vegetable (Bitter leaf)	Cocoyam, Plantain, Banana, others	Hunting, Bee-Farming, Tapping	Cocoa, Coffee, Palm, Tea
ESTIMATED INCOME (FCFA)	1,000,000	4,700,000	500,000	1,200,000

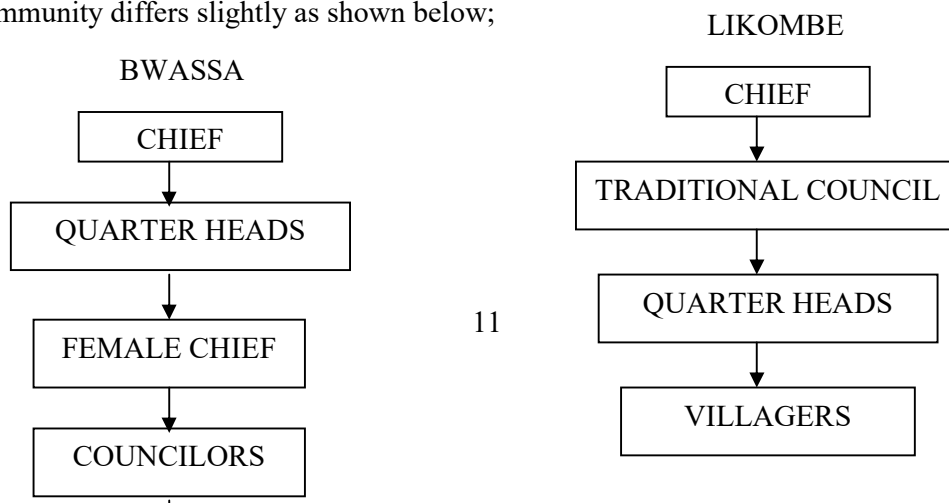
Of all the income earned the greater amount is spent on consumption (food and drinks), while less is spent on education and even a lesser on health. An insignificant amount is spent on transportation since most of the journey is done on foot. Below is a clear illustration;

Table 2.2 EXPENDITURE MATRIX

AREA OF EXPENDITURE	Drinking	Feeding	Education	Health	Transport	Others
ESTIMATED INCOME	24%	40%	25%	8%	1%	2%

2.4 VILLAGE INSTITUTION

The organizational structure of the two villages which make up the Bwassa-Likombe community differs slightly as shown below;



However Chieftaincy for both villages is hereditary. The community as well has different small organizational groups (CIGs) making use of the available resources. These groups are engaged in different socio-economic activities such as farming and other development oriented activities. Some of these groups include:

- Bwassa Development group
- Mary-Ann Bee keeping group
- Unity Women
- Vegetable Group
- BWITO Group
- Forest Management Community and many others

2.5 Social Amenities / Social Problems

The Bwassa-Likombe community is blessed to have pipe-borne water, electricity, a temporal health post, a Government primary school, and a motorable road. As to the sanitation, it is not that bad even though there is no amenity catering for this discipline.

However, the community is faced with social problems on the part of infrastructure. They lack good road, secondary/high school or other educational institutions and a health center which is yet to be completed. Health wise, the people are faced with high level of malaria fever attacks and influenza. Also, most delivery women are faced with the problem of no medical care at night because the nurse at temporal health post does not work at night. Annex VII, shows the existing village infrastructures.

As for employment, there is little or none offered by the government and other private sectors. Most of the people are self employed in farming, where serious problem of pest attack and other diseases greatly affect productivity. In the absence of pipe-borne water there is no better sustainable water source. All these problems have a resultant

effect on the fact that rural exodus is high because people go for greener pastures in other areas where things seems to be better off.

Nevertheless, in the past the government has made the most remarkable effort via the construction of earth road, electrification and the bringing of pipe-borne water. The British High Commission has also been a partner to past development of which they extended the pipe-borne water from Bwassa to Likombe. It is but important to know that the young farmers club has equally played a role in the promotion of agriculture. Presently, the government is still involved in road maintenance and Rumpi is also actively involved in the initiation of a Village Development Plan for the community.

CHAPTER THREE: LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES

There are various activities that the people of this community do to earn a living. These activities are known as livelihood strategies. Some of these activities include;

- 3.1 Farming
- 3.2 Livestock
- 3.3 Bee Farming
- 3.4 Tapping
- 3.5 Hunting
- 3.6 Building/carpentry
- 3.7 Extraction of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)

Annex III shows the period in which the various activities are carried out during the year.

3.1 Farming

Farming turns out to be the most predominant activity carried out in the community. It also appears to be the main source of income in the area. The cash crops planted here include: Palms, cocoa, coffee and tea. Whereas food crops include: banana, Plantain, Bitter leaf, cocoyam, maize, sugarcane and guava.

(a) Cash Crops

The farming method used is mostly extensive where a single crop is planted and the output being sold to dealers who in turn sell to exporters. Similarly, palm nuts, coffee, and tea are sold to exporters.

However, the output of most farms is still small. This is because of three main reasons: small farm sizes, limited farm inputs, inexistence of farm to market roads and lack of skills. Small estates imply small scale production. Also, the limited inputs used play a negative effect on the productivity. For Cocoa, Coffee and Palms, mainly cutlasses and cheap Labour from around are used. Very little amount of chemicals are

used to prevent pest attacks and other related problems. This further diminishes the output per estate. Lack of farm to market roads limits the transportation of inputs and farm output.

(b) Food Crops.

Amongst the entire food crops available (banana, plantain, bitter leaf, cocoyam, maize, sugarcane and guava), plantain and bitter leaf tend to be the most common with a fierce competition from coco yam which the people use as their staple food.

The main use of farm output is usually for home consumption; but for some crops such as bitter leaf, coco yams and plantains, substantial amount are realized and sold to nearby markets. Similarly, farm sizes too are not so big, but a variety of crop types may be planted in one farm.

Due to the vast array of crops, the vegetation, and the terrain, a variety of farming methods are used. One of the most popular methods is bush fallowing. Here, a particular piece of land is used maybe for one season or not up to a season then abandoned. Often, it is burned and allowed to lie fallow (empty) for a period of time to gain fertility; meanwhile another piece of land is cultivated. After some time, the first piece of land is cultivated again, and the other left to lie fallow. The exchange continues until both farms are presumed not to be fertile anymore then new farms are then searched. The main weakness with this method is that it eliminates the presence of micro organism present in the soil because of the heat from fire, but if allowed for a long time micro organisms might be reinstated.

Another farming method used is terracing. This is done on sloppy areas where erosion is at its peak during the rainy season. Ridges or beds are aligned to alternate positions in order to prevent running water from carrying soil downhill.

3.2 Livestock

Animal rearing in the Bwassa-Likombe Community also contributes to the income of the villagers. Livestock available here include goats, sheep and fowls. They are kept in small quantities. Goats sheep and fowl are left loosed to look for food, but this constitutes a major strength since green vegetation is readily available and the need

for animal or fowl feed is minimized. Some livestock is sold to nearby markets meanwhile some are used for household consumption.

3.3 Bee Farming

The Marry-Ann bee keeping group works as a central unit for bee farming within the Bwassa-Likombe community. They coordinate smaller farmers on the main procedures of bee farming and their primary market is the southwest.

These bees are nested a little far away from residences. It is done in small boxes where the bees grow. Then the bee wax is collected smashed and squeezed to produce honey. Once the honey has been sieved it is ready for consumption or sales.

3.4 Tapping

Tapping a procedure whereby palm wine is extracted from palm trees either when the tree is standing or fallen. Three things are needed to get things done. A cutlass, something to hold the tree while climbing if the palm tree is upright and a container where the wine will be collected. First the taper climbs the tree and bores a hole somewhere around the leaves. He ties the container to the tree and allows it to stay there for some time, about two days or more. There after he comes and collects what ever quantity he can find in the container.

However tapping is not done all year round, it is done just for four months beginning from November to February.

3.5 Hunting

Unlike tapping and farming, hunting is done all year round. Hunting materials include guns, spears and cutlasses. Dogs play an important role in hunting. The procedure is quite simple but the scarcity or the limited availability of animals and birds makes it seem very difficult. The hunter simply gets to the forest with his guns and other materials. Then he starts moving around in search of animals or birds. The dogs also help in the searching process.

3.6 Building/Carpentry

This mainly constitutes the building of houses. Most houses in the Bwassa-Likombe community are constructed with plank. Thus, some villagers consider this to farming as a main economic activity.

3.7 Extraction of Non Timber Forest products (NTFPs)

In this section, not much products are available from the forest. The few include, “ngongo” leaf, bush pepper, “miseseni” and indian bamboo. While “ngongo” leaf, bush pepper and “miseseni” are for consumption, indian bamboo is used for building and other things. However all three products are available all year round.

A table showing the impact of livelihood activities on the environment can be seen in the next page.

3.8 Potential Reinforcing Existing Opportunities

There are two issues that constitute major areas for concern. They include; the soils and the forest. The rich volcanic soils present in Bwassa-Likombe can be taken advantage of in the domain of farming. Farm sizes can be increased and other types of crops cultivated.

Developing the forest resources will improve forest output. This can be done through the creation of a natural forest reserve. However, the realization of the Etinde Community forest reserve will come to the aid of the people. It will not only serve as a centre for conservation but it will create an opportunity for tourist attraction.

ACTIVITIES	INCREASE INCOME	AFFECTS LAND	AFFECTS SOIL	AFFECTS FOREST
FARMING	-Increase	-Reduce space for other activities -Reduce space for	-Reduce soil fertility Soil erosion	-Reduce size of the forest -Destroys medicinal plants -Send animals far into the forest

TABLE 3.1 The Impact of Livelihood Activities on the Environment

		forest		
HUNTING	-Increase income	-None	-None	-Reduce wildlife -Reduces vegetation cover -Reduce seed dispersal
BUILDING/CARPENTRY	-Increase	-Occupy space -Affects drainage	-Erosion	-Reduce Forest
BEE FARMING	-Increase	-Occupy space	-None	-Increase Forest
TAPPING	-Increase	-None	-Manure	-Reduce Vegetation
LIVESTOCK	-Increase	-None	-Erosion	-None
NTFP	-Increase	-None	-None	-Reduce forest vegetation

CHAPTER FOUR: PARTICIPATORY LAND USE MAP AND LAND TENURE SYSTEM

4.1 Land Use

Most of the community's land is occupied by forest, farms, grazing grounds and little for settlement. The border at the foot of the mountain has dense tropical rainforest

which serves as major hunting/trapping grounds. The inhabitants of this community gain a lot from the forest where timber for the building of houses and wood for fuel is extracted. Some 2 to 3km away from the foot the mountain are farm land occupied by plantains, fruit trees, vegetable gardens, palms, tea estates and others.

Hunting, gathering of non-timber forest products as well as cutting down timber for construction, are major livelihood activities.

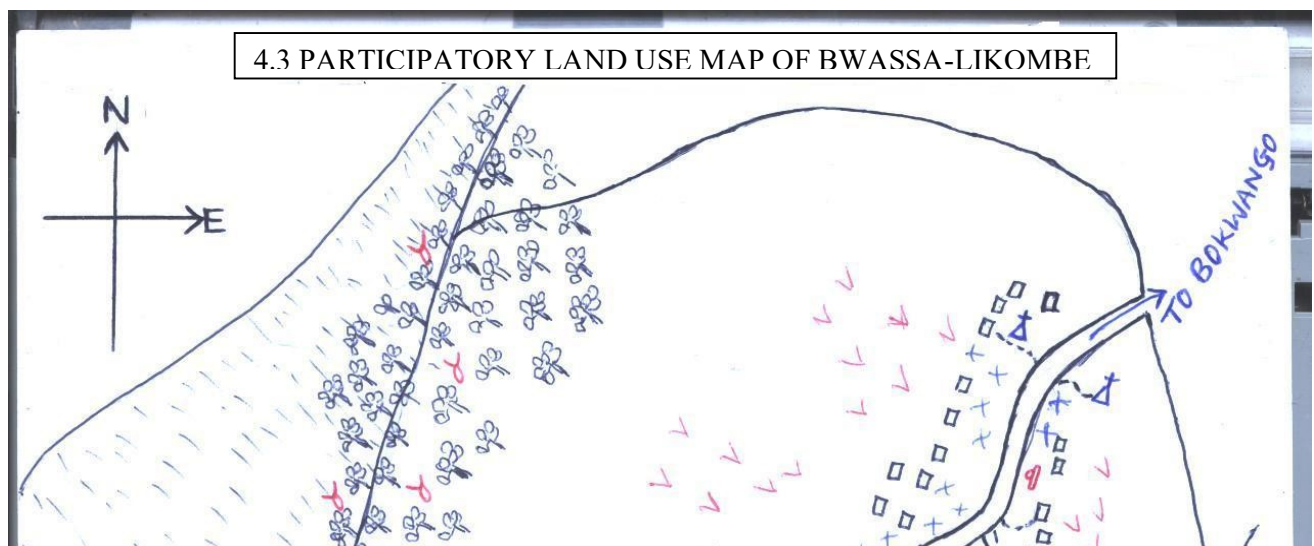
With no rivers, streams, or other water bodies, fishing is not an activity for sustainability. However there are small springs which usually dry of during the dry season. There is a strategic touristic site in Likombe which is the Wotoko cave. Settlement in this community is entirely linear to the eastside of the road and a blend of cluster and linear to the west

From every indication the community has vast unexploited land that can carry huge developmental projects such as big estates to even transformation industries that need to make use of the available natural resources. The map in 4.2 clearly illustrates the land use

4.2 Land Tenure

In the Bwassa-Likombe community, acquisition of land is done with the authority of the Chiefs and some notables. There are certain pieces of land that is communally owned of which some portions are reserved for the village shrine. However individuals with recognize pieces of land are free to sell to others.

Though the people are aware of the consequences of not respecting conservation policies, there are yet no strict laws limiting these activities. It is for this reason why most hunters complain of drastic fall in the wildlife species.



CHAPTER 5:NEED ASSESSMENT

5.1 PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION MATRIX BY SECTOR AND GENDER

SECTOR	MEN	WOMAN	YOUTH
AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of seedlings (Cocoa, coffee, palms) • -Pest attacks/other diseases affecting productivity • Lack agricultural equipment • Lack an agricultural post & agric extension officer • Lack good chemical to use in farms to improve yield • No agricultural training institutes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack fertilizers to use in farms • Lack farming utensils • Problem of pest attack on their crops • No agric extension officer • No good market for agricultural product harvest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack good seedlings for planting • Lack fertilizers to use in farms • Attack on plants by various diseases • Lack chemicals to use in farms
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No secondary/technical school • Insufficient classrooms and no head teachers office for primary school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No secondary/technical college • Insufficient income to meet up with school needs for their children • Have no other educational institution like vocational training school (with varying trades) and absences of an adult educational centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No secondary school, no nursery school • Can raise sufficient income to pay fees • No football field/play ground in their primary school
HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eye problems common with older people • Incomplete health centre • Absence of first aid post • Have no permanent medical staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of prevailing illness: Malaria, Romantism and Influenza • No health centre • Temporal health unit with no medical health • Lack of good medication/equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No health facilities • High level of malaria fever attack

WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face problems drying up of their small water catchments during dry season 		
INFRASTRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad roads affect general transportation • Lack good community hall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad state of roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad roads, Lack farm to market roads
EMPLOYMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
COMMERCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low annual income per individual • Lack financial institutions • Lack financial assistance to boost economic activities • Lack of permanent market structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No markets • High cost of transporting farm products to other markets • Limited income to enhance economic activities • Few buyers for their products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income to • Lack financial institutions

Table 5.2 ACTION/SOLUTION ANALYSIS

PROBLEM: POOR AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT			
OBJECTIVE: FORMATION OF FARMER GROUPS SO AS TO BENEFIT FROM DIVERSE TECHNICAL SERVICES AND FINANCIAL SCHEMES			
<u>CAUSES</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of finance • No source of improved seedlings • Poor farm to market roads • Poor farming techniques <u>EFFECTS</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunger 	SOLUTIONS/ACTIVITIES		OBSERVATION
	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of improved agricultural materials • Create farmer groups • Demonstration plots • Increase the size of farm lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of improved agricultural materials • To lobby for agricultural experts • Financial assistance • Create agricultural school • Create market information systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alleviate poverty • Increase food supply

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food shortage • Low income • Increase poverty 			
<p>PROBLEM: LOW LITERACY RATE</p> <p>OBJECTIVE: ESTABLISHMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND THE PROVISION OF SCHOLARSHIP OPPORTUNITIES</p>			
<p><u>CAUSES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Secondary/Technical School • Limited finance <p><u>EFFECTS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural exodus • Unemployment • Idleness • Lack of skilled labour 	<p>SOLLUTIONS/ACTIVITIES</p>		<p>OBSERVATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness in several matters
	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of community school • Creation of a playing ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of scholarship • Financial assistance from government and other organizations • Build more classrooms 	
<p>PROBLEM: HIGH LEVEL OF PREVAILING ILLNESS</p> <p>OBJECTIVES: PROVISION OF GOOD MEDICAL FACILITIES</p>			
<p><u>CAUSES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor access to medical 	<p>SOLUTION/ACTIVITIES</p>		<p>OBSERVATION</p>
	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	

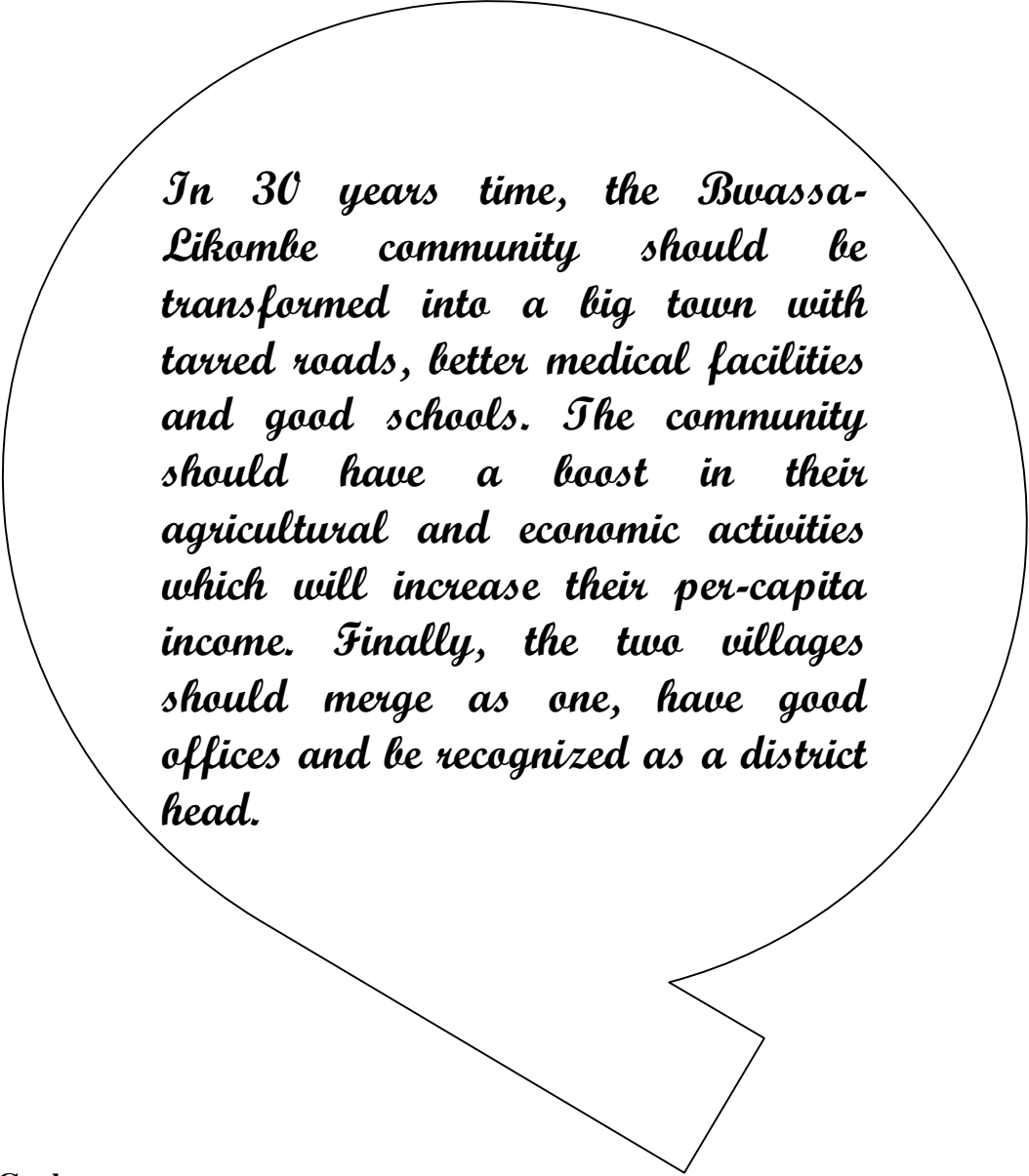
<p>care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence of mosquitoes <p><u>EFFECTS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low labour supply • High death rate • Fall in population • Low income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of a temporal structure for health post 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of medical equipment and staff • Establishment of a pharmaceutical unit • Assign eye medical specialist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase life expectancy
<p>PROBLEM: WATER SHORTAGE</p> <p>OBJECTIVE: SETUP GOOD STORAGE TANKS TO IMPROVE WATER SUPPLY</p>			
<p><u>CAUSES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry up of catchment areas • Poor rationing policy • Lack of storage tank • Lack of finance <p><u>EFFECTS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunger • Sickness • Rural exodus 	<p>SOLUTIONS/ACTIVITIES</p>		<p>OBSERVATION</p>
	<p>INTERNAL</p>	<p>EXTERNAL</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of labour • Provide site for storage tank • Improve local water source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build storage tank • Financial support • Improve water rationing policy • Government intervention 	
<p>PROBLEMS:INFRASTRUCTURE/TRANSPORTATION</p> <p>OBJECTIVE: SET UP SOCIAL STRUCTURES, ORGANISATION OF COMMUNITY WORKS AND SEEK FOR</p>			

EXTERNAL SUPPORT SO AS TO IMPROVE THE CONDITIONS OF THE ROAD			
<u>CAUSES</u>	SOLUTIONS/ACTIVITIES		OBSERVATION
	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor roads • Enclaveness • Nature of terrain <u>EFFECTS</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High transport cost • Hinder agricultural development • Hinder health care • Hinder economic activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide unskilled labour for construction • Small scale maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government intervention • Support from other donors • Build a community hall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance socioeconomic activities
PROBLEM: LOW COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES			
OBJECTIVES: PROVISION OF AN INTERNAL MARKET STRUCTURE AND FORMATION OF TRADE UNIONS			
<u>CAUSES</u>	SOLUTION/ACTIVITIES		OBSERVATION
	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No internal markets • Poor roads • Low output <u>EFFECT</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of village trade unions (Njangi Groups) • Involvement in income generation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a market structure • Micro finance assistance • Creation of a market information system 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fall in income• Poor health care• Scarcity of goods• Rural exodus• Poverty			
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Table 5.1 and 5.2 respectively, shows the problems identified from the Bwassa-Likombe community and the actions/solutions proposed by the villagers. Annex IX shall present how these problems were prioritized by the villagers and Annex X (a-f) presents the problem trees.

5.2 COMMUNITY VISION OF BWASSA-LIKOMBE



In 30 years time, the Bwassa-Likombe community should be transformed into a big town with tarred roads, better medical facilities and good schools. The community should have a boost in their agricultural and economic activities which will increase their per-capita income. Finally, the two villages should merge as one, have good offices and be recognized as a district head.

Goals

1. In 5 years time, agricultural output should triple
2. In 5 years time, the health condition should be improved

3. The literacy level should grow to 75% in 5 years time
4. There should be an increase in the level of commercial activities in three years time
5. In 5 years time there should be a good road network across the Bwassa-Likombe community
6. To guard against water shortage in 5 year

Objectives

1. Formation of farmer groups so as to benefit from diverse technical services and financial schemes
2. Provision of adequate health facilities
3. Establishment of educational facilities and the provision of scholarship opportunities
4. Creation of a market and formation of trade union
5. Set up social structures, organization of community works and seek for external support so as to improve the conditions of the road
6. Provision of good storage tanks so as to improve water supply

CHAPTER SIX: OUTLINE OF PRIORITY PROJECTS

6.1 Prioritized List of Activities and Their Responsibilities

After the identification and analysis of the necessary actions, a strategic plan was developed for the community. This Plan indicates the activities for the respective actions, their results, indicators, period of the plan, the sources of finance and necessary observations. This can be viewed in Annex XII, (the strategic plan).

6.2 Priority projects and total number of beneficiaries

During the planning process some projects were identified and prioritized. These projects addressed some of the issues raised in order of priority as identified by the community. See Annex XIII for prioritized projects.

6.3 Impact Matrix for Gender and Timescale

In addition, within the planning process, the impact matrix for gender and timescale were taken into consideration. Here, project description, target group and the timely impact of the community were examined. See Annex XIV

6.4 SWOT Analysis

SWOT is an analytical tool designed to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of a community. The SWOT process allows for a more in-depth analysis of the factors that will work in favour or against a planned objective. Within the community of Bwassa-Likombe, this analysis was applicable in which their objectives/ solution were identified. See Annex XV

6.5 The Implementation Plan

In this section, we determined a time line guide for the strategic planning process. Here, responsibilities are assigned for the various activities that are to be carried within a one year period. The necessary sources of funds for this implementation were identified. See Annex XVI for the diagram.

6.6 Monitoring and evaluation plan

This is an instrument of management, which helps those responsible for the project to continually direct their work towards the desired project targets and results. More so; to improve the quality of the project performance, evaluation is needed to be done.

Equally, within the Bwassa-Likombe community, monitoring and evaluation plan was closely examined. Here, attention was given to what was planned to be done, what has been done, what has not been done, why was it not done, how can we correct what was done and remarks. For the monitoring and evaluation plan of the Bwassa-Likombe community, see Annex XVII

6.7 The role of the village planning team (VPT)

- Work in close collaboration with external facilitators to prepare the VDP.
- Ensure a strict follow up of the VDP calendar.
- Assist the Chiefs seek for fund to implement the VDP as well as maintain the high commitment and ownership level of the village.
- Negotiate with relevant resource persons in and out of the village for VDP implementation.
- Implement M & E plan, collect analysis and document all monitoring and evaluation information.
- Remind respective village resource persons of the activities planned for them in the VDP.
- Develop annual implementation plan.
- Document the VDP implementation process and inform the villagers of the progress and constraints and opportunities.

CHAPTER SEVEN: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusion

The initiative by Rumpi Area Participatory Development Project to shortlist the Bwassa-Likombe community in the VDP process has come just in time when the cry for development is alarming. Many at times promises have been made to help the people but failed. This has led to loss of trust and the people seem not to be very pushful. There are many village based groups with bright ideas that can speed up development, but lack control on how to systematically guide developmental activities. With the creation of the village planning team in accordance with the objectives of RUMPI, their development seems to be guaranteed in the distant future. This is so to say because the VPT has a good mastery of the whole VDP process. From the active collaboration of the villagers and the VPT in identification and prioritization of projects, it is imperative that the people can do much to the effective implementation of projects.

The current planning or reporting process is in the right track, even though there was not enough mobilization of the people. Apart from the VPT which is now a major asset, there are other assets such as; Land, a vast forest, wildlife and more, which if exploited will carry the community to a next level.

For the proposed prioritized projects as shown on the impact matrix, the whole community (Men, Women, and youths) will all be touched. That is to say, the entire community will benefit greatly from these projects, almost all of which are expected in a long term, but for the road maintenance which is medium. Since the major income generating activity is farming, it will do the people of Bwassa-Likombe much good if great attention is paid on agriculture. This will increase employment, income, and will go a long way to strengthen the people to an extent, of which they can finance other subsequent projects. However, this can't go without a market being setup in the community because one has to produce and then sell. Capacity building is also an important aspect to this.

7.2 Recommendations

To recommend, there is need for many organizations to pay special attention to the community and its people. Proper capacity building needs to be done so as to strengthen the community based organizations and existing CIGs. The cocoa and coffee seedling project should come in to aid this sector, so that better productivity should be reached. Organizations such as IRAD, MINFOF, MIFED, MINADER, MINPLADAT, NGO'S and others should play a great role to assist this community in the objective sector.

If all these are put in place, then the committees such as the Forest Management Committee (FMC) and the Wildlife Management Committee (WMC) should be set up to manage the forest and sustain wildlife, most of which will soon be extinct if care is not taken. Moreover, the two chiefs and their traditional councils, in collaboration with the VPT should do a lot so as to set up local policies to govern sustainable development.

From the importance one can attach to a VDP, it is very important to recommend that, time and care be given in the implementation. There should be enough research on a village, as to what it is all about, before merging villages with more than one chief. Care should be taken as to whether there are conflicting situations which needs to be resolved. The period of the training for the VPT should be increased in order to ensure accuracy in the knowledge they grasp. The strategic planning workshop is a problematic area cracking the brains of villagers whose level of education is low, thus requiring that the days of work in this area be increased. Finally, holding of meetings or workshops in an environment not conducive enough, is distracting. Therefore, the community needs a community hall that can accommodate such activities or exercises.

ANNEX 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

TOPICS	DETAILS
DEMOGRAPHICS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total population is about 511 people (with 273males & 233females), average family size of about 6person per household. • The middle age group (20 yrs-55yrs) is greater than the young and the ageing. • High level of rural exodus ;to search for greener pasture
HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are over 139 houses, with about 98% are built of planks
LAND USE AND ZONING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement is more of linear than cluster • Farm lands are a few meters away from main residential area and extend some kilometers away into the forest. • Livestock rearing is mostly around residential areas • Certain specific areas are reserve such as shrines. • Vegetation is characterized of a tropical rainforest. • Undulating topography and volcanic soil(very fertile)
AGRICULTURAL DATA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main crops include, vegetable (mostly bitter leaf), plantains, cocoyams, pepper, tomatoes, cocoa, coffee, palms ,etc
LIVESTOCK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goats, sheep, fowls
EMPLOYEMENT DATA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is little or no employment.
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One primary school with insufficient number of classrooms

ANNEX II: SOURCE OF INCOME PER ANNUM PER HOUSEHOLD

ITEMS	QUANTITY SOLD PER ANNUM	TOTAL AMMOUNT IN CFA	AVERAGE INCOME PER H H
COCOA (kg)	200	110,000	800
COFFEE (kg)	1500	750,000	5,400
PALMS (liters)	600	300,000	2,200
BANANA (tones)	12	2,000,000	14,400
PLANTAIN(tones)	12	2,160,000	15,600
COCOYAMS (15 ltr Bucket)	200	500,000	3,600
BITTER LEAF (Vegetables) (bundles)	1000	1,000,000	7,200

ANNEX III: SEASONAL CALENDAR MATRIX

TOPICS/ACTIVITIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUS	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RAINY SEASON			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DRY SEASON	X	X									X	X
CLEARING	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X
TILLING			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
PLANTING			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
HARVESTING	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TAPPING	X	X									X	X
HUNTING	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TRAPPING	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NTFP GATHERING	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NO SERIOUS ACTIVITY	X	X									X	X

ANNEX IV: TABLE 2 COMPOSITION OF VPT

N°	NAMES	PLANNING TEAM FUNCTIONS	EXISTING FUNCTIONS IN THE VILLAGE
1	JOHN MONGOMBE	PRESIDENT	NONE
2	ETINGE EWOME	VICE PRESIDENT	NONE
3	NDELI MOSUKA	SECRETARY	SECRETARY OF VILLAGE TRADITIONAL COUNCIL LIKOMBE
4	NDIVE MARTIN	FINANCIAL SECRETARY	NONE
5	CHRISTIANA MOSUKA	TREASURER	NONE
6	JULIUS LINONGE	ADVISER	NONE
7	NJIE EYOMA JOHN	EX-OFFICIO	CHIEF OF BWASSA
8	LUMA PAUL NJIE	MEMBER/ADVISER	CHIEF OF LIKOMBE
9	ELIZABETH NAMOUDO	MEMBER	FEMALE CHIEF
10	HANS MAKOKO	MEMBER	VILLAGE TRADITIONAL COUNCIL LIKOMBE
11	HELEN MOTOME	MEMBER	NONE
12	IZOME LAZARUS	MEMBER	NONE

ANNEX V: TIME LINE MATRIX

HISTORICAL EVENTS(GOOD OR BAD)	YEAR OF OCCURRENCE	EFFECTS
<p style="text-align: center;">GOOD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply(Likombe-Bwassa) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bwassa(1993) • Likombe(1996) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good drinking water supply
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lay of foundation stone for the Presbyterian Church by the Moderator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2001 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead to the construction of a permanent church building
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bishop’s visit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2008 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of Christianity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of bridges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bwassa(2008) • Likombe (1996) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1968 in both villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 in both villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of primary school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1984-1985 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brought education
<p style="text-align: center;">BAD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eruption and earth tremor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999 and 2000 in both villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destroyed properties, farm lands, livestock, caused rural exodus.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild destruction of crops by elephants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1965and1968 in both villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fall in agricultural output.

ANNEX VI: TREND ANALYSIS MATRIX

TOPICS OF INTEREST	PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE (SAME TREND)	FUTURE (DESIRABLE)
Human population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very low, sparsely distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great increase to about twice in the past ,some 20years back 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gradual increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great increase, up to a good number as in big towns.
Forest cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • very dense, almost the whole area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce a lot due to increase number of houses and rainfall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of forest cover will continue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wish that forest cover be maintained, and not be reduced.
Conditions of water bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good flow and good storage that could serve throughout the year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not as good as before 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will not be desirable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wish that care be taken to improve and maintain quality of water bodies
Agricultural productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High production level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will have an increasing trend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high productivity
Soil fertility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very fertile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dropped a little 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop further 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve soil fertility
Rain fall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe Rainfall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal rainfall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot be predicted (nature) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wish it stays normal
Crop and animal production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of livestock production (Cows, Horses, Sheep, Goats, Pigs etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drastic fall in the production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May go to extinction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restored as it was in the past

ANNEX VII: EXISTING VILLAGE INFRASTRUCTURE

INFRASTRUCTURES	VILLAGE CONTRIBUTION	EXTERNAL CONTRIBUTION	PROBLEMS
Earth road (very poor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community labour • Guide work process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buea rural council • The government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage systems • Sizes of the road • Small bridges • Too steep hills
Primary school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site for construction of the school. • Temporal structure • Manual work and small scale maintenance, • Some benches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government • Buea council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incomplete classrooms • No playing ground
Health centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site; manual labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncompleted building

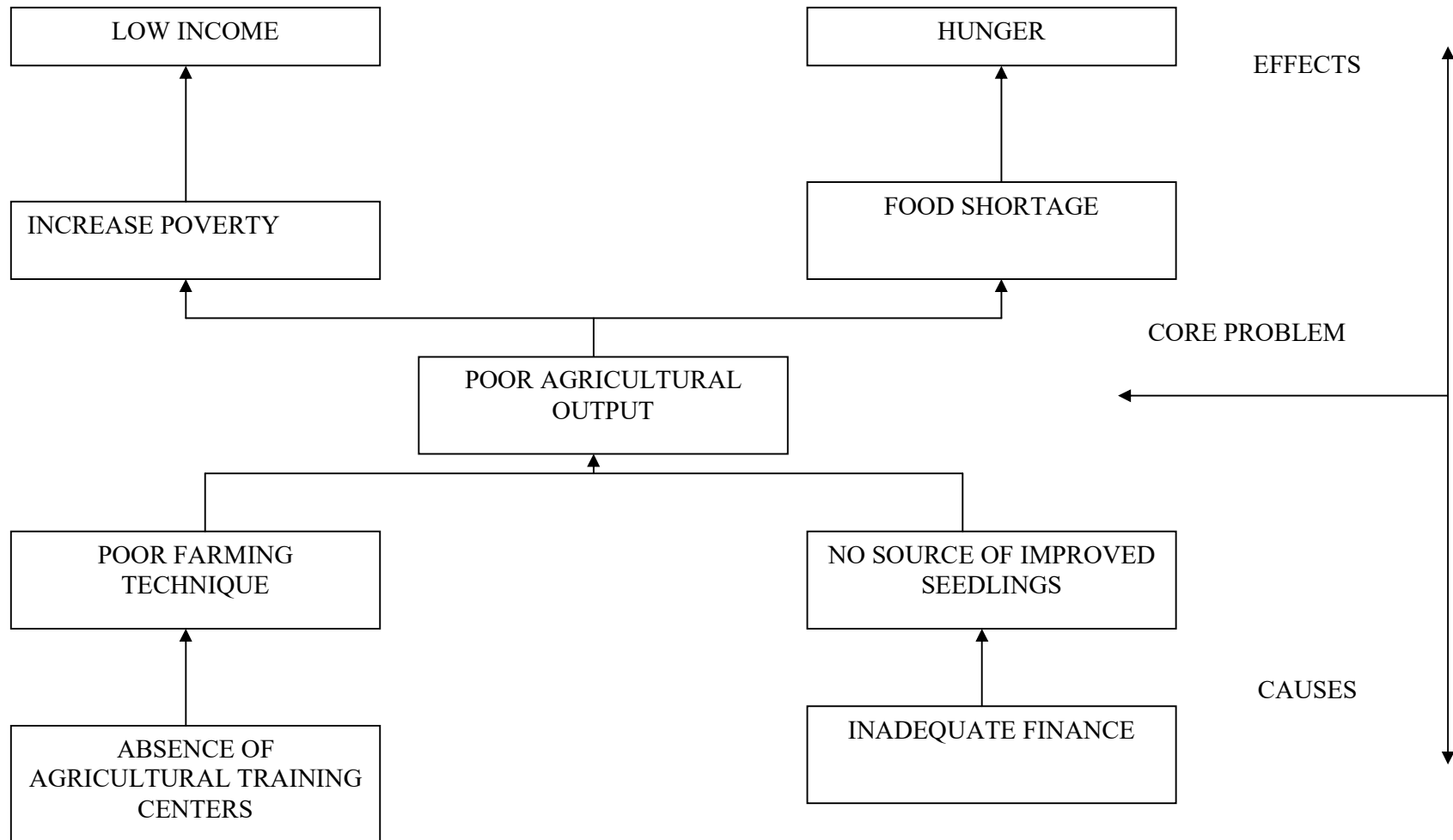
ANNEX VIII: STAKE HOLDER IDENTIFICATION

CATERGORY GROUP	SUPPLIES TO	RECEIVES FROM	SPECIFIC PROBLEMS
Cash crop farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limbe area farmer cooperative union (LAFCU) • Licensed buyers Muea, • Retailers (to local market) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient capital, high price of chemical • No agricultural extension workers • In accessibility of farms to market roads • No potential supplies of well nested seedling • Problem of oven to dry produce
Food crop farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local markets • Home consumptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical received from local shops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coco yams roots-rot disease • Nematode and borers attack(plantains) • Rotting of plantains fingers • Black spots on leaves of plantains • Stock borers on maize plants • Weevil attack on maize grains • Blight on tomatoes, pest attack on pepper by bittles parasite • Attack on yams
Livestock Breeders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To local market • Home consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal diarrhea(goat cough) • African swine fever • Fowl pocks
Hunters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local stocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destructed zone not permitted to hurt • Shortage of animals
NTFP GATHERED Ngo-ngo leafs, bush pepper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local markets • Home consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nothing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of market for their product
Honey harvesters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local markets • Home consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low colonization • Equipments for harvesting • Hives not available • Low technical skills

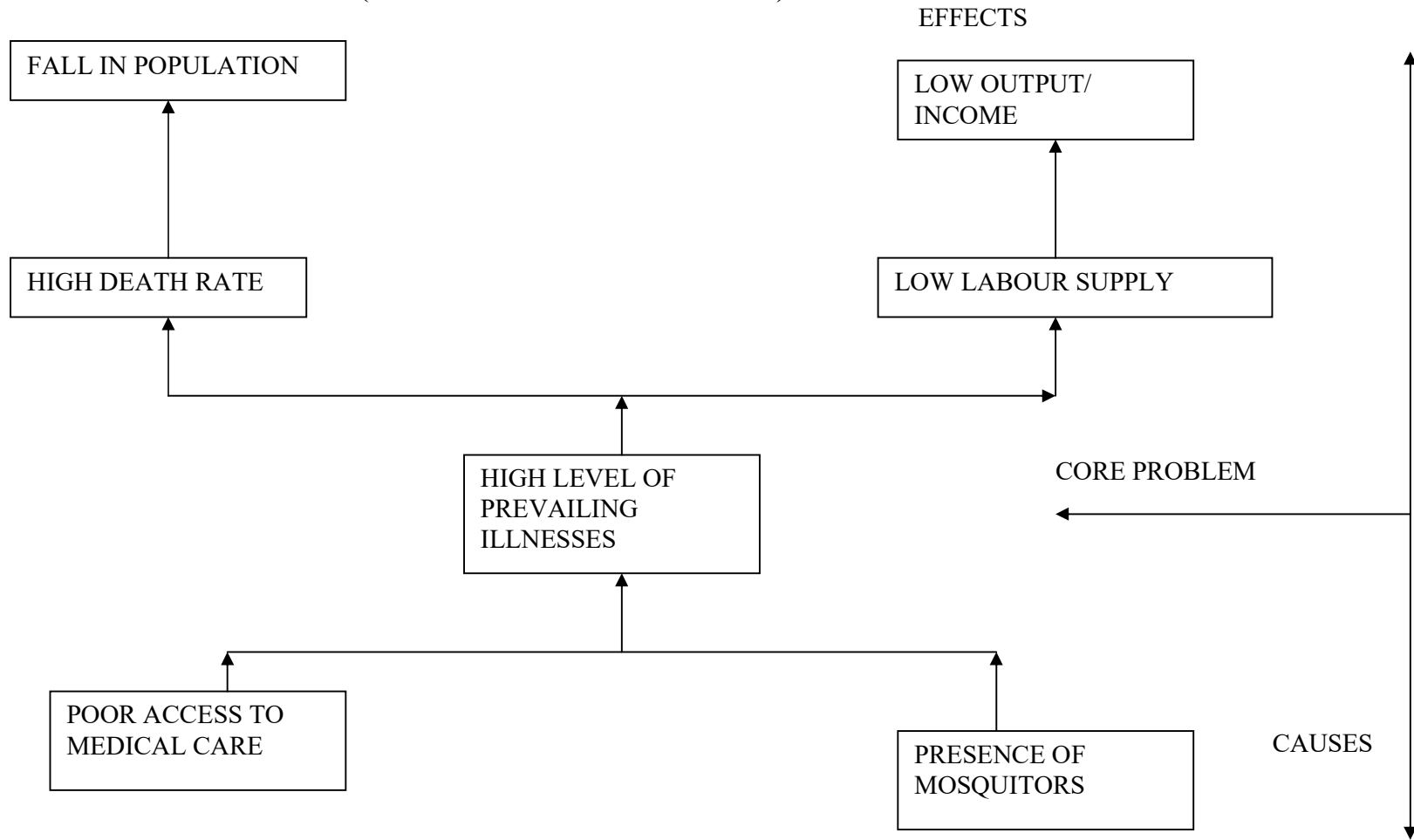
ANNEX IX: PROBLEM PRIORITISATION MATRIX

SECTOR	PROBLEMS		
	MEN	WOMEN	YOUTHS
AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest attack and disease attack • Lack of seedlings • Lack of chemicals and chemicals • Extension officers • Lack agricultural equipment • Lack of training institutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of chemicals • Lack of utensils (equipment) • Pest attacks • Agriculture officers • No good market for agricultural product harvest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest attacks • Lack of seedlings • Chemicals • Lack of fertilizers
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncompleted classrooms for the primary school • A need for secondary school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient income to send their children to school • Technical/secondary school. • No vocational training school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of nursery school. • Lack of secondary school. • A need for football field • Lack of income
HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncompleted health center • A need for a permanent staff • Eye problems common with older people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health center • Permanent staff • High level of prevailing illness: malaria, romantism and influenza 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A health center needed • Permanent staff • High level of malaria fever attack
WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face the problem of drying up of catchments during the dry season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
INFRASTRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad road • Community hall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad road • A need for a community hall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad road • No farm to market road
ECONOMY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance • Financial institutions • Unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance • Financial institutions • No markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial institutions • Financial assistance

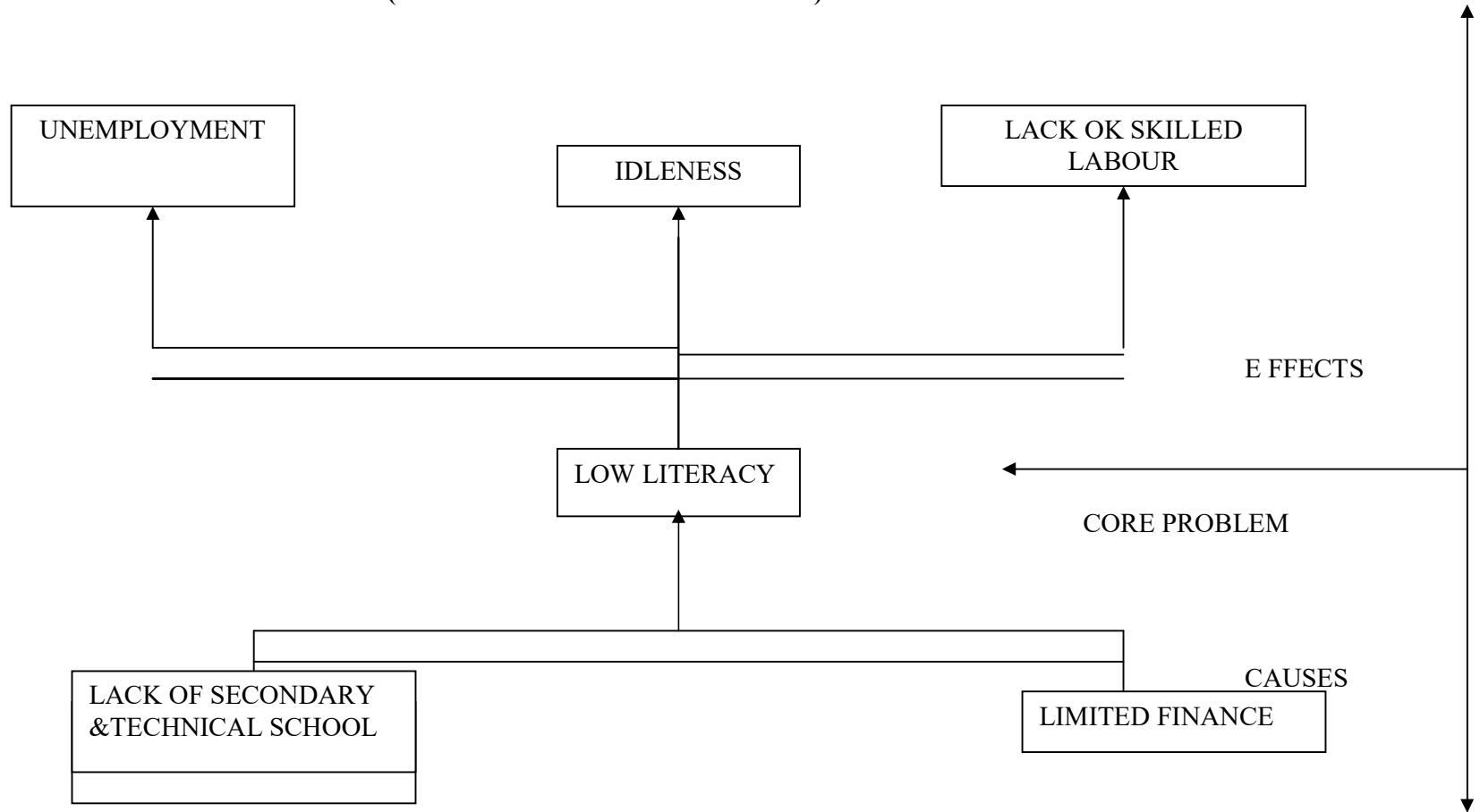
ANNEX Xa: PROBLEM ANALYSIS (CAUSE-EFFECT RELATIONSHIP)



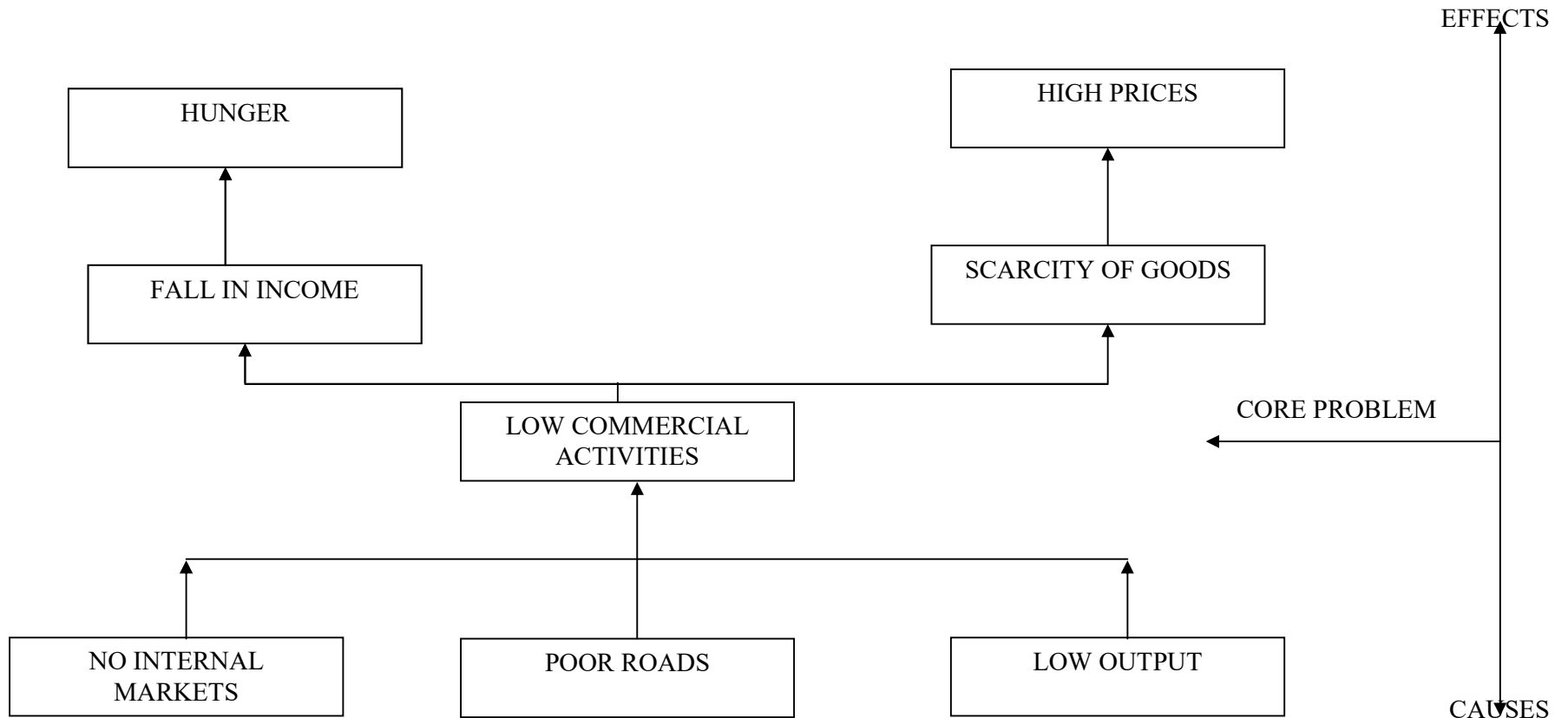
ANNEX Xb: PROBLEM ANALYSIS (CAUSE EFFECT RELATIONSHIP)



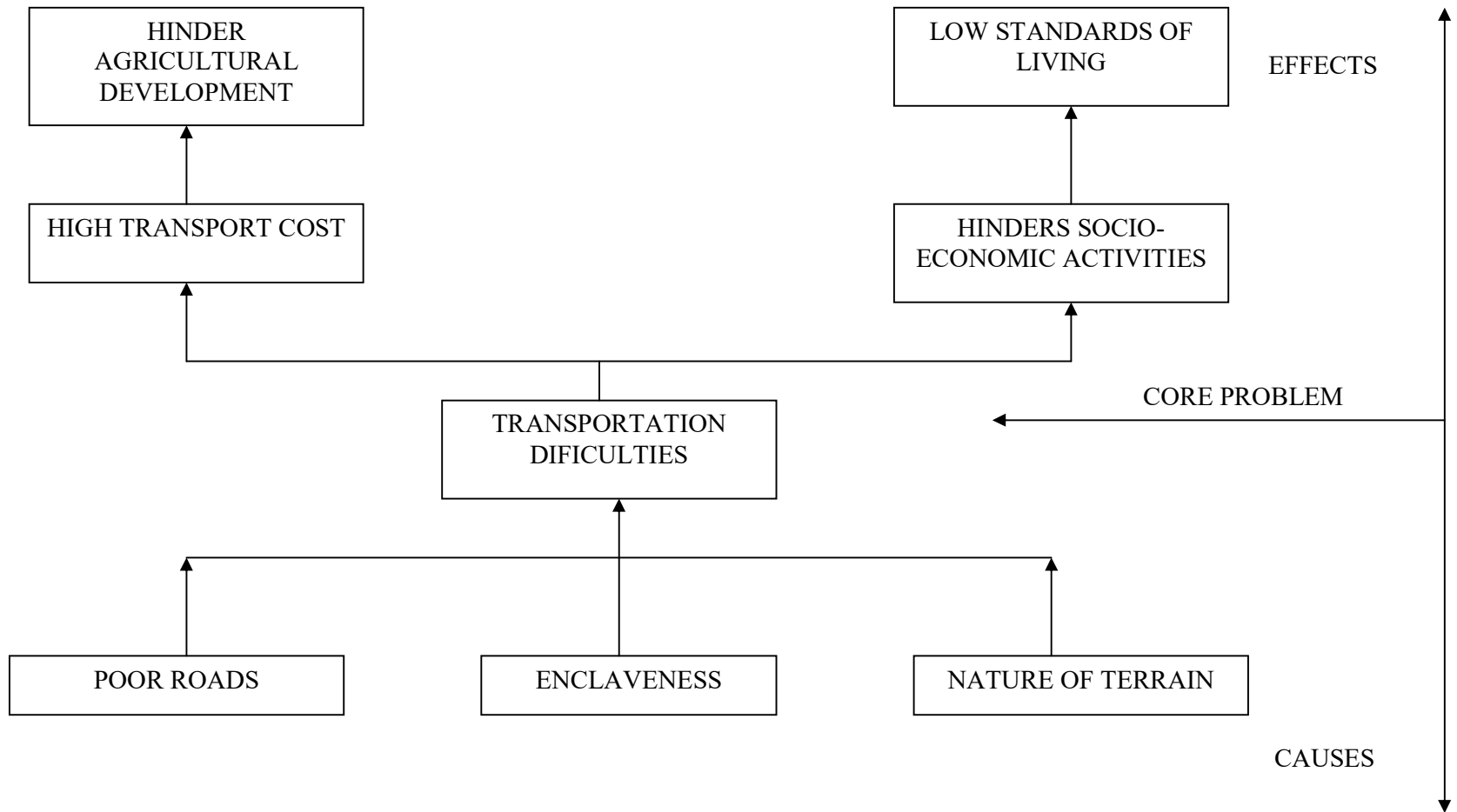
ANNEX Xc: PROBLEM ANALYSIS (CAUSE EFFECT RELATIONSHIP)



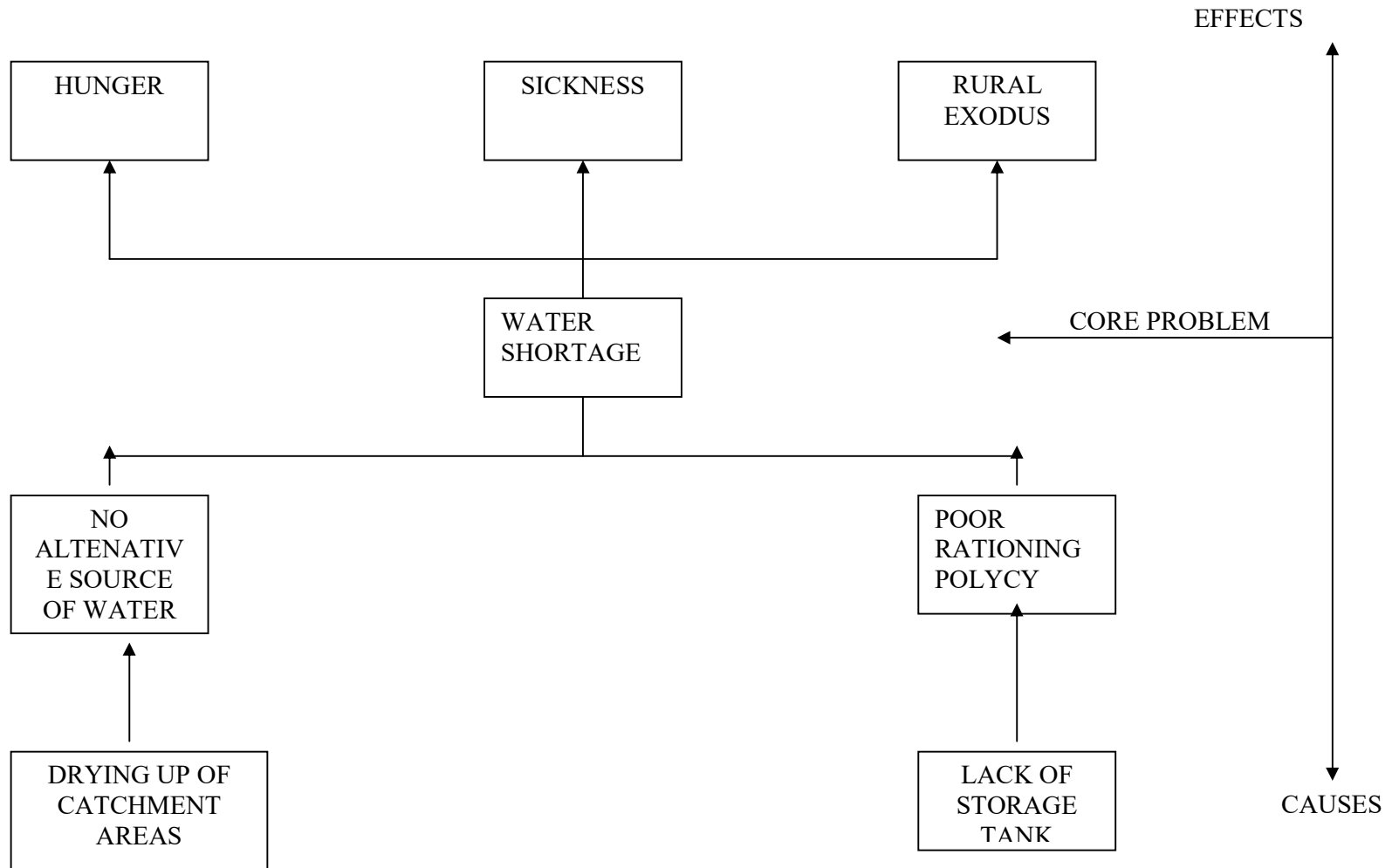
ANNEX Xd; PROBLEM ANALYSIS (CAUSE-EFFECT RELATIONSHIP)



ANNEX Xe: PROBLEM ANALYSIS (CAUSE-EFFECT RELATIONSHIP)



ANNEX Xf: PROBLEM ANALYSIS (CAUSE-EFFECT RELATIONSHIP)



ANNEX XI: PROBLEM PRIORITISATION MATRIX

PROBLEMS	ORDER OF PRIORITY			
	MEN	WOMEN	YOUTH	VILLAGE
AGRICULTURE	4	5	3	4
EDUCATION	5	4	1	3
HEALTH	1	3	4	2
WATER	2	2	2	1
INFRASTRUCTURE	3	1	5	5
COMMERCE	6	6	6	6

PROBLEM PRIORITISATION

PROBLEMS	SCORE	RANK
AGRICULTURE	3/6	4
EDUCATION	4/6	3
HEALTH	5/6	2
WATER	6/6	1
INFRASTRUCTURE	2/6	5
COMMERCE	1/6	6

ANNEX XII: STRATEGIC PLAN

GOAL: IN 5 YEARS TIME, AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT SHOULD TRIPLE											
OBJECTIVE: FORMATION OF FARMERS GROUP SO AS TO BENEFIT FROM DIVERSE TECHNICAL SERVICES AND FINANCIAL SCHEMES											
ACTIONS	ACTIVITIES	RESULT	INDICATORS	PERIOD			RESOURCES			SOURCE OF FINANCE	OBSERVATION
				Y1	Y2	Y3	H	M	F		
Formulation Farmers Group And Strengthening Existing Ones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of group members • Contact Agric Extension officers • Training of at least 2 members from each group • organization of road maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the level of output 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food sufficiency • Increase in income of farmers 	X	X		X			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loans and grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient finance
GOAL: IN 5 YEARS TIME, THE HEALTH CONDITION SHOULD BE IMPROVED											
OBJECTIVE: PROVISION OF ADEQUATE HEALTH FACILITIES											
Complete the existing health center's building and place equipment and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up of necessary authority in charge of the project • Contact donor organizations for medical supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An improve ment in communit y health situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good health 	X	X		X			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government • Donor organization s 	
GOAL: THE LITERACY LEVEL SHOULD GROW TO 75% IN 5 YEARS TIME											
OBJECTIVE: ESTABLISHMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND THE PROVISION OF SCHOLARSHIP OPPORTUNITIES											

Establishment of various educational facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write request to the ministries of basic secondary/vocational training. • Construction of schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the literacy level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More literate persons 	X	X		X	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government • Donor organizations 	
GOAL: THERE SHOULD BE AN INCREASE IN THE LEVEL OF COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES IN FIVE YEARS TIME											
OBJECTIVE: CREATION OF A MARKET AND FORMATION OF TRADE UNIONS											
Building a good market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting up structures • Formation of trade unions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Boost in commercial activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size of the market 	X	X		X	X			
GOAL: IN 5 YEARS TIME THERE SHOULD BE A GOOD ROAD NETWORK ACROSS THE BWASSA-LIKOMBE COMMUNITY											
OBJECTIVE: SET UP SOCIAL STRUCTURES, ORGANISATION OF COMMUNITY WORKS AND SEEK FOR EXTERNAL SUPPORT SO AS TO IMPROVE THE CONDITIONS OF THE ROAD											
Construction of a good road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutting down of steep hills • Digging of a good drainage system • Construction of bridges • Fill road with laterite • Tarring the road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobility and accessibility 	X			X			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council • Government • Other donors 	

ANNEX XIII: TABLE 6.6 PRIORITY PROJECTS AND TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

No	MICRO PROJECTS	BENEFICIARIES	No OF MALES	No OF FEMALES	TOTAL PERSONS
1	Constructions of a Hospital	Entire Village & Neighbours	278+	233+	511+
2	Vocational School	Entire Village & Neighbours	278+	233+	511+
3	Technical/Secondary School	Entire Village & Neighbours	278+	233+	511+
4	Construction of Market	Entire Village & Neighbours	278+	233+	511+
5	Road Maintenance	Entire Village & Neighbours	278+	233+	511+
6	Tarring of Road	Entire Village & Neighbours	278+	233+	511+
7	Construction of water Storage Tank	Entire Village & Neighbours	278+	233+	511+

ANNEX XIV: IMPACT MATRIX FOR GENDER AND TIMESCALE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TARGET GROUP			TIMELY IMPACT FOR COMUNITY		
	MAN	WOMAN	MAN/WOMAN	LONG	MEDIUM	FAST
Construction of Hospital	278+	233+	511+	X		
Construction of Vocational School	278+	233+	511+	X		
Construction of Technical/Secondary School	278+	233+	511+	X		
Construction of a Market Structure	278+	233+	511+	X		
Road Maintenance	278+	233+	511+		X	
Tarring of Road	278+	233+	511+	X		
Construction of water Storage Tank	278+	233+	511+	X		

ANNEX XV: TABLE 15 SWOT ANALYSIS

OBJECTIVE/SOLUTION	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Increase and Improve Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of man power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty/limited Finance • No Stream • Lack of Experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embezzlement/Mismanagement
Construction of Health Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land/Site • Labour (unskilled) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Finance • Lack of Experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embezzlement/Mismanagement
Construction of School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land/Site • Labour (unskilled) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Finance • Lack of Experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding Bodies • Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embezzlement/Mismanagement
Supply of Improved Agricultural Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour (unskilled) • Land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Finance • Lack of Experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding Bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embezzlement/Mismanagement
Improved Road Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour (unskilled) • Stones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Finance • No Construction Equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign Aids • Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embezzlement/Mismanagement
Build a Market Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour (unskilled) • Land • Wood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Finance • No Construction Equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign Aids • Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volcanic activities • Health hazards

ANNEX XVI: ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

ANNEX1: ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN																						
Goal1: In 5 years time, agricultural output should triple																						
Objective: Formation of farmers group so as to benefit from diverse technical services and financial schemes																						
Strategic Action	Activities	Responsibility	Calendar												Source of Fund (000)			Total (000)	Remarks			
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Village	Council	Partner					
Formation of farmer groups and CIGs	Mobilization of farmers and sensitization	VPT/AGRIC EXTENSION OFFICER	X	X													50			50		
	Talk about the advantages of the group	VPT/AGRIC EXTENSION OFFICER			X	X											20			20		
	Registration of groups	VPT/AGRIC EXTENSION OFFICER					X	X									20			20		
Goal 2: In 5 years time, the health condition should be improved																						
Objective: Provision of adequate health facilities																						
Strategic Action	Activity	Resp																				
Completion of abandoned health centre	Contact authorities concerned	VTC	X														20			20		
	Follow up for implementation	VTC		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	→			20			20		
	Reengagement of work	Government		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	→			20			20		
Goal 3: The literacy level should grow to 75% in 5 years time																						
Objective: Establishment of educational facilities and the provision of scholarship opportunities																						
Strategic Action	Activities	Resp																				
Construction of secondary, Technical and Vocational school	Contact authorities concerned (Government)	VTC	X														20			20		
	Constant follow up	VTC		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	→				50			50	
	Presentation of site	VTC		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	→					50			50	
	Construction of school	Government		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	→				326000			326000	

Goal 4: There should be an increase in the level of commercial activities in five years time																			
Objective: Creation of a market and formation of trade unions																			
Strategic Action	Activities	Resp																	
Construction of market structure	Contact Buea rural council	VPT	X													20		20	
	Follow up of procedures	VPT			X											20		20	
	Identification of site	VPT	X													20		20	
	Construction of market	BRC					X										20000	4000	24000
Goal 5: In 5 years time there should be a good road network across the Bwassa-Likombe community																			
Objective: Set up social structures, organization of community works and seek for external support so as to improve the conditions of the road																			
Strategic Action	Activities	Resp																	
Road maintenance and tarring	Clearing, filling of pod holes	VTC/Villagers											X	X		10		10	
	Contact authorities concerned	VTC/VPT							X	X						50		50	
	Follow up	VTC/VPT									X					50		50	
	Surveyors to survey the road	BRC											X	X			200		200
	Construction of tarred road	Government															5000000		5000000
Goal 6: To Guard against water Shortage																			
Objective: Provision of good storage tanks so as to improve water supply																			
Strategic Action	Activities	Resp																	
Construction of water storage tank	Contact authorities concerned (Government)	VTC					X									50		50	
	Seek fund from donors	VTC						X								50		10	50
	Identification of site	VTC		X												50		10	60

	Construction of tank	Donors and NGO											X →		800	8000	88000	

ANNEX XVII: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

What was planned to be done	What has been done	What has not been done	Why was is not done	How can we correct what was not done	Remarks
GOAL: In 2 years time, Agricultural output should increase					
OBJECTIVE: Formation of farmers group so as to benefit from diverse technical services and financial schemes					
STRATEGIC ACTIONS: Formation of farmer groups and CIGs					
<p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of farmers and sensitization • Talk about the advantages of the group • Registration of groups 					
AGRICULTURE					
GOAL: In 2 years time, agricultural output should triple					
OBJECTIVE: To form farmers group so as to benefit from diverse technical and financial schemes					
STRATEGIC: formation of farmer groups and cigs					
<p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of group members • Contact Agric extension officers • Training of at least two members from each group 					
<u>INFRASTRUCTURE</u>					
GOAL: Construction of good road network across the Bwassa-Likombe Community					
OBJECTIVE: The organization of community works and seek external support to improve the road condition					
STRATEGIC ACTION: Construct a good road					

<p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutting down of steep hills • Digging of good drainage systems • Construction of bridges • Fill road with laterite • Tarring of the road 					
<p><u>COMMERCE</u> GOAL: Level of commercial activities should increase.</p>					
<p>OBJECTIVE; creation of a market and formation of trade unions.</p>					
<p>STRATEGIC ACTION: Build a good market</p>					
<p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting up structures and formation of trade union 					

ANNEX XVIII: VILLAGE-BASED GROUPS AND PROJECTS

No	Village groups	Legal status	Composition	Members	Project selection
1)	Village traditional council	Accepted	Chief & councilors	Village	Road maintenance
None	-	-	-	-	-

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